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#### Abstract

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# LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE 

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## LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE

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## INDEX CHART, U.K.



HARVARD INDEX CHART, U.S.A.


# THE GENERAL BUSINESS POSITION. 

## UNITED KINGDOM.

## Fanuary 19th, 1937.

The rise in wholesale prices has accelerated and has spread to all groups of commodities. In eighteen months, according to the Statist index, prices of materials have increased nearly $20 \%$. The general rise for all commodities in the same period was, according to the Board of Trade, $14 \%$. Meanwhile the Cost of Living index increased by $5 \%$. There now appears to be some tendency for long-term interest rates to rise, and prices of industrial securities have been oscillating near the highest level yet reached. Short-term rates have returned to their pre-December level.

In some directions the rate of progress is damped down. The December statistics of unemployment show some increase, even after seasonal and weather influences have been taken into account. The index of Production, though $5 \%$ higher than in
the last quarter of 1935, has hardly shown the usual seasonal rise, and the increase compared with a year ago is less than in previous quarters. A similar slackening has occurred in imports of materials.

On the other hand, when months are averaged to eliminate some unusual fluctations, exports during the second half of the year have been on a higher level than in 1935 ; in particular the December figure was higher. With the increased purchasing power in countries selling us raw materials, some further impetus may be expected toward increased exportation during 1937.

The general result of the statistics is to suggest that we are approaching a maximum of activity. There is no indication of a generally unhealthy condition or fear of a crisis, but the rate of progress is slackening.

## ANALYSIS OF RECENT MOVEMENTS

UNITED KINGDOM.

FINANCE.-The Bank of England statements during the past month have been more than usually affected by the incidence of payments for and maturities of Treasury Bills. As a result of these movements, Government Deposits were expanded to $£ 21.7 \mathrm{Mn}$. on December 23 rd and Bankers' Deposits fell to $£_{\mathrm{J} 2.2} \mathrm{Mn}$., while over the end of the year the Treasury was obliged to borrow from the Bank so heavily that by December 30th the Banking Departments' holdings of Government Securities had risen by $£ 45.4 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 134.5 \mathrm{Mn}$. and Bankers' Deposits had reached the remarkable figure of $£_{1} 150.6 \mathrm{Mn}$. That the clearing banks found it necessary to provide so lavishly for inflating the cash figure in their year-end balance sheets would seem to confirm the impression that the amount of window-dressing in their monthly
average figures has been increasing during the past year.

The Bank Return for January 13th shows that notes are returning from circulation more slowly than last year, and at $£ 455 \mathrm{Mn}$. the circulation is still $£ \mathrm{Io} \mathrm{Mn}$. above the November level, though nearly $£_{13} \mathrm{Mn}$. below the level of mid-December. The note reserve of the Banking Department has recovered to $£ 58.6 \mathrm{Mn}$., compared with $£ 46 \mathrm{Mn}$. four weeks ago, but Government Securities have fallen by less than $£ 6 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 83.2 \mathrm{Mn}$., while Discounts and Advances are nearly $£ 6 \mathrm{Mn}$. higher at $£ \mathrm{I} 2.5 \mathrm{Mn}$. Total deposits are thus $£_{12} \mathrm{Mn}$. higher on the month at $£ 157.4 \mathrm{Mn}$. Most of this increase is in Bankers' Deposits, which have risen by $£_{10} .6 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£_{\mathrm{I}} \mathrm{I} 06.7 \mathrm{Mn}$. A rise in Bankers' Deposits after the new year to a level above
that of the previous autumn has been a regular seasonal feature for some years and it is too soon to say whether this latest augmentation of the banks' cash reserves is intended to be permanent.

The December average figures for the nine London Clearing Banks show a rise of nearly $£$ II Mn. in cash to $£ 232.6 \mathrm{Mn}$. This rise in the average is presumably due mainly to the special year-end arrangements mentioned above and is thus not representative of the cash position during the greater part of the month. Among the changes in the other assets, the further rise in Investments, even though only of $£ .4 \mathrm{Mn}$., is rather surprising in view of the very high level of $£ 615 \mathrm{Mn}$. now reached. The fall of $£ 6 \mathrm{Mn}$. in Advances is attributable to the repayment of the French Credit. Between October and December the average amount of the credit owed to the clearing banks probably fell from about $£ 20 \mathrm{Mn}$. to about $£ 6 \mathrm{Mn}$. Thus the fall of only $£_{2} \mathrm{Mn}$. in Advances over the two months implies a rise of some $£ 12 \mathrm{Mn}$. in other advances. The most important increases were seasonal rises in Money at Call, from $£ 167.5 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 180.7 \mathrm{Mn}$., and in Balances with Other Banks, which rose from $£ 57.5 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 72.7 \mathrm{Mn}$. Despite a small fall of $£ 4 \mathrm{Mn}$. in Discounts, Deposits were $£ 18 \mathrm{Mn}$. higher at the new record level of $£ 2,199 \mathrm{Mn}$. Thanks, however, to the expansion in average cash reserves, the ratio of Cash to Deposits rose from $10.2 \%$ to the more comfortable level of $10.6 \%$.

Figures of Bank Clearings continue to show expansion. The total of Town Clearings, after adjustment for season, was the highest since 1930, while both County and Provincial clearings were very substantially higher than a year ago. Rises were reported from every Provincial centre, the largest being in Sheffield, Leeds, Birmingham, Liverpool and Bristol.

New capital issues on home account were again considerable in December, while issues on overseas account, though still small, were higher than a year ago.

Prices of Industrial Securities, after rising to a new high level at the beginning of January, have reacted slightly, but remain above the level of a month ago. Prices of fixed interest securities, on the other hand, have continued their slight and gradual decline. Our crude index of foreign bond prices shows quite a sharp advance of about four points in January, reaching the highest point recorded since early in 1932.

Short-term interest rates, after their temporary rise in December, have relapsed to their
former low level. The fall has been accelerated by the reduction in weekly offerings of Treasury Bills to $£ 30 \mathrm{Mn}$., rendered possible by the final payment on the $2 \frac{3}{4} \%$ Funding Loan and the heavy seasonal inflow of revenue from Income Tax.

The fall in the total of Treasury Bills outstanding from $£ 822 \mathrm{Mn}$. on December i2th to $£ 752 \mathrm{Mn}$. on January 16th, is attributable partly to the receipt of the final $£ 45 \mathrm{Mn}$. of the $2 \frac{3}{4} \%$ Funding Loan, and partly to the recent seasonal excess of Treasury receipts from taxation over expenditure. Of the fall of $£ 70 \mathrm{Mn}$., only $\AA 29 \mathrm{Mn}$. was in bills issued by tender, the remaining $£ 4 \mathrm{I} \mathrm{Mn}$. being in 'tap' issues to government departments and the Exchange Equalisation Fund. The decline in 'tap' issues may be ascribed to the release of bills partly by the Exchange Fund in order to obtain the sterling with which to buy the gold remitted from the Bank of France for the repayment of the remainder of the French sterling credit, and partly by other government departments in order to pay their share of the final call in the $2 \frac{3}{4} \%$ Funding Loan.

Imports of gold in December, at $£ 35.8 \mathrm{Mn}$., were swollen by the special import of $£ 24 \mathrm{Mn}$. from France for the repayment of the balance of the $£ 40 \mathrm{Mn}$. credit. The only other imports of importance were $£ 7.3 \mathrm{Mn}$. from S. Africa and £I. 4 Mn . from India. Exports totalled $\downarrow \mathrm{I} 5.8$ Mn ., of which $£_{\mathrm{I} 2.8 \mathrm{Mn} \text {. went to U.S.A. and }}$ £I. 5 Mn. to Sweden.

During the first fortnight of January imports were only $£ 3.4 \mathrm{Mn}$., of which $£^{2}$.I Mn. came from S. Africa and $£ 0.6 \mathrm{Mn}$. from India. Exports totalled $£ 5.4 \mathrm{Mn}$., of which $£ 4.3 \mathrm{Mn}$. went to U.S.A. and $£ 0.6$ to Turkey. It is interesting to note that, apart from the special shipments from France, exports of gold have recently exceeded imports.

Foreign Exchanges. - During the past month exchange rates between the currencies of principal countries which are parties to the exchange agreement have been kept very steady -steadier, in fact, than was often the case under the Gold Standard. The undertone of the franc has been weak at times; but the support of the French Exchange Fund, which is believed to have sold appreciable quantities of gold, has kept the spot rate pegged to sterling.

Prices.-Wholesale sterling prices increased from November to December in each of the eleven groups distinguished in the Board of Trade's Index, and in each of them the price was higher than in any of the previous months of 1936. The food group, and the materials
and manufactures group each show a rise of about $2.6 \%$. The index for Basic Materials increased $5 \%$, wool $7 \%$. The Statist account gives a similar increase for the prices of materials during the month of December, viz., $5.3 \%$, and over $10 \%$ since October 3Ist. In the first fortnight of January some prices advanced further.

The index of retail food prices was the same on January Ist as a month ear!ier ; owing to a rise in the price of bread, the normal slight seasonal fall did not take place.

With increases of wages in the Wool and Engineering industries the wage index has risen by about $\frac{1}{2} \%$.

Freight-rates increased rapidly in December, and Time Charter Rates were nearly double the June level.

Trade and Output.-Both imports and exports were relatively low in November and more than recovered in December; in fact the value of total imports was higher in December than in any month since December, 1930, and after seasonal correction that of British exports higher than in any month since November, 1930. But it is reasonable to consider November and December together, or to take the quarter's figures as on page 10.

In the aggregate of November and December the value of food imports was nearly $9 \%$ greater in 1936 than in 1935, but prices appear to have increased more. For materials both values and prices increased about $8 \%$; the principal increase in value was in wool, for which the value had increased $16 \%$ and the quantity $14 \%$. The value of imported manufactures (retained) was $£ 29.8 \mathrm{Mn}$. in NovemberDecember, 1935, and $£ 35.2 \mathrm{Mn}$. in 1936; of tht semi-manufactured goods, as classified in Group A on page io the increase was about $17 \%$, of finished goods $20 \%$. Among finished goods the principal increases were from Germany and the United States, especially machine tools.

It is particularly difficult to measure the change in exports; if we compare December with November we must allow for compensation for the small November exports; and if we compare with the preceding December (and find an increase of $14 \%$ ) we have to remember that in 1935 it was November that was abnormally high, whereas December was compensatingly low. Comparison of the two months taken together is again the most reasonable. Total British exports were in November-December together about $7 \%$ greater in 1936 than in 1935.

Of the increase, $£ 4.7 \mathrm{Mn}$. in all, drink accounted for $£ 0.8$, iron and steel and manufactures for $£ 0.8$, vehicles for the same amount, textiles and apparel for $£ 0.5$, and there was some increase in miscellaneous goods.

| EXPORTS |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 3RITISH } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | Produce. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { £MN. } \\ & 1936 \text {. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Oct. | Nov. | I)ec |
| Drink | 1.2 | $1 \cdot 3$ | 0.8 | 1.5 | 1.5 | $1 \cdot 4$ |
| Tobacco | 0.4 | 0.4 | $0 \cdot 3$ | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Food ... | 18 | $2 \cdot 1$ | 16 | 1.7 | $1 \cdot 9$ | 1.6 |
| Total | $3 \cdot 4$ | 3.8 | 2.7 | 3.6 | $3 \cdot 8$ | $3 \cdot 4$ |
| Materials- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coal | 2.7 | $2 \cdot 9$ | $2 \cdot 4$ | 2.8 | $2 \cdot 5$ | 2.5 |
| Wool | 0.7 | 0.8 | $0 \cdot 6$ | 0.8 | 0.8 | $1 \cdot 1$ |
| Oils and fats | $0 \cdot 3$ | $0 \cdot 4$ | $0 \cdot 2$ | 0.2 | $0 \cdot 2$ | 0.2 |
| Other | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | $1 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 1$ |
| Total | 4.7 | $5 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | 4.8 | $4 \cdot 6$ | $4 \cdot 9$ |
| Manufactures- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-ferrous metals | 1.1 | 1.4 | $1 \cdot 1$ | 1.0 | $0 \cdot 9$ | 11 |
| Iron, steel machinery | $8 \cdot 9$ | $8 \cdot 5$ | $7 \cdot 8$ | 8.8 | 8.4 |  |
| Vehicles ... | $2 \cdot 6$ | $2 \cdot 5$ | $2 \cdot 2$ | $3 \cdot 5$ | $2 \cdot 6$ | $2 \cdot 9$ |
| Cotton | $5 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 1$ | 4.8 | $5 \cdot 7$ | $5 \cdot 1$ | $5 \cdot 5$ |
| Other textiles and | 2.7 | 2.4 | $2 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 8$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other textiles and apparel... | $2 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 5$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | 2.9 | $2 \cdot 6$ | $2 \cdot 5$ |
| Chemicals | $2 \cdot 1$ | 2.0 | 1.8 | $1 \cdot 9$ | 1.8 | $1 \cdot 9$ |
| Other | $5 \cdot 2$ | 4.9 | 4.0 | 5.7 | $5 \cdot 1$ | 4.9 |
| Total | $30 \cdot 6$ | $29 \cdot 3$ | 26.2 | $32 \cdot 2$ | 28.9 | $30 \cdot 3$ |
| Total exports ofBritish Produce |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 39'9 | $39 \cdot 4$ | 34.9 | $41 \cdot 8$ | 38.4 | $40 \cdot 5$ |

The output of Iron and Steel continued near the high levels of recent months. That of coal showed the usual December increase before the holidays.

| BUILDING | PLANS APPROVED. November |  | £000's. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1935* | 1936* | 1935* | 1936 |
| Houses | 7,676 | 6,411 | 5,498 | 5,192 |
| Factories, \&c. ... | 641 | 800 | 566 | 631 |
| Shops, Offices, \&c. | 726 | 672 | 860 | 747 |
| Public Buildings | 713 | 898 | 604 | 1,251 |
| Others \& Alterations | 871 | 900 | 1,035 | 930 |
| * 146 Districts. |  | 9,679 | 8,563 | 8,751 |
|  |  | $\uparrow 143$ Districts. |  |  |

The diminution in the value of plans for houses and offices continues. The December total is raised by a considerable increase for public buildings.

Unemployment.-The statistics for midDecember showed some set-back from November due to abnormal weather which interrupted building and other outdoor work. This view is supported by the fact that unemployment among females decreased to the same extent as in 1935. But when building and public works and dock labour are excluded, we find that the number of males unemployed diminished by 39,000 in November-December, 1935 and only by 16,000 in November-December, 1936; the improvement was smaller in several industries. If we exclude those temporarily stopped, these decreases become about 24,000 and 8,000 .

The following Tables show further details :-

| INSURE | PERSONS | UNEM | YED. | (000's) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| December |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1934-5 \\ & 2086 \end{aligned}$ | $1935-6$ | Decrease |
| January |  | 2295 | 2131 | 164 |
| February |  | 2272 | 2017 | 255 |
| March |  | 2143 | 1879 | 264 |
| April | ... ... | 2030 | 1807 | 223 |
|  | ... ... | 2024 | 1697 | 327 |
| June ... | ... ... | 2004 | 1708 | 296 |
| July |  | 1992 | 1660 | 332 |
| August |  | 1950 | 1612 | 338 |
| September |  | 1953 | 1620 | 333 |
| October | .. | 1902 | 1614 | 288 |
| November |  | 1906 | 1621 | 285 |
| December | ... ... | 1858 | 1622 | 236 |
| Excluding Coal. |  |  |  |  |
| December |  | 1859 | 1676 | 183 |
| January | $\ldots$ | 2069 | 1948 | 121 |
| February | .. ... | 1892 | 1828 | 194 |
| April | -. | 1800 | 1589 | 211 |
| May |  | 1762 | 1480 | 282 |
| June |  | 1704 | 1433 | 271 |
| July |  | 1698 | 1425 | 273 |
| August |  | 1693 | 1422 | 271 |
| September |  | 1710 | 1428 | 282 |
| October |  | 1683 | 1437 | 246 |
| November |  | 1716 | 1459 | 257 |
| December |  | 1676 | 1476 | 200 |

The effect of excluding the Building Trade from the totals is as follows :-


INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED. (000's) A. Wholly Unemployed. B. Temporarily Stopped.

| Males. | Oct. |  | Nov. |  | Dcc. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1935 | A | B | A | B | A | B |
| Building | 143 | 4 | 159 | 5 | 169 |  |
| Public Works ... | 128 | 2 | 130 | 2 | 130 |  |
| Coal | 173 | 45 | 170 | 19 | 167 | 15 |
| Textiles | 51 | 26 | 50 | 25 | 49 | 24 |
| Other Industries | 557 | 87 | 558 | 87 | 545 | 78 |
| Commerce, \&c. | 359 | 10 | 365 | 10 | 353 | 10 |
| Totals | 1411 | 174 | 1432 | 148 | 1413 | 137 |
| 1936 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building ... | 131 | 4 | 146 | 8 | 161 | 18 |
| Public Works ... | 119 | 2 | 122 | 2 | 124 |  |
| Coal . | 133 | 43 | 130 | 31 | 128 | 19 |
| Textiles | 40 | 21 | 40 | 20 | 39 | 19 |
| Other Industries | 441 | 60 | 438 | 58 | 439 | 63 |
| Commerce, \&c. | 321 | 9 | 324 | 10 | 320 | 11 |
| Totals | 1185 | 139 | 1200 | 129 | 1211 | 134 |
| Femalks. |  |  |  | v. |  |  |
| 1935 | A | B | A | B | A | B |
| Cotton | 36 | 16 | 34 | 12 | 33 | 11 |
| Wool | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 11 |
| Other Textiles | 27 | 13 | 25 | 13 | 34 | 14 |
| Clothing | 20 | 16 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 19 |
| Distribution | 47 | 3 | 46 | 4 | 38 | 1 |
| Hotels, \&c. | 41 | 1 | 44 | 1 | 40 | 1 |
| Others ... | 72 | 17 | 77 | 20 | 75 | 21 |
| Totals | 247 | 70 | 251 | 77 | 235 | 73 |
| 1936 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton | 27 | 10 | 26 | 9 | 24 | 7 |
| Wool | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Other Textiles | 24 | 10 | 24 | 10 | 21 | 12 |
| Clothing . | 19 | 15 | 20 | 22 | 19 | 21 |
| Distribution | 46 | 3 | 44 | 4 | 36 | 9 |
| Hotels, \&c. | 42 | 1 | 44 | 1 | 40 |  |
| Others ... | 70 | 14 | 68 | 14 | 69 | 11 |
| Totals | 232 | 57 | 230 | 63 | 213 | 62 |

## RECENT MOVEMENTS IN UNITED STATES.

## (Report from Harvard, fan. 8th, 1937.)

DECEMBER brought an expansion, of quite extraordinary magnitude, in business activity in the United States; and wholesale commodity prices alsoadvanced sharply, with gains fairly general among various groups of commodities. Meanwhile stock prices declined rather persistently, with trading in moderate volume ; but bond prices showed very little change, in a month marked by further large flotations. Money rates showed in the main no change, and the credit situation remained one of abnormal ease, in the face of continuing increase in commercial resort to banking facilities. Public authorities expressed renewed alarm about potential inflation and took steps intended to sterilise further gold imports.

The fourth quarter as a whole was a period of resumption in business recovery, at an exceptionally vigorous rate, with the advance in commodity prices accelerating. The general
course of stock prices was downward after the early weeks, but liquidation was at no time violent, and successive price declines were generally gradual. Despite the reaction in securities, the record of the quarter as a whole is strikingly favourable, but the quarter closed with labour disputes assuming critical proportions.

The most striking change in the Index of General Economic Conditions ${ }^{\star}$ in December, as had been the case in November, was a very sharp rise in the business curve. The December rise was much greater than that of November, and in fact was not equalled by any other monthly advance in recent years, even those of June and July, 1933. The speculation curve dropped slightly below the level of December I. No change occurred in the money curve, which
remains moderately above the extremely low levels established in the summer of 1935.

The December expansion in activity, reflected by the business curve, was particularly violent around the middle of the month. Seasonally adjusted weekly figures for bank debits outside New York rose most sharply in the weeks ending 16th and 23rd. Part of the rise in cheque transactions probably resulted from extraordinary disbursements incident to increased or extra cash dividends and to special wage increases or bonus awards ; but part was certainly due to a remarkable improvement in trade, induced in some degree by these same extraordinary disbursements, and affecting manufacture as well as distribution.

Although direct data on manufacturing output in December remain too fragmentary for use in a general estimate, the record of miscellaneous car-loadings clearly indicates a broad expansion in output. Figures for such shipments, after seasonal allowances, followed a generally upward course during December, and the third week brought a violent advance. Aggregate figures for the month as a whole, after seasonal adjustment, showed a net gain roughly equal to that registered for November.

Small-lot shipments of freight, reflecting mainly the movement of goods ready for consumption, rose substantially in December ; and the advance was one of the largest in many recent months. The remaining large constituent of car-loadings, coal and coke shipments, appears to have been about the same as in November, in spite of a downward seasonal tendency. Shipments of livestock and ore declined, in rough response to their respective seasonal tendencies; but grain shipments increased, and the daily rate of lumber shipments, in spite of a heavy normal seasonal drop, was maintained. The widely-noted revival in residential building presumably explains the maintenance of lumber shipments, though increased use of lumber incident to some types of heavy construction may have contributed to the movement.

Actual figures for electric power output rose in the early weeks of the month, and apparently by more than the seasonal amount. The subsequent reduction may have exceeded the normal seasonal contraction, and probably reflected successive stoppages due to developing strikes in the motor industry. Fragmentary data on factory output show general expansive tendencies, except in the automobile industry, in which the strike crisis caused contraction late in the month. Cotton consumption and iron and steel output showed particularly large gains.

The advance in general wholesale prices, which had accelerated in November, continued at a vigorous pace in December. The general index rose in each week of the month, and the net gain for four weeks was $1 \frac{1}{2}$ points (\% of 1926 average). Advances were almost as general as they had been in November, the only constituent index which declined was fuel and lighting (data available to December 26).

The most violent advance was in the chemicals and drugs group; but very large gains appeared also in farm products, building materials, hides and leather products and textiles. Advances in foods and metals were substantial, but less striking. In nearly all groups the advances were progressive during the month (up to the week ending December 26).

Prices of stocks declined with inconsiderable interruptions during the month, and the slump reached to all chief classes of shares. The sharpest drop was in railroad stocks, and reflected partly failure of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to accede to rate schedules demanded by the roads. The general decline in stocks of all classes resulted mainly, however, from other causes, such as adjustments prior to the close of the tax year, concern about the programme to be followed by the new Congress, and continuing alarm over the crisis abroad.

Monthly average figures give a somewhat less adverse picture than the daily record; the chief drop was in railroads, industrials declined only moderately, and public utilities were unchanged. Volume of trading, though at a higher rate than in most other recent months, was lower than in November.

Net changes in prices of corporation bonds, from the end of November to the end of December, were negligibly small. The general average dropped very slightly, because of a small decline in public utilities. The other three constituent indexes-high-grade rails, secondgrade rails, and industrials-registered small advances. Flotations of securities were larger than in any month since June, and issues in the first week of December were larger than at any other time for nearly six months. The large December flotations concluded a very active year in the capital market, a year marked by huge refunding issues giving corporate borrowers the advantages of very low interest rates.

Monetary conditions during December reflected much the same domestic situation as has prevailed for some months; easy money, gold imports, increasing use of bank credit by expanding industry and trade. As in November, important types of interest rates remained

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY STATISTICS.


* Mean weekly averages.
+ Including sovereigns at their face value.
I Liverpool clearing area reduced on April 1st, 1985.

| INDEX NUMBERS. Percentage of 1924 level | Date in | 1933 | 1934 |  |  |  | 1.935 |  |  |  | 1936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $4 \mathrm{4th}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ist } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2nd } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3rd } \\ & \text { Qr. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4th } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | 1st. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2nd } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3rd } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4th } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2nd } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \text { rd } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4th } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ |
| PRICES OF COMMODITIES -General-Board of Trade Statist | Last month <br> Last day | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \cdot 0 \\ & 57 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \cdot 4 \\ & 59 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \cdot 2 \\ & 58 \\ & \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \cdot 6 \\ & 59 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \cdot 1 \\ & 59 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & 59 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \cdot 6 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64 \cdot 4 \\ & 61 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \cdot 7 \\ & 62 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \cdot 9 \\ & 62 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66 \cdot 6 \\ & 60 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{65}^{\text {¢9.1 }}$ | ${ }_{71}^{725}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Materials-Board of Trade ... } \\ \text { Statist } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Last month } \\ & \text { Last day .... } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62 \cdot 6 \\ & 57 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \cdot 6 \\ & 59 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62 \cdot 5 \\ & 57 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61 \cdot 6 \\ & 58 \\ & \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61 \cdot 6 \\ & 59 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61 \cdot 3 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62.2 \\ & 61 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62 \cdot 9 \\ & 62 \end{aligned}$ | $64 \cdot 7$ 64 | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \cdot 4 \\ & 64 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \cdot 6 \\ & 61 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67 \cdot 3 \\ & 65 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{73}^{70 \cdot 7}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Food-Board of Trade } \\ \text { Statist } \ldots . \end{gathered}$ | Last month <br> Last day ... | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \cdot 2 \\ & 57 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62 \cdot 6 \\ & 58 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64 \cdot 2 \\ & 59 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67 \cdot 3 \\ & 60 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \cdot 8 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64 \cdot 3 \\ & 58 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \cdot 8 \\ & 58.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66 \cdot 8 \\ & 59 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $67 \cdot 4$ 59.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 66 \cdot 4 \\ & 59 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68 \cdot 0 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 72 \cdot 3 \\ & 64 \end{aligned}$ | $75 \cdot 6$ $67 \cdot 5$ |
| Retail-Food ... <br> Cost of Living | Last day | $\begin{aligned} & 73 \\ & 81 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69 \cdot 5 \\ & 79 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71 \cdot 5 \\ & 80 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73 \cdot 5 \\ & 81 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73 \cdot 5 \\ & 81 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79 \\ & 79 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74 \cdot 5 \\ & 81 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75 \\ & 83 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77 \\ & 84 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74 \\ & 82 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75 \cdot 5 \\ & 83 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77 \cdot 5 \\ & 84 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 86 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ |
| Wage Rates | Fortnight after end | 94 | 94 | 94 | 944 | 944. | 944 | $94 \frac{3}{4}$ | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 98 | 982 |
| PRICES OF SECURITIESIndustrials Fixed interest... | ", ". | $\begin{aligned} & 118 \\ & 130 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124 \\ & 131 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124 \\ & 132 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128 \\ & 134 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 137 \\ & 140 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131 \\ & 135 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 141 \\ & 138 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 139 \\ & 131 \end{aligned}$ | 154 | $\begin{aligned} & 160 \\ & 137 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 157 \\ & 136 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 170 \\ & 138 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 169 \\ & 134 \end{aligned}$ |
| SHORT MONEY | " " | 37 | 36 | 36 | 34 | 30 | 32 | 33 | $32 \cdot 5$ | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |

unchanged ; and gold continued to move into New York on a moderately large scale.

Gold certificate reserves of the Federal Reserve banks again increased, with the rise in the monetary gold stock; and again earning assets were practically unchanged from the preceding month. Member bank reserves, as was expected, showed a substantial decline consequent upon increases in money in circulation and in Treasury cash and deposits. Money in circulation expanded, mainly in response to the needs of the holiday trade, while Treasury funds were enlarged by quarterly tax payments and the proceeds of government security sales.

Total loans and investments of reporting member banks increased sharply during December. An increase was reported in investments (both in government obligations and other securities), but the larger expansion was in loans. Loans on securities increased substantially, and "all other" loans, which are chiefly for com-
mercial purposes, advanced in the face of a usual seasonal decline. Adjusted demand deposits, excluding government and interbank items, again increased by an appreciable amount. Monetary factors point to the continued increasing use of banking facilities as the business recovery continues.

During the month, the Administration announced that special measures would be taken to insulate the banking system against gold inflows and outflows. The procedure calls for the sale of securities by the federal government to purchase gold imports, thereby supposedly offsetting the inflationary effect on bank reserves, and the purchase or redemption of such securities in the case of gold exports. The measure is intended to avoid further increases in bank reserves in the case of imports and the deflationary effects of substantial gold exports. The inflationary potentialities in the current situation are being carefully scrutinized by government and federal reserve officials.

## INDUSTRY, TRADE AND FINANCE IN 1936.

THE year 1936 has been marked by a continuance, and even acceleration, of the general improvement in activity that began in 1932. It differs from the previous years in that wholesale prices have advanced rapidly, especially since June. Towards the end of the year, however, there were some indications that industry is approaching the maximum of its output under present conditions; there are no signs of actual retrogression, except that the value of plans for new houses is less.

Prices.-The Board of Trade's Index of Wholesale Prices shows movements as follows:-

| Average for $1930=100 \%$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Food, \&c. ... | 1934 | 1934 | 1935 | 1935Dec. | $\begin{aligned} & 1936 \\ & \text { June } \end{aligned}$ | $1936$Dec. |
|  | June Dec. |  | June |  |  |  |
|  | 84.3 | 86.5 | 86.4 | 88.6 | 89-3 | 99.3 |
| Basic Materials ... | 88.4 | $84 \cdot 3$ | $87 \cdot 5$ | $93 \cdot 8$ | 959 | $110 \cdot 0$ |
| Intermediate Products | 87.6 | 85.6 | 87.1 | $90 \cdot 0$ | 91.5 | $100 \cdot 4$ |
| Manufactured Articles | $94 \cdot 9$ | 94.9 | 94.6 | 96.2 | 98.1 | 1009 |
| All | 87.9 | 87.8 | 88.4 | 91.5 | 92.6 | $100 \cdot 8$ |
| Retail. | rage | for | 930 $=$ | 00\% |  |  |
| Food | 85 | 87 | 88 | 91 | 90 | 95 |
| Cost of Living ... | 89 | 90 | 90 | 93 | 93 | 96 |

It is noticeable that in the last eighteen months basic materials have risen most ( $26 \%$ ), followed by wholesale food ( $15 \%$ ), intermediate products ( $15 \%$ ), manufactured articles ( $14 \%$ ), retail food ( $8 \%$ ), cost of living ( $6 \%$ ).

Wage rates in the same period have risen about $4 \%$.

Production and Employment.-The output of steel has increased rapidly for five successive years, and the fourth quarter of 1936 showed a growth of $17 \%$ over the year. The output of pig-iron has moved in the same way, and, by weight, has been about two-thirds that of steel. Coal has been relatively unprogressive, and the last quarter's output has barely equalled that of a year before. Shipbuilding, as measured by tonnage of merchant ships commenced, was nearly $60 \%$ more active than in 1935, and slightly exceeded the figure of 1924.

Our Index of Production, which includes the commodities just named, shows an increase over the year in each quarter from the second of 1933.

| INDEX | OF PRODUCTION. |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| (Agriculture excluded). |  |  |  |  |  |

The figures are strongly seasonal. It is noticeable that the excess of 1936 over 1935 has diminished quarter by quarter, which suggests a tendency towards a maximum.

The value of Building Plans approved, also seasonal, is seen from the following Table to have increased, each quarter being compared with a year before, till the second quarter of 1936. Equality was attained in the third quarter, then a decrease.

There was a decrease over the year in dwelling house plans in each quarter of 1936 except the second.

| ESTIMATED COST OF | BUILDING | PLANS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| APPROVED. |  |  |  | £000s. |
| Quarter | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 |  |
| 1st | 24 | 28 | 29 |  |
| 2nd | 26 | 30 | 33 |  |
| 3rd | 22 | 28 | 28 |  |
| 4th | 24 | 29 | $28^{*}$ |  |


| DWELLING HOUSES ONLY. |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Quarter | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 |
| 1st | $17 \cdot 1$ | $19 \cdot 0$ | 18.6 |
| 2nd | $19 \cdot 4$ | $20 \cdot 5$ | $20 \cdot 9$ |
| 3rd | $15 \cdot 4$ | $18 \cdot 4$ | $17 \cdot 7$ |
| 4th | $17 \cdot 7$ | $20 \cdot 5$ | $18 \cdot 0^{*}$ |
|  | * Provisional. |  |  |

Trade.-The value of net imports of food, drink and tobacco was about $8 \%$ higher in the year 1936 than in 1935, while prices had risen about $5 \%$.

Among materials, the increase, as indicated in the following table, began towards the end of 1935. The values in the four quarters of 1936 were higher than in 1935 by $17,18,21$ and $13 \%$ respectively.

In each of the first three quarters of the year 1936 the quantity of imports (net) of raw materials were about $20 \%$ greater than in 1935. In the fourth quarter the value was $17 \%$ higher

than in 1935, but owing to the rise of prices, the quantity was only about $10 \%$ greater. Rubber is excluded from these statistics.

The value of so-called manufactured goods imported was approximately one quarter of total retained imports in 1935 and 1936. The proportion between Group A and Group B in the following Table also changed very little. The principal increases in Group A were in nonferrous metals and in oils; in Group B, iron and steel and machinery account for a great part of the growth.

The monthly movements of exports have been unusually irregular since September, 1935, as may be seen in the column in the Table where normal adjustments are made for seasonal changes ; but we get a fairly smooth series in the quarterly figures.

EXPORTS OF BRITISH PRODUCE. \& Mn.
As declared. After seasonal adjustment.

| Quarters |  | 1935 | 1936 |  | 1935 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fir,t | $\ldots$ | 106 | 100 | $\ldots$ | 105 | 104 |
| Second | $\ldots$ | 101 | 102 | $\ldots$ | 105 | 106 |
| Third | $\ldots$ | 105 | 112 | $\ldots$ | 106 | 112 |
| Fourth | $\ldots$ | 114 | 121 | $\ldots$ | 111 | 118 |

It is seen that there was a temporary improvement in the last quarter of 1935 , and a more permanent one in the second half of 1936.

Average prices in the third quarter of 1936 were nearly the same as two years before, but there may have been some increase in the most recent months.

The principal increases over the last quarter of 1935 were in vehicles (ships $171 \%$, other vehicles $17 \%$ ) and in cotton, wool, and other textile manufactures. After a considerable increase from 1934 to 1935 the iron and steel group

EXPORTS BRITISH PRODUCE. \&MN.



## * Budget estimates on old accounting basis.

(a) Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, July, 1914.
${ }^{\circ}$ Exoluding coal-miners disqualified for benefit $\ddagger(a)$ including, (b) excluding, vndertakings transferred to L.P.T. Board. Excluding special transfer of $£ 19 \mathrm{Mn}$. of Bullion to France.
shows little progress. The decrease among non-ferrous metals is due to a smaller export of tin ingots, etc., to the United States.

The recent increase has brought the quantity of exports up to about $87 \%$ of the 1924 level.

Unemployment diminished rapidly from January to June, and further to August, 1936, but there was very little change from August to December. A comparison of the changes during the years of recovery is interesting.
PERCENTAGE OF INSUREI PERSONS UNEMPLOFED GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTH 1RELAND.

|  |  | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | $\ldots$ | $23 \cdot 1$ | $18 \cdot 7$ | $17 \cdot 6$ | 162 |
| June | $\ldots$ | $19 \cdot 4$ | $16 \cdot 4$ | $15 \cdot 4$ | $12 \cdot 8$ |
| November | .. | $17 \cdot 9$ | $16 \cdot 4$ | $14 \cdot 5$ | 122 |
| December | ... | $17 \cdot 6$ | $16 \cdot 0$ | $14 \cdot 1$ | 12.2 |

The number unemployed in December, 1936, was increased by unusually bad weather. The improvement from January to June was greater in 1936 than in 1935 or 1934, and from June to November greater in 1936 than in 1934, but less than in 1935.

Over the twelve months, November, 1935, to November, 1936, the number (over 16 years) of unemployed males fell from $1,578,000$ to I,328,000, females 328,000 to 293,000; together a fall of 285,000 . In the twelve months to July, 1936, the number insured (excluding agriculture) increased $28 \mathrm{I}, 000$. The number of insured workers in employment is thus estimated to have increased 560,000 (about $5 \%$ ) in the year to November, 1936.

Among men over 18 years in Great Britain the number who have been unemployed for twelve months or more decreased from 360,000 in November, 1935, to 298,000 in November, 1936.

NUMBER OF MEN UNEMPLOYED (000's)

|  |  | Nov., 1935 | Nov., 1936 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Less than 3 months ... | $\ldots$ | 707 | 622 |  |
| 3 to 12 months | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 301 | 229 |
| 12 months or more | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 360 | 298 |
|  |  |  | $\overline{1368}$ | $\overline{1119}$ |

The proportion of the number entitled to insurance benefit to all unemployed has varied little in the year.

|  | Nov., 1935 | Nov., 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Claimants for benefit | 649 | 541 |
| Applicants for allowances | 690 | 571 |
| Undetermined | 29 | 33 |
|  | 1368 | 1145 |

As in previous years the number of insured persons has increased more rapidly in the South of England than in other parts of the country.

| Division- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1929 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { 1936 } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| London, S.E., S.W., Midlands | 5741 | $€ 421$ | 6656 |
| N.E. | 1986 | 2075 | 2104 |
| N.W. | 2120 | 2157 | 2150 |
| Scotland . | 1270 | 1356 | 1376 |
| Wales ... | 583 | 618 | 611 |
| North Ireland | 258 | 276 | 287 |
|  | 6217 | 6482 | 6528 |
| All ... | 11958 | 12903 | 13184 |

In the autumn the London and SouthEastern Divisions were redistributed, and a Northern Division was cut out of the N.E. and N.W. Comparison over twelve months is therefore difficult. A rough comparison suggests that unemployment in the four Southern Divisions taken together has diminished from 9.0 to $7.5 \%$, and for the rest of the country from 20.2 to $17.2 \%$. Unemployment in Northern Ireland, however, has increased.

Finance.-In the financial field the year 1936 has been marked by the continued rapid expansion of bank credit. The gold holdings of the Bank of England have increased by no less than $£ 114 \mathrm{Mn}$. (at par) to $£ 314 \mathrm{Mn}$., while the note circulation has risen by $£ .57 \mathrm{Mn}$. The remaining $£ 57 \mathrm{Mn}$. of the gold increase was more than offset by the reduction of $£ 60 \mathrm{Mn}$. in the fiduciary issue, so that the note reserve of the Banking Department is slightly lower than a year ago. Other assets of the Banking Department show little change, so that both total deposits and Bankers' Deposits show a slight fall on the year.

There has also been a marked further expansion in the figures of the (nine) clearing banks. This is principally due to an increase in Advances, which rose between December, 1935, and December, I936, by about $£ 78 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 845$ Mn . This is the most substantial increase in Advances that has occurred since the beginning of the trade recovery. This rise in Advances has been accompanied by smaller rises in other types of assets, including, rather surprisingly, a further increase of $£ 26 \mathrm{Mn}$. in Investments. Deposits are thus no less than $£_{1} 146 \mathrm{Mn}$. higher on the year at $£ 2,199 \mathrm{Mn}$., which compares with $£ 1,700 \mathrm{Mn}$. at the end of 193I and $£ \mathrm{I}, 773 \mathrm{Mn}$. at the end of 1929. In view of the absence of any further rise of Bankers' Deposits at the Bank of England, it is not surprising to see a downward tendency in the banks' ratios of cash to deposits, though the published total of cash reserves has been raised nearly $£ 16 \mathrm{Mn}$. on the year, apparently largely by means of increased "window dressing." The following figures are based on those pub

TABLE A. NET IMPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS (EXCLUDING RUBBER) AND CERTAIN PARTLY MANUFACTURED GOODS. DECLARED VALUES. $£ \mathrm{Mn}$.

|  | 1924. <br> Quarterly <br> Average. | $1933$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ers. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 4 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Pig iron, etc. ... | 1.8 | $\cdot 5$ | $\cdot 6$ | -6 | $\cdot 5$ | $\cdot 6$ | $\cdot 5$ | -4 | $\cdot 5$ | $\cdot 7$ | '9 | 9 |  | -9 |
| Copper, tin, lead, zinc ... | $5 \cdot 4$ | $3 \cdot 1$ | $3 \cdot 3$ | 3.5 | 3.7 | $4 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 4$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 4$ | $4 \cdot 3$ | 4.0 | $4 \cdot 5$ | 6.0 |
| Yarns ... ... ... | 1.8 | - 2 | - 2 | -2 | - 2 | - 2 | $\cdot 1$ | $\cdot 1$ | -1 | - 2 | -1 | . 1 | $\begin{array}{r}4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 2 |
| Leather ... ... ... | 2.9 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | $1 \cdot 8$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 1$ |
| Minerals (non-metals) .. | $1 \cdot 3$ | '9 | -8 | -8 | $\cdot 9$ | 1.0 | 9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | $1 \cdot 1$ | -9 | 1.0 | $1 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 1$ |
| Iron Ore ... ... | $2 \cdot 1$ | $\cdot 7$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 2$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 2$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 3$ | 1.4 | $1 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 4$ | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| Other Metals ... | 3.7 12.6 | $1 \cdot 9$ | $1 \cdot 8$ | 2.6 | $2 \cdot 4$ | 2.8 | 2.4 | $2 \cdot 8$ | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Wood... ... ... | $12 \cdot 6$ | $9 \cdot 1$ | $5 \cdot 3$ | 8.9 | $14 \cdot 9$ | $10 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 5$ | 12.6 | $10 \cdot 0$ | $5 \cdot 7$ | 8.5 | 15.6 | $13 \cdot 4$ |
| Oil Seeds, \&c. ... | $12 \cdot 1$ | $5 \cdot 0$ | $5 \cdot 8$ | $5 \cdot 2$ | 5.0 | $4 \cdot 9$ | 6.2 | $6 \cdot 1$ | $5 \cdot 7$ | 6.6 | $7 \cdot 4$ | $7 \cdot 5$ | 6.2 | 6.9 |
|  | 2.0 | $2 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 4$ | $1 \cdot 9$ | 1.8 | $1 \cdot 6$ | 1.5 | - 8 | 1.6 | $2 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | 2.7 | $3 \cdot 1$ |
| Paper Materials ... | $2 \cdot 9$ | 2.5 .4 | 2.5 .4 | 2.9 | $2 \cdot 7$ | 2.9 | 2.4 | $2 \cdot 6$ | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.0 | $3 \cdot 3$ |
| Other ${ }^{\text {T }}$ Textiles ${ }^{\text {(except }}$ | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |  | - 6 | 4 | - | -4 |
| Cotton and Wool) Cotton | 3.4 | 1.9 | $2 \cdot 7$ | $1 \cdot 9$ | 1.2 | $2 \cdot 4$ | $3 \cdot 5$ | $1 \cdot 9$ | $1 \cdot 3$ | 2.5 | $3 \cdot 5$ | $2 \cdot 0$ | $1 \cdot 9$ | $3 \cdot 3$ |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Cotton } & \text {... } & \text {... } \\ \text { Wool ... } & \text {... }\end{array}$ | 27.5 10.9 | 10.9 | $9 \cdot 9$ | $7 \cdot 6$ | $7 \cdot 4$ | $9 \cdot 1$ | $8 \cdot 4$ | 6.9 | $5 \cdot 3$ | $14 \cdot 3$ | 10.2 | $9 \cdot 8$ | 9.8 | $14 \cdot 9$ |
| Wool ... ... ... | 10 | 6 | 126 | 65 | 2. | 4.5 | $7 \cdot 6$ | 8.0 | 3.6 | 6.0 | 110 | $9 \cdot 6$ | $3 \cdot 3$ | 8.6 |
| Total, both groups and miscellaneous | $92 \cdot 8$ | $50 \cdot 5$ | $53 \cdot 1$ | $47 \cdot 0$ | 47•7 | 49.4 | $47 \cdot 8$ | $46 \cdot 9$ | $47 \cdot 3$ | $60 \cdot 0$ | $58 \cdot 7$ | $57 \cdot 6$ | $59 \cdot 9$ | $71 \cdot 1$ |
| Total. exol. ootton and wool | 54.4 | $32 \cdot 8$ | $30 \cdot 6$ | $32 \cdot 9$ | $38 \cdot 3$ | $35 \cdot 8$ | 31.8 | 32.0 | 38.4 | 39•7 | $37 \cdot 5$ | 38.2 | $46 \cdot 8$ | $47 \cdot 6$ |

TABLE B. EXPORTED MANUFACTURES-DECLARED VALUES. £ Mn.


* Including rubber tyres after 1924.
$\uparrow$ Excluding rubber tyres after 1924.
lished in the Bank of England's Statistical Summary:-

| Average of Wednesday figures of Bankers' Deposits at the Bank of England | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } \\ & \text { 1935* } \\ & \text { \& Mn. } \\ & 87 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -\mathrm{Nov} \\ & 1936 \dagger \\ & £ \mathrm{Mn} \\ & 90 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average currency holdings of Clearing |  |  |
| Banks ... ... ... ... ... | 104.5 | $110 \cdot 7$ |
| Estimate of average of real cash reserves | $192 \cdot 1$ | $201 \cdot 5$ |
| Average of cash reserves as shown in published statements ... | $208 \cdot 8$ | $229 \cdot 9$ |
| Estimated " window dressing" | 16 | 28.4 |
| Apparent Ratio of Cash to Deposits Estimated real Ratio of Cash to Deposits | $\begin{array}{r} 10.5 \% \\ 9.7 \end{array}$ | $10 \cdot 1 \%$ |

It seems hardly likely that the process of " window dressing" can conveniently be carried much farther, so that in the event of a further rise in Deposits, the clearing banks' cash ratio could be maintained above $10 \%$ only if the Bank of England were to arrange for the expansion of Bankers' Deposits above the 1936 level. If the Bank does not do this, it is possible that short money rates later on in the year may show a rather firmer tendency.

Other financial indexes show clear signs of the rapid improvement in business. Prices of industrial securities are well up on the year and
still in the vicinity of the highest point reached. New capital issues for the year on home account show an increase of nearly $20 \%$ to $£ 191 \mathrm{Mn}$., which is not far below the 1928 total, and Bank Clearings have shown the very substantial rises over the previous year of $8 \%$ in Town Clearings, $9.5 \%$ in Country and $8.6 \%$ in Provincial.

If we take account of the rise in the note circulation, bank clearings and bank advances, it would seem that we have reached a stage in the recovery when interest rates normally show a tendency to rise in response to the increases in the demand both for currency and for capital. Already, despite the continued low level of short-term interest rates, long-term interest rates are showing signs of rising. It will be of interest to observe during the coming year, firstly, whether the Bank of England will exercise its undoubted power to keep short-term rates at their present low levels; and secondly whether, even though short-term rates remain low, a further rise in long-term rates can be prevented. The answer to this last question seems to depend largely on the willingness of the banks to increase, or even perhaps to maintain, the total of their Investments.

IRON AND STEEL STATISTICS FOR U.K. ooo tons.

| PIG-IRON. $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | CRUDE STEEL. |  |  |  | EXPORTS OF [RON \& STEEL |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Produc- | $\underset{\text { ports }}{+ \text { Im. }}$ | $\underset{\text { ports }}{-\mathrm{Ex}}$ | $\begin{gathered} =\text { Home } \\ \text { Cons'mp. } \\ \text { tion } \end{gathered}$ | \% Imports <br> to Home <br> Consump. <br> tion | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pro- } \\ & \text { duotion } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { + } \mathrm{Im} \text { port } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Home } \\ \text { Con- } \\ \text { sumption } \end{array}$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Somi- } \\ \text { Finished } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Finished |
| 1913 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Qrly } \\ & \text { aver'ge } \end{aligned}$ | 2565 | 46 | 236 |  | 1.9 | 1916 | 215 | 2131 | 10 | 209 | 751 |
| 1924 | " | $1840$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77 \\ & 71 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1756 \\ & 1490 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 4 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2054 \\ & 1849 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 271 \\ & 289 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2324 \\ & 2139 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \cdot 7 \\ & 13 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | 235 | $573$$600$ |
| 1925 | " | 610 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \cdot 5 \\ & 30 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | 188 |  |
| 1926 | ", |  | 124 | $\begin{aligned} & 140 \\ & 148 \end{aligned}$ | 653 1895 | 19.0 | 2275 | 421 | 2695 | 15.6 | 251 | 712 |
| 1928 |  | 1653 | 152 | $\begin{aligned} & 114 \\ & 136 \end{aligned}$ | 1569 | $1 \cdot 8$ | 2131 | 286 | 2417 | $11 \cdot 8$ | 245 | 702699 |
| 1929 | ", |  | 30 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1797 \\ & 1548 \end{aligned}$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | 2415 | 247 | 2662 | $9 \cdot 3$ | 252 |  |
| 1930 | ", | 1895 1549 | 38 78 | $\begin{array}{r} 136 \\ 79 \end{array}$ |  | $5 \cdot 0$7.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 1825 \\ & 1294 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 272 \\ & 314 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2097 \\ & 1608 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.0 \\ & 19.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 168 \\ 97 \end{array}$ | 699 537 |
| 1931 | ", | $\begin{array}{r} 1549 \\ 939 \end{array}$ | 76 | 50 | 965 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 537 <br> 344 |
| 1932 | 1234 | $\begin{aligned} & 989 \\ & 944 \\ & 812 \\ & 828 \end{aligned}$ | 58422830 | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 43 \\ & 19 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1014 \\ 943 \\ 821 \\ 825 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.7 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1373 \\ & 1309 \\ & 1230 \\ & 1344 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 266 \\ & 212 \\ & 155 \\ & 105 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1639 \\ & 1521 \\ & 1385 \\ & 1449 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \\ 7.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 98 \\ & 129 \\ & 126 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 338 \\ & 336 \\ & 286 \\ & 333 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1933 | 12334 | $\begin{array}{r} 890 \\ 1010 \\ 1066 \\ 1157 \end{array}$ | 22313434 | 22272834 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 5 \\ & 3 \cdot 1 \\ & 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 2 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1505 \\ & 1678 \\ & 1788 \\ & 2032 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86 \\ & 57 \\ & 78 \\ & 93 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1591 \\ & 1735 \\ & 1866 \\ & 2125 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 4 \\ & 3 \cdot 3 \\ & 4 \cdot 2 \\ & 4 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 95 \\ 102 \\ 130 \end{array}$ | 312337331373 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1934 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1359 \\ & 1540 \\ & 1532 \\ & 1548 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 38 \\ & 39 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & 37 \\ & 32 \\ & 37 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1369 \\ & 1541 \\ & 1539 \\ & 1560 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 7 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2253 \\ & 2254 \\ & 2120 \\ & 2233 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116 \\ & 111 \\ & 101 \\ & 127 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2369 \\ & 2365 \\ & 2221 \\ & 2359 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.9 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 4.6 \\ & 5.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129 \\ & 149 \\ & 154 \\ & 167 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 312 \\ & 364 \\ & 394 \\ & 413 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1935 | 12334 | $\begin{aligned} & 1558 \\ & 1614 \\ & 1620 \\ & 1633 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & 30 \\ & 30 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | 34493638 | $\begin{aligned} & 1560 \\ & 1596 \\ & 1614 \\ & 1626 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 3 \\ & 1 \cdot 9 \\ & 1 \cdot 9 \\ & 2 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2369 \\ & 2432 \\ & 2419 \\ & 2622 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 120 \\ 67 \\ 77 \\ 101 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2489 \\ & 2499 \\ & 2496 \\ & 2723 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.8 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 3.1 \\ & 3.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 149 \\ & 183 \\ & 157 \\ & 182 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3347 \\ & 357 \\ & 391 \\ & 390 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1936 | 1234 | $\begin{aligned} & 1814 \\ & 1935 \\ & 1952 \\ & 1985 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ 57 \\ 121 \\ 92 \end{array}$ | 23273328 | $\begin{aligned} & 1831 \\ & 1964 \\ & 2040 \\ & 2049 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 2 \cdot 9 \\ & 5 \cdot 9 \\ & 4 \cdot 5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2830 \\ & 2913 \\ & 2874 \\ & 3081 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 170 \\ 143 \\ 163 \\ 77 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3000 \\ & 3056 \\ & 3037 \\ & 3158 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.7 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 5.4 \\ & 2.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 136 \\ & 161 \\ & 151 \\ & 149 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 332 \\ & 361 \\ & 373 \\ & 407 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## STOCKS OF STAPLE COMMODITIES.

Table supplementary to the summary table, p. 2, Special Mem. 32.

| Beginning of |  | $\substack{\text { (1) } \\ \text { American } \\ \text { Cotton. } \\ 1,000 \text { bales }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (2) } \\ & \text { Tin. } \\ & 1,000 \\ & \text { tons. } \end{aligned}$ | (3) <br> Lead. <br> 1,000 tons. |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline(4) \\ \text { Spelter } \\ 1,000 \\ \text { tons. } \end{gathered}$ | (5) Rubber.$1,000$tons. | $\begin{aligned} & (6) \\ & \text { Sugar. } \\ & 1,000 \\ & \text { tons } \end{aligned}$ | (7) Tes. Mn. Ibs. | (8) Coffee. Mn, bags. |  | (9) <br> Wheat. <br> Mn, bush. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | U.S. |  | U.K. | A |  |  |  |  | B |  |
| 1933 Oct. ......... |  |  | 10,107 | 34.5 | 148.2 | 26.9 | 94 |  | 6,441 | 235 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 16.2 | 457 |
| 1934 | Jan. ......... | 9,785 | 26.6 | 181.3 | 29.2 | 100 | 616 | 8,333 | 270 | $7 \cdot 6$ | * | 476 |
|  | April........ | 9,236 | 21.8 | $197 \cdot 7$ | $30 \cdot 0$ | 105 | 623 | 8,046 | 251 | $8 \cdot 1$ | * | 483 |
|  | July ......... | 9,362 | 18.4 | $212 \cdot 7$ | 27.0 | 99 | 650 | 7,501 | 212 | $8 \cdot 5$ | $17 \cdot 0$ | 407 |
|  | Oct. | 9,468 | 17.0 | $205 \cdot 5$ | 20.0 | 106 | 655 | 5,692 | 233 | $8 \cdot 7$ | 13.7 | 445 |
|  | Jan. <br> April $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,070 \\ & 8,581 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \cdot 5 \\ & 19 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 209 \cdot 8 \\ & 203 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \cdot 4 \\ & 18 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | 118 110 | $679$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,887 \\ & 8,058 \end{aligned}$ | 279 | 6.6 8.9 | * | 448 |
| JuAuSeON |  | 8,413 | 14.4 | $206 \cdot 3$ | $17 \cdot 1$ | 111 | 648 | 6,170 | 225 | 7.5 |  |  |
|  |  | 8,253 | $14 \cdot 8$ | $208 \cdot 2$ | 15.7 | 114 | 655 | 5,487 | 217 | 7.7 | 15.5 15.7 | 313 |
|  |  | 8,194 | 14.2 | 203.2 | $11 \cdot 2$ | 111 | 659 | 4,755 | 216 | 7.8 | * | 317 |
|  |  | 8,141 | 11.5 | 200.6 | $9 \cdot 3$ | 104 | 641 | 4,688 | 216 | 7.6 | * | 367 |
|  |  | 7,958 | 14.1 | 201.2 | $7 \cdot 8$ | 94 | 627 | 4,848 | 224 | $7 \cdot 8$ | * | 409 |
|  |  | 7,680 | 15.0 | 198.4 | $7 \cdot 5$ | 85 | 596 | 6,468 | 228 | 7.7 | 22.4 | 385 |
| 1936 | Jan. | 7,488 | 13.5 | 198.5 | $7 \cdot 0$ | 83 |  | 6,237 | 247 | 7.8 | $22 \cdot 1$ |  |
|  | Feb. ........ | 7,089 | 15.4 | $200 \cdot 0$ | 5.7 | 79 | 558 | 5,829 | 253 | $7 \cdot 9$ | 221 | 430 |
|  | March ...... | 6,934 | 15.8 | $200 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 8$ | 75 | 560 | 6,337 | 244 | 7.9 | * | 394 |
|  | April......... | 6,768 | 16.5 | 199.5 | 6.3 | 80 | 539 | 6,671 | 232 | 8.2 | 22.2 | 349 |
|  | May ......... | 6,553 | $15 \cdot 1$ | $197 \cdot 3$ | $6 \cdot 3$ | 81 | 525 | 6,611 6,295 | 219 | 8.2 | $22 \cdot 2$ | 349 |
|  | June ......... | 6,553 | 17.0 | 204.8 | 6.8 | 83 | 499 | 5,680 | 208 | $8 \cdot 1$ | * | 268 |
|  | July ......... | 6,384 | 15.0 | $205 \cdot 8$ | 6.7 | 88 | 491 | 4,990 | 199 | $8 \cdot 1$ | $17 \cdot 8$ | 221 |
|  | Aug. ........ | 6,265 | 15.1 | $206 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 2$ | 93 | 488 | 4,207 | 186 | 8.0 | 17.8 | 221 |
|  | Sept.......... | 6,429 | 16.0 | 194.8 | $7 \cdot 2$ | 91 | 466 | 3,652 | 195 | $7 \cdot 9$ |  | 251 |
|  | Oct. ......... | 6,537 | $15 \cdot 1$ | 179.0 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 82 | 457 | 2,983 | 201 | 7.8 |  | 251 |
|  | Nov. ......... | 6,312 | 17.0 | 163.8 | 8.4 | 77 | 449 | 3,866 | 207 | 7.9 |  |  |
|  | Dec. ......... | 6,218 | 21.2 | 158.0 | 6.4 | 67 | 436 | 5,502 | 215 | $7 \cdot 8$ |  |  |
| 1937 | Jan. ........ |  | $21 \cdot 8$ |  | $6 \cdot 1$ | 57 |  |  | 215 | $7 \cdot 9$ |  |  |

* Not available.
$\|$ April, 1935, onwards includes whole buffer stock.
(1) Total supply seasonally corrected, exclusive of European and
(2) Asiatic mill stocks.
(3) U.K. stocks in offlcial warehouses.
(4) Visible supply in U.K. and US.
(5) Crude rubber stocks (outside regulated areas) in U.K., U.S.A., Singapore, Penang, Para and Manaos plus Regulation Committec.
(6) Total visible supply.
(7) Tea Brokers' Association, London stocks.
(8) (A) Visible supply. (B) Interior Brazil stock and San Paulo Pledged stock. Figures supplied by Messrs. Duuring \& Zoon.
(9) Stanford Wheat Studies Estimates of World's Visible Supply.


## THE PHYSICAL VOLUME OF PRODUCTION.

THE Index of Production for the fourth quarter of 1936 is 122.9 . This represents an increase of over 6 points over the corresponding period of last year, and an increase of 8 points over the figure for the third quarter
of 1936. The Coal figure is nearly the same as in the fourth quarter of 1935, the Iron and Steel figure has advanced considerably, as also has that for the Non-Ferrous Metals. The Food figure is also much higher than last year.

## QUARTERLY INDEX OF PRODUCTION.




FINANCE.

† 12-months moving average superimposed.


PRICES.


Scale applicable to all lines.
NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED.


| B. OF LABOR |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 73 | 82 | 84.5 |
| 71 | 80 | 82.5 |
| 68 | 73 | 79 |
| 66 | 69.5 | 76.5 |
| $66^{1}$ | 69 | $75 \cdot 6$ |
| 65 | 68 | 74.5 |
| 61.5 | 63 | 71.5 |
| 64 | 64 | 71 |
| 70 | 72 | 74 |
| 71 | 73 | 76 |
| 72 | 73.5 | 77 |
| 72.5 | 73.5 | 77 |
| $72 \cdot 5$ | 73 | 76.5 |
| 72 | 71 | 76 |
| 73.5 | 72 | 76 |
| 75 | 74 | 77 |
| 75 | $74 \cdot 5$ | 77 |
| 74.5 | 73.5 | 77 |
| 75 | - 74.5 | $77 \cdot 5$ |
| 76 | 75 | 77*5 |
| 76 | $75 \cdot 5$ | 78 |
| 78 | 76.5 | 78.5 |
| 79 | 80 | 795 |
| 78 | 79.5 | 79.5 |
| 78 | 78.5 | 79.5 |
| 78.5 | 78.5 | 79.5 |
| 80 | - $\ddagger$ | 80.5 |
| $80 \cdot 5$ | 797 | 81 |
| 81 | $79 \cdot 7$ | 81 |
| 81.5 | 81.2 | 82 |
| 81.5 | 81.4 | 81.6 |
| 81.5 | $81 \cdot 5$ | 81.5 |
| 81 | 80.2 | 81.5 |
| 82 | 79.6 | 81.5 |
| 82 | $80 \cdot 1$ | 82 |
| 82 | 80.5 | 82.5 |
| 82 | 81.5 | 83 |
| 82.5 | 82.0 | 83.5 |
| 82 | 81.7 | 83.5 |
| 82 | 80.6 | 83 |
| 81 | 79.5 | 83 |
| 81 | 79.7 | 83 |
| 80 | 79.9 | 83.5 |
| $80 \cdot 6$ | $83 \cdot 8$ | 84 |
| 82 | 84.0 |  |
| 83 | 84.0 | 84 |
| 83 | $84 \cdot 3$ | 84.5 |
| 83 | $82 \cdot 8$ | 84.5 |
| 84 |  | 84.5 |
| * National Industrial Conference Board: now |  |  |
| relates to middle of month. |  |  |
| $\ddagger$ New index, \% of 1923-25, mid-month. |  |  |

PRICE OF SILVER-
Arerage (cash) price of bar silver for week ending 15th of month.-ECONOMIST
BOARD OF TRADE INDEX Geometric Mean of Wholesale Prices (averages for month) of 200 commodities as pe

STATIST (SAUERBECK) Based on new index first published in January, 1935,-BOARD OF TRADE Average wholesale prices of 19 foodstuffs and 26 raw materials on last day of month, as percentage of average

COST OF LIVING INDEX- Yinistry of Labour's index showing movement since 1924 in cost of maintaining unchanged the standard of month-e.g, reading for March ist is shown before the war. For 1st of month, but placed against previous
RETAIL FOOD PRICESis are WAGES INDEX-

As above, for food only.
For description see Speclal Mem. No. 28 .

TRADE AND OUTPUT.


Exports relate to British Goods.
的 NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED.

## TRADE AND OUTPUT.

|  | TOTAL IMPORTS (Values). |  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { TOTAL. } \\ \text { NET } \\ \text { IMPORTS. } \\ \text { £Mn. } \end{array}\right\|$ | EXPORTS OF U.K, GOODS (Values) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | UTPUT |  |  | $\|$SHIP. <br> B'LD'G <br> Tonnage <br> Com- <br> menced <br> Tons <br> 000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Food, Drink and Tobacco. £Mn. | $\xrightarrow[\text { Materials, }]{\text { Raw }}$ <br> $£ \mathrm{Mn}$. | Manu. factures. $£ \mathrm{Mn}$. | Total (Including Miscellaneous) $£ \mathrm{Mn}$, |  |  | Food, <br> Drink and <br> Tobacco. <br> $£ \mathrm{Mn}$. |  | Raw Materisls. £Mn, |  | Manufactures. £ Mn, |  | Total (Including Miscellaneous $£ \mathrm{Mn}$, |  | Coal. <br> Tons <br> Mn. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pig } \\ \text { Iron, } \\ \text { Tons } \\ 000 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Steel. } \\ \text { Tons } \\ 000 \end{array}$ |  |
| 1924 A | 47.6 | $33 \cdot 3 *$ | 25.0 * | 106.4 | * | 94.8 | 47 | * | 8.9 | * | $51 \cdot 6$ | * | 66•8 | * | 21.2 | 520 | 641 | 26 |
| $\begin{gathered} 1931 \\ 3 \mathrm{rdar} \end{gathered}$ | 335 |  | 21.121 .5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4th , ," | $\begin{array}{llll}39.7 & 36.8\end{array}$ | 15.2 13.5 | 24.724 .4 |  | 75. | $5 \cdot 1$ | 3.2 | 2.9 | $4 \cdot 1$ | 40 | 23.2 | 22. | З2•3 | 31.2 31.3 | 16.2 18.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 256 \\ & 278 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 364 \\ & 419 \end{aligned}$ | 39 |
| 1 stQr | 32.0 32 | $16 \cdot 3$ | $\begin{array}{lll}15 \cdot 5 & 15.6\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd | $29.9 \quad 30 \cdot 6$ | 13.514 .7 | $11.711 \cdot 6$ |  |  | 515 | $2 \cdot 6$ | $2 \cdot 8$ |  |  |  |  | 31.6 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 303 \\ & 291 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 435 \\ & 409 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 3rd, | 29.3 30.3 | 11.213 .0 | 12.212 .4 | 53.2 | $56 \cdot 1$ | 49.9 | $2 \cdot 5$ | 2.4 | $3 \cdot 4$ | 3.6 | 21.3 | $21 \cdot 2$ | 28.0 | 28.1 | $14 \cdot 3$ | 247 | 379 |  |
| 4th, ${ }^{\text {1933 }}$ | 33.831 .4 | $13.718 \cdot 2$ | 13.118 .0 | $61 \cdot 0$ | $56 \cdot 9$ | 57.0 |  | 2.6 | 4.0 | $3 \cdot 8$ | 23.0 | 22.5 | 31.3 | $30 \cdot 4$ | 17.5 | 252 | 422 |  |
| 1stQr.Av. | 27.2 | 14.118 .0 | 11.611 .7 | - 1 | 8 | 48.9 | $2 \cdot 3$ |  | 3.7 | $3 \cdot 7$ | 23. | 22.6 | 29.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd. | 27.928 .5 | 13.814 .9 | $\begin{array}{lll}12 \cdot 1 & 11 \cdot 9\end{array}$ | 1 | \% | 499 | $2 \cdot 0$ | 2.4 | 37 | 8.7 | 22.0 | $2 \cdot$ | $28 \cdot 6$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29.6 \\ & 29.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \cdot 9 \\ & 15 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $311$ | $\begin{aligned} & 466 \\ & 540 \end{aligned}$ | 50 |
| JULY | $26 \cdot 3 \quad 2$ | 14.916 .9 | $\begin{array}{llll}12.1 & 12.3\end{array}$ | $\cdot 7$ | $57 \cdot 6$ | $49 \cdot 4$ | 2 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 3.9 |  | 3.0 |  | 29.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| AUG. | $\begin{array}{lll}26 \cdot 7 & 27 \cdot 3\end{array}$ | $16 \cdot 4 \quad 19 \cdot 1$ | $\begin{array}{lll}13.0 & 13.1\end{array}$ | 56.7 | 60.0 | $52 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 3$ | 3.8 | 4.1 | $24 \cdot 0$ | $23 \cdot 8$ | 31.0 | 31.3 | $15.0{ }^{\circ}$ | 326 | 508 |  |
| SEPT | $\begin{array}{ll}29.7 & 30 \cdot 5 \\ 32.2\end{array}$ | $14.516 \cdot 9$ | $\begin{array}{lll}13 \cdot 1 & 13.4\end{array}$ | 57.7 | $61 \cdot 2$ | $54 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 6$ | $2 \cdot 5$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 3$ | $24 \cdot 7$ | $25 \cdot 3$ | $32 \cdot 2$ | 38.0 | 16.0 | 336 | 628 |  |
| OCT. | $32 \cdot 2$ $32 \cdot 0$ $30 \cdot 1$ | $\begin{array}{cc}15.0 & 14 \cdot 9 \\ 17.0 & 15.0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}14.2 & 13 \cdot 7 \\ 14.6 & 14.6\end{array}$ | $61 \cdot 8$ | 58.9 59.9 | 57.2 | 2.7 | 2.4 | $4 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | $26 \cdot 1$ | 24.8 | $34 \cdot 1$ | $32 \cdot 3$ | 17.0 | 337 | 613 |  |
| DEC. | $30 \cdot 3 \quad 28 \cdot 3$ | $18 \cdot 9 \quad 15 \cdot 3$ | $\begin{array}{ll}13 \cdot 6 & 13 \cdot 6\end{array}$ | 63.2 | ${ }_{57} 59.6$ | 601 59 | $2 \cdot 9$ | - | 4.3 | 4.1 | 25.8 | 25.0 | 34.4 | 33.0 | 17.5 | 350 | 637 | 75 |
| 1934 |  |  | 13610 |  | 6 | 59. |  | 23 | 3.6 | 3.5 | $22 \cdot 6$ |  | $30 \cdot 4$ | $30 \cdot 7$ | $19.1^{\circ}$ | 370 | 684 |  |
| JAN. | 29.0 28.2 | $21 \cdot 317 \cdot 3$ | 13.914 .1 | $64 \cdot 6$ | $60 \cdot 0$ | $60 \cdot 6$ | $2 \cdot 6$ | 2.6 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 24.2 | 23.3 | . 6 |  |  |  |  |  |
| FEB. | $25.6 \quad 28 \cdot 9$ | $\begin{array}{lll}18 \cdot 2 & 18 \cdot 3\end{array}$ | $13.214 \cdot 3$ | 57.4 | 61.9 | $52 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 6$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | 4.0 | 4.2 | 22.7 | 23.2 | $30 \cdot 1$ | 30.9 | $18 \cdot 7$ 19.1 | 399 414 | 626 707 | \} 203 |
| MAR. | $\begin{array}{ll}28.6 & 28.1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}18.2 & 17.6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}14.8 & 13 \cdot 8\end{array}$ | $61 \cdot 9$ | $59 \cdot 8$ | $56 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 3$ | 2.5 | $4 \cdot 1$ | 3.8 | $25 \cdot 6$ | 24.7 | 33.1 | $32 \cdot 1$ | $19.2^{\circ}$ | 455 | 777 | c 203 |
| APR. | $\begin{array}{ll}25 \cdot 5 \\ 29.7 & 29.9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}17 \cdot 1 & 18 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 9 & 17 \cdot 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}13 \cdot 5 & 18 \cdot 1 \\ 14.9 & 14.8\end{array}$ | $56 \cdot 3$ $61 \cdot 8$ | 58.6 68.2 | $51 \cdot 3$ $57 \cdot 0$ | 2.3 | 2.5 | $3 \cdot 8$ | 3.8 | 23.2 | 24.7 | $30 \cdot 1$ | 31.8 | $18.5^{\circ}$ | 463 | 717 |  |
| JUNE | $29 \cdot 4 \quad 29 \cdot 8$ | $\begin{array}{llll}16.9 & 19.0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}14.4 & 14.9\end{array}$ | 61.2 | 64.2 | 56.9 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 3 \\ & 3 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 9 \\ & 4: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \cdot 1 \\ & 24 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \cdot 7 \\ & 26 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \cdot 8 \\ & 32 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \cdot 1 \\ & 34 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \cdot 3 \\ & 1 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 477 \\ & 480 \end{aligned}$ | 715 709 | 14 |
| JULY | 26.828 .4 | 16.618 .9 | $14 \cdot 3 \quad 14 \cdot 6$ | 58.0 | $62 \cdot 2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AUG. | $27 \cdot 427 \cdot 8$ | 17.620 .4 | $14.714 \cdot 8$ | $60 \cdot 0$ | $63 \cdot 3$ | 56.7 | $2 \cdot 4$ | 2.5 | 3.6 | 3.9 | $25 \cdot 1$ | $25.0$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 477 \\ & 454 \end{aligned}$ | 658 |  |
| OCT | $\begin{array}{ll}29 \cdot 2 & 29 \cdot 9 \\ 35 \cdot 5 & 33 \cdot 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}15.2 & 17.7 \\ 16.9 & 16.8\end{array}$ | $13.2 \quad 13.5$ | 57.9 | 61.3 | $54 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 6$ | 2.5 | $4 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 3$ | $26 \cdot 3$ | $27 \cdot 0$ | 34.0 | 34.8 | 17.9 | 467 | 718 |  |
| NOV. | $32 \cdot 5 \quad 29 \cdot 8$ | $\begin{array}{ll}16.7 & 14.8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}16.0 & 15.5 \\ 15.2 & 15.3\end{array}$ | 68.8 | 65.8 | 64 | $2 \cdot 8$ | $2 \cdot 4$ | $4 \cdot 5$ | $4 \cdot 3$ | 28.5 | $27 \cdot 2$ | 36.7 | 34.8 | 17.6 | 476 | 715 |  |
| DEC. | 30.428 .4 | $18.7 \quad 15.1$ | $\begin{array}{ll}13.8 & 13 \cdot 9\end{array}$ | 64.2 | 67.8 67.8 | 60.7 59.6 |  | 2.5 2.6 | $4 \cdot 3$ | 4.1 | 27.4 25.8 | 26.6 | $36 \cdot 1$ | 34.6 | 18.1 | 474 | 702 |  |
| 1935 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.9 | 3.8 | 25.8 | 26.5 | $34 \cdot 3$ |  | 19.5 | 464 | 670 |  |
| FEB. ... | $\begin{array}{ll}27.5 & 26.8 \\ 26.4 & 29.8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}19 \cdot 8 & 16 \cdot 1 \\ 16.2 & 16.3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}14 \cdot 2 & 14: 8 \\ 13.5 & 14.7\end{array}$ | $61 \cdot 9$ | 57.6 | 56.9 51.9 | 2.4 | 2.4 | $4 \cdot 7$ | 4.7 | 27.5 | 26.6 | 35.5 | 34.6 | 19.2 | 471 |  |  |
| MAR. ... | $28.6 \quad 28 \cdot 1$ | $\begin{array}{ll}16 \cdot 5 & 15 \cdot 9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}13 \cdot 5 & 14 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 1 & 14.1\end{array}$ | $60 \cdot 5$ | 61.1 58.4 | $51 \cdot 9$ 56.0 |  | 2.3 2.6 | $4 \cdot 2$ | 4.4 | 26.8 | 27.4 | $34 \cdot 1$ | 35.1 | 18.6 | 483 | 770 | \} 144 |
| APR. | 27.228 .6 | 17.018 .1 | 15•5 $15 \cdot 1$ | 59.9 | 62.1 | 55.7 | 2.4 2.2 | 2.6 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 28.0 25.9 |  | 36.0 | 35.0 | 18.5 | 501 | 788 |  |
| MAY. | $\begin{array}{ll}30.1 & 30.2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}18 \cdot 4 & 19 \cdot 3\end{array}$ | $15.715 \cdot 1$ | $64 \cdot 5$ | $64 \cdot 9$ | 59.0 |  | 2.6 | $4 \cdot 7$ | 4.3 |  |  | 35.2 | 34.9 34.5 | ${ }^{18.2 .0}{ }^{\circ}$ | 491 | 809 |  |
| JUNE | $27 \cdot 5 \quad 27 \cdot 9$ | 15.7 | $14 \cdot 314 \cdot 8$ | 57.8 | 64 | 52. | $2 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 6$ | 4.0 | 4.3 | 25.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \cdot 7 \\ & 27 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | 35.2 32 | 34.5 35.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 18.0^{\circ} \\ & 17.4^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 505 \\ & 494 \end{aligned}$ | 781 788 |  |
| JULY ... | $\begin{array}{ll}29 \cdot 0 & 30 \cdot 7 \\ 27 \cdot 0 & \\ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}17.0 & 19.4\end{array}$ | 15.515 .9 | 61.8 | 66:3 | 57.9 | $2 \cdot 6$ | 2.7 | $4 \cdot 6$ | 4.7 | 28.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SEPT. ... | $\begin{array}{lll}29.6 & 30 \cdot 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}16 \cdot 0 & 18 \cdot 6 \\ 15 \cdot 3 & 17 \cdot 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}15 \cdot 8 & 15 \cdot 9 \\ 15 \cdot 5 & 15 \cdot 9\end{array}$ | 59.1 | $62 \cdot 2$ | $55^{\circ} 0$ | $2 \cdot 5$ | $2 \cdot 6$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | 45 | 27.2 | $27 \cdot 0$ | $34 \cdot 9$ | $35 \cdot 2$ | $16.7^{\circ}$ | 491 | 711 |  |
| OCT. ... | $37.5 \quad 35 \cdot 1$ | $18.0 \begin{array}{ll}17.8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}15.5 & 15.9 \\ 17.5 & 16.9\end{array}$ | $60 \cdot 8$ 73.4 | 64.4 70.2 | 57.0 | 2.8 | $\stackrel{2}{2 \cdot 6}$ | $3 \cdot 7$ | 3.9 | 26.7 | $27 \cdot 4$ | $34 \cdot 1$ | $34 \cdot 8$ | $17 \cdot 3$ | 494 | 818 |  |
| NOV. ... | 34.431 .5 | $19 \cdot 8 \quad 17 \cdot 5$ | 16.8169 | 71.5 | 66\% | 68.9 |  | 3.0 | 4.7 | 4.5 |  |  | 39.9 | $37 \cdot 9$ | 17.7 | 492 | 798 |  |
| DEC. | $34.4 \quad 32.0$ | $23 \cdot 6 \quad 19 \cdot 1$ | $15 \cdot 9 \quad 16.0$ | 15 | $67 \cdot 7$ | 69.0 |  | 3.2 2.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 1 \\ & 4.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \cdot 4 \\ & 34 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $37 \cdot 8$ | $19 \cdot 1$ | 491 | $846$ | 31 |
| JAN.. | $31.3 \quad 30 \cdot 4$ | $22.418 \cdot 3$ | 26.0 16.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FEB. ... | $\begin{array}{ll}27 \cdot 5 & 29 \cdot 9 \\ 30 \cdot 2 & 29.7\end{array}$ | $18 \cdot 9 \quad 18.4$ | 15.716 .5 | $62 \cdot 3$ | 65.0 | 56.7 | $2 \cdot 5$ | $2 \cdot 6$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26.6 \\ & 27 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ |  | 34.5 | $33 \cdot 6$ | $20 \cdot 0$ | 38 | 02 |  |
| APR. ... | $28 \cdot 4 \quad 29 \cdot 5$ | $\begin{array}{lll}19.6 & 18.9 \\ 20.0 & 21.5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}17.9 & 16.7\end{array}$ | 68.1 | 65.7 | $62 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 9$ | $3 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | 3.9 | 28.6 | 27.6 | 36.5 | ${ }_{35}{ }^{5} 5$ | 19.6 | 572 |  |  |
| MAY | $\begin{array}{llll}31.6 & 31 \cdot 8\end{array}$ | 19.921 .0 | $\begin{array}{llll}17.9 & 17.4\end{array}$ | 66.7 | 69.2 | $60 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 4$ | 2.7 | $3 \cdot 9$ | 4.0 | 26.0 | $27 \cdot 7$ | 33.4 | 35.5 | 18.08 | 588 |  |  |
| JUNE .. | $31.5 \quad 32.0$ | $19 \cdot 3 \quad 21 \cdot 6$ | $\begin{array}{ll}16.4 & 16.9\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69 \cdot 2 \\ & 67 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | 69.9 70.9 | $63 \cdot 5$ 62.6 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 9 \\ & 3: 0 \end{aligned}$ | $4 \cdot 5$ $3 \cdot 5$ | 4.0 3.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \cdot 2 \\ & 24 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \cdot 7 \\ & 26.9 \end{aligned}$ | 36.4 32.1 | 35.6 | $17 \cdot 9$ | $597$ | $901$ | 282 |
| JULY ... | $29 \cdot 931 \cdot 7$ | 20.122 .9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17. |  |  |  |
| AUG. ${ }^{\text {SEPT }}$ | 29.029 .4 | $18.8 \quad 21.8$ | $17 \cdot 8 \quad 17 \cdot 9$ | $66 \cdot 1$ | 696 | $61 \cdot 7$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 2.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1 \\ & 2.8 \end{aligned}$ | $46$ | 4.7 | 31.5 |  | 40.1 | $39 \cdot 3$ | 16 | 1 | 857 |  |
| OCT. | $\begin{array}{llll}38 \cdot 9 & 38.7\end{array}$ | $19 \cdot 6$ 21.5 $21 \cdot 8$ $z l \cdot 3$ | $\begin{array}{lll}19 \cdot 1 & 19.6 \\ 19.8 & 19.1\end{array}$ | $71 \cdot 9$ | 76.4 | 68.0 | 3.0 | $2 \cdot 8$ | $4 \cdot 3$ | 4.5 | 28.8 |  | 35.0 | 37 | $17.9{ }^{\circ}$ | 574 | 853 | 293 |
| V. | 37.134 .0 | 228 20-2 | $\begin{array}{ll}19.8 & 19.1 \\ 18.4 & 18.5\end{array}$ | $80 \cdot 5$ 78 | 0 | $76 \cdot 1$ | 3.6 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 46 | 32.2 | 30.6 | $41 \cdot 8$ | 39.6 | 18.5 | 588 | 941 |  |
| DEC. .... | $37.735 \cdot 1$ | 26.121 .2 | $19.219 \% 4$ | 83.7 | 76.4 | $77 \cdot 6$ | 3.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.2 .2 \\ & 3 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.6 \\ & 4.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | 28.9 30 |  | 38.4 40.5 | 367 | $18.8$ | $600$ | 957 959 | 273 |

## IMPORTS \& EXPORTS-

OUTPUT-COAL
PIG IRON, STEEL linports =Total imports (c.i.f.) into U.K., and exports (f.o.b.) of U.K, produce and manufacture Tots of imported goods,-MONTHLY ACCOUNTS Droduce and manufacture, Total for 4 weeks ending approximately at end of month,-BOARD OF TRADE OF TRADE
Output for standard four-weet
ION AND STEEL MANUFACTURERS. Tonnage of ships over ton tons fexcludi SHIPPING.

TRANSPORT, UNEMPLOYMENT.


Other Industries,-Cols. 16 to 18 of table opposite.


SHIPPINGं-ENTERED
SHIPPING CLEARED
SHIPPING FREIGHTS-
RAILWAY TRAFFIC
WILWAY TRAFFIC-
RECEIPT
UNEMPLOYMENT
INSURED PERSONS-

Tonnage of British and Foreign vessels entering and leaving British ports with cargoes during month.-BOARD Chamber of Shipping
Statist."-PREPARED BY DR. ISSERLIS.
Monthly Receipts for goods trafflic, excluding of Great Britain during the month, excluding free-hauled.
receipts for collection and delivery.-MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT delivery till January, 1928, then excluding
Number of books lodged at Labour Exchange on or about 25th of

|  | AVERAGE OF DAILY RATE8. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Paris } \\ & \text { f, to } £ \end{aligned}$ | Milan $\text { 1. to } £$ | Berlin <br> M, to $£$ | Amsterdam <br> fl. to $£$ | Prague kr , to £ | Zurich <br> f, to £ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stock- } \\ & \text { holm } \\ & \text { kr, to } £ \end{aligned}$ | New York 8 to $£$ | Buenos Aires d. to 8 | Rio de Janeiro d. Der mil. | Bombay <br> d. per rup. | Hongkong <br> d. per 8 | Kobe <br> d. per yen |
|  |  |  |  | 1919 t | 1931 R | Ske | RLIER | pecial | ORAN |  |  |  |  |
| $1932$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| JULY | 90.64 88.71 | 69.68 67.91 | 14.97 14.60 | 8.82 8.63 | 120.02 | 18.26 | 19.48 19.47 | 3.552 3.476 |  | 5.04* | 18.061 | 15.48 | 18.62 |
| AUG. | 88.71 | 67.91 67.66 | 14.60 14.59 | 8.63 8.64 | 117.40 117.26 | 17.87 17.97 | 19.47 19.49 | 3.476 3.471 | $40 \cdot 4 t$ | 5.15** | 18.104 18.170 | 16.10 16.25 | 17.03 16.48 |
| OCT. | 86.60 | 66.29 | $14 \cdot 30$ | 8.45 | 115.44 | 17.61 | $19 \cdot 42$ | 3.399 | $41.2 \dagger$ | 5.33* | 18.168 | 16.24 | 16.35 |
| NOV. | 83.62 | 64.08 | $13 \cdot 79$ | $8 \cdot 12$ | 110.48 | 17.02 | 18.68 | 3.277 | 42.9 $\dagger$ | 5.50* | 18.211 | 16.46 | $15 \cdot 18$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DEC. } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ | 83.93 | 64.07 | 13.76 | $7 \cdot 83$ | $110 \cdot 52$ | 17.03 | 18.30 | 3-276 | $43 \cdot 1 \dagger$ | 5*43* | 18.192 | 15.66 | $15 \cdot 32$ |
| JAN. ...... | 86.06 | 65.64 | $14 \cdot 13$ | 8.37 | $113 \cdot 3 i$ | $17 \cdot 15$ | 18.37 | $3 \cdot 372$ | 42.27 | 5-38* | 18.174 | 15.56 | 14.87 |
| FEB. | $87 \cdot 22$ | 66.91 | $14 \cdot 36$ | 8.53 | 115.21 | 17.65 | 18.75 | 3.422 | 41.6 | 5.38* | 18.153 | 15.45 | 14.62 |
| MAR. | $87 \cdot 40$ | $67 \cdot 16$ | 14.46 | 8.54 | $115 \cdot 76$ | 17.77 | 18.90 | 3.436 | $40.9 \ddagger$ | 5•38* | 18.043 | 15.93 | 15.02 |
| APRIL | 87.21 | 66.68 | 14.68 | 8.51 | $115 \cdot 24$ | 17.77 | 19.05 | 3.507 | 41.07 | 5.29* | 18.061 | 16.02 | 14.92 |
| MAY | $85 \cdot 57$ | 64.66 | 14.41 | $8 \cdot 38$ | 112.98 | 17.44 | 19.43 | 3.938 | 42.07 | 4•79* | 18.081 | 16.60 | 14.75 |
| JUNE | $86 \cdot 10$ | 64.78 | 14.38 | 8.44 | $113 \cdot 62$ | 17.54 | 19.45 | $4 \cdot 141$ | $41.8 \ddagger$ | $4.60 \ddagger$ | 18.077 | 16.92 | 15.02 |
| JULY | 85.24 | 63.12 | 14.00 | 8.28 | $112 \cdot 62$ | $17 \cdot 28$ | $19 \cdot 38$ | 4.643 | $41.9 \pm$ | $4 \cdot 11 \pm$ | 18.067 | 17.03 | 14.98 |
| AUG. ...... | 83.88 | $62 \cdot 44$ | 13.78 | 8.13 | $110 \cdot 77$ | 16.99 | $19 \cdot 39$ | 4.503 | $42.6 \ddagger$ | 4.297 | 18.062 | 16.79 | 14.42 |
| SEPI....... | $80 \cdot 35$ | 59.77 | $13 \cdot 17$ | $7 \cdot 80$ | 105.99 | 16.26 | $19 \cdot 38$ | $4 \cdot 660$ | $44.29 \ddagger$ | 4.357 | $18 \cdot 043$ | 17.04 | 14.11 |
| OCI. | 80.22 | 59.69 | $13 \cdot 17$ | $7 \cdot 79$ | $105 \cdot 69$ | 16.21 | 19.40 | $4 \cdot 667$ | $44 \cdot 367$ | $4.38 \pm$ | 18.040 | $17 \cdot 13$ | $14 \cdot 30$ |
| NOV. | $82 \cdot 14$ | 61.03 | 13.46 | $7 \cdot 97$ | 108.06 | 16.59 | 1940 | 5-136 | $43 \cdot 367$ | $4 \cdot 10 \ddagger$ | 17.549 | $17 \cdot 18$ | 14.23 |
| $\text { DEC. } 1934$ | 83.60 | 62:30 | 13.71 | 8.14 | $110 \cdot 20$ | 16.92 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5-118 | 35.75 $\ddagger$ | $4 \cdot 13 \ddagger+$ | 18.039 | $17 \cdot 26$ | 14.46 |
| JAN. ...... | 81.78 | 60.78 | 13.44 | $7 \cdot 94$ | 107.42 | 16.49 | 19.40 | 5.056 | $35.63 \ddagger$ | $4 \cdot 13 \dagger \dagger$ | 18.073 | 17.87 | $14 \cdot 34$ |
| FEB. | 77.81 | 58.52 | 12.93 | $7 \cdot 61$ | $113 \cdot 19$ | 15.84 | 19.40 | 5.019 | 27.93 | 4-13 $\dagger$ | 18.094 | 18.22 | 14.25 |
| MAR. ...... | 77.34 | 59.20 | 12.84 | $7 \cdot 56$ | 121.87 | $15 \cdot 76$ | 19.40 | 5.089 | 27.24 | 4.13- $\dagger$ | 18.093 | 18.23 | 14.20 |
| APRIL ..... | 77.88 | $60 \cdot 14$ | 13.02 | $7 \cdot 59$ | 123.50 | 15.87 | 19.40 | 5•154 | 26.26 | 4-17+ $\dagger$ | 18.093 | 17.81 | 14.17 |
| MAY | 77.20 | 59.91 | 12.94 | $7 \cdot 54$ | $122 \cdot 32$ | $15 \cdot 70$ | 19.40 | 5.105 | 25.02 | $4.21 \dagger \dagger$ | 18.061 | 17.05 | 14.25 |
| JUNE | 76.50 | 58.67 | $13 \cdot 14$ | $7 \cdot 44$ | $121 \cdot 38$ | 15.53 | 19.40 | 5.059 | $26 \cdot 38$ | 4.25才 $\dagger$ | 18.032 | $17 \cdot 37$ | 14.26 |
| JULY | 76.46 | 58.80 | $13 \cdot 10$ | $7 \cdot 44$ | $121 \cdot 37$ | 15.47 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.042 | 26.69 | 3.02 | 18.063 | 17.88 | 14.24 |
| AUG. | 76.07 | 58.47 | 12.83 | $7 \cdot 41$ | $120 \cdot 84$ | $15 \cdot 36$ | 19.40 | $5 \cdot 067$ | $29 \cdot 24$ | 3.21 | 18.063 | 18.34 | $14 \cdot 26$ |
| SEPT | 74.85 | 57.54 | 12.43 | 7.29 | 118.64 | $15 \cdot 12$ | 19.40 | 4.996 | $29 \cdot 28$ | $3 \cdot 38$ | 18.063 | 18.93 | 14.34 |
| OCT. | $74 \cdot 32$ | $57 \cdot 38$ | $12 \cdot 21$ | $7 \cdot 25$ | $117 \cdot 58$ | 15.07 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.942 | 28.83 | 3.55 | 18.063 | 19.80 | 14.00 |
| NOV........ | $75 \cdot 73$ | 58.40 | 12.41 | $7 \cdot 38$ | $119 \cdot 42$ | $15 \cdot 36$ | 19.40 | 4.990 | 27.80 | 3.42 | 18.063 | $19 \cdot 92$ | 14.02 |
| DEC. ...... | 74.98 | $57 \cdot 89$ | $12 \cdot 30$ | $7 \cdot 31$ | 118.26 | 15.26 | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 946$ | $\underline{27.50}$ | $3 \cdot 24$ | 18.063 | $20 \cdot 57$ | 14.01 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1935 \\ & \text { JAN. } \end{aligned}$ | $74 \cdot 36$ | 57.47 | $12 \cdot 22$ | 7.26 | $117 \cdot 33$ | 15.15 | 19.40 | 4-895 | § ${ }^{\text {§ }}$ | 321 | $18 \cdot 107$ | 2121 | 14.00 |
| FEB. | $73 \cdot 92$ | 57.43 | $12 \cdot 15$ | 7.21 | 116.66 | 15.06 | 19.40 | $4 \cdot 875$ | 18.98 | 3.28 | $18 \cdot 156$ | 21.87 | 14.01 |
| MAR. | $72 \cdot 11$ | $57 \cdot 17$ | 11.82 | 7.03 | 113.74 | 14.68 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.776 | 18.88 | $3 \cdot 15$ | $18 \cdot 127$ | $24 \cdot 13$ | 14.09 |
| APR. | 73.28 | 58.28 | 12.00 | $7 \cdot 17$ | 115.57 | 14.93 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.835 | 18.90 | 3.01 | $18 \cdot 117$ | 26.28 | $14 \cdot 10$ |
| MAY | $74 \cdot 19$ | 59.37 | $12 \cdot 22$ | 7.23 | $117 \cdot 30$ | $15 \cdot 13$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.890 | 18.91 | $2 \cdot 72$ | 18.128 | $29 \cdot 18$ | $14 \cdot 14$ |
| JUNE ... | 74.68 | 59.75 | $12 \cdot 21$ | 7.27 | 117.94 | $15 \cdot 10$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.936 | 18.70 | $2 \cdot 61$ | $18 \cdot 126$ | 28.02 | $14 \cdot 13$ |
| JULY | 74.79 | 60.25 | 12.27 | 7.29 | 118.77 | $15 \cdot 13$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.956 | 18.65 | 2.62 | $18 \cdot 125$ | 25.80 | $14 \cdot 14$ |
| AUG. | 75.01 | 60.49 | $12 \cdot 32$ | $7 \cdot 33$ | 119.46 | $15 \cdot 19$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.971 | 18.52 | $2 \cdot 58$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | $24 \cdot 33$ | $14 \cdot 18$ |
| SEPT. | 74.84 | 60.46 | $12 \cdot 25$ | $7 \cdot 30$ | 119.20 | $15 \cdot 17$ | 19.40 | 4.933 | $18 \cdot 37$ | 2.62 | 18.125 | $24 \cdot 37$ | $14 \cdot 11$ |
| OCI. | 74.49 | $60 \cdot 30$ | $12 \cdot 20$ | 7.24 | 118.48 | 15.08 | 19.40 | 4.908 | 18.01 | $2 \cdot 75$ | 18.125 | 24.09 | 14.05 |
| NOV. | 74.77 | , | 12.24 | 7.26 | 119.06 | $15 \cdot 18$ | 19.40 | 4.925 | 18.09 | 2.72 | $18 \cdot 125$ | 17.91 | 14.02 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DEC. } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | 74.69 | * | $12 \cdot 25$ | $7 \cdot 27$ | 118.89 | $15 \cdot 20$ | 19.40 | 4.929 | 18.06 | $2 \cdot 68$ | $18 \cdot 126$ | 16.04 | 14.01 |
| JAN. | 74.86 | 61.71 | $12 \cdot 28$ | 728 | $119 \cdot 19$ | $15 \cdot 19$ | 19.40 | 4.960 | 18.24 | 2.68 | $18 \cdot 152$ | 15.66 | 14.04 |
| FEB. | 74.84 | 62.15 | 12.29 | $7 \cdot 28$ | 119.21 | $15 \cdot 14$ | 19.40 | 4.996 | 18.07 | $2 \cdot 74$ | 18.125 | $15 \cdot 74$ | 14.08 |
| MAR. | 74.92 | $62 \cdot 35$ | 12.29 | $7 \cdot 27$ | 119.31 | $15 \cdot 14$ | 19.40 | 4.971 | 18.04 | $2 \cdot 73$ | 18.125 | 15.93 | 13.98 |
| APR. | 75.00 | 62.66 | 12.28 | $7 \cdot 28$ | 119.50 | $15 \cdot 17$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.944 | 17.98 | 2.71 | $18 \cdot 125$ | 15.80 | 14.03 |
| MAY | $75 \cdot 47$ | 63.03 | 12.34 | $7 \cdot 35$ | 119.92 | $15 \cdot 36$ | 19.40 | 4.971 | 18.00 | $2 \cdot 71$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | $15 \cdot 71$ | 14.06 |
| JUNE | 7614 | 63.84 | 12.46 | 7.42 | $121 \cdot 28$ | 15.48 | 19.40 | 5.020 | $18 \cdot 13$ | $2 \cdot 72$ | 18.125 | 15.44 | 14.07 |
| JULY | 75.86 | 63.65 | 12.45 | $7 \cdot 38$ | $120 \cdot 97$ | $15 \cdot 35$ | 19.40 | 5.023 | 18.42 | $2 \cdot 77$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 15.33 | 14.03 |
| AUG. | $76 \cdot 33$ | $63 \cdot 84$ | 12.49 | $7 \cdot 40$ | 121.59 | $15 \cdot 42$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.028 | 18.02 | $2 \cdot 80$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 14.90 | 14.05 |
| SEP. | 76.74 | $64 \cdot 26$ | 12.57 | 7.58 | $122 \cdot 17$ | 16.01 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.041 | 17.76 | $2 \cdot 81$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 14.86 | 14.04 |
| OCT. | 105.09 | 92.96 | $12 \cdot 19$ | $9 \cdot 13$ | $134 \cdot 39$ | 21.31 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.900 | 17.56 | 2.87 2.89 | $18 \cdot 125$ | 14.88 | 14.03 |
| NOV......... | $105 \cdot 17$ | 92.86 | $12 \cdot 15$ | 9.05 | 138.09 | 21.27 | 19.40 | 4.888 | 17.54 | $2 \cdot 89$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 14.95 | 14.03 |
| Week ending Dec. 5..... | 105•14 | $93 \cdot 12$ | $12 \cdot 18$ | 9.02 | 138.66 | 21.34 | 19.40 | 4.904 | $17 \cdot 26$ | 2.91 | $18 \cdot 125$ | 14.94 | 13.99 |
| ,, 12 | $105 \cdot 14$ | $93 \cdot 12$ | $12 \cdot 18$ | 9.01 | 138.66 | 21.34 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.902 | 16.60 | 2.94 | $18 \cdot 130$ | 14.94 | 13.97 |
| , , 19...... | 105.14 | 93.23 | $12 \cdot 20$ | 9.00 | $139 \cdot 37$ | 21.36 | 1940 | 4.910 | 1608 | 2.94 | $18 \cdot 156$ | 14.94 | 13.96 |
| ,, $26 . . .$. | 105.14 | 93.25 | $12 \cdot 20$ | $8 \cdot 97$ | 139.91 | 21.37 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.911 | 16.05 | 2.94 | $18 \cdot 156$ | 14.91 | 13.99 |
| Jan. 2.... | 105•14 | 93.27 | $12 \cdot 20$ | 8.97 | $140 \cdot 20$ | 21.37 | 19.40 | 4.911 | 16.05 | 2.94 | $18 \cdot 156$ | 14.94 | 13.84 |
|  | 105•14 | $93 \cdot 27$ | $12 \cdot 20$ | $8 \cdot 97$ | $140 \cdot 28$ | 21.38 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.912 | $16 \cdot 11$ | $2 \cdot 97$ | $18 \cdot 156$ | 14.94 | 13.89 |
| , 16..... | 105•14 | 93.26 | $12 \cdot 20$ | 8.97 | $140 \cdot 67$ | 21.38 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.911 | $16 \cdot 11$ | 3.01 | $18 \cdot 151$ | 14.94 | 14.00 |

For description of series see Bulletin, April 23, 1932, page 126.


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## UNITED KINGDOM.

Additional Figures published since fan. 22nd, 1937.

| STOCKS AND SHARES. | End Dec. End Jan. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Fixed Interest-Price | 135.4\% 131.7\% |
| ,, -Yield | $74.0 \% \quad 76 \cdot 1 \%$ |
| Industrials | 169\% 166\% |
| Sensitive Index 1st half-month | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { Dec. } & \text { Jan. } \\ -0.6 \% & -0.5 \% \end{array}$ |
| 2nd | $+1.3 \%-0.7 \%$ |
| NEW CAPITAL ISSUES. | January |
| For Great Britain | £24,802,000 |
| For Abroad | £2,812,000 |
| PROVINCIAL CLEARINGS. | January |
| As in Bulletin | £122,400,000 |
| MONEY. | Week ending |
| Short Money Index | 32\% Feb. 6th |
| Day to Day Rate | ... 0.75\% |
| Three Months Rate | ... 0.55\% |
| Bank Rate | 2\% on June 30th, 1932 |
| PRICES. |  |
| Silver Bar-cash per oz. 20.4 d . | Week ending Feb. 6th |
| " Times" Index (Wholesale) | Dec. 30th Jan. 30th |
| Food | 123.5\% 123.3\% |
| Materials | 119.3\% $\quad 122.4 \%$ |
| Total | 120.8\% $122 \cdot 8 \%$ |



## UNEMPLOYMENT.

Nos. on Live Register. 000's. Great Britain.

|  | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dec. 16th, 1935 | 1556 | 313 | 1869 |
| Jan. 20th, 1936 | 1773 | 386 | 2160 |
| Feb. 24th ... | 1655 | 370 | 2025 |
| March 23rd | 1538 | 343 | 1882 |
| April 27 th | 1498 | 333 | 1831 |
| May 25th | 1401 | 304 | 1705 |
| June 22nd | 1410 | 293 | 1703 |
| July 20th | 1362 | 290 | 1652 |
| Aug. 24th | 1313 | 301 | 1614 |
| Sept. 21st | 1321 | 303 | 1624 |
| Oct. 26th | 1318 | 294 | 1612 |
| Nov. 23rd | 1326 | 297 | 1624 |
| Dec. 14th | 1346 | 282 | 1649 |

## FRANCE.

## Information communicated by M. MICHEL HUBER, Directeur des Etudes à l'Institut de Statistique de l'Université de Paris.


fanuary 30th, 1937.

DURING the last days of December the French parliament exhibited feverish activity; even so, the session was prolonged almost till morning of January 3rd to reach a final vote on the budget, fiscal reform, and the compulsory arbitration law.

The Chambers then adjourned for the recess, and there was a calm interval in internal politics which continued after the reassembly on January I2th.

The situation in respect of social troubles also seemed quieter; the strike in the Nord metal industry ended after a demonstration by
the syndicate of engineers which delayed the resumption of work for some days. The total number of persons on strike throughout the country has now been reduced to a few thousands, and hardly any works remain "occupied." The various disputes which arose subsequently, in particular that of Paris slaughter-house employees, have been settled fairly rapidly, thanks to arbitration, and work was resumed before the decisions were given. Nevertheless the persistent rise in the cost of living is leading to renewed demands for wage increases, which may lead to further difficulties.

The forty-hour week, in force since November in the mines, is being progressively extended to
other branches of industry. It will soon include railway employees ; it is estimated that this will involve the addition of 60,000 persons and an increase of about $\mathrm{I}, 200 \mathrm{Mn}$. francs in costs.

In foreign affairs, a note should be taken of the incident caused by the announcement of the German landing in Spanish Morocco, quickly settled by Herr Hitler's declaration of assurance that Germany intended no attack upon Spanish territorial integrity, or upon her colonies. The Chamber and the Senate have, moreover, unanimously passed a law empowering the government to prohibit voluntary recruiting for Spain. This law will no doubt facilitate agreement between the major European powers on the problem of putting into force the principle of non-intervention in Spanish affairs.

Revenue from indirect taxes, monopolies and property taxes improved in December. Compared with budget estimates they showed an excess of 156 Mn ., in contrast to a deficit of io Mn . in November, 140 Mn . in October, etc. Compared with actual receipts in the corresponding months of 1935, there was an increase of 223 Mn . in December, whereas in October there had been a diminution of 57 Mn .

Turnover taxes produced 549 Mn . in December, 1936, i.e., 73 Mn . above the estimates, and 74 Mn . more than in December, 1935.

It must be remembered that these results are affected by the rise in prices consequent upon devaluation, which naturally influences the yield of ad valorem taxes; the whole increase cannot be attributed to improvement in economic activity. For the whole year 1936 the total revenue from indirect taxes, monopolies, etc., was 792 Mn . below the estimates, but 604 Mn . higher than the 1935 total. In 1936 the yield of turnover tax was $6,123 \mathrm{Mn}$., or 98 Mn . above the estimates, and 266 Mn . above 1935.

The issue of a national defence loan for the consolidation of the Auriol one-year bonds issued in 1936 and to encourage the return of gold by special concessions, is to be made on January 3oth. It is anticipated that of $4,300 \mathrm{Mn}$. bonds nearly $4,000 \mathrm{Mn}$. will be converted into $4 \%$ securities redeemable in 9 years at a premium of $40 \%$. There is no information available about the amount of $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$ Bonds repayable in 3 years at a premium of $40 \%$, issued against gold certificates.

The Treasury position is still very difficult ; during the year 1937 at least 30 to 35 Md . will
be required. The maximum issue of Treasury bonds is fixed at 20 Md ., and that of advances by the Bank of France at Io Md., but it has been stipulated that these two authorisations may not be cumulative. On January 16th, 1937, the total of new advances by the Bank of France reached $7,300 \mathrm{Mn}$. compared with 2,700 on December 19th; the margin is therefore reduced to $2,700 \mathrm{Mn}$. It is estimated, further, that the total of Treasury Bonds in circulation is a little under io Md., including $4,300 \mathrm{Mn}$. Auriol bonds. The latter will nearly all be converted into the new loan. The margin of Treasury resources for the issue of short-term bonds or for advances from the Bank of France is thus reduced to a few milliards, certainly much less than the requirements for 1937. It will, therefore, be necessary to have recourse to other means, which accounts for talk of a foreign loan or devaluation of the franc to the lowest limits permissible under the monetary law-viz., a franc fixed at 43 milligrams of gold, which would correspond to a further depreciation of 6 or $7 \%$. According to latest news, the railways have. concluded with the English banks a $£ 40 \mathrm{Mn}$. loan at $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$ repayable in io months.

BANK UF FRANCE. Milliard Fraucr.

| 1935-37 | 1935 | 1936 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1937 \\ & \text { Jan. } \\ & \text { 15th } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Oct. | Jan. | Apr. | July | Oct. |  |
|  | 18th | 17th | 17th | 17th | 16th |  |
| Gold | 72.0 | 66.4 | $62 \cdot 5$ | 54.7 | 62.4 | 60.4 |
| Foreign Assets-Bills and Sight Deposits ... | 1.0 | 11 | $1 \cdot 1$ | 0.6 | 1.5 | $1 \cdot 7$ |
| Discounts (commercial) | $7 \cdot 7$ | 8.6 | $14 \cdot 0$ | $5 \cdot 9$ | 6.4 | $6 \cdot 3$ |
| Advances $\quad .$. | 3.2 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| Sinking Fund Bonds | $5 \cdot 8$ | $5 \cdot 7$ | $5 \cdot 7$ | $5 \cdot 7$ | $5 \cdot 6$ | $5 \cdot 6$ |
| Note Circulation . | 82.4 | $80 \cdot 5$ | 83.0 | $85 \cdot 3$ | $85 \cdot 4$ | 87.5 |
| Deposits, Treasury and |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sinking Fund Private | 2.9 10.3 | 2.8 8.3 | 2.8 7.7 | 1.5 6.2 | 3.6 8.1 | 15.4 |
| Resererve Ratio (\%) | $75 \cdot 1$ | 72.4 | 66.8 | $58 \cdot 8$ | 642 | $57 \cdot 6$ |

Since December 4th the gold reserve of the Bank of France has remained 60,539 Mn. New advances to the state rose progressively to $7,300 \mathrm{Mn}$. on January 15th, but fell back to $7,100 \mathrm{Mn}$. on 22 nd. The note circulation rose to $89,342 \mathrm{Mn}$. on December 3oth and was 86,545 on January 22nd.

The reserve ratio fell from $60.4 \%$ on December 19th to $57.4 \%$ on January 22 nd. On January 28 th the discount rate was raised from 2 to $4 \%$.

Exchange rates have hardly varied during January. Sterling remained at 105.15 until 29th when it fell to IO5.II ; the dollar oscillated about 2 I .40 , but advanced to 2 I .46 at the end of the month.

|  | STCCKS \＆EHARES． |  |  |  |  |  | EXCHANGE |  | HANK OF FRANCE． |  |  | WHOLESALE． |  |  |  |  | RETAIL |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index Nos，of Prices of |  |  |  | New Capital Issues. |  | Monthly Averages． |  | 303300002 | Private Leposits t |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \hline 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 末 } \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\tilde{\circ}} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index Nos, } \\ \text { for } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Index Nos． （Paris） for |  |
|  |  |  | $\dot{\square}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\dot{\Phi}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{y}{\omega} \\ & \text { 命 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 晶 | ${ }_{\square}^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  | เฺ | $\dot{\text { п }}$ | $\frac{\text { 券 }}{2}$ |  | $\dot{\theta}$ |
|  | ※ | 呺 | $\because$ | 気気 |  |  | T | $\stackrel{\infty}{\sigma}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $5$ |  | $\stackrel{\infty}{\mathbb{E}}$ | $\frac{5}{8}$ |
|  | 0 | 0 | $\stackrel{\text { 玉. }}{巳}$ | 馬あ |  |  | 8 | O |  |  |  |  |  | $7$ | '\% | z | $\pm$ | 훙 |
|  | $\infty$ |  |  |  |  |  | ！ | 1 |  |  |  | per | per |  | 共 | 思 | $\ddot{\sim}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{4}$ |
|  | \％ | \％ | \％ | \％ |  |  | $\pm$ | 8 | Mn．f． | Mn．f． | \％ | ${ }_{0}^{\text {kilo }}$ | $\stackrel{\text { kilo }}{\text { f }}$ | \％ | \％ | \％ | \％ |  |
| 1913 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 160 | 15 | 25.2 | 5．18 | 57 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1924 | 60 | 67 | 105 | 119 | 658 | 306 | 85.0 | $19 \cdot 3$ | 57 399 | 569 2135 | 6 | 12．82 | 434 | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 486 \end{aligned}$ | 100 | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 520 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100^{*} \\ & 380 \end{aligned}$ | $\text { 茟 } \begin{aligned} & 100 \xi \\ & 369 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1980 1st Qr．A | 101 | 96 | 281 | 350 | 2309 | 452 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 369 |
| 2nd，，，＂ | 101 | 96 | 269 | 338 | 1561 | 499 | 123.94 |  | 69 | 10467 | $2 \cdot 5$ | ＂ | 393 | 558 | 537 | 581 | 599 | 565 |
| 3rd ，， | 101 | 98 | 234 | 320 | 1073 | 473 | 123.76 | 25.43 | 728 | 11986 | $2 \cdot 5$ | ＂ | 352 | 39 | 2 | 549 | 590 | 572 |
| 4th ，，， | 99 | 96 | 188 | 289 | 2365 | 428 | $123 \cdot 70$ | $25 \cdot 47$ | 747 | 15662 |  | ＂ | 308 | 429 | 551 | 516 468 | 621 | 592 |
| 1931 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 308 | 495 | 532 | 468 |  | 597 |
| 1stQr．A | ， 101 | 97 | 170 | 285 | 2005 | 410 | 123.97 | 25.52 | 776 | 19430 | 2 |  | 247 | 481 | 544 | 434 | 649 |  |
| 2nd ，，， | 102 | 99 | 139 | 268 | 1413 | 453 | 124－29 | $25 \cdot 56$ | 777 | － 20365 | 2 | ＂， | 252 | 472 | 548 | 4315 | 649 636 | 590 |
| 3rd ．，， | 101 | 101 | 114 | 240 | 565 | 365 | 121.08 | 25.49 | 783 | 23629 |  | ＂， | 253 | 442 | 510 |  | 599 | 599 |
| 4th＂，${ }^{1932}$＂ | 95 | 95 | 80 | 183 | 1496 | 307 | 93.21 | $25 \cdot 46$ | 823 | 28324 | $2 \cdot 5$ | ＂， | 287 | 408 | 469 | 361 | 599 561 | 565 531 |
| 1st Qr．Av | $v 91$ | 91 | 101 | 208 | 509 | 285 | 89.09 | 25.42 | 833 | 26995 |  |  | 88 | 410 | 494 | 346 | 563 |  |
| 2nd ，，， | 86 | 88 | 79 | 174 | 829 | 289 | 93.67 | $25 \cdot 36$ | 817 | 26397 | ， | ＂ | 248 | 408 | 503 | 345 | 559 | 534 535 |
| 3rd，＂， | 95 | 93 | 80 | 190 | 145 | 249 | $89 \cdot 33$ | 25．51 | 810 | 25346 | ＂， | ＂ | 253 | 388 | 457 | 335 | 516 | 535 |
| 4th＂＇888＇ | 90 | 94 | 79 | 189 | 462 | 285 | $84 \cdot 75$ | $25 \cdot 54$ | 818 | 23982 | ＂， | ＂， | 240 | 382 | 443 | 336 | 5 | 517 516 |
| 1st Qr．Av | 86 | 85 | 73 | 186 | 256 | 307 | 86.97 | $25 \cdot 50$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd ，＂， | 78 | 80 | 75 | 187 | 399 | 311 | $86 \cdot 30$ | 22.28 | 838 | 19525 | ＂， | $\because$ | 255 | 378 | 436 | 337 <br> 350 | 502 | 523 |
| 3rd ，，＂ | 77 | 85 | 81 | 191 | 404 | 315 | 83.13 | 18.03 | 823 | 19954 | ＂， | ＂， | 241 | 383 | 423 | 354 | 474 | 516 |
| 4th "„"" | 77 | 82 | 72 | 182 | 139 | 331 | 82：00 | 16.47 | 809 | 17747 | ＂， | ＂， | 241 | 376 | 416 | 346 | 507 | 516 526 |
| JAN．． | $75 \cdot 3$ | 81.5 | 63 | 176 | 95 | 336 | 81.28 | 16.06 | 797 | 17178 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FEB． | 79.0 | 81.4 | 62 | 177 | 946 | 340 | 77.79 | 15.45 | 811 | 14512 | $\ddot{3}$ | ＂， | 248 | 378 | 419 | 347 | 516 |  |
| MAR．．． | 75.8 | $77 \cdot 6$ | 54 | 166 | 34 | 269 | 77.36 | 15．19 | 812 | 13904 | 3 | ＂ | 248 | 375 | 418 | 342 | 507 | 526 |
| APRIL | 86.2 | $83 \cdot 1$ | 56 | 171 | 1206 | 248 | 7790 | $15 \cdot 11$ | 810 | 15232 | ＂， | ＂， | 248 | 369 | 416 | 334 | 481 |  |
| MAY ．．． | 89.2 | 91.3 | 58 | 167 | 286 | 256 | $77 \cdot 18$ | $15 \cdot 12$ | 804 | 16899 | ＂， | ＇，＇ | 238 | 363 | 410 | 329 | 478 | 522 |
| JUNE．． | $89 \cdot 2$ | 92.0 | 55 | 162 | 161 | 268 | 76.50 | $15 \cdot 15$ | 802 | 18467 |  |  | 238 | 354 | 397 | 323 | 480 | $\}^{522}$ |
| JULY． | 84.8 | 88.3 | 53 | 158 | 653 | 252 | 76.46 | $15 \cdot 16$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AUG．．．． | 83.9 | 85.6 | 50 | 155 | 130 | 241 | 76.04 | 15.01 | 815 | 19705 | ＂， | ， | 248 | 353 | 394 400 | 323 322 | 478 476 |  |
| SEPT ．． | 82.3 | $86 \cdot 1$ | 46 | 148 | 134 | 232 | 74.86 | 14.58 | 804 | 20644 | ＂， | ＂， | 258 | 352 | 395 | 319 | 466 | \} 511 |
| OCT． | $83 \cdot 7$ | 91.1 | 45 | 145 | 99 | 280 | 74.57 | 15.09 | 804 | 20837 | ＂， | ＂， | 283 | 343 | 378 | 320 | 466 |  |
| NOV．．．． | $88 \cdot 3$ | 91.4 | 44 | 141 | 74 | 279 | 75.75 | $15 \cdot 18$ | 802 | 18498 | ＂， | ＂ | 293 | 341 | 370 | 318 | 466 |  |
| DEC．．．． | 90.4 | $91 \cdot 1$ | 51 | 142 | 274 | 240 | 75.00 | $15 \cdot 16$ | 809 | 19142 | ＂， |  | 287 | 335 | 358 | 320 | 464 462 | $\}^{504}$ |
| JAN．． | 96.3 | $94 \cdot 1$ | 64 | 150 | 73 | 314 | $74 \cdot 34$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FEB．． | $94 \cdot 9$ | $94 \cdot 6$ | 60 | 143 | 32 | 246 | 73.93 | $15 \cdot 17$ | 821 | 19314 | ＂， | ＂ | 283 | 341 | 360 361 | 328 | 451 |  |
| MAR． | 86.4 | $87 \cdot 7$ | 61 | 138 | 137 | 287 | $72 \cdot 12$ | $15 \cdot 10$ | 822 | 19112 | ＂， |  | 308 | 335 | 319 | 328 | 442 432 |  |
| APR． | 89.0 | 85.1 | 62 | 135 | 378 | 32 | 73.27 | $15 \cdot 15$ | 828 | 17852 | ＂， |  | 353 | 338 | 3.9 353 | 329 | 432 |  |
| MAY ．．． | 89.9 | 86.7 | 72 | 143 | 337 | 325 | 74.22 | $15 \cdot 18$ | 822 | 17181 | $\ddot{3}$ | $17 \cdot 15$ | 393 | 345 | 357 | 337 | 422 | ＜ 4 |
| JUNE ．． | 91.3 | 87\％ | 62 | 136 | 52 | 274 | 7468 | $15 \cdot 13$ | 814 | 13541 | 6 |  | 378 | 335 | 339 | 335 | 422 | $\}^{490}$ |
| JULY． | 89.4 | 89.4 | 59 | 135 | 62 | 279 | $74 \cdot 81$ | 15＊10 | 812 | 13675 |  |  | 348 |  |  |  |  |  |
| AUG． | $91 \cdot 3$ | 91.1 | 59 | 135 | 36 | 247 | 75.00 | － 15.09 | 811 | 13295 | 3 | ＂ | 348 | 335 | 346 | 330 | 397 |  |
| SEPT | $89 \cdot 1$ | 88.2 | 57. | 130 | 318 | 243 | 74.86 | $15 \cdot 17$ | 815 | 13285 | ， |  | 343 | 337 | －50 | 328 | 401 |  |
| OCT． | $86 \cdot 7$ 83.8 | $88 \cdot 7$ | 60 | 128 | 291 | 303 | 74.50 | $15 \cdot 18$ | 824 | 13149 | ，＇， |  | 338 | 342 | 350 | 337 | 417 |  |
| DEC． | 83.8 82.6 | $82 \cdot 1$ 83 | 61 | 126 | 823 | 318 | 74.80 | 15•18 | 819 | 13212 | 4 | ＂ | 338 | 345 | 354 | 340 | 427 | ¢ 478 |
| 1936 |  |  | 61 | 129 | 242 | 255 | $74 \cdot 71$ | $15 \cdot 16$ | 808 | 11740 | 6 |  | 308 | 348 | 364 | 338 | 435 |  |
| JAN．．．． | $81 \cdot 3$ | 84.0 | 71 | 129 | 119 | 268 | 74.89 | $15 \cdot 10$ | 805 | 11024 | 4 |  | 233 | 355 | 377 | 340 |  |  |
| FEB．．．． | 79.6 | $83 \cdot 3$ | 75 | 132 | 61 | 247 | $74 \cdot 84$ | 14.97 | 801 | 11221 | $3 \cdot 5$ | ＂ | 233 | 368 | 405 | 311 | 446 |  |
| MAR．．．． | $75 \cdot 8$ | $79 \cdot 0$ 81.5 | 71 | 128 | 70 | 271 | 74.93 | 15.07 | 801 | 10485 | 3.5 |  | 233 | 370 | 411 | 340 | 446 | 486 |
| APR ．．． | $77 \cdot 7$ 78.0 | 81.5 79.3 | 68 | 125 | 39 | 272 | 75.05 | $15 \cdot 17$ | 830 | 10348 | 5 | ＂ | 233 | 365 | 402 | 339 | 443 |  |
| MAY ．．．． | 78.0 $79 \cdot 1$ | $79 \cdot 3$ $79 \cdot 3$ | 54 | 113 | 78 | 257 | $75 \cdot 48$ | $15 \cdot 18$ | 835 | 8482 | 6 | ，， | 243 | 368 | 413 | 336 | $4^{\prime} 6$ |  |
| JUNE ．． | $79 \cdot 1$ | $79 \cdot 3$ | 49 | 110 | 155 | 253 | $76 \cdot 16$ | $15 \cdot 17$ | 848 | 7314 | 4 |  | 238 | 363 | 404 | 337 | 458 | f |
| JULY．．． | $75 \cdot 5$ | 82.0 | 42 | 99 | 13 | 205 | 75.83 | 15•10 | 853 |  | 3 |  | 233 | 379 | 429 | 342 |  |  |
| AUG．．．． | $76 \cdot 1$ | $83 \cdot 5$ | 43 | 100 | 56 | 169 | $76 \cdot 32$ | $15 \cdot 18$ | 844 | 7741 | 3 |  | 233 | 386 | 438 | 347 | 460 |  |
| SEPT ．．． | 79.0 | 82.6 | 48 | 107 | 74 | $<16$ | 76－78 | 15.19 | 838 | 7863 | $3 \%$ |  | 233 | 397 | 456 | 354 | 483 | 50 |
| OCT．．． | 89.2 | 86.4 81.8 | 63 | 127 | 82 | 262 | 105．15 | 21.47 | 854 | 9879 | 2 | $24 \cdot 25$ | 328 | 441 | 482 | 411 | 501 |  |
| NOV．．${ }^{\text {DEC．}}$ | 87.2 86.1 | 81.8 | 68 | 130 | 172 | 234 | 105•17 | 21.52 | 863 | 12709 |  | ，， | 343 | 462 | 493 | 442 | 520 | 540 |
| DEC． 1937 | 86.1 | $81 \cdot 5$ | 76 |  | 209 | 256 | 105＇15 | 21.4 ？ | 866 | 13045 |  | ＂． | 348 | 487 | 523 | 463 | 534 | ） |
| JAN．．．． | 85．7 | 78.6 S | 96 T | 144 q |  |  | 105．15 | $21.41 \mid$ | 875 | 17202 |  |  | 343 |  |  |  |  |  |

$\dagger 4 \%$ on Jan．28th．＊July，1914．$\ddagger$ Including Sinking Fund since 1¢28．§ 1st Qr．，1914．ब Jan．23rd．｜｜Jan．15th．
FINANCE．
Value of Stocks and Shares－Index numbers for end of month
Clearing House Returns．－Total olearings during the month at the Bankers Clearing House of Paris
Exchan！es．－
Bank ol France．－
PRICES．
Wholess le
Retail．

TRADE，OUTPUT，TRANSPORT \＆EMPLOYMENT．

|  | IMPORTS．＊ |  |  |  | EXPORTS．＊ |  |  |  | Weight of |  | OUTPUT． |  |  | SHIPPING． |  |  | RAILWAYS |  | EMP＇T． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  <br> Mn．f． | © <br> Mn． 1 | Raw Materials. <br> Mn．f． | Manufactures． <br> Mn．f． | ज़ <br> Mn．f． | ： <br> Mn． 1 | Raw Materials． <br> Mn．f． | 范 <br> Mn． 1 |  |  | Coal （excl． <br> Saar）． <br> 000 | Pig Iron． <br> etric T | Steel． | Tonn Ship Car | ge of with oes． <br> Mn． <br> Tons |  |  |  |  | found <br> as \％ <br> 解 <br>  <br> \％ |
| 1913 | 702 | 153 | 411 | 138 | 573 | 70 | 155 | 348 | 3.68 | 1.84 | 3720 | 756 | 581 | 2.87 | $2 \cdot 17$ | 10.5 | 39 |  |  |  |
| 1924 | 3327 | 745 | 2158 | 424 | 3456 | 336 | 874 | 2246 | 4．71 | 2.45 | 3667 | 638 | 575 | $3 \cdot 55$ | $2 \cdot 72$ | $9 \cdot 19$ | 152 | $53 \cdot 2$ | 286 | 178 |
| 1930 1st Qr．Av |  | 865 | 2819 | 984 | 3895 | 534 | 920 | 2441 | 5.09 | $3 \cdot 16$ | 4687 | 863 | 807 | 4.55 | 3.71 | 12.83 | 258 | $55 \cdot 9$ | 191 | 111 |
| 1st Qr．Av 2nd ，， | 4669 4275 | 865 | 2520 | 947 | 3658 | 516 | 864 | 2267 | 5.06 | 3.02 | 4370 | 865 | 798 | 5.42 | 4.55 | 13.46 | 273 | 54.0 | 241 | 149 |
| 3rd＇， | 4128 | 1015 | 2202 | 911 | 3347 | 437 | 773 | 2137 | 5.02 | $3 \cdot 11$ | 4456 | 835 | 776 | $5 \cdot 19$ | 4.67 | 13.67 | 292 | 51.3 | 26 | 176 |
| 4th ，＂，．＂ | 4431 | 1252 | 2234 | 946 | 3389 | 475 | 773 | 2140 | 5．08 | $2 \cdot 90$ | 4448 | 805 | 756 | 5．17 | 4．10 | 13.22 | 272 |  |  |  |
| 1931 1stQr．Av | 3935 | 1131 | 1977 | 828 | 27 | 339 | 675 | 1784 | 4.93 | 2.57 | 4441 | 767 | 720 | $4 \cdot 15$ | $3 \cdot 34$ | 11.53 | 239 | $\overline{50 \cdot 0}$ | 45 | 22 |
| 2nd，，，＂ | 3797 | 1224 | 1769 | 803 | 2609 | 385 | 624 | 1601 | $5 \cdot 09$ | 2.54 | 4108 | 718 | 666 | 5．34 | 4.54 | 14.15 | 254 | $48 \cdot 9$ | 43 | 21 |
| 3rd，，，， | 3391 | 1261 | 1429 | 701 | 2388 | 337 | 537 | 1514 | 4.97 | 2.54 | 4015 | 672 | 650 | 5.09 | $4 \cdot 39$ | 13.51 | 271 | $46 \cdot 8$ | 51 | 26 |
| 4th＂，＂ | 2945 | 1051 | 1170 | 725 | 2350 | 373 | 558 | 1419 | $4 \cdot 38$ | $2 \cdot 46$ | 4111 | 582 | 566 | 4.64 | 3.82 | 13．18 | 242 | $47 \cdot 3$ | 3 | 11 |
| 1932 1st Qr．A | 24 | 821 | 1093 | 537 | 1764 | 256 | 426 | 1082 | 3.84 | 1.98 | 3759 | 473 | 465 | 3.82 | 3.23 | $10 \cdot 1$ | 202 | $42 \cdot 1$ | 7 | 3 |
| 2nd，＂， | 2627 | 966 | 1178 | 483 | 1596 | 236 | 374 | 986 | $4 \cdot 12$ | 1.93 | 3753 | 457 | 457 | 4.51 | 3.79 | 13.5 | 213 | $44 \cdot 1$ | 7 | 3 |
| 3rd ，，＂， | 2291 | 910 | 977 | 404 | 1496 | 211 | 328 | 956 | 3.83 | 1.86 | 3787 | 452 | 464 | 4．85 | 4.18 | 13.4 | 227 | $45 \cdot 3$ | 9 | 5 |
| 4th＂333＂ | 2566 | 963 | 1159 | 444 | 1713 | 271 | 389 | 1053 | 4．10 | 2.06 | 4090 | 468 | 482 | $4 \cdot 36$ | $3 \cdot 64$ | $13 \cdot 8$ | 212 | $45 \cdot 3$ | 9 | 4 |
| 1st Qr．Av | 2604 | 890 | 1258 | 456 | 1519 | 195 | 371 | 954 | 4.08 | 1.96 | 3995 | 488 | 529 | 3.97 | 3.26 | 11.6 | 188 | 41.0 | 6 | 3 |
| 2ud，，， | 2432 | 835 | 1158 | 439 | 1469 | 187 | 374 | 908 | $4 \cdot 14$ | $2 \cdot 13$ | 3812 | 541 | 577 | 4.68 | $3 \cdot 96$ | $13 \cdot 8$ | 204 | 40.5 | 7 | 3 |
| 3rd ，，，＂ | 2169 | 712 | 1075 | 382 | 1502 | 187 | 410 | 905 | 3.95 | $2 \cdot 10$ | 3809 | 557 | 555 | $4 \cdot 84$ | 4．14 | 13.3 | 214 | $39 \cdot 2$ 42.2 | 10 8 | 5 |
| 4 th＂，＂， | 2272 | 764 | 1107 | 401 | 1667 | 279 | 429 | 959 | 4.00 | 2．15 | 3996 | 523 | 538 | 4.57 | 3＇65 | 11.3 | 20 | $42 \cdot 2$ | 8 | 1 |
| JAN． | 2265 | 676 | 1203 | 386 | 1514 | 219 | 450 | 845 | 3.93 | 1.96 | 4325 | 525 | 518 | 3.75 | 3.09 |  | 180 | $38 \cdot 1$ | $5 \cdot 5$ | $2 \cdot 3$ |
| FEB．．．． | 2096 | 617 | 1127 | 352 | 1521 | 220 | 446 | 855 | 3.79 | $2 \cdot 27$ | 3922 | 474 | 477 | $3 \cdot 87$ | 3.00 | 11．6 | 187 | $39 \cdot 7$ | $5 \cdot 3$ | 2.4 |
| MAR． | 2292 | 726 | 1135 | 431 | 1479 | 193 | 424 | 862 | 4.05 | 2.09 | 4229 | 526 | 528 | $40 \cdot 7$ | $3 \cdot 38$ |  | 198 | 40.8 | $5 \cdot 5$ | 2.5 |
| APRIL． | 2039 | 561 | 1041 | 437 | 1483 | 194 | 449 | 840 | 3.90 | 2.51 | 3896 | 503 | 501 | $4 \cdot 63$ | 3.76 |  | 190 | 38 | 5.9 6.2 | 3.0 3.0 |
| MAY | 1956 | 621 | 964 | 371 | 1370 | 209 | 397 | 764 | 3.82 3.97 | 2.31 | 3893 | 525 | 533 | $4 \cdot 76$ $4 \cdot 17$ | 3.73 3.73 | \} $13 \cdot 4$ | 192 | 36.8 37.8 | 6.2 6.9 | 3.0 3.4 |
| JUNE | 1945 | 631 | 940 | 374 | 1448 | 185 | 417 | 846 | 3.97 | 2.45 | 3896 | 509 | 512 | 417 | 3.73 |  | 193 | 37.8 | 69 | 34 |
| JULY．． | 1721 | 548 | 847 | 326 | 1348 | 173 | 381 | 794 | 3.47 | 2.43 | 3763 | 513 | 511 | $4 \cdot 79$ | 3.40 |  | 202 | 35.9 | 6.6 | 3.0 |
| AUG． | 1667 | 588 | 804 | 275 | 1396 | 169 | 427 | 800 | 3.86 | $2 \cdot 17$ | 3828 | 532 | 533 | 421 | 3.48 | \} 126 | 208 | 36.0 38.8 | 6．6 | 3.1 |
| SEPI | 1652 | 609 | 752 | 291 | 1523 | 173 | 474 | 876 | $3 \cdot 69$ | 2.67 | 3831 | 499 | 497 | $5 \cdot 12$ | $4 \cdot 62$ |  | 211 | 38.8 | 7.5 | $4 \cdot 6$ |
| OCT． | 1800 | 658 | 804 | 338 | 1559 | 253 | 426 | 880 | 3.61 | 2.39 | 4089 | 527 | 533 | 4.65 | 4.18 3.32 |  | 196 | 41.6 40.6 | 6.0 $5 \cdot 1$ | 3.1 2.2 |
| NOV．．．． | 1808 | 646 | 829 | 333 | 1609 | 299 | 441 | 869 | 3.63 | 2.52 | 4067 | 506 | 497 | 4.20 | $3 \cdot 32$ | \} $11 \cdot 3$ | 181 | 40.6 | $5 \cdot 1$ 4.4 | 2.2 1.8 |
| $\text { 1) } \mathrm{EC} .$ | 1858 | 602 | 926 | 330 | 1602 | 298 | 428 | 876 | 3.79 | $2 \cdot 58$ | 3868 | 517 | 509 | 4.35 | $3 \cdot 76$ |  | 182 | $37 \cdot 1$ | 4.4 | 1.8 |
| JAN．． | 1948 | 609 | 995 | 344 | 1445 | 235 | 402 | 808 | 3.71 | $2 \cdot 28$ | 4049 | 511 | 494 | 3.73 | $3 \cdot 12$ |  | 156 | 33.6 | 38 | 16 |
| FEB． | 1751 | 523 | 931 | 297 | 1322 | 196 | 383 | 743 | 3.59 | 2.43 | 3713 | 450 | 458 | 3.67 | $3 \cdot 13$ | ¢ $10 \cdot 0$ | 161 | 36.0 | $3 \cdot 7$ | 1.7 |
| MAR | 1719 | 494 | 933 | 292 | 1287 | 192 | 345 | 750 | $3 \cdot 58$ | $2 \cdot 23$ | 3808 | 489 | 505 | $4 \cdot 11$ | 3.50 |  | 169 | 37.5 | 4.0 | 1.9 |
| APRIL | 1690 | 465 | 910 | 315 | 1343 | 206 | 364 | 773 | 3.66 | 2.48 | 3820 | 478 | 517 | 4.02 | 3.46 |  | 174 | 35.7 36.1 | 4.4 | 2.2 2.7 |
| MAY | 1811 | 527 | 982 | 302 | 1267 | 219 | 343 | 705 | 3.91 | 2.61 | 3931 | 502 | 555 | 4.46 | 3.93 3.86 | 12：3 | 163 | 36．1 | 4.8 5.4 | 2.7 2.7 |
| JUNE | 1679 | 490 | 901 | 288 | 1238 | 224 | 319 | 695 | 3.61 | $2 \cdot 63$ | 3676 | 465 | 503 | $4 \cdot 40$ | 3.86 |  | 185 | 36.2 | $5 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 7$ |
| JULY | 1723 | 475 | 959 | 289 | 1155 | 175 | 321 | 659 | 3.90 | 2.42 | 3769 | 486 | 544 | 4.97 | 41.4 |  | 189 | $34 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 8$ | $3 \cdot 1$ |
| AUG． | 1696 | 530 | 914 | 252 | 1176 | 165 | 313 | 698 | $3 \cdot 75$ | $2 \cdot 25$ | 3690 | 479 | 537 | $4 \cdot 72$ | 41.4 | $12 \cdot 4$ | 189 | $33 \cdot 3$ | 5.4 | $2 \cdot 7$ |
| SEPT | 1498 | 445 | 790 | 263 | 1193 | 167 | 346 | 680 | 3.49 | 2.43 | 3710 | 472 | 522 | 4.76 | $40 \cdot 3$ |  | 193 | $37 \cdot 7$ | 7.4 | $3 \cdot 3$ |
| OCI． | 1732 | 533 | 907 | 292 | 1352 | 219 | 373 | 760 | 3.82 | 2.47 | 4146 | 492 | 557 | 4.55 | $4 \cdot 24$ |  | 186 | $40 \cdot 2$ | $5 \cdot 8$ | $3 \cdot 3$ |
| NOV． | 1736 | 544 | 898 | 294 | 1421 | 251 | 393 | 777 | 3.62 | 2.53 | 3987 | 468 | 508 | $4 \cdot 23$ | 3.20 | ＜13．2 | 169 | 38.8 | 4.6 | $2 \cdot 1$ |
| DEC．．． 1936 | 1968 | 602 | 1064 | 302 | 1290 | 222 | 353 | 715 | 3.98 | 2．56 | 3915 | 506 | 560 | $3 \cdot 35$ | 3.66 | f | 164 | $35 \cdot 7$ | $4 \cdot 3$ | 1.8 |
| JAN． | 2026 | 564 | 1169 | 293 | 1205 | 191 | 330 | $6^{\circ} 4$ | $3 \cdot 70$ | $2 \cdot 31$ | 4087 | 508 | 561 | 3.86 | $3 \cdot 23$ |  | 151 | 340 | $3 \cdot 7$ | 1.5 |
| FEB． | 2019 | 619 | 1110 | 290 | 1241 | 178 | 374 | 689 | 3.86 | 3.00 | 3855 | 501 | 535 | 3.80 | 3.09 | 11．2 | 159 | $37 \cdot 1$ | 3.7 | 1.8 |
| MAR．．． | 1954 | 564 | 1083 | 307 | 1232 | 181 | 349 | 702 | 3.98 | 1.99 | 3956 | 543 | 575 | 3.94 | 3.28 |  | 166 | 38.2 | $4 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 1$ |
| APRIL． | 2126 | 675 | 1117 | 334 | 1193 | 188 | 323 | 682 | 4.11 | $2 \cdot 47$ | 4059 | 524 | 571 | $4 \cdot 13$ | 3.58 |  | 176 | 35.9 | 4.4 | 2.1 |
| MAY JUNE．． | 1867 | 614 557 | 1058 1000 | 295 | 1170 | 174 | 354 | 642 | $3 \cdot 99$ | 2.49 | 3870 | 554 | 609 | 4.62 | $3 \cdot 77$ | $12 \cdot 0$ | 171 | 35．4 | $5 \cdot 0$ $4 \cdot 3$ | 2.8 2.0 |
| JUNE．． | 1831 | 557 | 1000 | 273 | 1131 | 171 | 275 | 685 | 3.74 | $2 \cdot 37$ | 3434 | 470 | 503 | 4.27 | 365 |  | 169 | 34.6 | $4 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 0$ |
| JULY | 1851 | 541 | 1032 | 278 | 1101 | 168 | 307 | 626 | 3.71 | 2.09 | 3915 | 519 | 542 | 5.03 | 4.20 |  | 193 | 34.8 | 4.7 | 2.1 |
| AUG． | 1764 | 513 | 957 | 294 | 1174 | 184 | 335 | 655 | 3.87 | $2 \cdot 36$ | 3154 | 465 | 460 | 4.83 | 4.04 | 12．4 | 200 | $33 \cdot 5$ | $4 \cdot 8$ | 2.0 |
| SEPT． | 1862 | 627 | 919 | 316 | 1190 | 184 | 358 | 648 | 4.01 | 2.41 | 3484 | 492 | 545 | 4.60 | 3.87 |  | 189 | $36 \cdot 3$ | 6.7 | $4 \cdot 1$ |
| OCT． | 2247 | 763 | 1143 | 341 | 1460 | 260 | 398 | 802 | 3.40 | 2.46 | 4165 | 551 | 627 | 4.71 | 4.05 |  | 194 | 41.9 | $5 \cdot 7$ | $3 \cdot 1$ |
| NOV．．． | 2707 3013 | 847 880 | 1476 | 384 425 | 1720 1637 | 297 | 534 504 | 88 | 4.34 | 2.57 2.43 | 3436 | 552 | 581 | $4 \cdot 19$ | 3.46 |  | 179 | $42 \cdot 1$ 39.2 | 4.9 | 2.0 1.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | 839 | 4 | 243 | － |  |  |  |  |  | 185 | 39 |  | 17 |
| ＊Import figures are based upon declareả values．Export figures declared values since 1927，previously －New Series． ：Saar transferred 18／2／35． ＋Quarterly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Shipping．－Tonnage of ships of all nationalities entered and cleared（with cargoes）during the month
Number of applicants obtaining work throush

## France]

Stock Exchange activity increased. The index of shares traded (\% of 193I) was 77 for the last week of December, and rose to 86, 104 and 88 in the first three weeks of January. The corresponding figures for bonds were 94, 79, 107 and IIO.

The level of prices of shares advancedthe index of 300 French shares (\% of 1913) rose from 213 at the end of December to 221, 237, 258, 264 in the following weeks. For 20 foreign shares the corresponding figures were $369,375,382,384$ and 393.

INDICES OF SECURITY PRICES
(January, 1931, as 100.)

| 1931-37 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 官 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| April, 1931 | 104 | 103 | 102 | 109 | 106 | 88 | 98 | 86 |
| July ... | 101 | 105 | 91 | 96 | 106 | 69 | 89 | 75 |
| October | 97 | 99 | 73 | 61 | 101 | 50 | 76 | 50 |
| January, 1932... | 91 | 95 | 75 | 59 | 104 | 52 | 79 | 48 |
| April ... ... | 89 | 95 | 77 | 59 | 99 | 51 | 76 | 49 |
| July | 91 | 99 | 71 | 60 | 73 | 44 | 72 | 40 |
| October | 96 | 101 | 72 | 59 | 79 | 43 | 69 | 41 |
| January, 1933... | 90 | 95 | 73 | 62 | 84 | 45 | 72 | 44 |
| April ... ... | 81 | 85 | 70 | 56 | 85 | 39 | 69 | 37 |
| July | 79 | 87 | 76 | 59 | 94 | 47 | 81 | 46 |
| Oct. | 80 | 89 | 71 | 54 | 89 | 43 | 74 | 43 |
| January, 1934... | 76 | 85 | 70 | 51 | 81 | 36 | 69 | 39 |
| April ... ... | 80 | 82 | 66 | 47 | 79 | 32 | 64 | 35 |
| July | 90 | 95 | 66 | 42 | 78 | 31 | 59 | 29 |
| Oct. | 85 | 94 | 62 | 37 | 66 | 26 | 55 | 26 |
| January, 1935... | 98 | 102 | 64 | 37 | 68 | 37 | 57 | 28 |
| April ... ... | 90 | 92 | 60 | 34 | 62 | 36 | 56 | 24 |
| July ... | 90 | 91 | 59 | 33 | 62 | 34 | 51 | 25 |
| October | 88 | 93 | 55 | 33 | 55 | 35 | 49 | 26 |
| January, 1936... | 82 | 88 | 57 | 34 | 53 | 41 | 49 | 34 |
| April ... ... | 78 | 85 | 55 | 33 | 48 | 39 | 46 | 31 |
| July ... | 78 | 85 | 44 | 29 | 37 | 24 | 32 | 22 |
| October ... | 91 | 93 | 51 | 37 | 51 | 36 | 41 | 31 |
| January, 1937... | 87 | 85 | 53 | 44 | 49 | 55* | 55* | $58^{*}$ |

Bonds have not advanced similarly; their index, 78.4 at the end of December, recorded $78.4,78.0,77.9$ and 78.1 in the following weeks.

The index of industrial production gained only one point in November, to 98, (\% of 1913) compared with two points in previous months. This smaller advance is due, in the first place, to a reduction in mining ( IO 3 to 95 ) after the application of the 40 -hour week. Coal output alone fell from 4,266 thousand tons in October to 3,537 in November. Among other groups with declining output are leather (100 to 95) and rubber ( 955 to 945). The building index is unchanged (56), also paper (15I). There was only a very slight rise ( 87 to 88 ) in metals. There was a more appreciable increase in engineering ( 98 to IOI) and still greater in motors (493 to 532) and textiles (69 to 74). In November, 1935 the general index was two points lower than in November, 1936.

Coal and lignite output rose to 3,924 thousand tons in December in place of 3,527 in November ; for the whole year the 1936 total, 46,147 thousand tons, was little below that of 1935, 47,107. Apparent consumption in 1936 was 69.5 Mn . tons, or I .8 Mn . more than in 1935.

The value of imports in December, 1936 was $3,013 \mathrm{Mn}$. francs in place of $2,707 \mathrm{Mn}$. in November. On the contrary exports fell from 1,720 to $1,637 \mathrm{Mn}$., in spite of the stimulus of the devalued franc. The excess of imports was thus $1,376 \mathrm{Mn}$. in December compared with 987 in November and 787 in October. Compared with December, 1935 there was an increase of $\mathrm{I}, 045 \mathrm{Mn}$. in imports and 346 Mn . in exports, but the monetary unit is no longer the same.

DISTRIBUTION OF SPECIAL TRADE. Mn. Franes.

| Year. | Imports |  | Exports |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1935 | 1936 | 1935 | 1936 |
| Great Britain ... ... | 1580 | 1798 | 1616 | 1912 |
| Germany... ... ... | 1738 | 1/71 | 1051 | 667 |
| Belgium \& Luxembourg | 1406 | 1644 | 1816 | 1857 |
| Switzerland | 507 | 577 | 1039 | 972 |
| Italy ... | 404 | 213 | 596 | 137 |
| Spain ... | 339 | 473 | 300 | 289 |
| U.S.A. | 1788 | 2535 | 718 | 877 |
| Brazil .. | $\geq 41$ | 390 | 107 | 118 |
| Argentina ... | 400 | 506 | 315 | 389 |
| Other Countries | 7061 | 8241 | 3047 | 3077 |
| Total Foreign Countries | 15567 | 18148 | 10605 | 10295 |
| Algeria, Colonies and Protectorates... | 5407 | 7250 | 4891 | 5159 |
| Total ... | 20974 | 25398 | 15496 | 15454 |

For the whole year, imports totalled $25,398 \mathrm{Mn}$. exceeding the previous year by $4,424 \mathrm{Mn}$. ; this increase is mainly in raw materials ( $2,593 \mathrm{Mn}$.), and foodstuffs ( $\mathrm{I}, 532 \mathrm{Mn}$.). The year's exports, $15,454 \mathrm{Mn}$., show, on the other hand, a slight reduction of 42 Mn . Sales of manufactured goods were 222 Mn . down, whilst those of raw materials were up 184 Mn . and foodstuffs 4 Mn .

The apparent balance thus presents a deficit of nearly io Md. ( 9944 Mn .) in 1936, compared with 5,478 in 1935. Of this deficit, $7,854 \mathrm{Mn}$. is toward foreign countries, and $2,090 \mathrm{Mn}$. to the colonies.

In 1936 the French colonies sold $7,250 \mathrm{Mn}$. francs' worth of goods to the mother country, and purchased 5,159 Mn.; compared with 1935 there was a rise of $1,843 \mathrm{Mn}$. in imports from the colonies and of 269 in sales thereto.

The index of wholesale prices of 45 commodities continues to advance ; from 407 at the end of September, at the time of the devaluation, it rose to 499 at the end of December, and the movement continued in January when the weekly indices were 500,501 , and 5 II by January 23rd. The increase is due both to foodstuffs for which the index rose from 514 to 527 between January 2nd and 23 rd , and to materials, from 488 to 498 . It is less marked in respect of home-produced goods, 528 to 537, than for imported goods, 449 to 466.

The retail index of prices of 13 items (Paris, \% of July, 1914) rose from 520 in November to 534 in December ; it was 415 in December, 1935.

Withdrawals of savings bank deposits slackened at the end of the year. The ordinary savings banks withdrew from the deposit bank only 76 Mn . in December and 91 in November,
compared with 356 in October, I6I in September, etc. Including complementary figures up to January 15th, 1937, the excess withdrawals in 1936 reached $2,974 \mathrm{Mn}$. francs. During the first fortnight of 1937 there was a small excess of 6 Mn . in deposits.

The signs of economic recovery already pointed out in previous months continue, but they have not yet developed to the extent that might have been hoped from a devaluation of $30 \%$.

The extension of the application of the 40-hour week will soon aggravate the rise in costs which will render the position of the exporting industries very difficult. Also the continued advance in the cost of living provokes fresh demands for wage increases on the part of public and private employees.

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


## GERMANY.

Information communicated by Dr. M. J. ELSAS.


Employment $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { 1930-1933 based on Trade Union Percentages. } \\ \text { 1933-1936 based on Occupied Work-place Cap }\end{array}\right.$

REVIEW OF 1936.

THE year 1936 was characterised by the public works programme of which rearmament was the predominant part. All political and economic measures were directed towards facilitating rearmament. That applies to the re-occupation of the Rhineland zone, and to the extension of the period of military service which resulted in the doubling of peace-time establishment. For industry these measures entailed additional government orders, which greatly stimulated the heavy industries and building, to name only two important industries affected. The increase in military preparations was reflected in a large decline in unemployment. In the first place the earlier conscripts were not released when the new recruits were called up, and this reduced the labour supply; secondly the munitions programme directly or indirectly created demands for fresh labour. This in itself would have been sufficient to stimulate activity and further reduce unemployment, but on top of this was superimposed in the autumn the Four-Year Plan whose object is to render Germany independent of foreign supplies in every conceivable way. Hitherto cost has been a factor in the problem, but in future it will no longer be the determining factor. Rubber is to be produced synthetically, in no way inferior to the natural product, but of course the cost of production will be many times dearer than that of natural rubber.

The large measure of economic recovery has favourably affected the inflow of revenue both
from direct and indirect taxation, but expenditure has increased in still greater proportion. A part of the floating debt was funded last year, but there are limits to funding operations. Although large industrial profits have accrued as a result of large government orders, large capital resources are needed for the execution of the armaments programme and the four-year plan. Since the capital market is practically reserved for state needs, industry must itself largely finance extensions and new equipment, and this severely curtails the funds which might be transferred to the state out of profits.

Of course complete autarchy cannot be achieved. In particular, the import of foodstuffs, especially fats, must continue, and industry requires certain metals and petrol, for example, which cannot be sufficiently produced in Germany. Further, the need for cotton and wool cannot be rendered superfluous by home production in spite of the large increase in the output of artificial silk and artificial wool.

Germany's trade balance is favourable, and the surplus was much larger in 1936 than in the previous year ; nevertheless this did not result in any increase in the gold and foreign currency reserves of the Reichsbank, since the surplus was absorbed by interest and redemption of former debts.

A favourable balance of trade can, however, only be achieved by discouraging the use of foreign raw materials and foodstuffs. This entails control of consumption. In particular, the use of semi-precious metals is forbidden in the case of many articles previously fashioned from
them. The same sort of restriction is placed on the use of rubber. In textiles, for example, the wool content of cloth has been reduced. There is no substitute for fats, but control is exercised by rationing.

But restriction of imports cannot go beyond a certain point, and, since the foreign exchange accruing to the Reichsbank from external trade transactions is insufficient, other measures have been taken to increase the gold and foreign exchange reserves. Under this heading is the decree for the compulsory surrender of all foreign coin, and also of all silver coinage. The penalties for infringements of the exchange regulations have been made more severe, and offenders are now ultimately liable to the death penalty. A final amnesty has been granted for voluntary surrender of concealed holdings.

Lastly, the compulsory deposit of foreign securities was decreed in November. As a result it is now possible for the authorities to call up certain categories of foreign securities in exchange for other securities or cash, and use them to obtain foreign exchange assets.

The official mark remained firm during the year, in spite of the devaluations in France, Holland, Switzerland and Italy. The mark rate was maintained both for psychological reasons and also because of the nominal reduction in marks in the burden of indebtedness to the countries mentioned above. Naturally the maintenance of the mark has not made things easier for German export trade, but this consideration has not been given undue weight, probably because a large part of external trade is conducted under barter exchange arrangements, in which money plays only a secondary rôle, if any. Also, it is open to the state to give export bounties in cases of special price difficulties, and finally it is realised that the handicaps on export arise chiefly from quota restrictions, against which a devaluation would be of no avail.

On the whole the money market was liquid during 1936. The best index of the market situation is afforded by the movements in the private discount rate. This fell below $3 \%$ in the summer months but returned to $3 \%$ in August. The temporary firmness was associated with the issue of a government loan. It was reflected also in the circulation of the "Sola" bills of the Gold Discount Bank, which by the autumn had declined to a fraction of its former total.

According to the official figures, in the twelvemonth from September, 1935, to August,

1936, the holdings of bills, treasury bills and government securities in the banks (including the Reichsbank, the savings banks and insurance institutions) increased by $2,900 \mathrm{Mn}$. marks. In the previous year the increase was 3,650 Mn.

The withdrawal of the state from participation in private enterprise continues. The disposal of the 100 million mark holding in the Steel Corporation followed the sale in the autumn of 8 Mn . marks of shares in the Hamburg South America Shipping Co., and later 22 Mn . marks of shares in the Commerz und Privat Bank, owned by the Reichsbank and the Gold Discount Bank, were disposed of.

The four-year plan for securing home supplies of important raw materials or their substitutes will in many cases entail demands on the large banks for the financing of new equipment. These large credits will naturally be of a long-term character. In some cases industry itself will be in a position to furnish the, finance. Last year in addition to the increased profits arising from a larger turnover, in many cases book profits emerged, owing to the devaluation of debts due to countries abroad. But although this reduction of nominal debt in marks arose out of the devaluations abroad, the interest burden of the debtors will not be lessened since under the decree passed in December relating to exchange profits, not only will any future devaluation profits have to be surrendered to the state, but in future also the profits accruing out of the reduction in interest payments arising from the change in parity between the mark and foreign currencies. Some exceptions have been made, but in general the full amount on the old exchange basis must be paid into the Conversion Fund.

Apart from a few interruptions the course of share prices during the past year was upwards. This is not surprising in view of the similar course of share prices in other countries. The difference is that in Germany a maximum figure for dividend disbursements has been fixed, so that for many companies, namely those which have already touched the $6 \%$ dividend limit, every rise in share prices entails a reduction in the yield.

Fixed interest securities did not rise greatly in value, and the yield on bonds remained around $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$; thus the rise in share prices was not related to a change in interest rates. It is probably in part attributable to the desire to invest in "real" values. In contrast with the

|  | STOCKS \＆SHARES． |  |  | BANKING． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | WHOLESALE． |  |  |  | Re－ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { REAL } \\ & \text { WAGES. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Capital } \\ & \text { Issues by } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | Reichsbank． |  | Note Circulation， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { Pric } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nos. of } \\ & \text { es of } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\qquad$ <br> む 磁 ठ <br> Mks． <br> Mn． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  <br> Mks <br> p．Kg． |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% } \\ & \text { \% } \\ & \% \\ & \% \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Pre－War |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{1914}$ Aug．， |  |  |  | July, $1914$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average |  |  |  | 6100 |  | 4500 |  |  | $4 \cdot 2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1914 \\ & 3.15 \end{aligned}$ | 815 | 81.0 |  | 100 | 100 | 100 | ${ }_{100}^{1913}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 1929 \\ \text { 1st Qr.Av } \end{gathered}$ | $143 \cdot 1$ | 1156 | 120•3 | 10571 | 509 | 4610 |  |  | $4 \cdot 209$ | 6.8 | 846 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd ，，，，， | 138.4 | $22 \cdot 4$ | $95 \cdot 8$ | 11020 | 641 | 4692 | $6 \cdot 37$ | 9155 | 4.210 | 8.2 | 845 | $75 \cdot 8$ | 84 | $125 \cdot 9$ | 139.4 135.9 | 153.6 | 107 |
| 3rd ，，， | 134.1 | $10 \cdot 3$ | 68.2 | 10365 | 498 | 4846 | 6.49 | 9389 | $4 \cdot 199$ | $8 \cdot 25$ | 747 | $72 \cdot 5$ | 85 | $132 \cdot 5$ | 138.1 | 154.0 | 110 |
| 4th＂，＂， | 119.9 | 16.0 | $81 \cdot 9$ | 10119 | 450 | 4931 | 6.56 | 9582 | $4 \cdot 184$ | 8.3 | 845 | 68.9 | 85 | 128.8 | $135 \cdot 7$ | 153.0 | 111 |
| 1st Qr．Av | 119.9 | $19 \cdot 5$ | 67.5 | 9829 | 501 | 4727 | 6.23 | 9476 | $4 \cdot 187$ | 7.7 | 1117 | 61.6 | 85 | 115.9 | 129.4 | $150 \cdot 2$ | 113 |
| 2nd 3 ，＂， | $120 \cdot 1$ | 47.1 | 53.2 | 9988 | 577 | 4720 | 6.25 | 10129 | $4 \cdot 189$ | $5 \cdot 35$ | 974 | $57 \cdot 1$ | 84 | $110 \cdot 8$ | 125.6 | $147 \cdot 2$ | 116 |
| 3rd ，，， | 105.2 91.8 | ${ }^{93.0}$ | 72.2 | 10183 | 409 | 4696 | 6.26 | 10969 | $4 \cdot 189$ | 5.0 | 849 | 48.4 | 83 | 1150 | 124.5 | 148.3 | 115 |
| ${ }^{\text {4th }} 1931 \prime$ | 91.8 | 26.8 | $55^{\circ}$ | 9781 | 313 | 4684 |  | 11230 | 4－198 | $5 \cdot 75$ | 841 | $49 \cdot 6$ | 83 | $110 \cdot 6$ | 119.5 | $143 \cdot 5$ | 119 |
| 1stQr．Av | 86.2 | 16.6 | 76.5 | 8811 | 280 | 4422 | 6.01 | 11235 | $4 \cdot 203$ | $6 \cdot 1$ | 1130 | $41 \cdot 2$ | 78 | 106.4 | 114.6 | 139.0 | 121 |
| 2nd，，， | 83.8 | 84.6 | $45 \cdot 9$ | 9300 | 305 | 4311 | $5 \cdot 91$ | 11461 | $4 \cdot 204$ | $5 \cdot 8$ | 987 | 39.0 | 78 | $108 \cdot 3$ | 113.2 | $137 \cdot 4$ | 118 |
| $3 \mathrm{3rd}$ 4th，，＂ |  | 76.9 3.0 | 123.6 | 5026 | 409 | 4516 | 6.16 | 11492 | 4.213 | $9 \cdot 6$ | 1140 | $40 \cdot 2$ | 78 | $103 \cdot 3$ | 110.6 | $135 \cdot 4$ | 119 |
| 4th ${ }^{\text {1932＂}}$ |  | 3.0 |  |  | 464 | 4714 | 6.50 | 11696 | 4.213 | $9 \cdot 3$ | 1276 | $42 \cdot 8$ | 76 | $97 \cdot 5$ | $105 *$ | 1318 | 120 |
| 1 1st Qr．Av |  | 18.5 | $11 \cdot 3$ | 4902 | 370 | 4302 | 6.24 | 11558 | 4.213 | 7.7 | 1065 | 44.0 | 69 | $94 \cdot 4$ | $100 \cdot 3$ | 123.1 | 114 |
| 2nd ，，， | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \cdot 0 \\ & 52.7 \end{aligned}$ | 3.4 | 26.7 | 4581 | 373 | 4024 | 6.05 | 11698 | 4.213 | 6.05 | 791 | $41 \cdot 3$ | 69 | $93 \cdot 4$ | 97.4 | 121.4 | 113 |
| $3 \mathrm{3rd}$ 4th ，， | $\begin{aligned} & 53 \cdot 7 \\ & 59 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | 2.7 6.5 | 19.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 4462 \\ & 4493 \end{aligned}$ | $364$ | $3846$ | 5．91 | 11681 | 4.213 | $5 \cdot 7$ | 536 | 39.7 | 69 | $90 \cdot 8$ | 95.4 | $120 \cdot 4$ | 112 |
| ${ }^{4 \text { th }}, \ldots$ |  | 6.5 | 19.7 | 4493 | $360$ |  |  | 11551 | $4 \cdot 213$ | $4 \cdot 9$ | 476 | $38 \cdot 3$ | 65 | 86.7 | $93 \cdot 7$ | 118.7 | 112 |
| 1st Qr．Av | 66.6 | $20 \cdot 1$ | $32 \cdot 9$ | 4269 | 356 | 3405 | $5 \cdot 45$ | 11640 | 4.213 | 4．86 | 494 | 36.7 | 63 | $81 \cdot 9$ | 91.2 | $117 \%$ | $112 \cdot 9$ |
| 2nd＂，＂ |  | $2 \cdot 9$ | 17.0 | 4291 | 372 | 3496 | $5 \cdot 54$ | 11767 | 3.773 | 4.94 | 344 | $42 \cdot 1$ | 63 | $83 \cdot 7$ | 92.0 | 117.9 | $111 \cdot 3$ |
| $3 \mathrm{3rd}$ ，，，${ }_{\text {4th }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \cdot 7 \\ & 64 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \cdot 9 \\ & 50.6 \end{aligned}$ | 15 131.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 4256 \\ & 4585 \end{aligned}$ | $366$ | 3546 | 5．61 | 11673 | 3.09 | 4.86 | 245 | $40 \cdot 7$ | 63 | $88 \cdot 1$ | $94 \cdot$ ？ | 118.7 | 109.7 |
| 4th 1934 ＂ |  |  |  | 4585 | 415 | 3552 | $5 \cdot 64$ | 11779 | $2 \cdot 71$ | $4 \cdot 83$ | 223 | $39 \cdot 1$ | 63 | $93 \cdot 4$ | $96 \cdot 1$ | $120 \cdot 4$ | $107 \cdot 8$ |
| JAN． | $110 \cdot 2$ | 73.0 | $49 \cdot 4$ | 4889 | 457 | 3458 | 5.42 | 11828 | $2 \cdot 64$ | $4 \cdot 88$ | 270 | $41 \cdot 1$ | 63 | $92 \cdot 9$ | $96 \cdot 3$ | $120 \cdot 9$ | 107．3 |
| FEB． | $73 \cdot 9$ | 0.2 | $39 \cdot 4$ | 4309 | 480 | 3494 | $5 \cdot 47$ | 11871 | $2 \cdot 56$ | $4 \cdot 5$ | 227 | $40 \cdot 1$ | 63 | $91 \cdot 9$ | 96.2 | $120 \cdot 7$ | 107．2 |
| MAR． | 77.0 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 6.6 | 4698 | 535 | 3675 | 4．70 | 11797 | 2.515 | 4.56 | 274 | $41 \cdot 3$ | 63 | $90 \cdot 6$ | 95.9 | $120 \cdot 6$ | $107 \cdot 3$ |
| MAY | $73 \cdot 3$ | 2.2 | ${ }_{21} 10$ | 4821 | 477 | 3640 | $5 \cdot 65$ $5 \cdot 60$ | 11967 | 2.513 2.496 | ${ }_{4}^{4.88}$ | 225 | 40.7 38.0 | 63 | 90.5 | $95 \cdot 7$ | $120 \cdot 6$ | 107.4 |
| JUNE | 76.8 | 0.6 | 3.7 | 5085 | 478 | 3777 | $5 \cdot 78$ | 11550 | $2 \cdot 512$ | $4 \cdot 37$ | 227 | 39.6 | 63 | 93.7 | $97 \cdot 2$ | $121 \cdot 5$ | 106.8 |
| JULY | 77.7 | 2.8 | 6.5 | 5023 | 606 | 3768 | 5.71 | 11805 | 2.513 | $4 \cdot 37$ | 196 | 42.0 | 63 | 97.5 | 99.1 | $122 \cdot 9$ | $105 \cdot 6$ |
| AUG．． | 80.0 | $16 \cdot 3$ | 17.6 | 4826 | 660 | 3824 | $5 \cdot 77$ | 11733 | $2 \cdot 515$ | 4.5 | 213 | 40.5 | 63 | 99.6 | 100．2 | 12201 | $105 \cdot 2$ |
| SEPT． | 83.1 | 1.4 | 6.8 | 4798 | 723 | 3919 | 5.87 | 11671 | 2.478 | $4 \cdot 37$ | 208 | 43.7 | 63 | 99.8 | $100 \cdot 3$ | 121.6 | $106 \cdot 7$ |
| OCT | 83.2 |  | $5 \cdot 8$ | 5233 | 773 | 3823 | $5 \cdot 73$ | 11688 | $2 \cdot 475$ | $4 \cdot 25$ | 267 | $44 \cdot 2$ | 63 | $100 \cdot 9$ | 101.2 | 122.0 | $106 \cdot 3$ |
| NOV． | 80.4 | 103．5 | $30 \cdot 3$ | 4921 | 870 | 3810 | 5.75 | 11689 | $2 \cdot 488$ | $4 \cdot 25$ | 211 | 46.0 | 63 | $101 \cdot 1$ | 101.4 | $122 \cdot 3$ | $106 \cdot 1$ |
| DEC．． | 79•8 | $5 \cdot 5$ | 38.6 | 5086 | 759 | 3901 | $5 \cdot 97$ | 11700 | $2 \cdot 490$ | 4．25 | 210 | 48.0 | 63 | $100 \cdot 5$ | $101 \cdot 1$ | $122 \cdot 2$ | 106.2 |
| JAN | 83.5 | 5.9 | 16.5 | 5085 | 934 | 3660 | $5 \cdot 67$ | 11851 | $2 \cdot 485$ | $4 \cdot 12$ | 259 | 46.7 | 63 | 100．3 | 101．0 | $122 \cdot 4$ | 106．0 |
| FEB． | 86.4 | $\bigcirc$ | 33.2 | 4466 | 797 | 3617 | 5.72 | 12316 | $2 \cdot 503$ | $3 \cdot 88$ | 244 | $46 \cdot 7$ | 63 | 99.7 | 101.0 | 122.5 | 105.9 |
| MAR． | 87.8 89.3 | 0.1 5.4 | 5.9 10.4 | 4980 | 926 | 3664 | 5.84 | 12459 | 2.471 | 4．25 | $\frac{270}{238}$ | 49.0 | 63 | $99 \cdot 3$ | $100 \cdot 8$ | $122 \cdot 2$ | $106 \cdot 2$ |
| MAY | 89. 91.0 | 8.4 | 10.4 6.4 | 4885 | 898 | 3711 | $5 \cdot 84$ | 12783 | $2 \cdot 493$ | $3 \cdot 75$ | 238 | 53.0 | 63 | $100 \cdot 0$ | $100 \cdot 8$ | $122 \cdot 3$ | 106.1 |
| JUNE | $93 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 9$ | 96.5 | 4712 | 771 | 38895 | 5.89 5.99 | 13023 13088 | $2 \cdot 482$ $2 \cdot 477$ | $3 \cdot 62$ $3 \cdot 62$ | 245 | $63 \cdot 7$ 62.0 | 63 | $100 \cdot 6$ $101 \cdot 5$ | $100 \cdot 8$ | $122 \cdot 8$ | 105•6 |
| JULY | 94.7 | $38 \cdot 9$ | $32 \cdot 0$ | 5060 | 743 | 3877 | 5.94 | 13364 | $2 \cdot 473$ | $3 \cdot 62$ | 234 | 59.2 | 63 | $103 \cdot 1$ | $101 \cdot 9$ | 124－3 | $104 \cdot 5$ |
| AUG．．． | 95.5 | $5 \cdot 6$ | 21.4 | 4831 | 763 | 4031 | $6 \cdot 14$ |  | 2.480 | $3 \cdot 37$ | 209 | 57.5 | 63 | 104．3 | 102.4 | 124.5 | 104－3 |
| SEPT | $92 \cdot 7$ | 4.0 | $8 \cdot 5$ | 4944 | 782 | 4143 | 6.26 | 13468 | $2 \cdot 490$ | 3．37 | 202 | 56.0 | 63 | 103.7 | $102 \cdot 3$ | 123.4 | $105 \cdot 1$ |
| OCT． | 91.0 | 3.7 | 11.5 | 5261 | 702 | 4158 | 6.26 | 14143 | $2 \cdot 488$ | $3 \cdot 25$ | 271 | 56.2 | 63 | 104．2 | $102 \cdot 8$ | $122 \cdot 8$ | 105．2 |
| NOV．．． | 89.5 89.3 | 9.6 | 12.9 | 4811 | 667 | 4186 | 6．30 | 14010 | $2 \cdot 488$ | 3.25 | 267 | 56.5 | 63 | 104.7 | 103.1 | $122 \cdot 9$ | $105 \cdot 6$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { DEC. } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $89 \cdot 3$ | 9.6 | $10 \cdot 9$ | 4964 | 720 | 4285 | $6 \cdot 37$ | 14104 | $2 \cdot 488$ | $3 \cdot 25$ | 261 | 56.5 | 63 | $105^{\circ}$ | $103 \cdot 3$ | 123.4 | $105 \cdot 1$ |
| JAN．．． | ${ }_{9}^{91.8}$ | 0.4 | 21.8 | 4962 | 690 | 4097 | 6.09 | 14397 | 2.488 | 3.62 | 263 | $54 \cdot 5$ | 63 | 105.2 | 103.6 | $124 \cdot 3$ | $104 \cdot 2$ |
| FEB．．． | ${ }^{93} \cdot 8$ | 0.1 | 14.8 | 4597 | 605 | 4172 | 6.20 | 14457 | $2 \cdot 458$ | $3 \cdot 25$ | 230 | 38.5 | 63 | $104 \cdot 8$ | 103.5 | $124 \cdot 3$ | 104.0 |
| MAR | $93 \cdot 3$ 98.2 | 11.4 | 13.0 14.2 | 4824 | 572 | 4267 | 6.27 6.35 | 14372 | 2.462 | 3.0 3.37 | 226 | 39.0 | 63 | $104 \cdot 5$ | 103.6 | $124 \cdot 2$ | 104．0 |
| MAY． | 99．3 | $4 \cdot 2$ | 10.7 | 4849 | 650 | 4438 | 6． 6.44 | 14429 | 2.489 | 3.37 3.37 | ${ }_{2} 181$ | 39.5 | 63 | 105.0 | 103.8 | 124．3 | $103 \cdot 9$ |
| JUNE | 101.6 |  | 8 | 5203 | 677 | 4389 | 6.35 | 14735 | $2 \cdot 489$ | 3.0 | 208 | $40 \cdot 0$ | 63 | $105 \cdot 7$ | 104.0 | 124．5 | 104．0 |
| JULY | $103 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 6$ | 1976 | 5371 | 804 | 4471 | 6.45 | 14654 | 2.484 | 3．0 | 218 | 39.5 | 63 | $106 \cdot 1$ | 104.2 | $125 \cdot 3$ | 103.8 |
| AUGF | $101 \cdot 8$ $100 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 3$ | 68.5 22.0 | 4815 | 640 | 4540 | $6 \cdot 54$ | 15463 | 2.488 | 3.37 | 193 | $39 \cdot 5$ | 63 | 106.4 | $104 \cdot 8$ | 125.4 | 103.2 |
| OCT． | 106.0 | $2 \cdot 2$ | $18 \cdot 1$ | 5288 5928 | 669 694 | 4657 | 6.75 | 15417 | 2.490 | 312 | 178 | $40 \cdot 5$ | 63 | $105^{\circ}$ | $104 \cdot 2$ | $124 \cdot 4$ | $103 \cdot 9$ |
| NOV | $106 \cdot 6$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | 194.0 | 5089 | 622 | 4674 | ${ }^{6} 6.65$ | 15245 | 2.495 2.491 | 3.37 | 199 | $39 \cdot 9$ $39 \cdot 6$ | 63 | $103 \cdot 8$ $103 \cdot 2$ | $104 \cdot 3$ | 124．4 | $104 \cdot 1$ |
| DEC．．． | $105 \cdot 4$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | $12 \cdot 4$ | 5834 | 667 | 4980 | 6.96 |  | $2 \cdot 490$ | 3.0 | 235 | $41 \cdot 5$ | 63 | $103 \cdot 6$ | 1050 | 124：3 | 104．1 |
| JAN |  |  |  | 5405 | 775 | 4799 |  |  | $2 \cdot 490$ | 3.37 |  | 42.2 |  |  | $105 \cdot 3$ | $124 \cdot 5$ | $103 \cdot 5$ |
| FEB ．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.490 | 3.0 |  | $40 \cdot 2$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ！Base | 1924－6 | erage． |  |  | Subsequen | y includi | ing Saar |  | －－－－ | $\dagger$ New | Index． |  |  |  |


| Share Index－ | Index Numbers for middle of month．Based on <br> 1924－6 average．Wirtschaft und Statistik． |
| :--- | :--- |
| Capital Issues．－ | Wirtschaft und Statistik， |
| Reichsbank－Clearings－ | Wirtschaft und Statistik． |
| Outside Deposits．- |  |

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PRICES.
        Wholesale-
            Silver.-
            Pig Iron.-
                            Retail-
                            Reichs Index.-
                    WAGES.
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1st of month．
Monthly average．Wirtschaft und Statistik
Statistisches Reichsamt Index－average for month and middle of month respectively．
For middle of month．Eildienst des statistischen Wirtschaft und Statistik．Weighted average for skilled workers in 12 occupations．Average for month．Based on hourly wages from 1931, previously on weekly wages


NOTES AND SOURCES.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Weight-
Values in Gold Marks-
COAL OUTPUT.

## SHIPPING.

RAILWAY goods receipts-
UNEMPLOYMENT-

[^0]
## Germany]

rise in shares was the break in foreign securities dealt in in Germany. The foreign securities had touched prices nearly doub!e those quoted abroad for the same securities, but the decree issued in the last quarter of 1936 for the compulsory deposit of these securities led to a sharp fall in prices, since it is accepted that sooner or later they will be ca!led up for exchange against marks.

The rise in world prices continued during 1936, and in particular for the most important raw materials (e.g., metals, cotton, wool) which Germany has to buy on a large scale from abroad. This rise in the price of raw materials must lead to a rise in the price of the commodities into which they enter, and, in so far as this includes goods of common consumption, to a tendency for wages to rise. But it is the desire of the government to avoid this under any circumstances. The policy is much more to keep prices stable, so that no decline in the internal purchasing power of the mark occurs. This is most easily achievable in the case of agricultural products whose prices have long since been divorced from world prices.

Maximum prices for meat and sausages were fixed last autumn. Edible fats will in future be controlled by rationing, through a system of consumers' lists supplied to retailers.

The grain harvest in 1936 was not essentially larger than in 1935. At the best the term average can be applied to both years. But stocks in the autumn were considerably smaller than in the previous year, since the import of cattle fodder has been restricted and farmers have therefore been feeding grain to cattle. For the new crop-year it is forbidden to feed wheat or rye to cattle. A fixed programme for the delivery of grain has also been imposed. By the end of the year $60 \%$ had to be delivered, a further $20 \%$ by the end of January, and the remaining $20 \%$ by the end of February.

The pace of activity in industry, already increased in 1935, accelerated in 1936. The heavy industries show record figures for output. The production goods industries are working almost to capacity, and in many cases orders from private industry are subject to long delay. The activity which has been stimulated by government orders, is not, however, a uniform revival which could be maintained in the absence of these orders. On the contrary, the state's participation has increased considerably in the past and to an extent which compels private industry to take second place in respect of supply of materials, labour and finance. All this signifies
that the revival in Germany is an internal boom. Great importance is, of course, attached to the furtherance of export trade, and in fact the export surplus was much larger in 1936 than in 1935, enabling the balance of payments to be settled without difficulty. But this export surplus was achieved not merely by increased exports, but also by curtailment of imports. This process was rendered all the more sensitive by the rise in raw material prices, which necessitated a further reduction in quantity, and by the fact that under the barter exchange arrangements the principle of buying in the cheapest markets cannot be rigidly applied. In respect of the fact the so-called "compensating" trade has tended to increase and the flow of foreign exchange has thereby diminished, such transactions will in future only be permitted for amounts representing not less than 50,000 marks. Nor may individual transactions be summated for this purpose, so that in future only the large firms will be able to undertake this type of transaction.

The great activity in industry is reflected in the corresponding decrease in unemployment. In general the only unemployment among skilled workers is seasonal ; the remaining unemployment largely relates to persons in many respects unemployable. The increase in the term of military service from one to two years has of course also reduced the unemployment total. The current problem is in fact the allocation of the labour supply, and various regulations were put into force last autumn in order to give priority to state requirements. In particular, private building has had to take second place. Nominal wage-rates have not changed, and there has been no significant rise in the cost of living. With fuller time being worked weekly earnings have increased.

## RECENT MOVEMENTS.

The money market was easy in January, day-to-day money going at $2 \frac{1}{2} \%$ for first class names. There was increased demand for Treasury bills maturing as late as autumn 1938, and also for the "Sola" bills of the Gold-Discount-Bank, although no figures are available showing the recent increase in their circulation.

The Bank Return for mid-January showed a bill portfolio of $4,598 \mathrm{Mn}$., and a note circulation of $4,509 \mathrm{Mn}$. Corresponding figures for midJanuary 1935 were $3,623 \mathrm{Mn}$. and 3,869 Mn., respectively. The daily maturing obligations of the Bank in mid-January had increased to 775 Mn .

The Bourse was quiet in January with share
prices sagging slightly. There was some demand for shares standing below par, and the shortage of supply pushed up their prices, Otherwise there was a paucity of buying attributed to various causes. One special cause, so it seems, was the decline in foreign purchases through the medium of blocked marks. Companies with foreign indebtedness were affected by the decision regarding profits arising from depreciation abroad.

As noted in the review above, farmers have to make full delivery of the last grain crop before the end of February. In mid-January it was ordered that lists should be posted showing the names of all peasants and farmers who voluntarily delivered more grain than they were obliged.

By the rationing system for fats inaugurated in January it is hoped to effect an economy in consumption of $25 \%$. This is equivalent to 400,000 tons of fat and represents $40 \%$ of the quantity of fat imports. In view of the recent rise in prices this is a considerable economy in importation.

External trade for December resulted in an export surplus of 90 Mn . marks, an increase of 20 Mn . compared with November, and a surplus twice as large as in December, 1935.

| EXTERN TL TRADE-Merchandise only. Mn. Marks. December, 1936. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Food. | Materials. | Mfs. | Total |
| Imports |  | 139 | 192 | 35 | 367 |
| Exports |  | 9 | 85 | 365 | 457 |

The great activity in industry, particularly in the heavy industries, continues. This explains why the seasonal increase in unemployment, which is usually strongly marked in December, was comparatively small this time. During December, 1935, the increase was half a million; this time it was a quarter of a million. The occupations chiefly affected were the outdoor occupations, the movement being purely seasonal in these lines. Building, quarrying and agriculture are the chief examples. Also the increase primarily involved unskilled workers. Of the total of $\mathrm{I}, 478,000$ unemployed reckoned on December 3ISt, 1,060,000 were in receipt of relief, and more than 400,000 were not qualified for relief.

According to official estimates, the average working time had increased by November last year to 7.8 hours per day, an increase of $2 \%$ on the figure for the autumn of 1929, i.e., before the depression. The increase in working time reflects the shortage of skilled workers, which has to be compensated in this way.

ANNUAL STATISTICS.

|  |  | 1913 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1982 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Finance- |  |  | 126225 | 119342 | 85841 | 55316 | 52200 | 58251 | 58804 | 61729 |
| Reichsbank Clearings ${ }_{\text {Note Circulation (Monthly Aver.) }}$ | Mn. Mks | 73634 6070 | 126225 | 176261 | 6145 | 5965 | 5560 | 5616 | 6017 | 6471 |
| Postal Cheque Turnover ... ... | " | 41587 | 150692 | 141451 | 123189 | 103422 | 101350 | 117021 | 128192 | 141378 |
| New Capital Issues ... | ", | 720 | 493 | 559 | 543 | 93 | 298 | 213 | 85 9319 | $\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ 11048 \end{array}$ |
| Public Revenue ... | ," |  | 9001 | 9112 | 7928 | 7036 | 6761 | 7792 |  |  |
| Reichsbank Discount Rate |  | Average $5 \cdot 88$ | Since Dec. | Since Oct. | Since Dec. | $\underset{4}{\text { Since Sep. }}$ | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| No. of Bankruptcies | No. | 9780 | 9846 | 11340 | 13599 | 8603 | 3915 | 2777 | 2919 | 2577 |
| Production \& TradeTotal Imports $\dagger$... | Mn. Mks. | 11206 | 13829 | 10808 | 7141 | 5022 | 4605 | 4743 | 4287 | 4226 |
| Food ... ... ... | , | 2808 | 3811 | 2968 | 1965 | 1485 | 1084 | 1066 | 996 | 1502 |
| Raw Materials \& semi-Manuf't'e: | , | 6280 | 7203 | 5499 | 3476 | 2412 | 2420 | 2612 | 2542 | 2311 |
| Manufactures |  | 1392 | 2270 | 1794 | 1225 | 726 | 669 | 750 | 558 | 397 |
| Total Exports $\dagger$ | Mn. Mks. | 10199 | 13689 | 11870 | 10641 | 6139 | 5698 | 4662 | 4305 | 4777 |
| Food ... ... ... ... ... | " | 1070 | 716 | 478 | 360 | 202 | 172 | 116 | 73 | 85 |
| Raw Materials \& semi-Manuf't'e: | ", | 2274 | 2531 | 2145 | 1703 | 1013 | 903 | 788 | 773 | 876 |
| Manufactures | , | 6746 | 9456 | 8537 | 7111 | 4459 | 3784 | 3253 | 3413 | 3803 |
| Coal Output (new Reichs area) | Mn.M.Tons | 141 | 163 | 143 | 119 | 105 | 109 | 126 | 142 | 158 |
| Lignite Output ... ... | ", | 87 | 175 | 146 | 133 | 122 | 127 | 137 | 147 | 161 |
| Coke , , ... |  | 32 | 38 | 32 | 23 | 19 | 21 | 24 | 29 | 35 |
| Iron . | 000 M.Tons | 10916 | 13396 | 9693 | 6062 | 3932 | 5268 | 8741 | 12539 | 15303 |
| Steel ... ... . | ", | 11466 | 16241 | 11536 | 8292 | 5745 | 7583 | 11882 | 16084 | 19148 |
| Tiansport- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Railway Receipts | Mn. Mks. | - | 5345 | 4563 | 3838 | 2890 | 2915 | 3325 | 3558 | 3616* |
| Goods Traffic |  | 2256 | 3485 | 2836 | 2308 | 1722 | 1807 | 2138 | 2311 | $2394 *$ |
| Passenger Traffic | ", | 1008 | 1425 | 1346 | 1151 | 900 | 845 | 916 | 990 | 977* |
| shipping (average of arrivals anc departures) | 000 Tons | 14376 | 20639 | 22387 | 20794 | 18180 | 17879 | 18485 | 18421 | $17602^{\text {3 }}$ |

## Italy］

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 \& \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{EXCHANGES} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{SHARES．} \& \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{BANKING．} \& \multirow[b]{4}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{IMPORTS．} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{EXPORTS，} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{$$
\begin{array}{|c|c|}
\hline \text { IM- } & \text { EX- } \\
\text { PORTS } & \text { PORTS }
\end{array}
$$} <br>
\hline \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Value in Italian Lire．} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Bank of Italy．} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \& \& \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{volume．} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{VOLUME．} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{VALUE． 1} <br>
\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 品 } \\
& \text { مٌ }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 朗 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 品 } \\
& \text { 嚚 }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \& \& \&  \&  \& \& \& \& 흥 \& ถ็ં \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 히 } \\
& \text { oे }
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  \& ஃ் \& 关 \&  \&  \& EXTR
TR
excl
pre
me
me \&  <br>
\hline \& \％ \& \％ \& \％ \& \％ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Mn. } \\
& \text { lire. }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \％ \& \％ \& \& \％ \& \& \& \％ \& \％ \& \％ \& \％ \& \％ \& \％ \& \& \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Mn. } \\
& \text { lire. }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\mathrm{Mn} \text {. }
$$
lire. <br>
\hline 1913 Av． \& 100 \& 100 \& 100 \& 100 \& \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 100 \\
& \text { (mid }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
100 \\
1913
\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 100 \\
& \text { (end }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{gathered}
100 \\
1013)
\end{gathered}
$$ \& $596+$ \& \& 100 \& 100 \& 100 \& 100 \& 100 \& 100 \& 100 \& 100 \& 303 \& $\frac{\text { lire．}}{209}$ <br>
\hline ${ }_{1929} 192 \mathrm{Av}$ ． \& 440 \& 399 \& 119 \& 247 \& 73 \& 1500 \& 797 \& 1218 \& 401 \& 605 \& \& 117 \& 103 \& 97 \& 184 \& 176 \& 74 \& 128 \& 73 \& 1615 \& 1196 <br>
\hline 1stQr．Av． \& 365 \& 364 \& 74 \& 243 \& 88 \& 1284 \& 618 s \& 2302 \& 520 \& 861 \& 104 \& 136 \& 108 \& 142 \& 267 \& 366 \& 57 \& 139 \& 86 \& 1857 \& <br>
\hline 2nd＂，＂， \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 365 \\
& 366
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 365 \\
& 365
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 74
74 \& 226
234 \& 65 \& 1173 \& 620 \& 1544 \& 520 \& 958 \& 107 \& 161 \& 127 \& 122 \& 355 \& 376 \& 96 \& 143 \& 109 \& 2042 \& 1349 <br>
\hline 3rd ，＂，＂， \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 366 \\
& 366
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 365 \\
& 366
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 745 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 234 \\
& 207
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 84 \\
& 38
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1111 \\
& 1196
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{gathered}
635 \\
636
\end{gathered}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1509 \\
& 1362
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 526 \\
& 528
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 957
1050 \& 115 \& 59
3 \& 136 \& 87 \& 448 \& 180 \& 78 \& 145 \& 99 \& 1469 \& 1162 <br>
\hline 1930 ＂ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 110 \& 33 \& 127 \& 122 \& 393 \& 131 \& 100 \& 154 \& 99 \& 1726 \& 1354 <br>
\hline 1 st Qr．Av． \& 366 \& 365 \& 74.5 \& 196 \& 49 \& 1028 \& 613 \& 1492 \& 544 \& 1092 \& 106 \& 52 \& 115 \& 141 \& 292 \& 305 \& 75 \& 131 \& 90 \& 1500 \& 1032 <br>
\hline 2nd＂，，＂， \& 365
366 \& 365
366 \& $74 \cdot 5$
75 \& 182 \& 55
59 \& 1054 \& 601 \& 1376
1687 \& $$
543
$$ \& 1018 \& 101
99 \& 138 \& 124 \& 111 \& 375 \& 325 \& 99 \& 109 \& 97 \& 1681 \& 1144 <br>
\hline 4th＂，＂， \& 366 \& 365 \& 75 \& 153 \& 31 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1044 \\
& 1095
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 593 \& 1683 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 550 \\
& 549
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 1054
904 \& 95 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
98 \\
142
\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 106 \\
& 101
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 57 \\
& 89
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 423 \\
& 366
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 175
203 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 84 \\
& 93
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 100
139 \& 105
90 \& 1174 \& 857 <br>
\hline 1931 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 90 \& 1418 \& 1024 <br>
\hline 1st Qr．Av． \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 366 \\
& 366
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 365 \\
& 365
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 74 \\
& 74
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 150 \\
& 126
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 28 . \\
& 36
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
1067
$$ \& 571 \& 2496 \& 571 \& 958 \& 88 \& 113 \& 95 \& 106 \& 281 \& 286 \& 86 \& 115 \& 111 \& 1028 \& 790 <br>
\hline 3rd ，＂，，＂， \& 368 \& 360 \& 75 \& 122 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 36 \\
& 32
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
1000 \\
924
\end{array}
$$ \& 550 \& 1754 \& 572
570 \& 1037 \& 83
86 \& 162
31 \& 103
96 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 81 \\
& 66
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 329 \\
& 427
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 243
134 \& 81
90 \& 106 \& 74 \& 1182 \& 899 <br>
\hline 4th ，＂，＂ \& 370 \& 280 \& 76 \& 110 \& 20 \& 892 \& 541 \& 1726 \& 572 \& 1005 \& 83 \& 23 \& 88 \& 84 \& 344 \& 203 \& 79 \& \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 46 \\
& 77
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 825 \\
& 844
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 782 \\
& 875
\end{aligned}
$$ <br>
\hline 1 star Qr．Av． \& 372 \& 269 \& $76 \cdot 5$ \& 111 \& 17 \& 689 \& 527 \& 1739 \& 586 \& 1097 \& 75 \& 51 \& 72 \& 126 \& 215 \& 452 \& 52 \& 73 \& 73．5 \& 736 \& <br>
\hline 2nd＂，＂ \& 372 \& 283
269 \& 76
76 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 98 \\
& 98
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 63 \\
& 32
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 92
716 \& $$
497
$$ \& 1252 \& 589 \& 1121 \& 69 \& 120 \& 84 \& 93 \& 326 \& 450 \& 36 \& 116 \& 63 \& $8 \ddagger 0$ \& 597 <br>
\hline 4th＂，＂， \& 374 \& 255 \& 76 \& \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 32 \\
& 16
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 716 \\
& 740
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 12 \\
& 516
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 1190
919 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 588 \\
& 592
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 1.039 \& 71 \& $$
34
$$ \& 74 \& 67 \& 346 \& 181 \& 48 \& 129 \& 105 \& 540 \& 515 <br>
\hline 1933 ＂ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 92 \& 366 \& 164 \& 49 \& 117 \& 106 \& 637 \& 599 <br>
\hline 1stt Qr ．Av \& \& \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 76 \\
& 75
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \& \& 725 \& 497 \& 1280 \& 611 \& 982 \& \& 39 \& 82 \& 126 \& 210 \& 573 \& 32 \& 113 \& 106 \& 643 \& 498 <br>
\hline 2nd＂，，＂ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 324 \\
& 257
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 257 \\
& 243
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 75 \\
& 74
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 114 \\
& 123
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 22 \\
& 18
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 670 \& 492
502 \& 1096 \& 613 \& 848 \& $$
83
$$ \& 26 \& 71 \& 101 \& 275 \& 502 \& 78 \& 112 \& 93 \& 664 \& 545 <br>
\hline 4th ，，＇，，＇， \& 243 \& 232 \& 74 \& 126 \& 21 \& \& \& 1458
1201 \& 618 \& 778 \& 84
80 \& 17
21 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 84 \\
& 92
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 101 \& 350 \& 353 \& 47 \& 82 \& 105 \& 539 \& 451 <br>
\hline 1934 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 108 \& \& 148 \& 34 \& 102 \& 91 \& 625 \& 436 <br>
\hline JaN．．． \& \& 238 \& 74.3 \& 127 \& 21 \& 927 \& 493 \& 1781 \& 640 \& 756 \& 72 \& 20 \& 77 \& 123 \& 219 \& \& \& 102 \& \& \& <br>
\hline FEB． \& $$
223
$$ \& ${ }_{231}^{231}$ \& 74.8 \& 133 \& 16 \& 1177 \& 479 \& 1364 \& 648 \& 684 \& 77 \& 36 \& 98 \& 138 \& 200 \& 529 \& 18 \& 198 \& 74 \& 688 \& 405 <br>
\hline MAR．．．． \& 223
223 \& 233
236 \& $76 \cdot 2$
76.6 \& 136
129 \& 65 \& 876 \& 489 \& 906 \& 644 \& 697 \& 84 \& 34 \& 91 \& 162 \& 225 \& 466 \& 21 \& 85 \& 94 \& 676 \& 467 <br>
\hline MAY．． \& 224 \& 236 \& 77.0 \& 131 \& 30 \& 778
800 \& 481 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1095 \\
& 1464
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 614 \& 605 \& 87 \& 34 \& 106 \& 96 \& 250 \& 403 \& 21 \& 68 \& 87 \& 640 \& 407 <br>
\hline JUNE． \& 224 \& 236 \& 77.0 \& 132 \& 30 \& 779 \& 486 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
1464 \\
742
\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 647 \\
& 647
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 643 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 89 \\
& 86
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 30 \\
& 30
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 102 \\
& 105
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 83 \\
& 77
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 237 \\
& 397
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
508
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 24 \\
& 24
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 70 \\
& 94
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
137 \\
85
\end{array}
$$ \& 621 \& 436 <br>
\hline JULY．．． \& 224 \& 232 \& 76.7 \& 134 \& 16 \& 714 \& 503 \& 891 \& 651 \& \& \& \& 101 \& 67 \& 316 \& 169 \& 22 \& 68 \& 134 \& 486 \& 369 <br>
\hline AUG．． \& 222 \& 231 \& 76.7 \& 136 \& 13 \& 648 \& 498 \& 1057 \& 652 \& 589 \& 87 \& 17 \& 108 \& 51 \& 438 \& 133 \& 26 \& 83 \& 90 \& 517 \& 410 <br>
\hline SEPT．． \& 221 \& 226 \& 76.8 \& 134 \& 97 \& 621 \& 506 \& 829 \& 651 \& 734 \& 94 \& 20 \& 110 \& 55 \& 445 \& 105 \& 35 \& 90 \& 46 \& 564 \& 385 <br>
\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { OCT...... } \\
& \text { NOV. }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 223
225 \& 226 \& 76.8
77 \& 136 \& 66 \& 835 \& 500 \& 701 \& 649 \& 590 \& 95 \& 19 \& 135 \& 69 \& 503 \& 79 \& 33 \& 124 \& 71 \& 624 \& 447 <br>
\hline DEC． \& 225 \& 230 \& 77.0 \& 133 \& 12
29 \& 803
942 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 497 \\
& 496
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 564 \& 648 \& 579 \& 95 \& 24 \& 121 \& 89 \& 350 \& 42 \& 37 \& 70 \& 83 \& 633 \& 429 <br>
\hline 1935 \& \& \& 170 \& 153 \& \& 942 \& \& 506 \& 652 \& \& 90 \& 22 \& 82 \& 95 \& 503 \& 42 \& 35 \& 49 \& 95 \& 762 \& 530 <br>
\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { JA.N........ } \\
& \text { FEB }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 225 \\
& 226
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 226 \\
& 226
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 77.0 \\
& 77: 0
\end{aligned}
$$ \& $$
137
$$ \& 35 \& 900 \& 481 \& 682 \& 658 \& 575 \& 92 \& 32 \& 120 \& 105 \& 302 \& 169 \& 31 \& 87 \& 75 \& 621 \& <br>
\hline MAR． \& 227 \& 226 \& 78.0 \& 141 \& 19 \& 739 \& 475 \& 759 \& 658 \& 558 \& 97 \& 23 \& 109 \& 119 \& 249 \& 220 \& 33 \& 89 \& 98 \& 626 \& 391 <br>
\hline APRIL \& 233 \& 230 \& 79.2 \& 150 \& 24 \& 740 \& 486 \& 638
539 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 655 \\
& 650
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 558
508 \& 104 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 28 \\
& 29
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 111 \& $$
115
$$ \& $$
258
$$ \& 469 \& 26 \& 72 \& 91 \& 670 \& 392 <br>
\hline MAY ．． \& 233 \& 233 \& 79.5 \& 155 \& 23 \& 719 \& 486 \& 645 \& 651 \& 604 \& 113 \& 23 \& 141 \& 128 \& 300 \& 352 \& 30 \& 53 \& 48 \& 553 \& 424
369 <br>
\hline JUNE． \& 232 \& 235 \& $79 \cdot 6$ \& 153 \& 34 \& 811 \& 492 \& 532 \& 647 \& 519 \& 102 \& 76 \& 132 \& 49 \& 420 \& 245 \& 33 \& 74 \& 54 \& 722 \& 476 <br>
\hline JULY． \& 232
234 \& 237

3 \& 79.8

80 \& 152 \& 38 \& 807 \& 523 \& \& $$
649
$$ \& \& 93 \& 46 \& 119 \& 46 \& 407 \& 309 \& 20 \& 66 \& 96 \& \& <br>

\hline SEPI＇． \& 235 \& 239 \& 80.4 \& 130 \& \& 860

840 \& \& \& \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 511 \\
& 530
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 95 \& 16 \& 124 \& 60 \& 498 \& 187 \& 16 \& 68 \& 67 \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 569 \\
& 667
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& 426

576 <br>
\hline OCT． \& 236 \& 238 \& 80.8 \& 136 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline NOV． \& 237 \& 240 \& 81.1 \& 138 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { DEC. } \\
1936
\end{gathered}
$$ \& 238 \& 241 \& 81.7 \& 145 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline JAN．．．．．． \& 239 \& 243 \& $82 \cdot 1$ \& 150 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline FEB．．．． \& 238
240 \& 245 \& 82.5 \& 158 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline APRIL \& 243 \& 247 \& 82.1 \& 151 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline MAY \& 244 \& 249 \& 83.3 \& 154 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline JUNE ．．． \& 244 \& 251 \& $83 \cdot 3$ \& 159 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline JULY．． \& 243 \& 251 \& \& 157 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline AUG． \& 243
243 \& 251

253 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 83 \cdot 3 \\
& 83 \cdot 3
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 160

162 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline OCT． \& 304 \& 060 \& $80 \cdot 2$ \& 171 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline DEC． \& 364
364 \& 365 \& 87.9
88.2 \& 176 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1937 \\
& \text { JAN........ }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 364 \& 367 \& 88.3 \& 189 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

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Savings bank deposits at end of month．
Bantruptoies（Boll mensile
vinciale dell＇Economia di Milituto centrale di Statistica－Uficia Statistica del Consiglio pro－ vinciale dell＇Economia di Milano）．
Official index number published by the Ministry of Corporations．
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xx Three types selected from data supplied by the Milan Chamber of Commerce. II Mid $1918 . \quad$ § 1st half 1914. Recent prices are provisional. + Istituto Centr. di Statistica; \% of 1928.

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onthly Total of Merchandise sent on the State Railways. (Rivista delle comunicazion ferroviarie del Ministero delle Comunicazioni).
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## ITALY.

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

## February Ist, 1937.

THE year 1936 has assumed historic importance, differing enormously from any other year we have reviewed since 1921, both as regards the importance of events and the magnitude of the changes which have ensued. The last months of the year saw the formation and consolidation of the African Empire of Italy with evidence of increase and expansion of economic activity.

Production.-In the first four months of the year, especially, there was a continuous struggle between capacity and requirements, civil and belligerent. All home producers, agricultural and industrial, were urged on to the utmost to provide supplies and to reduce imports, especially for financial reasons, in defence of the lira. Engineering, metals, rubber trades, various textile trades and the foodstuffs industries worked at great pressure. Production of natural wool was increased beyond that of the previous year, and that of artificial wool was instrumental in augmenting this from 5,000 quintals daily to 20,000 by the end of the year. There has been expansion in nearly every field of industrial production, and this applies to all parts of the country; for example, whilst in Southern Italy cellulose and paper factories have increased, in Northern Italy the production of hemp and synthetic textiles has been encouraged to reduce imports, in view of the commercial policy of a self-supporting economy for the country. In agricultural economy the new reclaimed areas are contributing towards increased production. The chief crops are wheat, wine and oil, from which this year's harvest was below the average, but the increased areas prevented an appreciable decrease. But there was a considerable increase in respect of other important crops-maize, rice, beans and potatoes; there was an increase also in cocoons; that of sugar was normal.

Steps to win the war have not impeded other efforts for economic development within the country for the general welfare, such as land reclamation and the building of new towns.

Foreign Trade. - Economic sanctions chiefly affected exporters and the industries dependent upon exports, but as a rule not the population as a whole, owing to the steps taken to prevent speculative price increases. Commer-
cial intercourse underwent changes not only as a whole but as regards the quality of the goods and the countries with which most dealings took place.

Foreign trade now appears to be beginning to develop again normally after the abolition of sanctions. The Minister of Finance in his speech to the Senate on December 22nd stated that after many years the trade balance was active; that in October exports were in fact 22 Mn . lire higher than imports, exclusive of goods for the colonies ; and in November the excess was 35 Mn . Though these figures are not large, and further, though it cannot be expected that the active monthly balance will always continue, they constitute a symptom of great importance, showing the soundness of the scheme of economic development and the return towards commercial equilibrium.

WAGES. - Alongside the achievement of equilibrium in the commercial sphere, the government is concerned with adapting conditions of the mass of workpeople to the new prices. Thus the corporations, each in their own field, are combining to determine the increase and modality of increase in wages in various occupations. The average varies from 7 to $10 \%$ according to category and type of work.

Exchanges.-Movements in the principal exchange rates may be seen from the table on p. 42, cols. I-3. Before October the official rates did not show any appreciable increase, with the exception of the Swiss franc which, after rising from 404 to 410 from January to February, advanced to 414 in August, and sterling which rose from 62.8 to 64.2 between January and September. After the alignment of the lira, the dollar rate rose to 19 in October, sterling to 93 , the franc to 88.5 , and the Swiss franc to 436.8 ; they have remained at these levels in succeeding months.

Stock Exchange. - Government securities enjoyed the complete confidence of investors during the war. Their continued advance has been interrupted only temporarily at the time of detachment of coupons. With the alignment of the lira these securities underwent a corresponding reduction, but it is interesting to note that in the following months the rise continued, proving confidence in the lira. Shares did not rise as during the previous war, because the
government prevented the formation of huge war profits. Of course, there was a rise with the alignment of the lira, but it was not continuous.


Wholesale Prices.-In the general table on p. 43, cols. 17-19, are now shown the national general index of wholesale prices, compiled by the Central Institute of Statistics, an index of 20 foodstuffs and an index of the cost of living. From these series it is evident that the steps taken to prevent speculative increases in prices were effective. Only certain goods dependent upon materials manufactured abroad rose appreciably. The alignment of the lira therefore did not have the effect upon prices that might have been expected.

## BELGIUM.

## Information communicated by l'Institut des Sciences économiques, University of Louvain.

## Fanuary 30, 1937.

ECONOMIC developments in Belgium have pursued a fairly rapid course in recent months. Recovery, which is otherwise well on its way, meets with rather unexpected obstacles from time to time.

The coal problem has just arisen in an acute and urgent form. Pithead stocks, which had been very large until the end of 1935, began to diminish in 1936, and by the end of that year had been liquidated very rapidly. Now the problem of the industry appears to be reversed, and there is a shortage of fuel. In addition, the mines have to face the workers' demands for shortened working hours.

Prices now have a definite rising tendency. The wholesale price index, which was 67.5 in May ( $\%$ of 1928), rose to 75.6 in December ; they are thus following world movements, which reflect the return of prosperity in a great part of the world. Retail prices have likewise risenfrom 82 to 86.4 -from July to January ; a part of this increase is, however, seasonal.

The situation on the speculative market is improving. The index of shares on the Brussels bourse rose from 36 on September ist to 48 on January ist (\% of 1928), and prices have still been rising since then. Consolidated $4 \%$ rentes are very firm at IOI.15, and are enjoying a wide market.

Short-term money is very plentiful ; private current accounts at the National Bank are very high, and advances at a very low level. The official discount rate is $2 \%$; the open market rate I \% ; money at call has not been quoted for some time.

The relative tendencies of prices, speculation and money rates indicate a favourable orientation of the barometer of the three markets.

Fiscal receipts are very satisfactory; they now exceed the estimates for 1936. Some reductions in taxation may be recorded.

Unemployment declined until about the middle of October, when the number of registered unemployed was about 124,000 . This figure had risen to 159,000 by the third week of this year, compared with 199,000 a year earlier. In certain industries there is a shortage of skilled workers, and in coal-mining this is becoming acute.

The provisional monthly index of production is $122 \%$ of $1922-5$ for November. All industries have advanced, especially coal and textiles.

In correspondence with the above, transport statistics are favourable and also external trade. Exports of manufactures are rising, also imports of raw materials

Recovery in Belgium is taking place more rapidly than was generally anticipated in the autumn and at the beginning of winter.

Belgium]


Dates of Series.-Cols, 1, 2, 1st of month; $4,5,4$ th- 10 th ; 6, 7, Average; 8, Average second half of month; 9,15 th; 16, for 25 working days ;
17 , at end of month or year; $18,30-d a y$ month ; 19, calendar month.

## NETHERLANDS.

## Information communicated by the Netherlands Central Statistical Bureau.

FOURTH QUARTER, 1936.

## The Hague, February ist, 1937.

THE fourth quarter of 1936 found our country in a new situation as the result of the government's decision to leave the gold standard. As was explained in our previous report, a slight improvement was already under way when the decision was taken. The depreciation of the guilder gave a new impetus to the movement.

The first, and till now the main, result of the depreciation was to restore confidence. This is shown, i.a., by the considerable reflux of gold. Though the exchange equalisation fund throws a veil over the exact scope of gold movements, it is noteworthy that the gold stock which, during more than two months, was maintained at 570 Mn . guilders, began suddenly to rise in the second half of December, and in the middle of January reached 820 Mn . Longterm money cheapened considerably; the average yield on a number of first-class bonds fell, from September to October, from 4.16\% to $3.89 \%$ and slowly continued this downward trend; similarly, the yield on public ledger debentures fell from $3.42 \%$ during the third quarter to $3.07 \%$ in the fourth. Public authority loans which were, early in 1936, not quite successful when issued at 99 with interest at $4 \%$, were successfully issued at $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$ in November and December, 1936, and January, 1937. Of late, issues of shares, after an interruption of several months, have again been tried and, partly at least, with good success. Mortgage interest is falling and, during the quarter under review, the volume of new mortgages shows a substantial rise.

Further evidence of increasing investment is given by the sharp increase in imports of materials for capital goods, and a smaller though distinct rise in imports of machinery. Grants for factory building have likewise been increasing. Unemployment in the metal industries declined considerably, whereas an increase is normal for the time of the year. There are also signs that the slump in residential building is nearing its end, as the number of dwellings of which the construction has been started was greater in the fourth quarter than in each of the four previous quarters.

Regarding this point it may be observed that the more liberal credit situation certainly exercises a favourable influence. The existence of a great many uninhabitated dwellings may exercise a less serious influence upon the market than might be expected, because many of these dwellings are in bad condition, and will hardly be re-occupied unless after thorough repair or even entire renovation. Moreover, the discrepancy between income and rents caused by the depression has forced many families to share their accommodation with others. If the revival continues, one may expect the majority of these families to seek a dwelling of their own, so that the prospects for the building trade might slowly improve.

Whereas the improvement in the investment goods industries had already begun before the depreciation of the guilder and received a new impulse from the event, the change in various consumption goods industries is clearly connected with abandonment of the gold standard. With the exception of the cotton goods industry which was already stimulated by the trade policy of the Indies, all the consumption goods industries had, each month, shown higher unemployment figures than in the corresponding months of previous years ; but in October a change took place, and in November an improvement could clearly be seen in the wool, paper and clothing trades, in December in the printing trade, and in the leather, food and pottery trades the rate of increase of unemployment has been distinctly diminishing. The growth of unemployment seems also to have been checked in transport and commerce. Altogether however, the improvement on the labour market is still small: at the end of 1936 the labour exchanges had registered 455,000 people as unemployed against 472,000 a year earlier. After seasonal adjustment the ratio of workpeople accepted to workpeople filed by the labour exchanges was, in the third quarters of 1935 and 1936 respectively, 4.65 and 4.57 and in the fourth quarters 4.48 and 5.53 .

As was expected, the price level, on the whole, did not rise in proportion so as to counteract the effect of the depreciation. Whereas the guilder was maintained at about $20 \%$ below its

Netherlands]

*Jan. to June figures include Pernis and Vonderlingerplaat. $\$ \$$ New Series, excluding Agriculture. : Base $1926-30=100 \%$. Dec., $1935,62.5$.

* Amsterdam. + Withcut gold \& silver, bullion \& cash. H Last month of Quarter. Up to Sept, 27th when gold standard was abandoned.

Number of days worked divided by total number of possible working days of the workers covered in the investigation.
Note,-Pottery and Agriculture not always included.
former parity, the index of wholesale prices was only $\mathrm{I} 3.4 \%$ higher in December than in September. For food the rise was only $8.3 \%$, for finished articles $10.3 \%$. On the other hand, prices of materials for industry rose by $35 \%$, the difference between the changes in the price levels of materials and of finished goods being explained by the slow reaction of fixed charges, wages and salaries. The rise in prices of prime necessities has, till now, been negligible. Part of the rise in prices must, of course be attributed to the general upswing of world prices.

The depreciation of the guilder seems to have had a favourable effect on our foreign trade. The value of exports, after four years of
gradual though almost imperceptible decline, rose sharply and the slight improvement in the value of imports was much stimulated. This was not the effect of the rise in the price level alone, as the weights of imports and exports rose also.

The general impression to be gained from the available data is that recent developments might show that the beginning of recovery is well on the way. Yet there are many uncertainties, and especially the high level of unemployment, of which it may be feared that a substantial part must be regarded as "permanent," is sufficient to temper any exaggerated optimism.

## CANADA.

## Information communicated by Mr. D. C. MAcGREGOR, of the University of Toronto.

ANNUAL SURVEY.

## Toronto, fanuary 2Ist, 1937.

DURING the first six months of 1936 several dislocating forces appeared: a lower tariff on manufactured goods from the United States, reduction of government loan expenditure on public works, increase of the sales tax from $6 \%$ to $8 \%$, activities of the social credit government in Alberta and the reappearance of drought on the prairies. Notwithstanding the continued growth of exports, conflicting tendencies among the principal monthly statistics indicated a slackening of the improvement which had been under way since the previous autumn.

In the summer months an unmistakable upturn occurred, paralleling the broad rise of commodity prices, and this persisted into the autumn though the rate of improvement diminished in November. The higher price of wheat and the rapid liquidation of the government's holdings were of special importance, more as a background for improved confidence than as an immediate source of larger farm income.

The presidential election in the United States aroused unusual interest and the outcome was greeted with widespread satisfaction and renewed confidence in the future of export trade. The prestige of American political institutions and economic policies appears to be rising
in this country. With decisive federal elections out of the way in both the United States and Canada, with more prospect of balanced budgets and a more stable political situation in Quebec, it is possible that the disturbing influence of politics upon business confidence may be less important in the future.

Preliminary estimates of the national money income in 1936 indicate a rise of about $7 \%$ compared with a similar rise in 1935 and of $16 \%$ in 1934. Approximately half the loss of money income from the average level of 1927-30 has now been regained. With the exception of farm income from wheat, where a smaller production was more than offset by higher prices and quality, the expansion of income was attributable chiefly to increases in volume (largely for export) rather than to increases in price.

The largest absolute gains of income were in primary forest products ( $17 \%$ ) minerals ( $15 \%$ ) and agriculture ( $\mathrm{I} 0 \frac{1}{2} \%$ ). The estimated growth in the net value of manufacturing production was only $5 \%$, largely owing to the higher cost of materials used. Income from contracts for construction work declined slightly, but a substantial increase in the output of durable equipment, largely for replacements, is included in the manufacturing group. The railways have not yet shared appreciably in the general expansion.

Canadal


DATES of Series :-Cols. 5, 6, I7-19, end of month ; 1-2, 7-IO, averages.
Sources :-All Cols. except Col. 3. Dominion Bureau of Statistics ; Col. 3, A. E. Ames \& Co.
Col. 1.-Weighted Average of over ioo stocks.
4.-From 32 Banking Centres, comprising about $85 \%$ of total debits.
5.-Includes loans to governments
6.-Series includes deposits of provincial and dominion governments as well as by the public and municipalities
14.-Adjusted for seasonal variation, includes 4 I weighted series

Col. 16.-Revenue freight only; excludes cars from U.S connections
17.--Index of value adjusted for number of business days. Refers to department, "variety," and chain stores only. Base-Av. $1930=100$
20.-Establishments with over 15 employees. Excludes agricultural and clerical workers, civil servants.

From a regional standpoint, income has been more evenly distributed than hitherto. While the prairies have benefited, they (and in particular Saskatchewan) do not possess the expanding tourist, mining, paper and electric power industries in as large a measure as other provinces, nor the advantages of a large and nearby urban market for dairy and other produce. Hence they remain as a depressed area, which aggravates unemployment in the industrial east and intensifies the activities of their provincial governments in the field of economic intervention. Recent changes in world wheat markets have improved the outlook for the prairies, at least temporarily, but it will take a long time to make good the losses of working and fixed capital and household equipment suffered in recent years.

The value of commodity exports for the twelve months ending November was $28.4 \%$ higher than in the previous period, while total credits from a!l visible and invisible items probably increased by about $25 \%$. This expansion in value of exports at almost four times the rate of expansion of national income is of interest as to both its causes and implications.* In 1934, for each additional dollar of total credits on international account over the 1933 level the national income rose approximately $3 \frac{1}{2}$ dollars; the comparable increase for 1935 was only $I_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ dollars and for 1936 it is tentatively estimated at less than I dollar. The Canadian situation does not conform to the pattern of recovery as described by the Economic and Financial service of the League of Nations.

This recent tendency finds a parallel in 1922 and 1924, both of which were years of acute depression, but is the reverse of the experience in the recovery which followed, the ratio of growth of income to that of exports being 5.7 : I in 1926 and 2.5 : I in 1928. In 1927 and 1929, income rose despite a decline in exports. Some of the forces which probably account for the recent lag of income were outlined in the annual survey published two years ago. + In view of

[^1]the improvement since that time, the lag may now be as much a reflection of unwillingness as of inability to consume and borrow and lend. Fear, which is well grounded from an individual and perhaps from a national standpoint, is an important obstacle to that wider diffusion of recovery now justified by the balance of international payments.

The failure of income to respond to exports, reflecting as it does the slow revival of domestic consumption and of construction work, largely explains the slow growth of imports and the very large net credit on international account (now perhaps as much as $\$ 300 \mathrm{Mn}$., against half that sum for 1935). It is not possible to analyse the disposition of this foreign balance accurately. It cannot be accounted for in the statistics of banking or of security transactions, but it is thought that considerable repayment of private debt to foreign lenders has occurred.

An unexpected development in 1936 was the rise in exports to Great Britain, which was larger both absolutely and relatively than in those to the United States. In the following table the revival of exports to other foreign countries should also be noted.

| Twelve | Exports | Imports | Exports | Imports | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exports } \\ & \text { to all } \\ & \text { other } \end{aligned}$ | Exports to all other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| months |  | ${ }_{\text {from }}^{\text {from }}$ |  | from | Empire | foreign |
| Oct., 1929 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { U.K. } \\ 353 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | U.K. | U.S.A. | U.S.A. | countries | - |
| 1932 | 180 | 94 | 185 | 278 | 1 | 117 |
| 1935 | 283 | 116 | 262 | 312 | 71 | 84 |
| 1926 | 375 | 122 | 324 | :52 | 82 | 113 |

During the past three and one-half years of revival the course of the upward movement from quarter to quarter has been jerky, reflecting the combined effect of managed recoveries taking place at different rates in the United States and Great Britain and Germany, the armament race, the Ottawa and the Canada-United States trade agreements and various forms of internal regulation and recovery policy. The uneven pace of recovery has been considerably more prominent in the United States where pauses have involved retrogression. While short-term changes in the rate of recovery find precedent in earlier experience and are doubtless related to crop prospects, commodity speculation, etc., the effect of sporadic political intervention upon business sentiment, and hence upon investment in circulating capital, has doubtless been important. These short-term variations do not, in Canada, appear to be related to changes in the value of export trade, but are perhaps related to its prospects as indicated by business sentiment abroad.

As a dislocating factor, the stock market is probably reaching the stage of an active, rather than a passive influence. The future has been anticipated some years in advance on the basis of expanding earnings and continued low interest rates. The speculative enthusiasm of Wall Street reinforces the local boom and there are indications that cheap American money is helping to finance it. The rate of improvement in the position of equity holders has, of course, been far greater than that of the economy as a whole and has given rise to exaggerated notions of the rate of recovery at large, which none the less may form the basis for developments which will extend the cumulative process through a revival of investment.

Recent changes in the price structure appear to be those normal to recovery, though not entirely based on economic forces hitherto considered normal. They have on the whole resulted in a more balanced distribution of income, particularly from exports, and have enabled larger domestic consumption and a brisk demand for replacement of durable goods. The ratio of export to import prices is increasingly favourable. Tendencies which, if they proceed much farther, may cause a contraction of output or at least a pause in recovery, are (1) the narrowing spread between prices of manufacturers' materials and the selling prices of finished goods, and (2) the rise in costs of building materials.

Increases in volume of industrial output were widespread, the largest relative gains being output of asbestos, $42 \%$; cement, $25 \%$; steel ingots, $23 \%$; newsprint, $16 \%$; and gold, $15 \%$. Copper output and the volume of new construction (as represented by contracts) declined. Comparisons of automobile output are still misleading owing to changes in the months of largest production.

The value of wholesale and retail trade increased appreciably, especially in September, while the tonnage of L.C.L.* and manufactures and miscellaneous freight loaded by the railways also rose.

A large residuum of unemployment remains, accentuated by the reduction of public works. In November, the number of unemployed persons receiving relief was 952,000 , compared with 938,000 a year before. (In addition, 147,000 persons in drought-stricken areas of western Canada were also receiving public assistance.)

[^2]According to the monthly index of employment (col. 20, p. 50), the average number employed was $4.3 \%$ higher than in 1935. Details of the special census of those on relief in September have not yet been published, but preliminary figures for the larger cities emphasise the unevenness of the recovery. Industrial unrest, as measured by strike and time lost, has not increased.

The position of the federal treasury has improved. The manufacturers' sales tax brought in a much higher yield, chiefly as a result of raising the rate from 6 to $8 \%$, while larger yield from personal and corporate income taxes reflects principally the expansion of income. The estimated increase of $\$ 100 \mathrm{Mn}$. in federal debt will not be much exceeded. Important improvements have been reported by the treasuries of Ontario and British Columbia.

Little progress has been made toward securing an adjustment with bondholders of defaulted municipalities. No new defaults occurred in 1936. Interest payments were resumed by a number of municipalities in Quebec. While general deterioration has ceased, no important improvement has yet taken place in the position of local finances, slight gains by some being more or less offset by retrogression in others, largely owing to heavy outlays for unemployment relief and debt charges.

Proposals for voluntary reductions of interest charges in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and in certain western cities are being discussed. Creditors now seem more disposed to make concessions in order to avoid even heavier losses from partial repudiation as in Alberta.

During the year the market for government securities was even more selective than hitherto. Bonds of the western provinces fell to the lowest prices on record, while federal issues reached new maxima, especially those of medium-term which have been selling to yield even less than comparable issues in Great Britain and the United States. Long-term issues sold to yield as little as British but more than U.S. issues. Three-month treasury bills stiffened slightly, at considerably higher yields than in New York.

The gross value of bond issues, excluding treasury bills, was approximately $\$ 795 \mathrm{Mn}$., of which roughly $\$ 672 \mathrm{Mn}$. were for refunding purposes (Wood Gundy figures). New bond financing was therefore about \$123 Mn., \$105 Mn . of which were government issues. Corpo-
rations refunded \$222 Mn., and borrowed \$18 Mn . of new money.

Security holdings of \{the banking system (including Bank of Canada) increased from $\$ 1,258 \mathrm{Mn}$. at Nov. 30, 1935, to $\$ \mathrm{I}, 485 \mathrm{Mn}$. at Nov. 30, 1936, an amount greater than the increase of public debts. A slight upturn of commercial loans appeared last autumn. Brokers' loans were considerably higher. The cash reserve ratio of the commercial banks is now higher at $10.52 \%$ than a year ago ( $9.36 \%$ ), largely owing to recent security purchases by the central bank. On January 6 the reserve ratio of the central bank was $55.44 \%$, against $62.7 \mathrm{I} \%$ a year earlier.

Over \$150 Mn. of farmers' debts have been reviewed in proceedings under the Federal Farmers' Creditors' Arrangements Act since it became operative more than a year and a-half ago. Cases already dealt with represent approximately $\$ 90 \mathrm{Mn}$. of principal. Debt adjustments have been made to the extent of about $\$ 30 \mathrm{Mn}$. and annual reductions in interest total some $\$ 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{Mn}$. In addition, approximately $\$ 50 \mathrm{Mn}$. was voluntarily written off private and public loans to farmers in Western Canada last autumn.

Further attempts by the Provinces to assert their authority in the field of economic control, instead of merely pressing for larger federal grants and loans and additional sources of revenue, were an outstanding tendency of the year.* In the spring New Brunswick passed legislation discriminating against financial institutions which did not lend freely within the province. Alberta asserted its authority to reduce interest payments on provincial, municipal and private debts, made an unsuccessful experiment with an issue of stamped money and established certain codes for the regulation of industry. Manitoba attempted to discriminate against beer imported from Ontario. Ontario is attempting to validate its repudiation of certain contracts for purchase of electric power in such a way as to put its action above the jurisdiction of adverse court decisions. The election in Quebec, which resulted in the overthrow of the Liberal government, emphasized racial as well as regional antagonisms.

[^3]Printed by
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## U.K. INDEX CHART.



## U.S.A. HARVARD INDEX CHART.



## THE GENERAL BUSINESS POSITION.

## UNITED KINGDOM.

## February 19th, 1937.

The rise in wholesale prices of materials as a whole has been checked since the middle of January. In the last few days prices of base metals have again risen sharply, and it is hardly to be anticipated that stability has been reached. Longterm interest rates have risen definitely and the value of fixed-interest securities has depreciated. Among industrial securities the more speculative classes have risen and others fallen, the net result being a fall in the index. These values have been disturbed by the announcement of the Armaments loan. Its ultimate effects will depend upon the form it takes; while they may be considerable, it is perhaps relevant to observe that the $£ 80 \mathrm{Mn}$. per annum to be authorised is no greater than the sum which has in recent years been borrowed to finance the purchase of gold for the Exchange Equalisation Fund.* New Capital issues were considerable in January.

The External Trade statistics of January are dominated by a fall in the

* See Bulletin, December 1936, p. 382.
value of food imports as a whole, which is only of temporary significance. Of more importance is the stationariness or even fall in imports of materials and partly finished manufactures, which were no greater in 1937 than a year before when the rise in prices is taken into account. No judgment can be based on the figures of one month, but the figures tend to confirm the view that home production may be approaching a maximum. A want of skilled operators is reported in several industries. There is still room, however, for an expansion of the exporting industries.

After all allowances are made for abnormal weather conditions which have affected outdoor employment, it appears that employment in January has suffered less setback from December than is usual. Contracts for house building continue to diminish and a displacement of labour is to be anticipated. In fact, the continuance or extension of the present relatively high level of general activity will involve some mobility of the labour force.

## ANALYSIS OF RECENT MOVEMENTS.

## UNITED KINGDOM.

FINANCE.-So far the Bank of England shows no sign of expanding credit further in order to check the fall in interest rates. During the five weeks ending February 17th the gold holdings of the Issue Department remained unchanged, while the note circulation declined slightly, so that the note reserve of the Banking Department rose by $£ \mathrm{I} .7 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 60.3 \mathrm{Mn}$. Discounts and Advances showed a seasonal fall of $£_{7} \mathrm{Mn}$. to the more normal level of $£_{5} 5 \mathrm{Mn}$., but no attempt was made to offset this fall by increases in the Banking Departments' holdings of Government or Other Securities, neither of which showed any appreciable change. Total deposits were thus $£_{5} 5 \mathrm{Mn}$. lower at $£ 151.6 \mathrm{Mn}$., and as
 Mn., and Other Deposits were only slightly
lower, Bankers' Deposits fell from $£_{106.7 \mathrm{Mn} \text {. }}^{\text {. }}$ to $£ 90.6 \mathrm{Mn}$., which is about the average level. of last autumn. It therefore seems likely that in February the average cash reserves of the Clearing Banks will show a further decline.

In January the average cash reserves of nine London Clearing Banks showed a fall from the (largely fictitious) high level of $£_{2} 32.6 \mathrm{Mn}$. in December to $£ 226.5 \mathrm{Mn}$. There was a sharp rise of $£_{24} \mathrm{Mn}$. in Discounts, to $£_{33} 38.2 \mathrm{Mn}$., and a fall of nearly $£_{17} \mathrm{Mn}$. in Call Money to $£ 166.3 \mathrm{Mn}$., thus reversing the seasonal December movement. Balances with Other Banks fell back to the November level at £ 57.6 Mn ., and Advances declined by nearly $£ 6 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 839.8 \mathrm{Mn}$., in consequence of the repayment of the balance of the first French credit. Investments again advanced by $£ 9 \mathrm{Mn}$
to $£ 624.3 \mathrm{Mn}$., a new high level. It is perhaps significant that the recent fall in prices of giltedged securities seems to have been taking place in spite of continued purchases by the banks.

As a result of these movements, Deposits fell slightly to $£ 2192.6 \mathrm{Mn}$., but the fall in Cash caused the ratio of cash to deposits to decline to $10.3 \%$. Even with the increased amount of window-dressing now in use, the banks' cash ratios remain very near their normal minima, and it would seem that they will be able to increase their assets and deposits appreciably further only if the Bank of England takes steps to expand their deposits with itself, which at present it shows no signs of doing.

Figures of Town Clearings in January failed to show their full seasonal expansion, and the seasonally adjusted total was below the high December figure, though well above the level of a year ago. Country Clearings, on the other hand, expanded more than seasonally, while Provincial Clearings were well maintained. As compared with January 1936, nine provincial centres showed increases, the largest being in Liverpool, Bradford and Hull. Only two centres, Bristol and Leicester, showed small declines.

New capital issues on home account in January were the largest since January last year. Issues on overseas account, though small, were higher than a year ago.

Our mid-February index of prices of industrial securities shows an appreciable reaction since January to about the level of last August. In fixed interest securities the weakness is more pronounced, and our index stands at its lowest point since February, 1934.

Since the date of the compilation of our index, prices of fixed interest securities have shown a further sharp fall in consequence of the publication of the Government's plans to spend $£ 1,500$ Mn . on defence during the next five years, of which up to $£ 400 \mathrm{Mn}$. may be borrowed. Short term interest rates, however, are under the influence of the seasonal fall in Treasury Bills, and remain at their existing low levels. Our crude index of foreign bond prices shows a further rise of over a point to the highest level reached since 193I.

The seasonal excess of Treasury receipts from taxation over expenditure has caused the total of Treasury Bills to continue to fall, though not so rapidly as at this time last year. The whole of the fall of $£ 46$ Mn . (from $£ 752 \mathrm{Mn}$. on January 16th to $£ 706 \mathrm{Mn}$. on February 13th) took place in bills issued by tender, the total of which declined from $£ 588 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 540 \mathrm{Mn}$. The
total of 'tap' bills rose by $£_{2} 2 \mathrm{Mn}$. during the same period, from $£_{164} \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£_{166} \mathrm{Mn}$. Between January 16th and 30th 'tap' bills fell by $£ 9 \mathrm{Mn}$., perhaps in consequence of additional purchases of French gold by the British exchange fund, while between January 30th and February I3th they rose by $£$ II Mn., perhaps as a result of the new French sterling credit.

Imports of gold in January were smaller than in recent months. Of the total of $£$ II .8 $\mathrm{Mn} ., £_{2.7} \mathrm{Mn}$. came from South Africa, $£ 0.9$ Mn . from India, £i.I Mn. from Russia, and $£ 5.3 \mathrm{Mn}$. from France. Exports were again larger at $£ 17.0 \mathrm{Mn}$., of which $£ 14.7 \mathrm{Mn}$. went to U.S.A.

During the first half of February imports of gold from France were resumed on a large scale, reaching a total for the fortnight of $£ 18.6 \mathrm{Mn}$., out of total imports of $£ 22.5 \mathrm{Mn}$. The only other imports of any size were $£ 2.4$ Mn . from South Africa and $£ 0.7 \mathrm{Mn}$. from India. Exports were only $£ 8.5 \mathrm{Mn}$., of which $£ 7.8 \mathrm{Mn}$. went to U.S.A.

Foreign Exchange.-During the second half of January the tone of the franc continued weak, though the franc-sterling spot rate was prevented from weakening by purchases of francs by the French Exchange Fund. The weakness of the franc culminated in a rise in the French Bank Rate from $2 \%$ to $4 \%$ on January 28th, the announcement of a new $£ 40$ Mn . sterling credit on January 29th, and the revelation on February 4th of a transfer of 3 Md . francs of gold from the Bank of France to the French Exchange Fund. After these developments the franc was firmer for a time, but towards the middle of February became temporarily weaker again, though the French Exchange Fund again prevented any appreciable movement in the spot rate. Meanwhile sterling has weakened slightly in terms of dollars.

Prices.-The upward movement of sterling wholesale prices appears to have been checked in the middle of January, for the available indices show little further change up to February 17th.

The Board of Trade index for commodities other than food gives a considerable rise in the prices of non-ferrous metals, and of wool from the average of December to the average of January. The Statist shows very little change between the end of December and the end of January. Apart from the differences of date, the figures show nearly parallel movements in recent months.

|  |  |  | Statist <br> Materials | Board of Trade <br> Basic |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Materials |  |  |  |  |  | | All non-food |
| :---: |
| Commodities |

In this Table the Statist index-numbers are the average of the beginning and end of each month, except the last entry.

In January a further upward movement of cereals was balanced by a fall in prices of other foods.

The Retail Food Index and the Cost of Living Index hardly changed in January. Since last September the latter has been about 3\% higher month by month than a year before.

Wages.-The Wage-rate Index again rose this month, principally owing to advances in building and shipbuilding; but there have been a number of other increases, and more are being negotiated.

Trade and Output.-The value of Imports in January was nearly $10 \%$ less than in December, 1936. Most of the reduction was in food and in tobacco and was considerably greater than is usual at the season. In the previous three months, however, the quantity of food imported had been greater than the year before.

Net Imports of materials increased owing to large imports of wool.

There was a general decrease of imports of manufactures, but most of it is accountable to non-ferrous metals and to oils, both of which were imported (and retained) in unusually large quantities in December.

Compared with January last year the value of Net Imports had increased $£ 4.8 \mathrm{Mn}$. How far the change is due to increased prices can be estimated on the assumption that the increases of price from January to January were the same as from the fourth quarter of 1935 to that of 1936, as estimated by the Board of Trade for the three categories of imports.


In fact, general prices in January, 1937, exceeded those of a year before by more than was the case in the preceding quarter, and therefore the estimates in the second column of
figures should probably be raised. Thus in quantity imports of food were less than a year before, and of materials nearly the same.

The increase in imports of manufactures in the twelve months can be seen in the following Table. In group B the main increase is in imported machinery, principally from the United States and Canada. The value of machine tools from the United States was $£_{6} 318,000$ in January, 1937, £.91,000 in January, 1936, $£ 2,119,000$ in the year $1936, £ 938,000$ in the year 1935 .

| Food, \&c.- |  | 1935 |  | 1936 | 1936 |  | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. |
| Grain |  | $5 \cdot 8$ | 5.6 | $4 \cdot 7$ | $7 \cdot 7$ | $7 \cdot 7$ | $5 \cdot 4$ |
| Meat |  | $5 \cdot 7$ | 6.7 | $6 \cdot 1$ | $5 \cdot 7$ | $7 \cdot 7$ | 7.0 |
| Dairy Produce |  | $4 \cdot 7$ | $5 \cdot 6$ | $5 \cdot 4$ | $5 \cdot 6$ | 6.4 | $5 \cdot 4$ |
| Fruit \& Vegetabl |  | 3.0 | 3.5 | $2 \cdot 8$ | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| 'Tobacco |  | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.8 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 1.4 |
| Other |  | 11.2 | 9.7 | $9 \cdot 5$ | 11.6 | $9 \cdot 7$ | 8.9 |
| Total |  | 33.2 | 33.5 | 30.5 | 36.0 | 36.8 | $31 \cdot 1$ |
| Materials- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton |  | 4.6 | 6.1 | 4.0 | 4.8 | $5 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 8$ |
| Wool | ... | 2:3 | $2 \cdot 8$ | 3.6 | $3 \cdot 1$ | $3 \cdot 7$ | 4.5 |
| Seeds \& Oils | ... | $2 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 4$ | 2.7 | 2.1 | $2 \cdot 5$ | 3.0 |
| Hides \& Skins | ... | $0 \cdot 5$ | $1 \cdot 3$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | 0.7 | 1.5 | $1 \cdot 8$ |
| Timber |  | $3 \cdot 3$ | 2.7 | 2.6 | $4 \cdot 8$ | 3.5 | 2.8 |
| Rubber |  | 0.2 | $0 \cdot 3$ | $0 \cdot 3$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | -0.4 | 0.0 |
| Non-ferrous meta |  | 1.0 | $1 \cdot 2$ | 1.0 | $1 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 3$ | 1.0 |
| Other |  | 3.4 | 4.2 | 4.6 | $4 \cdot 2$ | 4.6 | 4.7 |
| Total | ... | 17.5 | 21.0 | $19 \cdot 9$ | $20 \cdot 8$ | 21.9 | $22 \cdot 6$ |
| Manufactures- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A. Iron, Steel | $\ldots$ | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Non-ferrous | ... | $2 \cdot 6$ | 1.7 | $1 \cdot 9$ | $2 \cdot 8$ | $3 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 9$ |
| 'limber ... | ... | 0.5 | 0.6 | $0 \cdot 6$ | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Oils |  | $2 \cdot 5$ | $2 \cdot 6$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 5$ | 3.2 | $2 \cdot 4$ |
| Other | $\ldots$ | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | $2 \cdot 1$ | 1.9 |
| Total |  | 8.2 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 8.7 | $10 \cdot 0$ | 8.6 |
| B. Total | ... | $7 \cdot 5$ | $6 \cdot 3$ | 6.9 | $8 \cdot 5$ | $8 \cdot 1$ | 7.8 |
| All Imports (net) | ... | 66.9 | $69 \cdot 0$ | $65 \cdot 6$ | $74 \cdot 3$ | $77 \cdot 6$ | $70 \cdot 5$ |

Under Manufactures, A includes commodities used in further manufacture and transport; 'Other' contains leather, paper and motor accessories. B includes all other manufactures.
It is now possible to determine how far the increase in imports last year was attributable to the rise in prices.
IMPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS (Ex. RUBBER), AND Certain partly manufactured goods. (a) Declared Value. (b) Re-valued at 1930 Prices.

| 1934 | Qrs.-1 |  | 2 |  | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (a) $£ \mathrm{Mn}$. |  | 61.9 | 54.9 | 52.0 | 54.6 |
| (b) $£ \mathrm{Mn}$. |  | 81.0 | $72 \cdot 5$ | $69 \cdot 9$ | $74 \cdot 5$ |
| (c) 1935 | ... | 76 | 76 | 74 | 73 |
| (a) $£ \mathrm{Mn}$. | ... | $55 \cdot 8$ | 55.6 | $52 \cdot 9$ | 67.9 |
| (b) $£ \mathrm{Mn}$. | ... | $76 \cdot 1$ | 76.7 | 71.3 | $87 \cdot 7$ |
| (c) $1936 \cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 73 | $72 \cdot 5$ | 74 | 77 |
| (a) £ Mn. | $\ldots$ | 67.6 | $67 \cdot 5$ | $66 \cdot 8$ | $79 \cdot 3$ |
| (b) £Mn. | ... | 84.9 | 86.7 | 86.0 | 93.7 |
| (c) \% $\ldots$ | ... | 80 | 78 | 78 | 85 |

The price index of each quarter refers to the goods imported in that quarter, and is influenced especially by cotton in the fourth, wool in the first, and timber in the third and fourth.

## A. TOTAL IMPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS—REVALUED AT 1930 AVERAGE PRICES,

 WITH CERTAIN PARTLY MANUFACTURED GOODS BUT EXCLUDING RUBBER. £Mn.| Qrs | 1933 |  |  |  | 1934 |  |  |  | 1935 |  |  |  | 1936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Pig-iron, \&c. | 5 | 5 | 7 | $\cdot 7$ | $\bigcirc 8$ | $\cdot 7$ |  | -8 | $\cdot 7$ | 6 | 6 | -8 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.5 | $\cdot 9$ |
| Copper, tin, lead, zinc ... | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.8 | $4 \cdot 8$ | $5 \cdot 1$ | 5.9 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 7.6 | $7 \cdot 4$ | 7.7 |
| Yarns $\quad .$. | 2 | 2 | -3 | -3 | -2 | 2 | 2 | - 1 | -1 | $\cdot 1$ | $\cdot{ }^{2}$ | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | $\cdot 3$ |
| Leather | $2 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 6$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 8$ | 2.5 | 26 | $2 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 6$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 8$ | 2.8 | $2 \cdot 6$ | 3.0 | 50 | 3.0 |
| Minerals (non metals) | 8 | 9 | 1.0 | $1 \cdot 1$ | 11 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | $1 \cdot 6$ |
| Iron Ore | $\cdot 7$ | 8 | 8 | 9 | 1.4 | 1.6 | $1 \cdot 3$ | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.0 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.9 | $1 \cdot 9$ | $2 \cdot 0$ | $2 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 6$ | 27 | 2.9 | $2 \cdot 9$ | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| Wood | 4.4 | 7.2 | 17.7 | 12.2 | 6.9 | 11.3 | 18.8 | $13 \cdot 1$ | 6.6 | 10.0 | 17.4 | 13.9 | $8 \cdot 1$ | 12.2 | $22 \cdot 4$ | 17.5 |
| Oil Seeds, \&c. ... | 8.7 | $8 \cdot 3$ | 7.2 | 78 | 9.7 | 8.6 | 8.7 | $8 \cdot 4$ | $10 \cdot 6$ | 9.5 | 8.2 | $10 \cdot 0$ | $10 \cdot 4$ | 10.4 | 8.4 | 9.0 |
| Hides ... | $5 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 0$ | $5 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 6$ | $5 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 0$ | $4 \cdot 0$ | 3.8 | $4 \cdot 7$ | $4 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | $5 \cdot 2$ | $5 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 2$ | 5.9 |
| Paper Materials .... | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.6 | $4 \cdot 1$ | 3.8 | $4 \cdot 2$ | $3 \cdot 6$ | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 4.0 | $4 \cdot 4$ | 4.5 | $4 \cdot 9$ |
| Textiles (other than Cotton and Wool) | 3.9 | 3.0 | $2 \cdot 5$ | 4.0 | $5 \cdot 5$ | $3 \cdot 7$ | 2.7 | 4.6 | $5 \cdot 5$ | 36 | 2.7 | 4.4 | $5 \cdot 5$ | $3 \cdot 5$ | 3.4 | 5.2 |
| Cotton ... ... | 12.1 | $10 \cdot 6$ | $13 \cdot 1$ | 16.4 | 14.9 | 11.1 | 9.8 | 12.0 | 11.4 | $9 \cdot 9$ | 7.5 | $19 \cdot 1$ | 14.0 | 13.6 | $12 \cdot 5$ | $17 \cdot 1$ |
| Wool | 19.0 | $16 \cdot 3$ | 7.5 | 11.8 | 19.1 | 11.9 | $4 \cdot 3$ | $9 \cdot 1$ | 14.9 | $16 \cdot 5$ | 7.0 | 10.6 | 17.2 | $15 \cdot 7$ | 6.3 | 12:2 |
| All above groups, and Miscellaneous ... | 68.5 | 66.8 | 71.4 | 76.2 | 81.0 | $72 \cdot 5$ | $69 \cdot 9$ | 74.5 | $76 \cdot 1$ | $76 \cdot 7$ | $71 \cdot 3$ | $87 \cdot 7$ | 84.9 | $86 \cdot 7$ | 86.0 | $93 \cdot 7$ |
| Excl. cotton and woolTotal Imports | $37 \cdot 4$ | $39 \cdot 9$ | $50 \cdot 8$ | 48.0 | 47.0 | $49 \cdot 5$ | 55•8 | $53 \cdot 4$ | 49•7 | $50 \cdot 3$ | 56.8 | $58 \cdot 6$ | 53.7 | $57 \cdot 4$ | 67.2 | 64.4 |

B. EXPORT OF U.K. MANUFACTURES-REVALUED AT 1930 AVERAGE PRICES. £Mn.

|  |  | Qrs. | 1933 |  |  |  | 1934 |  |  |  | 1935 |  |  |  | 1936 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Earthenware |  |  | 1.8 | 20 | $2 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | 1.9 | $2 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 3$ | 2.5 | $2 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 4$ | 2.5 | $2 \cdot 6$ | $2 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 6$ |
| Iron \& Steel |  | $\ldots$ | 7.6 | 8.0 | $8 \cdot 1$ | 9.4 | $8 \cdot 1$ | $9 \cdot 2$ | 9.9 | 10.7 | $9 \cdot 2$ | $10 \cdot 8$ | 10.2 | $10 \cdot 8$ | 8.9 | $9 \cdot 5$ | 9.8 | $10 \cdot 5$ |
| Non-Ferrous Meta |  |  | $2 \cdot 4$ | 3.0 | 3.7 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 3.0 | 3.2 | $3 \cdot 4$ | $3 \cdot 8$ | $3 \cdot 9$ | $3 \cdot 7$ | 3.6 | 3.9 | $3 \cdot 4$ | $3 \cdot 1$ | $3 \cdot 3$ | $3 \cdot 2$ |
| Cutlery ... |  |  | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | $2 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 5$ | 2.6 | 2.4 | $2 \cdot 8$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | 3.0 | $2 \cdot 6$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 9$ |
| Electrical Goods |  | $\ldots$ | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | $2 \cdot 1$ | 1.9 | 1.9 | $2 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | 2.4 | 2.4 | $2 \cdot 7$ | 2.9 | 2.5 | $2 \cdot 5$ | $2 \cdot 6$ | 30 |
| Machinery ... |  | $\ldots$ | 6.0 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 7.5 | $7 \cdot 5$ | $8 \cdot 3$ | 8.1 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 9.6 | $9 \cdot 4$ | $10 \cdot 1$ | $10 \cdot 0$ | $9 \cdot 4$ | $10 \cdot 1$ | $10 \cdot 3$ |
| Cotton ... |  | .. | 22.5 | 19.0 | $19 \cdot 1$ | 19.6 | $20 \cdot 3$ | 18.7 | $20 \cdot 3$ | $20 \cdot 2$ | 21.6 | 18.9 | $19 \cdot 6$ | 200 | 20.8 | 18.0 | $20 \cdot 3$ | $20 \cdot 7$ |
| Wool |  |  | 8.7 | $7 \cdot 1$ | $10 \cdot 1$ | $9 \cdot 1$ | 9.9 | 8.4 | $9 \cdot 9$ | 8.9 | $10 \cdot 9$ | $8 \cdot 2$ | $10 \cdot 8$ | $10 \cdot 2$ | 11.0 | $8 \cdot 7$ | $11 \cdot 2$ | $10 \cdot 1$ |
| Other Textiles |  | .. | $4 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 1$ | 5.4 | $5 \cdot 8$ | $5 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 7$ | 6.7 | $5 \cdot 6$ | 6.0 | $5 \cdot 7$ | 6.2 | 6.3 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 6.7 | $7 \cdot 2$ |
| Apparel ... |  | ... | $3 \cdot 7$ | $3 \cdot 3$ | 4.0 | $3 \cdot 8$ | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.9 | $3 \cdot 8$ | 3.7 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 3.9 | $4 \cdot 2$ | $3 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 4$ | 3.9 |
| Chemicals |  |  | $4 \cdot 5$ | $5 \cdot 4$ | $4 \cdot 9$ | 5-1 | $5 \cdot 4$ | $5 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 4$ | $5 \cdot 9$ | $6 \cdot 1$ | $5 \cdot 9$ | 5.6 | 6.6 | 6.2 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 6.2 | 6.9 |
| Oils... |  |  | 1.7 | $1 \cdot 3$ | $1 \cdot 9$ | $1 \cdot 8$ | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.0 | $2 \cdot 5$ | 1.7 | 1.9 | $1 \cdot 9$ | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Leather |  |  | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | $1 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 3$ | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | $1 \cdot 7$ | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Paper |  |  | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 20 | $2 \cdot 2$ | 8.0 | 1.9 | $2 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 3$ |
| Miscell. |  |  | $15 \cdot 3$ | 14.9 | 15.0 | $17 \cdot 1$ | 16.6 | $15 \cdot 8$ | 16.8 | 18.6 | 18.8 | 18.7 | 18.8 | $20 \cdot 1$ | 18.7 | $20 \cdot 5$ | 21.5 | $24 \cdot 3$ |
| Total | ... |  | $85 \cdot 4$ | 82.0 | 87.9 | $92 \cdot 0$ | 90.4 | $89 \cdot 8$ | $95 \cdot 1$ | $101 \cdot 1$ | 101.9 | $97 \cdot 6$ | $100 \cdot 9$ | 106.1 | $102 \cdot 1$ | $97 \cdot 3$ | 106.8 | $111 \cdot 3$ |

Revised total for year $1933, £ 319 \mathrm{Mn}$. instead of $£ 347 \mathrm{Mn}$. Details not available, but chemical figures should probably be increased by about $£ 0 \cdot 3 \mathrm{Mn}$. per quarter.

It is seen that at the end of 1936 there was a considerable slackening in the increase of quantity measured over the year, thus :-
CHANGE IN 12 MONTHS IN TOTALS AT 1930 PRICES.

| Qrs. |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1934 to 1935 | £Mn. | $-4 \cdot 9$ | $+4 \cdot 2$ | $+1 \cdot 8$ | $+13 \cdot 2$ |
| 1935 to 1936 | $£ M n$. | $+8 \cdot 8$ | $+10 \cdot 0$ | $+14 \cdot 7$ | +6.0 |

The Board of Trade's account for imports of materials differs from that here given since it includes rubber (of which the re-exports exceeded imports in the last 6 months), and puts the partly-manufactured goods in a different category.

While the total value of net imports fell £7 Mn. in January, that of exports fell only $£_{\mathrm{I}}^{\mathrm{I}} \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{Mn}$., so that the adverse balance of trade is less than in December, 1936. There has been no important change in the total or the separate classes of exports in the last three months. There has been a definite increase over the previous year dating from July, and with the interruptions discussed last month. The movement of prices of exports from the fourth quarter of 1935 to that of 1936 is estimated by the Board of Trade as an increase of less than $2 \%$.

| EXPORTS |  | 35 |  |  |  | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. |
| Drink ... ... | $1 \cdot 3$ | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.5 | $1 \cdot 4$ | $1 \cdot 3$ |
| Tobacco | 0.4 | $0 \cdot 3$ | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Food ... | $2 \cdot 1$ | 16 | 1.4 | $1 \cdot 9$ | 1.6 | $1 \cdot 3$ |
| Total | 3.8 | 2.7 | $2 \cdot 8$ | $3 \cdot 8$ | $3 \cdot 4$ | 3.0 |
| Materials- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coal | $2 \cdot 9$ | 2.4 | $2 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 5$ | $2 \cdot 5$ | $2 \cdot 6$ |
| Wool | 0.8 | $0 \cdot 6$ | $0 \cdot 6$ | $0 \cdot 8$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 1$ |
| Oils and fats | 0.4 | 0.2 | $0 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 2$ | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Other | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 11 | 1.1 | $1 \cdot 1$ |
| Total | $5 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 6$ | $4 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 1$ |
| Manufactures- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-ferrous metals <br> Iron, steel | 1.4 | $1 \cdot 1$ | 1.0 | 0.9 | $1 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 1$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8.5 | 7.8 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 8.4 | 8.7 | 8.5 |
| Vehicles ... ... | 2.5 | $2 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 6$ | $2 \cdot 9$ | $2 \cdot 7$ |
| Cotton | $5 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 8$ | $5 \cdot 1$ | $5 \cdot 1$ | 5.5 | $5 \cdot 4$ |
| Wool | 2.4 | $2 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 9$ | $2 \cdot 4$ | 2.8 | 3.2 |
| Other textiles and apparel... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.5 | $2 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 6$ | 2.5 | $2 \cdot 6$ |
| Chemicals | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
|  | 4.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | $5 \cdot 1$ | 4.9 | $4 \cdot 6$ |
| Total | $29 \cdot 3$ | 26.2 | 26.6 | $28 \cdot 9$ | $30 \cdot 3$ | 29.9 |
| Total exports of |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British Produce | 39.4 | $34 \cdot 9$ | $34 \cdot 5$ | 38.4 | 40.5 | $39 \cdot 1$ |

In the table of geographical distribution of exports on p. 62 the following changes in the annual totals from 1935 to 1936 are conspicuous:New Zealand $+30 \%$, U.S.A. $+20 \%$, W. Africa $+12 \%$, Australia $+10 \%$, India - $10 \%$, Italy $-90 \%$. In the fourth quarters there was not much change. New Zealand, Australia, West Africa and the United States, Germany, and, to a less extent, most other European countries have
taken more goods and India less. Analysis on a different basis is as follows :-

| EXPORTS 0 |  |  |  |  | £ Mn,19368.851.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other | British | Countries | 46.2 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 56.5 | ... | 59.8 |
| Italy Spain Other |  |  | 0.7 | ... | 0.2 |
|  |  |  | 1.4 |  | $0 \cdot 3$ |
|  | Foreign | Countries | $55 \cdot 5$ |  | $60 \cdot 4$ |
|  |  |  | $57 \cdot 6$ |  | $60 \cdot 9$ |

The output of iron and of steel fell off a little in January; that of coal increased, but was lower than a year before.

Other production figures are as follows :-
PRODUCTION OF ARTIFICIAL SILK, Mn. lbs.

|  |  | 1933 |  | 1934 |  | 1935 |  | 1936 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1st Qr. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $16 \cdot 7$ | $\ldots$ | $24 \cdot 2$ | $\ldots$ | 305 | $\ldots$ | $36 \cdot 0$ |
| 2nd Qr. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $18 \cdot 3$ | $\ldots$ | $21 \cdot 8$ | $\ldots$ | $30 \cdot 9$ | $\ldots$ | $36 \cdot 2$ |
| 3rd Qr. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $22 \cdot 5$ | $\ldots$ | $21 \cdot 5$ | $\ldots$ | $28 \cdot 2$ | $\ldots$ | $36 \cdot 9$ |
| 4th Qr. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $24 \cdot 2$ | $\ldots$ | $25 \cdot 6$ | $\ldots$ | $34 \cdot 3$ | $\ldots$ | $36 \cdot 2$ |
| Total | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\overline{81 \cdot 7}$ |  | $\overline{93 \cdot 1}$ |  | $\underline{123 \cdot 9}$ |  | $\underline{145 \cdot 3}$ |

MOTOR SPIRIT IMPORTED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION

|  |  |  |  | In. | Galls |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1933 |  | 1934 |  | 1935 |  | 1936 |
| 1st Qr. |  | $\ldots$ | 229 | ... | 258 | ... | 271 | ... | 278 |
| 2nd Qr. | ... | ... | 279 | ... | 299 | ... | 316 | ... | 328 |
| 3rd Qr. |  |  | 317 | $\ldots$ | 323 | ... | 338 | ... | 352 |
| 4th Qr. | $\ldots$ | ... | 256 | $\ldots$ | 277 | $\ldots$ | 290 | .. | 305 |
| Total | ... |  | 1081 |  | 1157 |  | 1215 |  | 1263 |


| 1st Qr | OUTPUT |  | 1033 |  | Y. | Mn. Units |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1933 |  | 1934 |  | 1935 |  | 36 |
| 2nd 0 r. |  | $\ldots$ | 241 |  |  |  | 489 |  | 5547 |
|  |  |  | 2841 |  | 3362 |  | 3803 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2864 | $\ldots$ | 3243 |  | 3725 |  | 4279 |
| 4th Qr. |  |  | 4202 |  | 4586 |  | 5337 |  | 050 |
| Total |  |  | 13554 |  | 15461 |  | 17564 |  | 20421 |

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED. £000's.

|  | December |  |  | January |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1935* | 1936* | 1936* | $1937 \dagger$ |
| Houses |  | 5,498 | 5,395 | 6,261 | 4,264 |
| Factories, \&c. ... | ... | 566 | 634 | 532 | 781 |
| Shops, Offices, \&c. |  | 860 | 799 | 959 | 1,097 |
| Public Buildings | ... | 604 | 1,252 | 693 | 783 |
| Others \& Alterations | ... | 1,035 | 944 | 822 | 1,057 |
| Total |  | 8,563 | 9,024 | 9,267 | 7,981 |
| * 146 Districts. |  |  | $\dagger 141$ Districts. |  |  |

The falling off in the plans for dwellinghouses is accentuated, as is the (much smaller) rise in respect of factories. The figures for public buildings may sometimes be dominated by the inclusion of one large building in a particular month. The nature of the variation in all categories differs widely among the districts.

Unemployment.-At first sight the January statistics show a very favourable position when compared with those of December or of January last year, but on analysis it is seen that the abnormality of the movements is mainly due to the weather. It was remarked on the December figures that outdoor work was suspended in many districts, and that the increase in unemployment that month ought to be discounted.

## Value of Exports of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom in the Years 1924, 1935 and 1936.



As values are given to two decimal places only, the totals are not always identical with the sum of the items.

# EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES 

Value of chief articles exported in the Years $1935 \& 1936$ to the principal countries concerned


Again in January of last year, owing to snow and frost, a great deal of work was temporarily suspended. These influences can be partly eliminated by excluding the building trade and all persons "temporarily stopped." We then find that among males the unemployed increased from November, 1935, to January, 1936, by 30,000, and from November, 1936, to January,

## INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED. ( 000 's).

A. Wholly Unemployed. B. Temporarily Stopped.

| Males. | Nov. |  | Dec. |  | Jan. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1935-6 | A | B | A | B | A | B |
| Building ... | 159 | 5 | 169 | 8 | 207 | 67 |
| Public Works ... | 130 | 2 | 130 | 2 | 135 | 9 |
| Coal ... | 170 | 19 | 167 | 15 | 164 | 18 |
| Textiles | 50 | 25 | 49 | 24 | 49 | 30 |
| Other Industries | 558 | 87 | 545 | 78 | 575 | 112 |
| Commerce, \&c. | 365 | 10 | 333 | 10 | 377 | 18 |
| Totals | 1432 | 148 | 1413 | 137 | 1507 | 254 |
| 1936-7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building ... | 146 | 8 | 161 | 18 | 174 | 9 |
| Public Works ... | 122 | 2 | 124 | 4 | 124 | 2 |
| Coal .. | 130 | 31 | 128 | 19 | 123 | 15 |
| Textiles | 40 | 20 | 39 | 19 | 38 | 20 |
| Other Industries | 438 | 58 | 439 | 63 | 455 | 61 |
| Commerce, \&c. | 324 | 10 | 320 | 11 | 333 | 11 |
| Totals | 1200 | 129 | 1211 | 134 | 1247 | 118 |
| Females. |  | v. |  |  |  |  |
| 1935-6 | A | B | A | B | A |  |
| Cotton ... | 34 | 12 | 33 | 11 | 32 | 15 |
| Wool ... ... | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 6 |
| Other Textiles | 25 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 25 | 6 |
| Clothing. | 22 | 23 | 22 | 19 | 25 | 12 |
| Distribution | 46 | 4 | 38 | 3 | 56 | 2 |
| Hotels, \&c. | 44 | 1 | 40 | 1 | 42 | 1 |
| Others ... | 77 | 20 | 75 | 21 | 90 | 31 |
| Totals | 251 | 77 | 235 | 73 | 273 | 97 |
| 1936-7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton ... | 26 | 9 | 24 |  |  | 6 |
| Wool ... | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Other Textiles | 24 | 10 | 21 | 12 | 24 | 13 |
| Clothing | 20 | 22 | 19 | 21 | 21 | 19 |
| Distribution | 44 | 1 | 36 | 9 | 52 | 5 |
| Others ... | 68 | 14 | 40 | 11 | 41 | 1 |
| Totals | 230 | 63 | 213 | 62 | 243 | 70 |

1937, by 19,000, while in the same periods the increases among wholly unemployed females were 22,000 and 13,000 . These are only small changes.

The number both of males and females temporarily stopped was, however, unusually small in January in industries unaffected by the weather, and when all allowances are made the statistics indicate some resumption of progress.

The following Tables show further details :-

| INSURED |  | PERSONS | UNEMPLOYED. |  | (000's) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{1935-6}$ | 1936-7 | Decrease |
| February |  | $\ldots$ | 2272 | 2017 | 164 |
| March |  | ... | 2143 | 1879 | 264 |
| April ... |  | $\ldots$ | 2030 | 1807 | 223 |
| May ... |  | ... | 2024 | 1697 | 327 |
| June ... |  |  | 2004 | 1708 | 296 |
| July |  | ... | 1992 | 1660 | 332 |
| August |  |  | 1950 | 1612 | 338 |
| September |  | ... | 1953 | 1620 | 333 |
| October |  | $\ldots$ | 1902 | 1614 | 288 |
| November | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1906 | 1621 | 285 |
| December |  |  | 1858 | 1622 | 236 |
| January | ... | ... | 2131 | 1677 | 454 |
| Excluding Coal. |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | ... | ... | 2069 | 1948 | 121 |
| February |  |  | 2022 | 1828 | 194 |
| March | $\ldots$ | .. | 1899 | 1676 | 223 |
| ${ }_{\text {May }}$ Apre | $\ldots$ | .. | 1800 | 1589 | 211 |
| June |  |  | 1704 | 1433 | 271 |
| July |  |  | 1698 | 1425 | 273 |
| August |  |  | 1693 | 1422 | 271 |
| September |  |  | 1710 | 1428 | 282 |
| October | ... |  | 1683 | 1437 | 246 |
| November |  |  | 1716 | 1459 | 257 |
| December | ... |  | 1676 | 1475 | 201 |
| January | ... |  | 1948 | 1539 | 409 |

The effect of excluding the Building Trade from the totals is as follows :-

EXCLUDING BUILDERS

| Males |  | $(000 s)$ 1936 | 1936 |  | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nor. | Dec. | Jan. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. |
| 1270 | 1244 | 1300 | 1054 | 1050 | 1073 |
| 143 | 129 | 187 | 121 | 115 | 109 |
| 1413 | 1373 | 1487 | 1175 | 1165 | 1182 |

For Table of Stocks of Staple Commodities, see page 67.

## RECENT MOVEMENTS IN UNITED STATES.

(Report from Harvard, Feb. 8th, 1937.)

GENERAL business activity in January was appreciably below that of December, but on the average above the level of November. Wholesale commodity prices continued to advance, and stock prices once more resumed their upward movement, after the persistent decline in December. Bond prices weakened slightly toward the close of the month, while security flotations continued in large
volume. Money rates, with a few exceptions. remained unchanged, but the banking authorities, by further raising statutory reserve requirements, again took account of the inflationary potentialities inherent in the credit situation. Member bank reserves increased, but, for the first time in some months, adjusted demand deposits failed to advance.

It is not surprising that business activity
should show some recession from the December level. The increase in the earlier month was undoubtedly connected in part with unusually large dividend and wage-bonus payments, which tended to swell financial indicators of business, and provided an added impetus to some lines of trade and industry. This condition did not prevail in January. More important, in accounting for the slump in January, a large sector of the automobile industry was paralyzed by labour disputes; and in the latter part of the month, the devastating effects of the Ohio River flood made themselves felt.

Much the most striking change in the Index* of General Economic Conditions in January was the sharp decrease in the business curve, a decrease which nearly cancelled the December rise. The speculation curve moved upward again, after the slight December decline, and the money curve also rose, though by a small amount.

The contraction of business activity, as reflected in seasonally adjusted figures for bank debits outside New York, was concentrated chiefly in the first two weeks of January, and some increase in cheque transactions occurred in the latter half of the month.

Data for physical volumes in January are as yet fragmentary, but the available figures on the whole confirm the impression of decline in activity. In the early weeks of last month, total freight car-loadings were close to the December average; but in the later weeks, there was a sizeable decline, extending to practically all types of shipments. On a seasonally adjusted basis, miscellaneous car loadings, covering chiefly industrial materials and products, showed a substantial decrease; but the next most important class, small-lot shipments, averaged only slightly lower than in December. Grain and livestock shipments, also, were only a little below the December average, after seasonal allowances; but shipments of coal and of forest products, which normally increase in January, declined last month.

Electric power production averaged slightly higher in January than in December, but probably by little more than the usual seasonal increase. Fragmentary data on manufacturing activity indicate a marked falling-off in automobile production, particularly toward the month-end, as well as some decline in cottonmill activity, and a sharp decrease in lumber production. Output of iron and steel held up well during most of the month, but a down-
turn seems to have occurred as the month ended. Labour difficulties accounted for the decline in the automobile industry, and undoubtedly had repercussions, which were accentuated by the effects of the flood, on other lines as well. Flood conditions were felt particularly toward the end of the month.

Wholesale commodity prices in general continued to rise during the first two weeks of January, but there was a moderate decrease in the second half of the month. January as a whole, however, averaged higher than December. Among the commodity groups, only fuel and lighting materials showed a net decline. The sharpest increases were in hides and leather products, chemicals and drugs, and house-furnishing goods, but farm products and building materials also advanced substantially.

The December slump in share prices was followed by substantial recovery in January. Industrials showed the greatest gains, but rails and public utilities also participated in the rise. Recessions during the month were short-lived and of minor significance, and all three groups finished the month with prices well above those at the end of December. Trading was fairly active, the volume of transactions being somewhat larger than in the preceding month. The Stock Exchange experienced more three-millionshare days than in any month for almost a year.

Bond prices showed little change during the greater part of January, but some weakness developed in the closing days. The decline, which was moderate in extent, occurred chiefly in high-grade and second-grade rails; public utility and industrial bond prices changed but little during the month. Security flotations continued in large volume, approximating in amount the unusually high total for December.

The chief development in the field of money and credit concerned the long-awaited increase in member-bank reserve requirements, which was finally ordered by the Board of Governors of the federal reserve system. Reserve requirements are to be stepped up a total of $33 \frac{1}{3} \%$, half on March I and half on May I. It is estimated that this lifting of statutory reserve requirements will reduce excess reserves to some 500 million dollars. The reserve authorities feel that this excess will provide amply for the credit needs of further business expansion but yet will not be so large that adequate control cannot be exercised through the rediscount rate and open-market operations.

Interest rates in general remained at their low levels of long standing, although there was
a very slight increase in the rates on bankers' acceptances at the middle of the month and again following the announcement of the reserve increase. Gold continued to flow into the country, and in somewhat larger amounts than in December.

As usual, the portfolio of the combined federal reserve banks showed no appreciable change. Although monetary gold stock increased by about $\$ 100 \mathrm{Mn}$., this increase did not find its way into the gold certificate reserves of the reserve banks. Money in circulation, including federal reserve notes, decreased as currency returned to the banks after the Christmas holiday season. Member bank deposits at the reserve banks again moved upward, following the December decline. This increase in member bank reserves corresponded to the large decline in money in circulation, and the increase in monetary gold stock, offset in part chiefly by an advance in Treasury cash and deposits at the reserve banks.

Loans and investments of reporting member
banks declined during the month. The decrease was only slight in investments. Loans on securities declined moderately, but the chief drop was in "all other" loans, which are mainly for commercial purposes. The decline each week in this series was more than seasonal, with the result that the seasonally corrected figure for the last week in January was below that of the corresponding week in December. The monthly adjusted figure, however, was still above that of the preceding month. Adjusted demand deposits failed to advance further during January, despite the factors which led to an increase in member bank reserves. Even though reserve requirements have been further increased, credit conditions remain in a state of ease, and ample banking facilities are available for the further expansion of trade and industry. While obviously concerned over the dangers inherent in the situation, the banking authorities give every indication that control measures, when taken, will be formulated so as to hinder as little as possible the expansion of business.

## UNITED STATES.



## STOCKS OF STAPLE COMMODITIES.

Table supplementary to the summary table, p.2, Special Mem. 32.

| Beginning of |  | (1) American Cotton. <br> 1,000 bales | (2) Tin. <br> 1,000 <br> tons. | (8) <br> Lead. <br> 1,000 tons. |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline(4) \\ \text { Spelter } \\ 1,000 \\ \text { tons. } \end{gathered}$ | (5) <br> Rubber. <br> 1,000 <br> tons. | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \hline \text { Sugar. } \\ & 1,000 \\ & \text { tons. } \end{aligned}$ | (7) Tea. Mn. 1bs | (8) <br> Coffee. <br> Mn, bags. |  | (9) <br> Wheat. <br> Mn, bush. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | U.S. |  | U.K. | A |  |  |  |  | B |  |
| 1933 | Oct. |  | 10,107 | 34.5 | 148.2 | 26.9 | 94 |  | 6,441 | 235 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 16.2 | 457 |
| 1934 | Jan. | 9,785 | 26.6 | $181 \cdot 3$ | 29.2 | 100 | 616 | 8,333 | 270 | $7 \cdot 6$ | * | 476 |
|  | April........ | 9,236 | 21.8 | $197 \cdot 7$ | 30.0 | 105 | 623 | 8,046 | 251 | $8 \cdot 1$ | * | 483 |
|  | July ......... | 9,362 | 18.4 | $212 \cdot 7$ | 27.0 | 99 | 650 | 7,501 | 212 | $8 \cdot 5$ | $17 \cdot 0$ | 407 |
|  | Oct. | 9,468 | $17 \cdot 0$ | 205•5 | 20.0 | 106 | 655 | 5,692 | 233 | $8 \cdot 7$ | 13.7 | 445 |
| 1935 | Jan. <br> April | $\begin{aligned} & 9,070 \\ & 8,581 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \cdot 5 \\ & 19 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 209 \cdot 8 \\ & 203 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \cdot 4 \\ & 18 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | 118 110 | $\begin{aligned} & 679 \\ & 653 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,887 \\ & 8,058 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 279 \\ & 267 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6 \cdot 6 \\ \text { R. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} * \\ 19 \cdot 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 448 \\ & 411 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | July | 8,413 | 14.4 | $206 \cdot 3$ | $17 \cdot 1$ | 111 | 648 | 6,170 | 225 | $7 \cdot 5$ | $15 \cdot 5$ | 313 |
|  | Aug. | 8,253 | $14 \cdot 8$ | 206.2 | $15 \cdot 7$ | 114 | 655 | 5,487 | 217 | $7 \cdot 7$ | 15.7 | 302 |
|  | Sept.......... | 8,194 | $14 \cdot 2$ | $203 \cdot 2$ | 11.2 | 111 | 659 | 4,755 | 216 | $7 \cdot 8$ | , | 317 |
|  | Oct. | 8,141 | 11.5 | $200 \cdot 6$ | $9 \cdot 3$ | 104 | 641 | 4,688 | 216 | $7 \cdot 6$ | * | 367 |
|  | Nov. ......... | 7,958 | $14 \cdot 1$ | 201.2 | 7.8 | 94 | 627 | 4,848 | 224 | $7 \cdot 8$ | * | 409 |
|  | Dec. | 7,680 | 15.0 | 198.4 | $7 \cdot 5$ | 85 | 596 | 6,468 | 228 | $7 \cdot 7$ | 22.4 | 395 |
| 1936 | Jan. ......... | 7,488 | 13.5 | 198.5 | $7 \cdot 0$ | 83 | 576 | 6,237 | 247 | $7 \cdot 8$ | $22 \cdot 1$ | 397 |
|  | Feb. ........ | 7,099 | 15.4 | 200.0 | $5 \cdot 7$ | 79 | 558 | 5,829 | 253 | $7 \cdot 9$ | ${ }^{*}$ | 430 |
|  | March ...... | 6,934 | $15 \cdot 8$ | $200 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 8$ | 75 | 560 | 6,337 | 244 | $7 \cdot 9$ | * | 394 |
|  | April....... | 6,768 | 16.5 | 199.5 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 80 | 539 | 6,671 | 232 | $8 \cdot 2$ | $22 \cdot 2$ | 349 |
|  | May ......... | 6.553 | $15 \cdot 1$ | $197 \cdot 3$ | $6 \cdot 3$ | 81 | 525 | 6,295 | 219 | 8.2 | * | 309 |
|  | June | 6,553 | $17 \cdot 0$ | $204 \cdot 8$ | $6 \cdot 8$ | 83 | 499 | 5,680 | 208 | $8 \cdot 1$ | * | 266 |
|  | July ......... | 6,384 | $15^{\circ} 0$ | $205 \cdot 8$ | 6.7 | 88 | 491 | 4,990 | 199 | $8 \cdot 1$ | $17 \cdot 8$ | 221 |
|  | Aug. ......... | 6,265 | $15 \cdot 1$ | $206 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 2$ | 93 | 488 | 4,207 | 186 | 8.0 |  | 237 |
|  | Sept.......... | 6,429 | 16.0 | 194.8 | $7 \cdot 2$ | 91 | 466 | 3,652 | 195 | $7 \cdot 9$ |  | 251 |
|  | Oct. ......... | 6,537 | $15 \cdot 1$ | 179.0 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 82 | 457 | 2,983 | 201 | $7 \cdot 8$ |  | 282 |
|  | Nov. | 6,312 | 17.0 | 163.8 | 6.4 | 77 | 449 | 3,866 | 207 | 7.9 |  | 269 |
|  | Dec. | 6,218 | 21.2 | 158.0 | 6.4 | 67 | 436 | 5,502 | 215 | 7.8 |  | 251 |
| 1837 | Jan. ......... | $\begin{aligned} & 6,116 \\ & 5.983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \cdot 8 \\ & 23 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | 147.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \cdot 1 \\ & 6.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | 430 | 5,389 | $\begin{aligned} & 215 \\ & 208 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.9 \\ & 8.0 \end{aligned}$ |  | 267 |

* Not available.
\| April, 1935, onwards includes whole buffer stock.
(1) Total supply seasonally corrected, exclusive of European and Asiatic mill stocks.
(2) Visible Supply plus estimate of Straits stocks.

3) U.K. stocks in offlcial warehouses.
(4) Visible supply in U.K. and U.S.
(5) Crude rubber stocks (outside regulated areas) in U.K. U.S.A., Singapore, Penang, Para and Manaos plus estimated afloat as published by the International Rubber Regulation Committee.
(6) Total visible supply.
(7) Tea Brokers' Association, London stocks.
(8) (A) Visible supply. (B) Interior Brazil stock and San Paulo Pledged stock. Figures supplied by Messrs. Duuring \& Zoon.
(9) Stanford Wheat Studies Estimates of World's Visible Supply.


FINANCE．


DATES OF FIGURES．STOCKS AND SHARES．－ 15 th of month（16th or 17 th if 15 th falls on Sunday or Saturday）
CLEARINGS $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Town－Three weeks covering two Stock Exchange Settlement Days and 4th of following month } \\ \text { Country }\end{array}\right.$ BANK OF ENGLAND－On or about 15th of month CLEARING BANKS－Averages for month．
TREASURY BILLS $\}$－On or about 15 th of month．MONEY RATES－Averages for week ending 15 th of month．

PRICES AND WAGES．

|  | WHOLESALE， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | RETAIL． |  |  |  | WAGES． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bar Silver （Cash）． <br> d．peroz．std． | Board of Trade Index Nos． General，Food，Materials \％\％ \％ |  |  | Statist（Sauerbeck）Index Nos． Food． $\begin{gathered}\text { Raw } \\ \text { Materials，}\end{gathered}$ Total． \％ \％ |  |  |  |  |  | bour． <br> F | Food． \％ | New Index of Average weekly wage \％ |
| 1024 Average | $34^{\circ} 0$ | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | $\star$ | 100 | 100 | 100 | $\star$ | 100 | ＊ | 100＊ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 4th Qr. Av. } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | 84.4 | 63.0 | 66．0 | 61.4 | 59.5 | 60 | 58 | 59 | 82 | $80 \cdot 5$ | 74 | 72 | 944 |
| 1st Qr．Av． | 25.4 $32 \cdot 1$ | $63 \cdot 1$ | $65 \cdot 5$ | 61.7 | 59 | 58.5 | 60 | ${ }^{60}$ | $80 \cdot 5$ | 80 | $71 \cdot 5$ | 71.5 | 9414 |
| 2nd $"$, | $32 \cdot 1$ | $63 \cdot 3$ | $65 \cdot 4$ | $62 \cdot 1$ | 59 | $58 \cdot 5$ | 61 | $60 \cdot 5$ | $80 \cdot 5$ | 82 | 71.5 | 78.5 | $94 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| JULY ．．．．．． | $30 \cdot 7$ | $63 \cdot 3$ | 64.7 | $62 \cdot 5$ | 58.5 | 58.5 | $61 \cdot 5$ | $60 \cdot 5$ | $81 \cdot 5$ | 82． 6 | 74 | 75.5 | $95 \frac{3}{3}$ |
| AUG．．．．．．．．．． | $29 \cdot 8$ 29.3 | $63 \cdot 6$ 64.4 | $65 \cdot 3$ | $62 \cdot 5$ | 59 | 59.5 | 61.5 | 60.5 | 81.5 | 82 | 73.5 | 74 | $95 \frac{3}{4}$ |
| OCT． | $29 \cdot 3$ 29.4 | 64.4 65.6 | $67 \cdot 0$ $68 \cdot 1$ | $62 \cdot 9$ | 59.5 59.5 | 60 | 62 | 61. | 83 | 82.5 | 75 | 74.5 | $95 \frac{3}{4}$ |
| NOV．．．．．．．．．． | $29 \cdot 3$ | $65 \cdot 7$ | 68.1 67.2 | 64.0 64.6 | 59.5 58.5 | 60 59 | 63 | 61.5 | 84 | $82 \cdot 5$ | 77 | 74.5 | 953 |
| DEC．．．．．．．．．． | 27.2 | $65 \cdot 8$ | 67 | 64.6 64.7 | 58.5 59.5 | 59 $59 \cdot 5$ | 64 | 62 $62 \cdot 5$ | 84 84 | 82 89.5 |  | 74 74.5 |  |
| JAN 1936 |  |  |  |  |  | 59. | 64 | 625 |  | 825 |  | 745 | $95 \frac{3}{4}$ |
| JAN． | 20.4 19.9 | 66.0 | $67 \cdot 7$ | $65 \cdot 0$ | 60.5 | 60 | 63.5 | $62 \cdot 5$ | 84 | 83 | $76 \cdot 5$ | 75 | 96 |
| MARCH．．．．． | 19.7 | $65 \cdot 9$ 65.9 | 67.1 66.4 | $65 \cdot 2$ 65.4 | 59.5 | 59 | 64 | $62 \cdot 5$ | 83.5 | 83 | 75.5 | 75 | 97 |
| APR． | 20.5 | $66 \cdot 1$ | 66.4 | $65 \cdot 4$ 65.6 | $\stackrel{59}{59} 5$ | ${ }^{59} 58$. | 64 | 62 | 82.5 | 83.6 | 74 | 76 | 97 |
| MAY． | 20.5 | 66.1 | $67 \cdot 1$ | 65．3 | ${ }_{60} 6$ | 58.5 69.5 | 63 | 61.5 61.5 | $82 \cdot 5$ 82.5 | 84 | 73.5 | 76 | 97 |
| JUNE | $19 \cdot 9$ | 66.6 | 68.0 | 65.6 | 60 | 60 | 61 | $61 \cdot 5$ 60.5 | 82.5 83.5 |  | 74 75 | $\begin{aligned} & 76.5 \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ | 97 974 |
| JULY ．．．．． | $19 \cdot 7$ | $67 \cdot 3$ | 68.4 | 66.5 | 61 | 61 | 63 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AUG．．．．．．．．． | 19.5 | $68 \cdot 5$ | $71 \cdot 3$ | 66.8 | 63 | 63 | 64.5 | 64 | 84 | 84．5 | 77 | 77.5 | 98 |
| OCT． | 19.5 20.0 | 69.1 $70 \cdot 2$ | $72 \cdot 3$ 74.6 | $67 \cdot 3$ | 64 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 84.5 | 84 | 77.5 | 76.5 | 98 |
| NOV． | 21.7 | $70 \cdot 2$ 70.7 | 74.6 73.6 | 67.7 69.0 | 65.5 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 86.5 | 84.5 | 80 | 77.6 | 98 |
| DEC． 193 | 21.2 | $72 \cdot 5$ | 75 | 69. 70.7 | 65.5 67.5 | 66 $67 \cdot 5$ | 69 73 | 68 71 | 86.5 86.5 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77^{\circ} \\ & 77 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ |
| JAN．．．．．．．．．． | 21.2 | 74.0 | $75 \cdot 6$ | 72.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FEB．．．．．．．．．． | $20 \cdot 1$ | 74 | 156 | 72.8 | 67.5 | $67 \cdot 5$ | $73 \cdot 5$ | 71.5 | 86.5 | 85.5 | $79 \cdot 5$ | 78 | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \frac{1}{2} \\ & 99 \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$ |

＊NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED．

U．S．A．PRICES．

| B．OF LABOR |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  | नु |  |
|  | 运屋 |  |
|  | 品为近 |  |
|  | \％ |  |
| 100 | $100 \ddagger$ | 100 |
| 78 | － | 79＇5 |
|  |  |  |
| 80.5 | － | 81 |
| 81.5 | 814 | 81.5 |
| 81 | 80＇2 | 81.5 |
| 82 | 79.6 | 81.5 |
| 82 | $86^{1} 1$ | 82 |
| 82 | $80 \cdot 5$ | $82 \cdot 5$ |
| 82 | 81.5 | 83 |
| 82.5 | 82.0 | $83 \cdot 5$ |
| 82 | $81^{\prime 7}$ | 83.5 |
| 82 | 80.6 | 83 |
| 81 | 79.5 | 83 |
| 81 | 79 7 | 83 |
| 80 | $79 \cdot 9$ | $83 \cdot 5$ |
| 80.5 | $83 \cdot 8$ | 84 |
| 82 | 84.0 | 84 |
| 83 | 84.0 | 84 |
| 83 | 843 | 84.5 |
| 83 | $82 \cdot 8$ | 84.5 |
| $84$ | 82.5 | 84.5 |
| 86 |  | 85 |
| ＊National In |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |


\& NORMAL SEASONAL VARIATION REMOVED.
Exports relate to British Goods.
Other Industries $=$ Cols $16-18$ of table opposite,

## TRADE AND OUTPUT．

|  | TOTAL IMPORTS（Values）， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | EXPORTS OF U．K．GOODS（Values）． |  |  |  |  |  |  | OUTPUT． |  |  | SHIP． <br> B＇LJ＇G．$^{\prime}$ ． <br> Tonnage <br> Com－ <br> menced． <br> Tons <br> 000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Food， Drink and Tobacco． $£ \mathrm{Mn}$ ． |  | Raw Materials． $£$ Mn． |  | Manu－ factures． $£ \mathrm{Mn}$ ． |  | Total （including Miscellaneous）$£ \mathrm{Mn} \text {. }$ |  |  | Food， Drink and Tobacco． £Mn． |  | Raw Materials．$£ \mathrm{Mn} .$ |  | Manu－ factures． £Mn. | Total （including Miscellaneous） £ Mn． |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pig } \\ \text { Iron, } \\ \text { Tons } \\ 000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Steel, } \\ \text { Tons } \\ 000 \end{array}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { 1924 Aver. } \\ 1934 \end{array}$ | 47.6 |  | $33 \cdot 3$ | ＊ | 25.0 |  | 106.4 | ＊ | 94.8 | 4.7 | $\cdots$ | 8.9 | ＊ | 51.6 ＊ | $66 \cdot 8$ | ＊ | 21.2 | 520 | 641 | $263 \ddagger$ |
| $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { th Qr.Av } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}\right.$ | 32.8 | 30.4 | 17.4 | $15^{\prime} 6$ | 15.0 | 14.9 | $65 \cdot 6$ | $61 \cdot 3$ | $61 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 8$ | 2.5 | 4.2 | $4 \cdot 1$ | $27 \cdot 226.8$ | 35•7 | $34 \cdot 7$ | 18.4 | 471 | 696 | 93 |
| $1 \mathrm{stQr} . \mathrm{Av}$ ． | 27.5 | 28.2 | 17.5 | $16 \cdot 1$ | $14 \cdot 3$ | 14.4 | $59 \cdot 6$ | $59 \cdot 0$ | 54.9 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 2.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | $27 \cdot 427 \cdot 0$ | 35．2 | 34.9 | 18.8 | 485 | 742 | 144 |
| 2ndQr．Av． | $28 \cdot 3$ | $28 \cdot 9$ | 17.0 | $18 \cdot 4$ | $15 \cdot 2$ | $15^{\circ} 0$ | 60\％7 | 62.5 | 55.8 | $2 \cdot 4$ | 2.6 | $4 \cdot 2$ | 4.2 | 26.2 27．2 | 33.7 | 34.9 | $17 \cdot 9$ | 497 | 793 | 108 |
| JULY | 28.9 |  | $17 \cdot 1$ | 19.4 | $15 \cdot 5$ | $15 \cdot 9$ | $61 \cdot 8$ | $66 \cdot 3$ | 57.8 | 26 |  | 4.6 |  | 28.427 .5 | 36.4 | 35.7 | $15 \cdot 7$ | 494 | 707 |  |
| AUG． | 27．0 | 27.4 | 16.0 | $18 \cdot 6$ | $15 \cdot 7$ | $15 \cdot 8$ | 59.1 | 62．2 | 55.0 | 2.5 | 2.6 | $4 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 5$ | $27 \cdot 227 \cdot 0$ | $34 \cdot 9$ | 35.2 | 16．7＊ | 491 | 711 | \} 119 |
| SEPT | 29.6 37.5 |  | 15．3 | $17 \cdot 8$ | $15 \cdot 5$ | $15 \cdot 9$ | $60 \cdot 8$ | 64.4 | 57．0 | $2 \cdot 8$ | $2 \cdot 6$ |  | 3.9 | 26.727 .4 | $34 \cdot 1$ | 34.8 | $17 \cdot 3$ | 494 | 818 |  |
| NOV． | 37.5 34 | $35 \cdot 1$ 31.5 | 18.0 19 | $17 \cdot 8$ | 16.9 |  | $73 \cdot 4$ 71.5 | 70.2 66.4 | 68.7 66.9 | 3.4 3.8 | 3.0 3.2 | $4 \cdot 7$ $5 \cdot 1$ |  | $30.629 . \%$ 29.328 .5 | $39 \cdot 9$ $39 \cdot 4$ | $37 \cdot 9$ $37 \cdot 8$ | $17 \cdot 7$ $19 \cdot 1$ | 492 494 | 798 846 |  |
| DEC．．．．．． | 34.4 | $32 \cdot 0$ | $23 \cdot 6$ | $19 \cdot 1$ | $15 \cdot 9$ | 16.0 | 74.4 | $67 \cdot 7$ | 69.0 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 4.2 |  | 26.226 .9 | $34 \cdot 9$ | 35.4 | $20 \cdot{ }^{\text {3 }}$ | 505 | 812 |  |
| JAN．． | 31.2 | 30.4 | 22.4 | $18 \cdot 3$ | 16.0 | $16 \cdot 1$ | $70 \cdot 0$ | $65 \cdot 1$ | $65 \cdot 6$ | 2.8 | 2.8 | $4 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | $26.625 \cdot 7$ | 34.5 | 33.6 | $20 \cdot 0$ | 538 | 802 |  |
| FEB． | 27．5 | 29．9 | $18 \cdot 9$ | 18.4 | $15 \cdot 7$ | 16.5 | $62 \cdot 3$ | 65.0 | 56.7 | $2 \cdot 5$ | 2.5 |  | 41 | $27 \cdot 6 \quad 27 \cdot 3$ | $35 \cdot 1$ | 34.8 | 19.6 | 565 | 917 | \} 233 |
| MAR． | 30.2 28.4 | $29 \cdot 7$ $29 \cdot 9$ | 19.6 | $18 \cdot 9$ | 17.9 | 16.7 | 68.1 | $65 \cdot 7$ | $62 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 9$ | 3.1 |  |  | $28.6 \quad 27.6$ | $36 \cdot 5$ | 35.5 | 18.8 | 572 | 899 | ） |
| APR． | 28．4 | 29.9 31.8 | $20 \cdot 0$ | 21.5 | 17.9 | $17 \cdot 4$ | 66.7 | $69 \cdot 2$ | $60 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 4$ | 2.7 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 26．0 27.7 | $33 \cdot 4$ | 35.5 | 18.0 ＊ | 588 | 984 |  |
| MAY | 31.6 31.5 | $31 \cdot 8$ $32 \cdot 0$ | $19 \cdot 9$ | 21.0 | 17.2 | 16.6 | $69 \cdot 2$ | 69.9 | $63 \cdot 5$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | 2.9 | 4.5 | 40 | $28 \cdot 227 \cdot 7$ | 36.4 | 35.6 | $17 \cdot 9$ | 597 | 901 | \} 282 |
| JUNE | 31.5 |  | $19 \cdot 3$ |  | 16.4 |  | $67 \cdot 6$ | 70.9 | $62 \cdot 6$ | $2 \cdot 6$ | $3 \cdot 0$ | 3.5 | $3 \cdot 8$ | 24.926 .9 | $32 \cdot 1$ | 34.8 | $17 \cdot 1$ | 601 | 924 | ） 282 |
| JULY | 29.9 | 31.7 | $20 \cdot 1$ | 22.9 | 18.2 | 18.6 | 68.7 | $73 \cdot 7$ | 63－7 | 3.0 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 4.6 | $4 \cdot 7$ | 31.530 .5 | $40 \cdot 1$ | $39 \cdot 3$ | $16 \cdot 3$ | 601 | 857 |  |
| AUG． | 29.0 $32 \cdot 9$ | 29.4 | 18.8 | 21.8 | $17 \cdot 8$ | $17 \cdot 9$ | $66 \cdot 1$ | 69.6 | $61 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 8$ | 2.8 | 4.0 | 43 | 27.527 .3 | $35 \cdot 3$ | 35.4 | $17 \cdot 9 *$ | 574 | 853 | \} 293 |
| OCT． | 38.9 |  | 19．6 |  | 19.8 |  | $71 \cdot 9$ $80 \cdot 5$ | 76.4 77.0 | 68.0 $76 \cdot 1$ |  | 2.8 3.2 |  | 4.5 | 28.8 32.29 .5 30.6 | 37.0 41.8 | $37 \cdot 7$ $39 \cdot 6$ | 17.7 18.5 | 607 588 | 941 |  |
| NOV．．． | $37 \cdot 1$ | 34.0 | 22.8 | $20 \cdot 2$ | 18.4 | 18.5 | 78.7 | 73.1 | 74.3 | 3.8 | 3.2 3.2 |  |  | 38.928 .0 28.9 | 38.4 | 39.6 36.7 | 18.8 | 588 600 | 952 | \} 273 |
| DEC．．． | 37－7 |  | 26.1 |  | 19.2 |  | 83.7 | 76.4 | $77 \cdot 6$ | 3.4 |  |  |  | $30 \cdot 3 \quad 31 \cdot 1$ | $40 \cdot 5$ | $41 \cdot 1$ | $18.8 \dagger$ | 606 | 959 | 273 |
| JAN． | $31 \cdot 9$ | $31 \cdot 1$ | 25.7 | 20.9 | 17.6 | $17 \cdot 8$ | $75 \cdot 6$ | 70．2 | $70 \cdot 5$ | $3 \cdot 0$ | 3．0 | 5•1 | $5 \cdot 0$ | 29.928 .8 | $39 \cdot 1$ | 37.9 | $19 \cdot 3$ | 588 | 897 |  |
| $\ddagger$ Total for Quarter． <br> ＊Four weeks，excluding bank holiday week． <br> ＊NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $+4$ | $\mathrm{ks} \text { to }$ | $\text { Dec. }{ }_{26 t}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{n}, 19^{\circ} 6 \\ \mathrm{~h}, 18^{\circ} 8 \end{array}$ |

OUTPUT ：COAL．－Total for 4 weeks ending approximately at end of month
IRON AND STEEL．－Output for a standard four－week month．
TRANSPORT．
UNEMPLOYMENT．

|  | shipping． |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { RAILWAYS. } \\ \text { (Standard Gauge), } \\ \text { Freight Traffic. } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { INSURED PERSoNS UNEMPL } \\ \text {（Greated Britain and }}}{\text { d }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tonnage |  |  |  |  |  | Males |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | males |
|  | 0000 tons | Cleared <br> Ports． <br> 0000 tons |  |  | 80 |  | 言 | ठं | 总 $\stackrel{y}{*}$ 品 | 曾 |  |  |  |  | \％ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {1924 }}^{\text {1934 }}$ | 461 ＊ | 544 | ${ }^{100}$ | 100 |  |  |  |  | 52 | 1000 | ${ }_{78}^{000}$ | 000 | ${ }_{35} 0$ | ${ }_{3}^{000}$ | ${ }_{200}^{203}$ | ${ }^{000}$ |
|  | 526516 | 466457 | 64 | 65 | 3841391409 | 6 63 | 1762 | 252 | 48 | 97 | 74 | 309 | 56 | 545 | 347 | 78 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 450 \\ & 535 \\ & 5050 \\ & 5089 \end{aligned}$ | 442 <br> 472 <br> 455 <br> 456 | ${ }_{62} 5$ | $6_{60 \cdot 5}^{60}$ | 367 1440 <br> 362 1239 <br> 883  | 6：37 | 1840 1686 1 | ${ }_{263}^{239}$ | 50 47 | 99 | ${ }_{69}^{73}$ | 330 260 | ${ }_{55}^{60}$ | ${ }_{5}^{583} 5$ | ${ }^{396}$ | ${ }_{8}^{81}$ |
| JULY | 607 653 | ${ }_{5520}^{502} 5$ | ${ }_{64}^{64}$ | 63.5 | ${ }^{347} 1066356$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SET． |  |  | ${ }_{6}^{64}$ | ${ }_{64}^{62}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}374 & 1290 & 372 \\ 3991 & 1324 & 380\end{array}$ | 6.70 | （1611 | 256 <br> 242 | ${ }_{40}^{42}$ | 83 84 | ${ }_{65}^{65}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2025 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 2625 \\ 278 \end{array}\right) . \end{aligned}$ |  | 5006 <br> 506 | ${ }^{339}$ | ${ }_{76}^{76}$ |
| Nof Nov． DEC． |  |  | ${ }_{101}^{109}$ | ${ }_{71}^{74}$ |  | ${ }_{7}^{7} 7$ | ${ }_{1}^{1585}$ | 218 189 | ${ }^{40} 39$ | ${ }_{76}^{79}$ | ${ }_{5}^{64}$ | ${ }_{297}^{297}$ | ${ }^{43}$ | 495 405 505 | 317 | ${ }_{61}^{12}$ |
| $\underset{1936}{\text { DEC }}$ | 539546 |  | 83 |  |  | 6.81 | ${ }_{1550}^{150}$ | ${ }_{182}^{189}$ | ${ }_{36} 39$ | ${ }_{73}^{76}$ | ${ }_{58}^{59}$ | 309 | ${ }_{39}^{41}$ | ${ }_{490}^{502}$ | 328 | ${ }_{5}^{56}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {daN }}$ |  |  | \％ 78 | ${ }_{61}^{71}$ |  | ${ }_{7}^{6 \cdot 96}$ | 1761 | 183 189 |  | ${ }_{7}^{76}$ | ${ }_{5}^{57}$ | ${ }_{4}^{47}$ | 43 | 550 | 370 | ${ }_{5}^{55}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {APR }}$ APR． | ${ }_{505}^{521} 5658$ | ${ }_{4}^{4274} 4$ | ${ }_{62}^{63}$ | ${ }_{68}^{70}$ | 3989 1444 <br> 377  <br> 1259 433 <br> 185  | ${ }_{\text {7 }}^{7.24}$ |  | ${ }^{203}$ | 37 | ${ }_{68} 6$ | 55 | ${ }^{3270}$ | 39 | ${ }_{494}^{595}$ | ${ }^{365}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {M }}^{\text {MUN }}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{493} 4738$ | ${ }_{71}^{71}$ |  |  | 7 <br> 7 <br> 6.95 <br> 6.47 | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ \begin{array}{c} 11888 \\ 1498 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 218 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 216 \end{array} \\ & 273 \end{aligned}$ |  | 60 60 | ${ }_{4}^{51}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 245 \\ & 2022 \\ & 221 \end{aligned}$ | － | ${ }_{4}^{476} 4$ | $\begin{aligned} & 319 \\ & 2999 \\ & 2995 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{54}^{54}$ |
| JULY | ${ }_{6617}^{668}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{6}^{6.500^{*}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {SEPT }}^{\text {AUG }}$ | 649 5989 699 | 512 <br> 504 <br> 99 <br> 49 <br> 9 | ${ }_{93}^{83}$ | ${ }_{82}^{74}$ |  | － 6 | （1367 | $\begin{aligned} & 2389 \\ & \hline 189 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 56 \\ & 55 \\ & 53 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 49 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 237 \\ & 230 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 419 \\ & 419 \\ & 416 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 293 \\ & 297 \\ & 297 \end{aligned}$ | 55 55 5 |
| OCT Nov． DEC |  | ${ }_{5}^{523} 4969$ | ${ }_{129}^{116}$ | ${ }_{88}^{88}$ |  |  | （1324 | ${ }^{1196}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 29 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | 50 | ${ }_{45}^{48}$ | ${ }^{242}$ | － | ${ }_{407}^{402}$ | ${ }_{298}^{298}$ | ${ }_{46}^{55}$ |
| DEC | 553560 | 466 475 | 139 | 107 |  |  | ${ }_{1345}^{1328}$ | ${ }_{146}^{161}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{48}^{47}$ | ${ }_{43}^{44}$ | ${ }_{3}^{277}$ | 30 <br> 29 | ${ }_{413}^{408}$ | ${ }_{277}^{293}$ | ${ }_{38}^{42}$ |
| JAN | 487625 | 453470 | 148 | 110 |  |  | 1365 | 138 | 25 | 47 | 43 | 308 | 29 | 431 | 312 | 35 |

＋Excludes commerce，etc．

| Near End of Month． | E゙ B H | 威 |  | 号 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 5 } \\ & \frac{4}{4} \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | B E 品 品 | 3 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 936 Jan．．．． | 16.2 | 18.3 | 10.4 | $9 \cdot 3$ | 10.7 | 13.1 | 12.0 | $20 \cdot 1$ |  | $2 \cdot 4$ | 22.7 | 31.4 | 24.7 | $2 \cdot 1$ |
| Feb．．．． | $15 \cdot 3$ | $17 \cdot 1$ | $10 \cdot 1$ | $9 \cdot 1$ | $9 \cdot 9$ | $12 \cdot 2$ | $10 \cdot 7$ | 188 |  | 19－1 | 21.4 | $32 \cdot 2$ | 24.4 | $2 \cdot 1$ |
| Mar．．． | $14-2$ | 15.9 | $9 \cdot 4$ | $8 \cdot 1$ | 8.4 | 10.7 | 9.7 | 17.5 |  | 8．1 | $20 \cdot 3$ | $32 \cdot 6$ | $23 \cdot 4$ | 2.0 |
| Apr．．． | 13.6 | $15 \cdot 4$ | $8 \cdot 9$ | $7 \cdot 5$ | $7 \cdot 5$ | $9 \cdot 8$ | $9 \cdot 3$ | $17 \cdot 8$ |  | $7 \cdot 5$ | 19.5 | 31.2 | $22 \cdot 6$ | $2 \cdot 0$ |
| May．．． | $12 \cdot 8$ | 14.4 | $8 \cdot 3$ | 6.8 | 6.4 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 16.7 |  | 6.8 | 18.5 | 29.9 | 22.4 | 1.8 |
| June．． | 12.8 | 14.6 | $8 \cdot 1$ | 6.7 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 8.0 | 9.2 | 18.4 |  | 6.5 | $17 \cdot 3$ | 30－1 | $22 \cdot 6$ | 17 |
| July．．． | 12.4 | $14 \cdot 1$ | $8 \cdot 1$ | 6.5 | $5 \cdot 6$ | 7.8 | $9 \cdot 4$ | N．E．${ }^{\text {N }}$ | N．W．＊ | N ${ }^{\text {21．4 }}$ | 18.0 |  |  |  |
| Aug．．．． | $12 \cdot 1$ | $13 \cdot 5$ | 8.2 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 5.6 | 7.8 | 9.1 | $12 \cdot 9$ | $16^{-1}$ | $21-2$ | 17.2 | 27.4 | $23 \cdot 3$ 23 | 16 1.6 |
| ＋Sept．．． | $12 \cdot 1$ | $13 \cdot 6$ | 8.2 | 6.0 | $5 \cdot 9$ | $7 \cdot 9$ | 8.5 | $12 \cdot 6$ | $10 \%$ | 210 | 17.4 | 28.0 | 22． 6 | 1.6 |
| Oct．．．． | $12 \cdot 1$ | 13.6 | 8.0 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 8.8 | $7 \cdot 7$ | 11.8 | $15 \cdot 9$ | 21.3 | 17.0 | 28.3 | 22.5 | 1.6 |
| Nov．．．． | $12 \cdot 2$ | $13 \cdot 7$ | $8 \cdot 1$ | 67 | $7 \cdot 7$ | 9.0 | $7 \cdot 5$ | 11.7 | $15 \cdot 9$ | 21.0 | 17.2 | 27.0 | 23.7 | 1.7 |
| Dec．．．． | 12.2 | 13.8 | $7 \cdot 7$ | 6.5 | $7 \cdot 8$ | 9.0 | $7 \cdot 7$ | 11.6 | $15 \cdot 7$ | 21.4 | $17 \cdot 5$ | $26 \cdot 3$ | 24.5 | 1.7 |
| 1937 Jan．．．． | $12 \cdot 6$ | 14.0 | 8.6 | $7 \cdot 5$ | 8.6 | $10 \cdot 1$ | $8 \cdot 1$ | 11.5 | $15 \cdot 5$ | 21.0 | 18.0 | 26.3 | $25 \cdot 4$ | 1.7 |

＊New areal divisions．$\quad$ T The Percentages after August，1936，are based on the estimated numbers insured in July， 1936.
FOREIGN EXCHANGES．
AVERAGE OF DAILY RATES．

|  | Paris $\text { f. to } £$ | Milan <br> 1．to $£$ | Berlin <br> M．to $£$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amster- } \\ & \text { dam } \\ & \text { fil. to } £ \end{aligned}$ | Prague $\mathrm{kr} \cdot \text { to } £$ | Zurich <br> f．to $£$ | Stock－ holm kr ．to $£$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { New York } \\ \mathrm{S} \text { to } £ \end{gathered}$ | Buenos Aires <br> d．to S | Rio de Janeiro <br> d．per mil． | Bombay <br> d．per rup． | Hong－ kong <br> d．per \＆ | Kobe <br> d．per jen |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1933 |  |  |  | Fo | earlier | ears see | Quarterl | Bulletins |  |  |  |  |  |
| JAN．．．．．．．．．． | 86.06 | $65 \cdot 64$ | $14 \cdot 13$ | 8.37 | 113．31 | 17－15 | 18.37 | 3．372 | 42－2＋ | 5－38＊ | 18.174 | $15 \cdot 56$ | 14.87 |
| FEB．．．．．．． | 87.22 | 66.91 | $14 \cdot 36$ | $8 \cdot 53$ | 115.21 | 17.65 | 18.75 | 3.422 | 41.6 | $5 \cdot 38$＊ | 18.153 | 15.45 | 14.62 |
| MAR．．．．．． | $87 \cdot 40$ | 67－16 | 14.46 | 8.54 | $115 \cdot 76$ | $17 \cdot 77$ | 18.90 | 3.436 | 40．9f | 5－38＊＊ | 18.043 | 15.93 | 15.02 |
| APRIL ．．． | 87.21 | 66.68 | 14.68 | 8.51 | 115－24 | 17.77 | 19.05 | 3.587 | 41.07 | 5－29＊ | 18.061 | 16.02 | 14－92 |
| MAY ．．．．．．． | 85.57 | $64 \cdot 66$ | 14.41 | $8 \cdot 38$ | 118.98 | 17.44 | $19 \cdot 43$ | 3－933 | 42.07 | 4－79＊ | 18.081 | 16.60 | 14.75 |
| JUNE ．．．．．． | 86－10 | $64 \cdot 78$ | $14 \cdot 38$ | 8.44 | $113 \cdot 62$ | 17.54 | 19.45 | 4－141 | $41.8{ }_{+}^{\text {¢ }}$ | $4^{\cdot 60}$＊ | 18.077 | 16.92 | 15.02 |
| JULY ．．．．．． | 85.24 | 63－12 | 14.00 | 8.28 | 112.62 | 17.28 | $19 \cdot 38$ | 4.643 | 41．9 $\ddagger$ | 4－11 $\ddagger$ | 18.067 | 17．03 | 14－98 |
| AUG．．．．．．． | $83 \cdot 88$ | 62.44 | $13 \cdot 78$ | $8 \cdot 13$ | 110.77 | 16.99 | 19．39 | $4 \cdot 503$ | $42 \cdot 57 \ddagger$ | 4－297 | 18.062 | 16.79 | 14.42 |
| SEPT． | $80 \cdot 35$ | 59.77 | $13 \cdot 17$ | 7.80 | 105.99 | 16.26 | $19 \cdot 38$ | 4.660 | 44－29 $\ddagger$ | $4 \cdot 35$ | $18^{-043}$ | 17.04 | $14 \cdot 11$ |
| OCT． | $80 \cdot 22$ | 5969 | $13 \cdot 17$ | $7 \cdot 79$ | $105 \cdot 69$ | 16.21 | 19.40 | 4.668 | 44－367 | $4 \cdot 38$ | 18.040 | $17 \cdot 13$ | $14 \cdot 30$ |
| NOV． | $82 \cdot 14$ | 61.03 | 13.46 | 7－97 | 108.06 | 16.59 | 19.40 | 5－136 | $43 \cdot 36$ | $4 \cdot 10 \pm$ | 17.549 | $17 \cdot 18$ | 14－23 |
| DEC． $1934 . . .$. | 83.60 | $62 \cdot 30$ | 13.71 | 8.14 | $110 \cdot 20$ | 16.92 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5－118 | $35 \cdot 75 \ddagger+$ | $4 \cdot 13 \ddagger+$ | 18.039 | 17.26 | 14.46 |
| JAN．．．．．．．．．． | 81.78 | 60．78 | 13.44 | $7 \cdot 94$ | 107－42 | 16.49 | 19.40 | $5 \cdot 056$ | $35.63 \ddagger$ | 4－13＋† | 18.073 | 17.87 | 14－34 |
| FEB．．．．．． | 77.81 | 58.52 | 12.93 | 7.61 | 113－19 | 15.84 | 19.40 | 5－019 | $27 \cdot 93+$ | 4－13 $\ddagger+$ | 18.094 | 18－2？ | 14.25 |
| MAR． | $77 \cdot 34$ | 59－20 | 12.84 | 7.56 | 121.87 | $15 \cdot 76$ | 19.40 | 5．089 | 27－24 | 4.13 ＋ | 18.093 | 18.23 | 14.20 |
| APRIL ．．． | 77.88 | 60－14 | 13.02 | 7．59 | 123.50 | 15.87 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5－154 | 26.26 | 4－17 $\ddagger+$ | 18.093 | 17.81 | 14－17 |
| MAY …．． | 77.20 | 59.91 | 12.94 | 7.54 | $122 \cdot 32$ | 15.70 | 19.40 | 5－105 | 25.02 | 4－21 + | 18.061 | 17.05 | 14.25 |
| JUNE ．．．．．． | 76.50 | $58 \cdot 67$ | $13 \cdot 14$ | 7.44 | 121.38 | 15.53 | 19.40 | 5.059 | 26.38 | $4-25 \ddagger+$ | 18.032 | 17.37 | 14.26 |
| JULY | 76.46 | 58.80 | $13 \cdot 10$ | 7.44 | $121 \cdot 37$ | $15 \cdot 47$ | 19.40 | 5.042 | 26.69 | $3 \cdot 02$ | 18.063 | 17.88 | 14－24 |
| AUG． | 76.07 | 58.47 | 12.83 | $7 \cdot 40$ | $120 \cdot 84$ | 15.36 | 19.40 | 5－067 | 29.24 | $3 \cdot 21$ | 18.063 | 18.34 | 14.26 |
| 8EPT | 74.85 | 57.54 | 12.43 | 7.29 | 118.64 | $15 \cdot 12$ | 19.40 | 4．996 | 29.28 | $3 \cdot 37$ | 18.063 | 18.93 | $14 \cdot 34$ |
| OCT． | 74.32 | 57.38 | 12.21 | 7.25 | 117.58 | 15.07 | 19.40 | 4.942 | 28.83 | 3.55 | 18.063 | 19.80 | 14.00 |
| NOV．．．．．．． | $75 \cdot 73$ | 58.40 | 12.41 | $7 \cdot 38$ | 119.42 | 15.36 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.990 | 27.80 | 3.42 | 18.063 | 19.92 | 14.02 |
| DEC． $1935$ | $74 \cdot 98$ | 57．89 | $12 \cdot 30$ | $7 \cdot 31$ | 118.26 | $15 \cdot 26$ | 19.40 | 4.946 | $\frac{27 \cdot 50}{5}$ | $3 \cdot 24$ | $18.03^{3}$ | 20.57 | 14.01 |
| JAN．．．．．．．．． | $74 \cdot 36$ | 57.47 | 12.22 | $7 \cdot 26$ | $117 \cdot 33$ | $15 \cdot 15$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4．895 | $19^{\frac{5}{4}} 41$ | 3－21 | 18－107 | 21.21 | 14.00 |
| FEB．．．．．．．．． | 73.92 | $57 \cdot 43$ | $12 \cdot 15$ | 7.21 | 116.66 | 15.06 | 19.40 | 4.875 | 18.98 | $3 \cdot 28$ | $18 \cdot 156$ | 21.87 | 14.01 |
| MAR．．．．．．． | $72 \cdot 11$ | 57－17 | 11.82 | 7．03 | $113 \cdot 74$ | 14.68 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4．776 | 18.88 | $3 \cdot 15$ | $18 \cdot 127$ | $24 \cdot 13$ | 14.09 |
| APRIL | $73 \cdot 28$ | 58.28 | 12.00 | 7.17 | 115．57 | 14.93 | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 835$ | $18 \cdot 90$ | 3.01 | $18 \cdot 117$ | $26-28$ | $14 \cdot 10$ |
| MAY | $74 \cdot 19$ | 59•37 | $12 \cdot 22$ | 7.23 | 117．30 | $15 \cdot 13$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.890 | 18.91 | $2 \cdot 72$ | 18－128 | 29－18 | $14 \cdot 14$ |
| JUNE ．．．． | $74 \cdot 68$ | 59．75 | $12 \cdot 21$ | $7 \cdot 27$ | $117 \cdot 94$ | $15 \cdot 10$ | 19.40 | 4.936 | 18.70 | $2 \cdot 61$ | 18－126 | 28.02 | $14 \cdot 13$ |
| JULY ．．．．．． | 74.79 | 60.25 | 12.23 | 7.29 | 118.77 | $15 \cdot 13$ | 19.40 | $4 \cdot 956$ | 18.65 | $2 \cdot 62$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 25.80 | $14 \cdot 14$ |
| AUG．．．．．．． | 75.01 | 60.49 | 12.32 | 7－33 | 119.46 | $15 \cdot 19$ | 19.40 | 4．971 | 18.52 | $2 \cdot 58$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 24－33 | $14 \cdot 18$ |
| SEPT．．．．．． | $74 \cdot 84$ | 50.46 | $12 \cdot 25$ | $7 \cdot 30$ | $119 \cdot 20$ | $15 \cdot 17$ | 19.40 | 4.933 | 18.37 | 2.62 | $18 \cdot 125$ | $24 \cdot 37$ | $14 \cdot 11$ |
| OCT． | 74.49 | 60．30 | 12.20 | 7.24 | 118.48 | 15.08 | 19.40 | 4.908 | 18.01 | 2.75 | $18 \cdot 125$ | 24.09 | 14.05 |
| NOV．．．．．．． | $74 \cdot 77$ | ＊ | 12.24 | $7 \cdot 26$ | 119.06 | $15 \cdot 18$ | 19.40 | 4.925 | 18.09 | $2 \cdot 72$ | 18．125 | 17．91 | 14.02 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { DEC. } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $74 \cdot 69$ | ＊ | $12 \cdot 25$ | $7 \cdot 27$ | 118.89 | 15－20 | 19.40 | 4.929 | 18.06 | $2 \cdot 68$ | 18．126 | 16.04 | 14.01 |
| JAN．．．．．．．．． | 74.86 | $61 \cdot 71$ | 12.28 | $7 \cdot 28$ | $119 \cdot 19$ | $15 \cdot 19$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4－960 | 18.24 | $2 \cdot 68$ | $18 \cdot 152$ | 15.66 |  |
| FEB．．．．．．． | 74.84 | $62 \cdot 15$ | 12.29 | 7.28 | 119－21 | $15 \cdot 14$ | 19.40 | 4．996 | 18.07 | $2 \cdot 74$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 15.75 | 14.08 |
| MAR．．.... | 74.92 | $62 \cdot 35$ | 12.29 | 7.27 | 119－31 | $15 \cdot 14$ | 19.40 | 4.971 | 18.04 | 2.73 | $18 \cdot 125$ | $15 \cdot 73$ | 14.08 |
| APRIL ．．． | 75－00 | 62.66 | 12.28 | 7.28 | 119.50 | $15 \cdot 17$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4．944 | 17.98 | 2.71 | $18 \cdot 125$ | 15.80 | 14.03 |
| MAY | 75.47 | $63 \cdot 03$ | 12.34 | $7 \cdot 35$ | 119.92 | $15 \cdot 36$ | 19.40 | 4.971 | 18.00 | $2 \cdot 71$ | 18－125 | $15 \cdot 71$ | 14.06 |
| JUNE ． | $76 \cdot 14$ | 63．84 | 12.46 | $7 \cdot 42$ | 121．27 | 15.48 | 19.40 | $5 \cdot 020$ | 18：13 | $2 \cdot 72$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | $15 \cdot 44$ | 14.07 |
| JULY ．．．．．． | $75 \cdot 86$ | 63.65 | 12.45 | $7 \cdot 38$ | 120.97 | 15．35 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.023 | 18.42 | 2.77 | $18 \cdot 125$ | 15．63 | 14.03 |
| AUG. ....... | 76.33 | $63 \cdot 84$ | 12.49 | $7 \cdot 40$ | 121.59 | 15.42 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.027 | 18.02 | $2 \cdot 80$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 14.89 | 14.05 |
| SEPT．．．．．．． | 76.74 | 64．26 | 12.57 | $7 \cdot 58$ | $122 \cdot 17$ | 16.01 | 19.40 | 5.041 | 1776 | 2.81 | $18 \cdot 125$ | $14 \cdot 86$ | 14.04 |
| OCr．．．．．．．．． | 105.09 | $92 \cdot 96$ | $12 \cdot 19$ | $9 \cdot 13$ | 134．39 | 21.31 | 19.40 | 4.900 | 17.56 | $2 \cdot 87$ | 18.125 | 14.88 | 14.03 |
| NOV． | 105－17 | 92.86 | $12 \cdot 15$ | 9.05 | 138.09 | 21.27 | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 888$ | $17 \cdot 54$ | $2 \cdot 89$ | 18.125 | $14 \cdot 95$ | 14.03 |
| DEC．．．．．．． | $105 \cdot 14$ | $93 \cdot 19$ | $12 \cdot 19$ | $8 \cdot 99$ | $139 \cdot 26$ | 21：35 | 19.40 | $4 \cdot 907$ | 16.42 | $2 \cdot 93$ | 18.144 | 14.93 | 13.96 |
| Weak ending Jan．9．．．．．． | 105•14 | $93 \cdot 27$ | 12.20 | 8.97 | $140 \cdot 28$ | $21 \cdot 38$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4．912 | $16 \cdot 12$ | 2.97 | 18.156 | 14.94 | 13.89 |
| ，，16．．．．．． | 105•14 | 93－26 | $12 \cdot 20$ | $8 \cdot 97$ | 140.67 | 21.38 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.911 | 16.11 | 3.01 | $18 \cdot 151$ | 14.94 | 14.00 |
| ，，23．．．．．． | 105•14 | 93－23 | $12 \cdot 19$ | 896 | 140.61 | 21.39 | 19.40 | 4907 | 16.16 | 3.02 | $18 \cdot 156$ | 14.97 | 13.98 |
| ，30．．．．． | $105 \cdot 13$ | $93 \cdot 14$ | 12.18 | 8.95 | 140.45 | 21.44 | 19.40 | 4.501 | $16 \cdot 30$ | 3.01 | $18 \cdot 140$ | $14 \cdot 97$ | 13.97 |
| Peb．6．．．．．． | 105.09 | 93.02 | 12.16 | 8.94 | $140 \cdot 31$ | 21.41 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.896 | 16.23 | 3.00 | 18.151 | 14.95 | 13.97 |
| ，，13．．．．．． | 105•10 | 93.00 | 12.16 | 8.96 | $140 \cdot 34$ | 21.45 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.895 | 16.20 | 3.01 | $18 \cdot 140$ | $14 \cdot 94$ | 13.97 |
| ．，20．．．．． | 105＊14 | 93.00 | $12 \cdot 16$ | 8.96 | $140 \cdot 37$ | 21.46 | 19.40 | 4．895 | 16． 25 | 301 | 18．140 | 14.93 | 14.00 |

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## SUPPLEMENT To MONTHLY BULLETIN

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MARCH 8th, 1937.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.



## EDITORIAL COMMITTEE.


F. W. Parsh (Secretary).
K. C. Smith (Statistician).

Annual Subscription for the Full Service, £6.

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## UNITED KINGDOM.

Additional Figures published since Feb. 22nd, 1937

| STOCKS AND SHARES. | End Jan. | End Feb. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fixed Interest-Price | 131.7\% | 128.1\% |
| , -Yield | 76.1\% | 78.1\% |
| Industrials | 166\% | 163\% |
| Sensitive Index | Jan. | Feb. |
| 1st half-month... | -0.3\% | +1.1\% |
| 2nd, | -0.8\% | $-2.2 \%$ |

NEW CAPITAL ISSUES.
For Great Britain
For Abroad

February
€8,043,000
£2,629,000

## PROVINCIAL CLEARINGS.

As in Bulletin
February
£125,200,000

MONEY.
Short Money Index
Day to Day Rate
Three Months Rate
Bank Rate ... ... ... 2\% on June 30th, 1932

## PRICES.

Silver Bar-cash per oz. 20.6 d. Week ending March 6 th
"Times" Index (Wholesale) Jan. 30th Feb. 27th
Food ... ... ... ... 123.3\% 120.8\%
Materials ... ... ... $122 \cdot 4 \%$ 127.3\%
Total ... ... ... ... $122 \cdot 8 \%$ $124 \cdot 9 \%$

RAILWAYS.
Weight carried-
Merchandise (A)
Fuel
Minerals \& Merchandise(B) ,, 4,470,000 4,259,000
Goods Receipts ... ... ... $£ 7,474,000 £ 7,120,000$

## EXCHANGES.

| Week ending | Paris | Milan | Berlin | Am |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| eb. 27th | $105 \cdot 13$ | 92.94 | $12 \cdot 16$ | $8 \cdot 93$ |
| March 6th | $105 \cdot 71$ | 92.83 | $12 \cdot 15$ | 8.92 |
|  | Prague | Zurich | Stockholm | New Yor |
| Feb. $27 t^{\prime}$ | $140 \cdot 16$ | 21.44 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.891 |
| March 6th | $140 \cdot 07$ | 21.41 | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 885$ |
|  | B.Aires Rio | deJ. | Bombay H.K | ong Kobe |
| eb. 27 th | 16.28 | 3.01 | $18.138 \quad 14$ | . 9414 |
| , |  |  |  |  |

## UNEMPLOYMENT.

| Nos. on Live Register. | O00's. | Great Britain. |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
|  |  | Males. | Females. | Total |
| Jan. 20th, 1936 | 1773 | 386 | 2160 |  |
| Feb. 24th | 1655 | 370 | 2025 |  |
| March 23rd $\ldots$ | 1538 | 343 | 1882 |  |
| April 27th | $\ldots$ | 1498 | 333 | 1831 |
| May 25th | $\ldots$ | 1401 | 304 | 1705 |
| June 22nd | $\ldots$ | 1410 | 293 | 1703 |
| July 20th | $\ldots$ | 1362 | 290 | 1652 |
| Aug. 24th | $\ldots$ | 1313 | 301 | 1614 |
| Sept. 21st | $\ldots$ | 1321 | 303 | 1624 |
| Oct. 26th | $\ldots$ | 1318 | 294 | 1612 |
| Nov. 23rd | .. | 1326 | 297 | 1624 |
| Dec. 14th | $\ldots$ | 1346 | 282 | 1629 |
| Jan. 25th, 1937 | 1370 | 320 | 1689 |  |

## FRANCE.

## Information communicated by M. MICHEL HUBER, Directeur des Etudes à l'Institut de Statistique de l'Université de Paris.

Feb. 27th, 1937.

DURING February anxiety has become more and more acute over the rises in prices and in the cost of living, which are causing numerous demands for wage increases. The government intends to seek increased legal powers for the control of prices and the repression of unjustifiable increases. Further, the President of the Council, addressing civil servants in a speech that was broadcast, proclaimed the necessity of a pause after the rapid legislation of the past eight months. On rumours of a weakening in the Cabinet's policy and of its movement towards the right, rentes exhibited a sharp rise on February 17th. But on February 21st, in a speech at St. Nazaire, the President of the Council stated that there was no question of any change of policy or in the com-
position of the government's majority, or of a bid for the support of capital, but that a breathing space was necessary before imposing fresh burdens upon private economy or the public finances. These pronouncements were confirmed during the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on February 26th.

Meanwhile, in so far as the compulsory $40-$ hour week has been extended to new branches of industry, the rise in costs has involved unavoidable advances in retail prices and the cost of living. Labour troubles, though less numerous, none the less persist in various regions, and strikes have taken place without warning, contrary to the compulsory arbitration law. Most of these strikes were accompanied by occupation of factories.

In the international sphere there may be

FINANCE.
PRICES.


Dates of figures, Cols. 1-4, end of month, latest month provisional for 25th; 9, 12, 13, middle of month ; 10, 11, discontinued; 16-18, end of month ; 19,20 , "during " the month.
recorded with satisfaction the establishment of international control over the despatch of volunteers to Spain; it is to be hoped that this measure will help to reduce the duration of the tragic events which are rending that unhappy country.

The national defence loan ( $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$ or $4 \%$ bonds), was closed on January 31st. In addition, the loan raised in London at the end of January by the railways amounts to $£ .40 \mathrm{Mn}$. for 10 months at $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$ per annum. Negotiations are to be entered upon for further loans.

Revenue receipts for January, 1937, from indirect taxes, monopolies, etc., stood at $2,906 \mathrm{Mn}$. francs. This was 67.5 Mn . less than the budget estimates, but compared with January, 1936, there was an increase of 23 I Mn . It is true the 1937 figures are in devalued francs.

The tax on turnover yielded 637 Mn . in January, 1937.

The statement for January 29th, published on February 4th, shows a reduction of 3 Md . in the gold reserve of the Bank of France, from 60,359 to $57,359 \mathrm{Mn}$. The exchange equalisation fund has thus entirely re-absorbed the 7 Md. of gold which it transferred to the Bank, 5 Md . on October 9th, 1936 and 2 Md . on October 23rd. This operation, following upon
the rise in the discount rate from 2 to $4 \%$ on January 28 th, and after the conclusion of the London railway loan, is a disquieting indication of the difficulties of the exchange fund in the face of continued withdrawals of capital.

Advances by the Bank of France to the state increased by 400 Mn . between January 22nd and February 19th.

The ratio of gold to sight obligations, which was above $57 \%$ before the withdrawals by the equalisation fund, has fallen to $55 \cdot 4 \%$.

The Bank of France discount rate has been $4 \%$ since January 28 th. The rate on twoyear national defence bonds was raised from $4 \%$ to $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$ on January 30 th ; at the same date the rate on ordinary three months treasury bonds was raised from $\mathrm{I}_{\frac{7}{8}}$ to $3 \frac{7 \pi}{8} \%$.

The sterling exchange rate has not been rigidly maintained at 105.15 as in January; at the beginning of February it was at a minimum of 104.98 but quickly recovered to a new level between 105.10 and 105.13. The dollar rate advanced slightly from 21.44 at the beginning to 21.50 at the end of the month.

On the bourse share transactions, which were fairly active at the beginning of February, have since declined in volume. The index, which was $76 \%$ of 1931 for the week ending January

TRADE, OUTPUT, TRANSPORT $\mathcal{E}$ EMPLOYMENT.


France]
30th, was 116,78 and 80 in the first three weeks of February. The index of the prices of 300 French shares, which advanced from 267 at the end of January to 274 in the first week of February, hardly varied subsequently-275 in the second and 273 in the third week. The index for 25 foreign shares advanced in the same weeks from 403 to 414 .

For bonds the index of the volume of dealings has remained at approximately the same level-105, 100, 102, 103-in the weeks ending January 30th, February 6th, 13th and 20th. The level of quotations was less well maintained, for the index of 30 rentes and French bonds, which exceeded 78 in the week ending January 23rd, fell to $77.5,76.5,76.5$ in subsequent weeks and rose to 77.9 in the third week in February.

Three days in February-17th to 19thwere remarkably favourable to rentes, after the news of the enlargement of the cabinet with a change of political orientation. The price of $3 \%$ rentes, which had oscillated between 74.95 and 73.45 during the first two weeks, jumped from 73.60 on February 16th to $75.25,75.50$ and 75 in the next three days. But they fell to 73.45 on Monday, 22nd, after the speech of the President of the Council.

In December, 1936, the index of industrial production was at 100-the 1913 level. Compared with November there was a rise of one point ; in April, 1936, it was 106, but in August it had dropped to 93. Compared with November there were declines in the metal trades, for which group the index fell from 92 to 89 , in the leather trades ( 95 to 9 I ), rubber (941 to 915), textiles ( 75 to 74 ), paper ( 151 to 150), and building ( 57 to 56 ). On the other hand, there was some improvement in mining, whose group index was very low at the time of the application of the 40-hour week (October 103, November 95, December 98); the engineering index rose from 102 to 105 , motors from 502 to 560 . In December, 1935, the general index of industrial production had been 96 .

The output of electricity in December, 1936, was only $0.8 \%$ higher than in December, 1935, a rise of $17 \%$ in thermo-electric works being counter-balanced by a reduction of $8 \%$ in the hydro-electric works. For the year, the total output of $\mathrm{II}, 385 \mathrm{Mn}$. Kwh, was $2.8 \%$ higher than in 1935-that of thermo-works being 3,704 Mn. Kwh. ( $4.5 \%$ lower), while that of the hydro works was $7,68 \mathrm{I} \mathrm{Mn}$. or $6.7 \%$ higher.

The number of assisted unemployed steadily advanced from 408,000 in November, to

4II,000 towards the end of 1936, and 428,000 on January 23 rd. It then returned to 420,000 about February 13th and 415,000 by February 20th. The maximum recorded in 1936 was 490,000 , about February 23rd. Thus there is a considerable improvement in 1937.

Railway receipts in the first five weeks of 1937 were II. $8 \%$ higher than in the corresponding period of 1936, the percentage being $10 \%$ for passenger receipts and $12 \%$ for goods traffic. For wagon loadings the increase was $6.2 \%$ for the five weeks. The daily average, which reached nearly 40,000 at the beginning of February, 1936, rose to 43,000 in the week ending January 30th, 1937.

The customs statistics show higher trade figures for January, 1937, than for December. The value of imports rose from 3,013 to 3,319 Mn . francs, or 306 Mn .; the increase in exports was smaller, from $\mathrm{I}, 637 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $\mathrm{I}, 773 \mathrm{Mn}$., or 136 Mn . The resulting balance was therefore 1,546 Mr. in January, 1937, compared with 1,376 Mn. in December, and an average of 829 Mn . in 1936.

Compared with December the rise of 306 Mn . in imports comprises 25 I Mn . for industrial materials, 48 Mn . for manufactures and 6 Mn . only for foodstuffs. In exports the increase was 75 Mn . in manufactures and 7 I Mn . in materials, whilst there was a diminution of about io Mn . in foodstuffs.

Examination of the statistics of weight shows that the increase indicated by the values is mainly due to price changes at the time of the general rise at the devaluation of the franc.

Thus, in exports, compared with January, 1936, the rise in value is $47 \%$, in weight $4 \%$; in imports $65 \%$ in value, $28 \%$ in weight.

The index of wholesale prices (45 items, $\%$ of July, 1914) continued its advance from 499 at the end of December to 512 at the end of January; but thereafter it rose more slowly- 515 on February 6th, 514 on 13th, 516 on 20th. At present the rise is mainly in materials, for which the group index rose from 501 at the end of January to 517 on February 20th; for the mineral and metal group there was in the same interval a considerable advance from 577 to 624 ; on the other hand, there was a fall from 528 to 515 in the food index.

The index of retail prices of 13 items (Paris, $\%$ of July, 1914) rose 28 points from December, 1936, to 562 in January, 1937 ; it stood at only 44 I in January, 1936, so that in a year there was a rise of 121 points, or $27 \%$.

In the ordinary savings banks, instead of the excess of withdrawals recorded in 1936, totalling nearly 3 Md . for the whole year, there has been a rising excess of deposits, viz., 6 Mn . from January ist to 14 th, 30 Mn . from January isth to 3Ist, 103 Mn . from February Ist to I5th.

On the whole the symptoms of recovery remain, but the treasury position inspires
serious misgivings ; very powerful financial and economic reasons combine to necessitate a pause in social change which has been so rapid in recent months. It would be desirable that this period of respite should be employed to regain conditions for a return of that confidence which is indispensable for the satisfaction of the need for credit, more urgent even for the state than for the individual.

# GERMANY. 

Information communicated by Dr. M. J. ELSAS.

## March 5th, 1937.

THE money market was very easy in February. Day-to-day money stood at 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \%$ and private discounts were unchanged at $3 \%$. Bills fetched 4 to $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$. The discount company paid $2 \%$, for so-called 'old' money and $\mathrm{I} \%$ on 'new' money deposited with it. The 'Sola' bill circulation had increased by early February to 700 Mn . and by mid-February above 900 Mn . The previous highest total was 860 Mn . in April of last year. This large increase in floating money was an indication that the market is ready for a new issue of Treasury bonds. In the fourth week of February notice was given of the issue of a new $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$ government loan to the amount of 500 Mn . marks at $98 \frac{3}{4}$. Ioo Mn. marks have already been taken up by public institutions and the remaining 400 Mn . will be placed by a consortium.

The Reichsbank return for mid-February showed a bill portfolio of $4,408 \mathrm{Mn}$. marks compared with 3,833 Mn. in February, 1936. The note circulation totalled $4,46 \mathrm{I} \mathrm{Mn}$. as compared with $3,849 \mathrm{Mn}$. The gold reserve was 67 Mn . ( 76 Mn . in February, 1936) and the holding of eligible foreign currency was unchanged at $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{Mn}$.

After prolonged negotiations, the Standstill agreement was prolonged for a further year. This is the seventh of such agreements. The latest runs until February 20th, 1938. The foreign creditors hoped on this occasion to obtain repayment of part of this money, in view of the favourable balance of 550 Mn . marks in Germany's external trade during 1936. From the German side it was contended that this surplus was absorbed by interest payments. However, the foreign creditors were allowed to cancel
credits formerly subject to the Standstill agreement which had not been utilised by debtors in the past two years. This is not actually a repayment of credits but merely a reduction in the duration of credit. Further, a new charge of ios. in respect of every 100 Tourist marks was also introduced as from March ist.

Last year, from March to November, over 300 Mn . of registered marks arising out of the Standstill balances were used for tourist purposes, so that the total outstanding has been reduced to nearly $\mathrm{I}, 000 \mathrm{Mn}$. The British proportion in the standstill credits has greatly increased, from the original $25 \%$ to $50 \%$ now. This is due to the fact that the other foreign creditors, especially the Americans and the Dutch, have drawn largely on their balances for tourist purposes, whilst the English creditors have made comparatively little use of this device, possibly because the loss involved seems too great.

The combined balance sheets of the large banks at the end of January showed an increase in deposits of 178 Mn . marks over two months. On the assets side the bill portfolio increased by 33 I Mn ., of which 299 Mn . represented trade bills. Security holdings declined by 90 Mn .

National revenue in January accrued as follows : property and income taxes 592 Mn . marks, customs and finance 376 Mn ., making a total of 968 Mn . For the first ten months of the financial year total tax revenue was 9,553 Mn ., compared with $8,050 \mathrm{Mn}$. in the corresponding period of the previous financial year. In comparing it should be noted that the company tax has been increased, and a new transport tax on long distance road traffic has been imposed.

Share prices were firm during the first week of the month, and special preference was shown

## Germany]

for low-priced shares. In the second week there was a slight setback due to foreign selling. Bonds were firm. Share prices have gone so high as to reduce the average yield to less than $4 \%$. The yield is thus less than that on bonds, which stands at $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$ on government stock.

As is well-known, dividend earnings above $6 \%$ must be invested in loan stock, and the excess is therefore not available for distribution to shareholders. The amount involved since the inception of this law is, however, comparatively small, and over the year is reckoned at 35 Mn . marks. This is not surprising since it is to be assumed that companies earning good profits would adapt their dividend policies to suit the occasion. The question is therefore often raised whether this measure serves any useful purpose, and the general opinion is that it is only warranted as a gesture, the limitation on income from share holdings being set off against the prevailing fixation of wages.

The wholesale price index showed little change in February. The sensitive index rose by $\frac{1}{2} \%$. The cost of living figure showed an insignificant seasonal increase

| EXTERNAL TRADE-Merchandise only. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mn. Marks. | January, 1937. |  |  |  |
|  | Food | Materials | Mfs. | Total |  |
| Imports | $\ldots$ | 116 | 189 | 27 | 336 |
| Exports | $\ldots$ | 8 | 77 | 330 | 415 |

External trade in January resulted in an export surplus of 79 Mn . marks. This was II Mn . less than in December but 6I Mn. more than in January, 1936. Exports were up by 33 Mn . on January, 1936, and imports down by 28 Mn . The reduction in imports was due to food (18 Mn.) and raw materials ( 8 Mn .). The decline in imports affected European countries such as Italy, Denmark, Poland, Finland, Switzerland and Czecho-Slovakia. Imports from Brazil, Manchukuo and Canada show an increase.

Industrial activity continues at a high level. This applies to coal and coke production. Waggon loadings on the railways show an increase of $12 \%$ on the previous year's figures. Shipbuilding and engineering, especially electrical engineering and instrument making, are very busy. The increase in automobile output is notable. The figures for December now available show an output of 19,200 private cars as

## FINANCE, PRICES \& WAGES.


compared with 16,900 in December, 1935. Sales of private cars amounted to 20,600 as against 18,600 . The production and sale of goods lorries show still larger percentage increases.

Retail trade turnover was 10\% larger in 1936 than in 1935. The total is given as 28,000 Mn. marks. This is still $25 \%$ below the figure for 1929, when prices were however higher.

The unemployment total had risen 362,000 by the end of January to $1,853,000$, a much larger increase over the month than in January, 1936. The increase is attributed to the particularly cold weather. The outdoor trades were responsible
for an increase of 256,000 , building contributing 190,000 of this figure.

The grand total of unemployment is still 670,000 less than that of a year ago.

The Rhineland, Westphalia and S.W. Germany were least affected by the adverse turn in employment. The insurance relief figures at 1,159,000 showed an increase of only 260,000 , i.e., 100,000 less than the total unemployment figures. This discrepancy is due to the fact that persons falling out of work towards the end of the month have still to wait before coming on to relief.

TRADE, TRANSPORT, UNEMPLOYMENT.


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MARCH 23rd, 1937.

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## U.K. INDEX CHART.


U.S.A. HARVARD INDEX CHART.
(2030

# THE GENERAL BUSINESS POSITION. 

## UNITED KINGDOM.


#### Abstract

March 19th, 1937. Wholesale prices of materials have resumed their upward trend, and the rise in nearly all important commodities, other than meat, has been considerable over the past four months. Retail prices of finished goods have as yet been little affected. Long-term interest rates have continued to rise, and in the last two months the values of industrial as well as those of fixed interest securities have fallen. The reaction in industrial securities has brought the index down to the level of last July. The whole question of the influence of the Armaments Loan on rates of interest and on prices is discussed in a special article (p. 87).

Employment improved in February and in the great majority of important industries the movement over the last two or three months has been more favourable than is usual in the winter. Shortage of skilled labour is still reported in some


occupations, and as demand increases that shortage will make increasingly difficult the more than seasonal absorption of other workers who are still unemployed. This is not to say that unemployment has yet reached a minimum.

The value of building plans approved for houses has been considerably lower in the first two months of this year than last, the decrease being marked in every large district ; but there has been an increase in factories and other buildings, so that the total values of all plans are practically the same in the two years.

As in recent months, the total value of imports of materials has changed only in proportion to prices, so that the quantities have not increased. Exports have maintained, but not improved upon, their increment over a year ago.

Though several of our indices have moved, there is no change from last month in the general tendency.

## ANALYSIS OF RECENT MOVEMENTS.

## UNITED KINGDOM.

FINANCE. - During the month ending March 17th the note circulation of the Bank of England rose by $£ 10.5 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 463.8 \mathrm{Mn}$. The rise is considerably sharper than during the same month last year, and the increase in the note circulation compared with a year ago is now nearly $£ 60 \mathrm{Mn}$. The effect on the Bank's deposits of this rise in the circulation was more than offset by increases of $£_{\text {II }} 7 \mathrm{Mn}$. in Government Securities, and of nearly $£_{\mathrm{I}} \mathrm{Mn}$. in Other Securities. Total deposits rose by $£_{2.5} \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£_{\mathrm{I} 54 . \mathrm{I}} \mathrm{Mn}$., and Bankers' Deposits by $£ 3.4 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 94 \mathrm{Mn}$. The promptness with which the Bank has offset the rise in the circulation this year is in contrast to its
dilatoriness a year ago, and its action may perhaps indicate a desire on the part of the authorities to do nothing to encourage the recent rise in interest rates. It is possible that the rapid rise in the note circulation may be due in part to an increase in the note holdings of the Clearing Banks. If this is so, their cash reserves for March may reveal an increase.

As anticipated, the average cash reserves of nine London clearing banks showed a further fairly marked decline in February from $£_{230.1 ~ M n . ~ t o ~}^{£ 219.2 \mathrm{Mn} \text {. Of the other }}$ Assets, Discounts showed a seasonal fall of $£ 37.5 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 300.7 \mathrm{Mn}$., while Call Money was also £io Mn. lower at $£ 156.1 \mathrm{Mn}$. On
the other hand, Advances rose fairly sharply from $£ 839.8 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 862.3 \mathrm{Mn}$. Only a part of this rise can be attributed to participation in the new French credit. Investments again rose slightly. The net effect of these movements was a fall of $£ 32 \mathrm{Mn}$. in Deposits to $£_{2} 2,16$ I Mn., but in consequence of the decrease in Cash, the ratio of cash to deposits was again lower at $10.1 \%$, which is very near to the conventional minimum.

Town Clearings in February, after seasonal adjustment, showed a renewed rise to the highest monthly figure recorded since 1930. Country Clearings fell by about their usual seasonal amount, but remain well above the level of a year ago, while Provincial Clearings showed a further expansion to the highest level since 1929. As compared with a year ago, average daily clearings were higher in all provincial centres except Nottingham, where the decline was slight. The largest percentage rises were in Hull, Liverpool, Sheffield and Manchester.

New Capital Issues on home account in February showed a marked decline, which may have been due to the recent weakness in many classes of both fixed interest and industrial securities. It would, however, be unwise to draw conclusions from the figures for a single month, especially of a series so liable to fluctuations as that of new capital issues. Issues on overseas account, while small, were well maintained.

Our mid-month index of prices of industrial securities shows a sharp fall from February to March, and now stands again at about the level of a year ago. Our index of prices of fixed interest securities has also fallen further, and stands now at about the level ruling at the end of 1933. Short-term interest rates, however, show no tendency to rise. Our crude index of Foreign Bond prices shows a decline of about a point, entirely in consequence of the fall in the price of Polish Bonds, on which a partial default was recently announced.

During the four weeks ending March 13th the total of Treasury bills outstanding continued to show its usual seasonal decline, due to the seasonal excess of government revenue over expenditure. While, however, total Treasury bills fell by $£ 28 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 678 \mathrm{Mn}$., bills issued to the market fell by $£ 35 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 505 \mathrm{Mn}$. ' Tap' bills, issued to government departments, etc., have therefore risen by $£_{7} \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 173$ Mn . This rise, which took place after the end of February, may be due to purchases by the Exchange Fund of sterling from persons wishing to transfer funds to France.

Imports of gold in February were swelled to a total of $£ 41.7 \mathrm{Mn}$. by a very large import of $£ 34 \mathrm{Mn}$. from France. The reason for this large shipment is not known, though it is suggested that it may be for the purpose of providing security for the recently granted $£ 40 \mathrm{Mn}$. credit. The only other important imports were $£_{3.7} \mathrm{Mn}$. from S. Africa and $£_{\mathrm{I} .8 \mathrm{Mn} \text {. from }}$ India. Exports at $£ 17.3 \mathrm{Mn}$., were about the same as in January. Of the total, $£ 15.2 \mathrm{Mn}$. went to U.S.A., $£ 0.9 \mathrm{Mn}$. to Switzerland, and $£ 0.8 \mathrm{Mn}$. to France.

During the first half of March imports of gold from France continued to be heavy, amounting to $£_{16.8} \mathrm{Mn}$. out of a total of $£ 21.5 \mathrm{Mn}$. The only other large imports were $£ 2.4 \mathrm{Mn}$., from S. Africa and $£ \mathrm{I} . \mathrm{I} \mathrm{Mn}$. from Russia. Exports totalled $£ 7.8 \mathrm{Mn}$., almost all to U.S.A.

Foreign Exchanges.-During the second half of February the tendency of the franc remained weak, though the spot rate was maintained unchanged at about IO $5 \frac{9}{64}$ by purchases of francs by the French Exchange Fund. On March 5th, however, the position was suddenly altered by a change of French government policy, involving the restoration of a free gold market in France, the issue of a loan with exchange guarantees, and an alteration in the management of the Exchange Fund. The francsterling rate was allowed to decline to $107 \frac{5}{16}$ on March 6th, but the demand for francs subsequently increased, and despite reported sales of francs by the British and French Exchange Funds, the rate recovered to about IO6 $\frac{1}{4}$ on March I5th. Thereafter it weakened slightly in consequence of the Paris riots, closing at $106_{\frac{7}{16}}$ on March I8th. The franc's decline during the month in terms of dollars has been slightly greater than in terms of sterling, and sterling has fallen slightly in terms of dollars from about $4.89 \frac{1}{2}$ to about $4.88 \frac{3}{4}$.

Prices and Wages-The upward movement of wholesale sterling prices was resumed after the middle of February, and the index numbers show a substantial advance. Prices of food have changed little in the last two months, but they are as a whole more than $10 \%$ higher than a year ago. Attention has perhaps been too much concentrated on the sensational advances and fluctuations in the prices of non-ferrous metals, and the increases of other prices which have taken place at different dates tend to be given a less important place. But if we eliminate nonferrous metals from the Board of Trade's index of materials and manufactures we obtain the following index numbers; (\% of 1930
average):-February, 1936, 93.8 ; October, 97.5 ; November, 98.9 ; December, IOI. 3 ; January, 1937, I04.I; February, 105.7. Including the metals the figures for February, 1936, and I937, are 93.6 and 106.6, an insignificant difference. Since October the Board of Trade's index for basic materials has risen $20 \%$; that for intermediate products $9 \%$; that for manufactured articles $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$. Every group shows a substantial rise over these four months. The Statist's account is nearly the same for materials as a whole, but indicates a more rapid rise because it is confined to materials.

Our usual quarterly table of prices abroad appears on page 94 .

The index numbers of retail food prices and the Cost of Living were unchanged during February, though normally there is a slight fall at this season.

Wages have risen in some coal districts, but not enough to affect the index.

Trade and Output.-The value of imports in February, 1937, was $15 \%$ greater than in February, 1936, the fall from January being less than normal. When corrections are made for the length of the month and the season it is found that food, materials and the total were each $10 \%$ greater than in January. With prices of materials increasing so rapidly it is not possible to say generally whether the quantity of materials imported this February is greater or less than a year before. About 784 Mn . lbs. of cotton were imported from September, 1935, to February, 1936, and 756 Mn . in the corresponding months of 1936-7, that is, there was a decrease of $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$. On the other hand the imports of wool in the same periods were about 360 and 390 Mn . lbs., an increase of $8 \%$. When comparison of quantities is made between February, 1936, and February, 1937, it is found that imports of timber and oil-seeds increased, while those of hides, crude oils, manganese and tin ore decreased. Among manufactures (group A in the Table below), imports of lead, nickel and tin decreased, while those of copper, zinc and mercury increased.

On the whole it appears that any increase in recent months in the value of imported materials is more than accounted for by seasonal changes and the rise of prices.

There was an increase in imports of wheat in February, compensating low imports in January and last autumn. On the other hand the quantity of maize imported has increased considerably, from I. 6 Mn . tons, value $£ 6.0 \mathrm{Mn}$., in the five months, October to February, 1935-6, to 1.9 Mn . tons, value $£ 9.8 \mathrm{Mn}$., in the same months, 1936-7.

IMPORTS LESS RE-EXPORTS. £Mn.


Under Manufactures, A includes commodities used in further manufacture and transport; 'Other' contains leather, paper and motor accessories. B includes all other manufactures.
The value of exports in February, 1937, was $10 \%$ higher than a year ago. Over the three months, December to February, the value of exported manufactures was $£_{10.4} \mathrm{Mn}$. in 1935-6, and $£ 89.9 \mathrm{Mn}$. in 1936-7. Perhaps half of the increase was due to increased prices. There has been no important change in any special category in the last three months.

| EXPORT'S | OF BI | RITISH |  | CE. | £Mn. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1935 | 1936 |  | 1936 | 1937 |  |
|  | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Iec. | Jan. | Feb |
| Drink | 0.8 | 1.0 | $0 \cdot 7$ | 1.4 | $1 \cdot 3$ | $1 \cdot 3$ |
| Tobacco | $0 \cdot 3$ | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | $0 \cdot 4$ | 0.4 |
| Food ... | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | $1 \cdot 3$ | 1.4 |
| Total | $2 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 8$ | 2.5 | 3.4 | 3.0 | $3 \cdot 1$ |
| Materials- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coal | 2.4 | $2 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | 2.5 | $2 \cdot 6$ | $2 \cdot 3$ |
| Wool ... | $0 \cdot 6$ | 0.6 | 0.6 | $1 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 1$ |
| Oils and fats | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | $0 \cdot 3$ | $0 \cdot 4$ |
| Other | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | $1 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 1$ |
| Total | $4 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 9$ | 5-1 | $4 \cdot 9$ |
| Manufactures- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-ferrous metals | $1 \cdot 1$ | 1.0 | $1 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 0$ |
| Iron, steel, machinery | 7.8 | $7 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 4$ | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.2 |
| Vehicles ... ... | $2 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 9$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 8$ |
| Cotton | 4.8 | $5 \cdot 1$ | 5.2 | $5 \cdot 5$ | $5 \cdot 4$ | $5 \cdot 3$ |
| Wool | $2 \cdot 4$ | 2.9 | 3.0 | $2 \cdot 8$ | 3.2 | $3 \cdot 1$ |
| Other textiles and apparel... | $2 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 4$ | 2.5 | 2.5 | $2 \cdot 6$ | 2.7 |
| Chemicals $\quad .$. | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.5 1.9 | 2.6 1.8 | 2.0 |
| Other | 4.0 | 4.0 | $4 \cdot 3$ | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| Total | 26.2 | 26.6 | $27 \cdot 6$ | $30 \cdot 3$ | $29 \cdot 9$ | $29 \cdot 7$ |
| Total exports of British Produce | $34 \cdot 9$ | $34 \cdot 5$ | $35 \cdot 1$ | $40 \cdot 5$ | $39 \cdot 1$ | $38 \cdot 6$ |

The output of steel in February surpassed its previous maximum for four weeks, and that
of pig-iron was nearly as high as in last December. The output of coal also increased.


While there has been a reduction in plans for houses there has been a considerable increase in other categories. If Factories, Shops and 'Others and alterations' are merged and January and February of 1937 compared with a year earlier, an increase from $£ 4.9 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 6.6$ Mn . is found. Lancashire and Cheshire, Scotland, Northern Counties and N. and W. Midland Counties are responsible for the great part of this increase.

Unemployment.-The improvement in employment in February was widespread, and was generally greater than is attributable to the time of year. In commenting on the January statistics it was pointed out that comparison with the previous January was vitiated by the interruption caused to work by the bad weather of the earlier date. No such qualification is necessary this month.

The general movement can be best shown by comparing the changes from December to February in 1936-7 with those a year earlier. Grouping the industries to make a compact table we have :-

| DECEMBER TO FEBRUARY. 000's. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1935-6 | 1936-7 |
| Mining and mining products | + | -13 |
| Bricks, pottery, glass, chemicals. | $+$ | 2 |
| Metals, engineering, vehicles, metalwork | +17 |  |
| Textiles, leather, clothing ... | +5 | 19 |
| Food, drink, tobacco... | +13 | +10 |
| Paper, printing ... | + 7 | $+$ |
| Building, contracting, wood, furniture | +31 | -13 |
| Public Utility and miscellaneous... | + 2 | +1 |
| Transport | +11 |  |
| Commerce, Distribution | $+44$ | +28 |
| Government, Professions, Services | +18 |  |
| All | +158 | + 3 |

It is seen that in each group the change is more favourable this winter than last. Among textiles, \&c., cotton has made the most progress. The improvement in building is exaggerated ; if allowance is made for the bad weather of last December, and comparison made in each year with November, the apparent improvement is halved.

In the following Tables it is seen that the improvement has been marked both for wholly and temporarily unemployed and for females as well as males.

INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED. ( 000 's)

|  |  |  | 1935-6 | 1936-7 | Decrease |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| February | ... | ... | 2272 | 2017 | 255 |
| March | ... | ... | 2143 | 1879 | 264 |
| April . | ... | ... | 2030 | 1807 | 223 |
| May ... | ... | ... | 2024 | 1697 | 327 |
| June . |  |  | 2004 | 1708 | 296 |
| July | ... | ... | 1992 | 1660 | 332 |
| August | $\ldots$ | ... | 1950 | 1612 | 338 |
| September | ... | ... | 1953 | 1620 | 333 |
| October | $\ldots$ |  | 1902 | 1614 | 288 |
| November | ... | $\ldots$ | 1906 | 1621 | 285 |
| December | $\ldots$ | ... | 1858 | 1622 | 236 |
| January | ... | ... | 2131 | 1677 | 454 |
| February | ... | ... | 2017 | 1625 | 392 |
| Excluding Coal. |  |  |  |  |  |
| February | ... | ... | 2022 | 1828 | 194 |
| March | ... | ... | 1899 | 1676 | 223 |
| April ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 1800 | 1589 | 211 |
| May ... | ... | ... | 1762 | 1480 | 282 |
| June ... | ... | ... | 1704 | 1433 | 271 |
| July .... | ... | ... | 1698 | 1425 | 273 |
| August | $\ldots$ | ... | 1693 | 1422 | 271 |
| September | $\ldots$ | ... | 1710 | 1428 | 282 |
| October | ... | ... | 1683 | 1437 | 246 |
| November | ... | ... | 1716 | 1459 | 257 |
| December |  |  | 1676 | 1475 | 201 |
| January | ... | ... | 1948 | 1539 | 409 |
| February | ... | ... | 1827 | 1488 | 339 |

The effect of excluding the Building Trade from the totals is as follows :-

EXCLUDING BUILDERS
Males. (000s).

|  | 1935 | 1936 |  | 1936 | 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. |
| Wholly | 1244 | 1300 | 1288 | 1050 | 1073 | 1055 |
| Temporarily | 129 | 187 | 168 | 115 | 109 | 101 |
|  | 1373 | 1487 | 1456 | 1165 | 1182 | 1157 |

INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED. (000's).

| A. Wholly Unemployed. Males. Dec. |  |  | B. Temporarily Stopped. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1935-6 | A | B | A | B | A | B |
| Building ... | 169 | 8 | 207 | 67 | 183 | 14 |
| Public Works .. | 130 | 2 | 135 | 9 | 132 | 3 |
| Coal ... | 167 | 15 | 164 | 18 | 160 | 29 |
| Textiles | 49 | 24 | 49 | 30 | 49 | 27 |
| Other Industries | 545 | 78 | 575 | 112 | 568 | 97 |
| Commerce, \&c. | 353 | 10 | 377 | 18 | 379 | 13 |
| Totals | 1413 | 137 | 1507 | 254 | 1471 | 183 |
| 1936-7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building ... | 161 | 18 | 174 | 9 | 160 | 7 |
| Public Works ... | 124 | 4 | 124 | 2 | 121 | 2 |
| Coal ... | 128 | 19 | 123 | 15 | 119 | 18 |
| Textiles | 39 | 19 | 38 | 20 | 38 | 18 |
| Other Industries | 439 | 63 | 455 | 61 | 445 | 53 |
| Commerce, \&c. | 320 | 11 | 333 | 11 | 333 | 10 |
| Totals | 1211 | 134 | 1247 | 118 | 1216 | 108 |
| Females. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1935-6 | A | B | A | B | A | B |
| Cotton ... | 33 | 11 | 32 | 15 | 32 | 14 |
| Wool ... | 3 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| Other Textiles | 24 | 14 | 25 | 16 | 25 | 15 |
| Clothing | 22 | 18 | 25 | 22 | 23 | 14 |
| Distribution | 38 | 3 | 56 | 6 | 60 | 6 |
| Hotels, \&c. | 40 | 1 | 42 | 1 | 43 | 1 |
| Others ... | 75 | 21 | 90 | 31 | 94 | 26 |
| Totals | 235 | 73 | 273 | 97 | 281 | 82 |
| 1936-7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton | 24 | 7 | 21 | 6 | 21 | 5 |
| Wool | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| Other Textiles | 21 | 12 | 24 | 13 | 24 | 11 |
| Clothing . | 19 | 21 | 21 | 19 | 19 | 11 |
| Distribution ... | 36 | 9 | 52 | 5 | 54 | 5 |
| Hotels, \&c. | 40 | 1 | 41 | 1 | 40 | 1 |
| Others ... | 69 | 11 | 81 | 22 | 83 | 18 |
| Totals | 213 | 62 | 243 | 70 | 244 | 57 |

## BORROWING FOR RE-ARMAMENT.

FEW questions have found responsible opinion so divided as that of the probable effects of the British government's decision to finance a substantial proportion of its re-armament programme by borrowing. The factors involved are so numerous, their movements so conflicting, and their relative importance so difficult to determine, that confident prediction is impossible. Nevertheless it is hoped that it may help to clarify the position to set out the most important of the relevant considerations, and to attempt some estimate of their relative importance.

## Possible ways of obtaining Necessary Resources.

The position briefly is that, at a fairly advanced stage of a trade recovery, the government propose to borrow at the rate of $£ 80 \mathrm{Mn}$. a year for five years in order to finance rearmament.

This increased demand for armaments, like any other demand, can be satisfied only in one of three ways:-(I) by the employment of local resources, hitherto unemployed; (2) by the diversion of local resources from their present employment to the manufacture of armaments ; (3) by importation from abroad.

Parallel to the question of obtaining the necessary resources is the question of obtaining the funds with which to finance their payment. These funds might be obtained from one of four sources (I) By the release to the government of local funds at present idle (i.e. by increasing the velocity of circulation of money); (2) by the creation of additional purchasing power for the use of the government ; (3) by diverting to the government's use internal funds which would otherwise have been spent on other things ; (4) by obtaining funds from abroad.

## Use of Idle Resources.

If there are in existence large local stocks, both of suitable idle resources and of idle money, it may be possible for the government both to borrow a substantial amount of money without any appreciable rise in interest rates and to spend it on goods and services without causing any appreciable rise in their prices. Such a state of affairs may conceivably exist during a severe trade depression, especially where the resources are subject to fairly rigid minimum prices, so that over a considerable range their supply is almost perfectly elastic.

Such a state of affairs may continue for some time even after recovery has commenced.

As investors recover confidence, and seek to find investments for their idle funds, the supply of investible funds may expand for a time and rates of interest will remain low or even fall further. But the demand for capital also expands, especially after recovery has proceeded so far that the limits of the capacity of some industries have been reached and their expansion becomes necessary; at the same time the increasing volume of trade tends to absorb the stocks of idle money into normal circulation and the supply of idle funds seeking investment tends to diminish. Thus the demand for capital tends to overtake the supply and interest rates begin to rise.

It is sometimes maintained that the tendency for interest rates to rise will be checked by the rises which probably take place in savings out of current incomes, particularly of the investing classes, and in the amounts put to reserve by companies, both of which are augmented by the increased profits of business. It is probable, however, that in most cases the increasing profitability of business ultimately causes the demand for additional capital for the finance of extensions to rise more rapidly than the supply of capital afforded by increased corporate and individual savings. If business expectations are based on the trend of present profits, rising profits are more likely to cause interest rates to rise than to fall.

At the same time, the depletion of idle stocks of certain types of resources will tend to raise their prices. How rapid this rise will be will depend largely on how easily idle stocks of other types of resources can be diverted to supplement those of which supplies are becoming scarce. If idle resources are largely non-specific, the rise in prices will be small until nearly all resources are re-employed; but if many of them are highly specific, prices of some types of commodities and services may be rising rapidly, even though large amounts of other types of productive resources are still unemployed.

At present, when the recovery is already fairly far advanced, there is already a distinct shortage of some types of labour and other resources, even though for other types there is still much unemployment. The government's re-armament programme seems largely to require the use of those types of resources of which there already seem to be signs of a shortage, and it seems unlikely, especially in
view of the need for haste, that the rearmament demand can be entirely, or perhaps even substantially, satisfied by the use of resources at present unemployed. If it is to obtain the necessary resources quickly, it must divert some at least of them from their present employment.

## Diversion of Resources.-1. Taxation.

To effect such a diversion there are three possible methods. In the first place, the government might, by increased taxation, reduce the amount that taxpayers would have to spend, and thus reduce their demand for resources. At the same time the government could spend the taxes so obtained, and if the resources released from employment by the taxpayers were the same as those required by the government, the transfer of resources from private to government use would be effected without any disturbance either of prices or of interest rates. It should be noted that for this to be possible the effect of taxation would have to be to reduce the taxpayers' expenditure, not their savings. If the result were to reduce savings, the supply of investible funds would tend to fall and interest rates would tend to rise. It is, however, not worth while to dwell on these points, for the government has already decided not to finance the bulk of the additional expenditure by taxation.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Diversion of Resources.-2. Increase of Interest } \\
& \text { Rates. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Secondly, the government can divert resources to its own use by outbidding private users for the new capital they would otherwise have used to finance increases in their durable assets. It is probable that, in present circumstances, a longterm government loan for re-armament would have the direct effect of causing a rise in interest rates. This would discourage other potential borrowers, and set the resources they would have employed with the money they would have borrowed free for the use of the government. If these resources happened to be of the types required for re-armament, there wou!d not need to be any effect on prices.

## Diversion of Resources.-3. Increase of Prices.

Thirdly, the government might be able, by offering loans on suitable terms, to secure the use of funds which, despite the recovery, are still idle. It has been suggested that by issuing loans of short or medium life the government might induce the investment of funds for which at present the owners cannot find a suitable investment, that is to say, an investment in
which the yield is commensurate with what is, in their opinion, the risk of capital depreciation. If this suggestion is correct, the release of idle funds might enable the government to obtain the money it required without drawing it away from industry and without any direct effect upon the long-term rate of interest. When, however, it came to spend this money on the purchase of commodities and services, the resultant increase in its demand would be a clear addition to the growing demand from private industry. In order, therefore, to obtain the resources it required, it would have to outbid existing employers for the use of at least part of them. A rise in prices would, therefore, be initiated, or an existing rise stimulated.

A possibility closely allied to this is that of a further expansion in the banks' holdings of government bills or securities. During the last five years the clearing banks have increased their holdings of bills by about $£ 100 \mathrm{Mn}$. and of securities by about $£ 350 \mathrm{Mn}$., and they might be induced to increase them still further if two conditions were satisfied: firstly, if their cash reserves, which, despite increased "window dressing," are now nearly at their conventional minima, were suitably augmented by the purchase of additional assets by the Bank of England; and secondly, if the new securities offered to them were either in the form of bills or were so short-dated as not to involve any serious risk of capital depreciation.

The further expansion of bank investments for the purpose of financing re-armament would, however, probably have a very different effect from that of the expansion of the past five years. Broadly speaking, net government borrowings during the past five years have been about equal to the expansion in the banks' holdings of securities. The government has borrowed this money mainly on long and medium terms in order to finance purchases of gold by the exchange equalisation fund. These in turn have been necessary mainly in order to offset the effect on the exchange rates of the large net movements of capital into this country. In effect, therefore, the government has borrowed sterling from the banks in order to sell it in exchange for gold to foreigners remitting funds to London; while at the same time the Bank of England, by expanding the banks' cash reserves, has enabled the banks to lend more to the government. How far these transactions have affected interest rates is uncertain. If the foreigners thus obtaining funds in London have been content to hold them idle, there has been no net effect on rates of interest. But in so far as the foreigners have
used the sterling so obtained for investment on long or short terms, long or short term rates of interest have thereby been depressed. While in so far as they have used it to pay off debts previously owed here, the recipients of the repayments have presumably re-invested it, thus also tending to depress rates of interest. In so far, therefore, as the additional bank deposits created by the expansion of the banks' holdings of government debt have been put into circulation at all, they have probably circulated mainly in the capital markets. Their immediate effect has been mainly to raise prices of securities, and their impact on the price level of commodities has hitherto probably been slight.

If, however, the government now borrows from the banks for re-armament purposes, the new money thus made available will be used immediately for the purchase of commodities and the payment of labour. Since the effective supply of these factors would probably now expand relatively slowly in response to increases in price, this additional demand would probably have the effect of increasing prices fairly sharply. Thus the government in this case also would bid resources away from their present uses by offering prices for them higher than the private employers, who would otherwise have used them, were prepared or able to pay.

In present circumstances, therefore, it seems probable that if the government carries out its re-armament programme by the use of local resources, and with borrowed money, the effect will be either a rise in interest rates, or a rise in prices, or both.

## Diversion of Resources.-4. Spontaneous Diversion.

There is, however, one possible exception to this statement. If, simultaneously with the increase in the government's demand, there were spontaneous reductions in some other demand, both for capital and resources, it might be possible to carry through the expansion of armaments out of loans without raising interest rates or prices. The only demand which seems at all likely to show any substantial spontaneous decline in the near future is that for new houses. During each of the years ending March 31st, 1935 and 1936, and probably during the year now ending, the output of houses in England, Wales and Scotland was over 350,000 , involving, at a modest estimate, a cost of over $£_{1} 50 \mathrm{Mn}$. a year, or probably at least a third of the country's current savings. The greater part of the finance required seems to have been supplied through the building societies. Recently plans passed for the building of dwelling houses have
shown fairly marked signs of falling off. If a really heavy decline in private building were not made good by increases in state-assisted building, and total house-building showed a fairly rapid decline, a substantial proportion of current savings would be diverted from this use, and might be available for investment elsewhere, either directly or through the medium of building societies, saving banks, life insurance companies, etc. Whether all the savings no longer required for the financing of housebuilding would, in fact, be diverted to the financing of industry or to the purchase of government securities, or whether part of them would cease to be saved or would remain idle, it is impossible to say. The answer may to some extent depend on the terms offered by the new government loans. Even if the savings no longer needed for financing house-building could be completely transferred to the use of the government, it is not certain that the labour and other resources which have hitherto been employed on house-building could also be completely transferred to other uses. If not, there would be a tendency for resources hitherto used on house-building to fall in price or become unemployed, while other resources upon which the new savings were now being spent would tend to rise in price.

How likely it is that house-building will spontaneously show so heavy a decline during the coming year that the funds and resources released from it will provide a substantial contribution towards the requirements of the re-armament programme it is impossible to say. But expert opinion seems to indicate that, at least in the absence of marked increases of interest rates or prices, the decline will be partial and gradual. In this case, the reduced demands for domestic building will not offset the effects on interest rates and prices of the increased demands for armaments construction, though it may to some extent mitigate them.

## Importation of Resources.

It remains to consider the possibility of obtaining the necessary finance and resources from abroad. In its simplest form, it is clear that the purchase of armaments from abroad, financed by a foreign loan, would have no effect on either interest rates or prices in this country, except in so far as the consequent effects on interest rates and prices abroad were reflected here. The question of importation is not, of course, likely to arise in this simple form ; but it is conceivable that developments in the foreign exchange market might lead to the same result. If, for instance, one effect of the re-armament
programme and the trade recovery here was that this country increased its imports so much that it developed a heavy adverse balance of payments on income account, while at the same time there developed an equally large favourable balance on capital account, ${ }^{\star}$ the sterling which British importers paid for the excess imports would find its way, via the foreign exporters, to other foreigners wishing to acquire sterling balances. If these foreign-owned sterling balances were in turn invested in British Government securities, the British Government would be able to issue a corresponding amount of new securities without raising interest rates; while the government's subsequent expenditure of the sterling on armaments would ultimately enable the British importer to re-sell his purchases of goods from abroad. Thus in effect, both the resources and the finance for rearmament would have been obtained from abroad.

A somewhat similar result might be achieved if the British Government were to decide to sell part of its probably substantial holdings of gold in the Exchange Fund to finance re-armament. If the gold sold were subsequently held by British residents, the transaction would have one of the three effects postulated above (I) the gold might be paid for out of additional savings, and the resources thus released would be transferred to the government without any necessary change in interest rates or prices (though why people should save more to buy gold is not evident);

[^4](2) the gold might be paid for out of funds which would otherwise have been invested, thus reducing the supply of investible funds and raising interest rates ; (3) the gold might be paid for out of idle money or expanded bank deposits, thus releasing additional purchasing power into the hands of the government, and tending to raise prices.

It is, however, exceedingly unlikely that the gold would be acquired by nationals. It is far more probable that it would be bought by foreigners, or would be resold abroad by arbitrageurs. The effect of this would be a tendency for sterling to appreciate, which would be checked only by the Exchange Equalisation Fund buying back the gold sold by the government. Only if there were a sufficiently large adverse balance of payments is it likely that the government could sell its gold without causing sterling to appreciate.

If the adverse balance of payment were on capital account, due either to the movement of British funds abroad or to the withdrawal of foreign funds, the effect would be the same as if the gold had been sold to nationals : if the funds withdrawn had hitherto been invested in securities, interest rates would tend to rise; while if they had hitherto been idle, prices would tend to rise. If, however, the adverse balance of payments were on income account, the gold would in fact be used to pay for the excess of imports from abroad, and so long as the government's gold reserves lasted, rearmament might be achieved without any disturbance of local interest rates and prices, except by reflection from abroad.

## RECENT MOVEMENTS IN UNITED STATES.

## (Report from Harvard, March 8th, 1937.)

GENERAL business activity in February was marked by some recovery from the rather sharp recession experienced during the preceding month. Wholesale commodity prices continued to rise. Stock prices, though somewhat irregular, showed a net gain for the month; bond prices, on the other hand, were lower; and security offerings were in somewhat smaller volume than in January. Short-term money rates on the whole were unchanged, and the money markets in general presented much
the same picture that they have for some months past.

With the cessation of the automobile strike and the easing of the flood situation, industry recovered quickly from the setback experienced in January. Labour difficulties still mar the industrial picture in various quarters, but a major source of potential trouble has been removed by the unexpected settlement with organized labour in the steel industry. Organization drives by labour are still pending in
various fields, and a settlement is still to be reached in the coal industry. The agreements in the automobile and steel industries, however, removed two of the most important obstacles to a continuation of the recovery movement.

No striking changes occurred in the Index of General Economic Conditions* during February. There was a slight recovery in the business curve, and the speculation curve also moved upward. The change in the money curve was only nominal.

Monthly averages tend to conceal somewhat the nature of the movement of business during the last two months. Weekly indicators, on the whole, moved downward during January and upward during February, even though in some cases the average for February was below that of January. The weekly series of bank debits outside New York City, corrected for seasonal variation, reached a low point in the first full week of February, and two weeks later advanced to a level nearly equal to that of the end of December, and higher than during any week in January. There was a moderate recession in this series in the last week of the month. Part of the net advance in bank debits may have been accounted for by the continued rise in the prices of commodities.

Incomplete data on physical volumes during February confirm, in general, the evidence given by bank debits. Automobile production rose sharply, after the middle of the month, and there was increased activity in the steel industry. Lumber production rose markedly, but cotton mill activity, on the other hand, declined. Electric power production, after seasonal adjustment, increased during the latter part of February, but the average for the month as a whole showed very little change from that for the preceding month.

Total freight car loadings advanced substantially after the end of January, and the improvement was more than seasonal. Among the various groups the greatest gain was in coal shipments, in large part the increase in this category was caused by advanced buying, inspired by fears of labour difficulties in the coal industry. Both of the other two most important classes of freight loadings, less-than-carload and miscellaneous, averaged higher than in January, but the increases were somewhat less than seasonal. Among the less important groups, loadings of grain (after correction for seasonal

[^5]changes) were substantially higher than in February, but the adjusted figures for livestock and ore declined.

Wholesale commodity prices continued to advance, the net increase in the Bureau of Labor statistics weekly index was about the same as during the preceding month. The sharpest rise was in house furnishings, while other groups that showed advances were building materials, hides and leather products, fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, and the miscellaneous group. Other groups were either unchanged for the month or showed minor decreases.

Share prices on the whole advanced during February. On a monthly average basis, industrials showed the largest gain ; railroads also rose markedly, but public utility stocks were below the average of the month preceding. Stock prices registered their chief gains in the first half of the month; price movements in the second half, except for certain favoured issues, were irregular. The volume of trading was on a slightly smaller scale than during January.

Bond prices showed some hesitancy during the month, and each of the important classes of fixed-income securities averaged lower than in January. While declines on the whole were not marked, pressure on bond prices persisted through most of the month. The largest decline was in high-grade rails. Security offerings were in moderate volume, but substantially below the total of new issues offered in January.

There were no unusual monetary developments during February. Gold continued to move into the country on a moderately large scale. Short-term interest rates in general showed little change. The administration is still concerned over the amount of foreign short-term capital in this country, but no further moves in this connection were announced during the month. The first half of the increase in member bank reserve requirements, announced in January, became effective on March Ist with little or no disturbance to the money markets.

Total earning assets of the combined federal reserve banks again were practically unchanged during the month. Although the country's monetary gold stock increased, the gold certificate reserves of the system remained practically stationary. There was some expansion in money in circulation, including federal reserve notes, and a rather marked increase in Treasury cash and deposits with the reserve banks. As a result
of these factors, member bank reserves declined, and on March 3rd were down nearly to the level of the first week of January. They are, however, still well in excess of statutory requirements, even on the new basis.

The weekly figures for total loans and investments of reporting member banks showed no significant changes during the month, but, for February as a whole, averaged somewhat below the January figure. The decrease in the monthly average was almost entirely in investments. "All
other" loans, chiefly for commercial purposes, rose moderately each week during the month, and the expansion was slightly more than seasonal. Despite the decrease in member bank reserves, adjusted demand deposits, excluding U.S. government and interbank items, advanced, the rise being largely offset by a decrease in government deposits at the member banks. The money markets continue in a state of ease, and credit facilities remain ample for present and expected future business needs.

## UNITED STATES.



## STOCKS OF STAPLE COMMODITIES.

Table supplementary to the summary table, p. 2, Special Mem. 32.

| Beginning of |  | American Cotton. <br> 1.000 bales | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} (1) \\ \text { Tin. } \\ 1,000 \\ \text { tons. } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | (3) <br> Lead. <br> 1,000 tons. |  | Spelter <br> 1,000 <br> tons. | (v) <br> Rubber $1,000$ tons. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (6) } \\ & \text { Sugar. } \\ & 1,000 \\ & \text { tons } \end{aligned}$ | 17) <br> Tea. Mn. lbs. | (8) Coffee. Mn, bags. |  | (9) <br> Wheat. <br> Mn. bushels. | (10) <br> Petroleum <br> Mn. barrels. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | U.S. |  | U.K. | A |  |  |  |  | B |  |  |
| 1933 | Oct. ......... |  | 10,107 | $34 \cdot 5$ | 148.2 | 26.9 | 94 |  | 6,441 | 235 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 16.2 | 457 | 616 |
| 1934 | Jan. ......... | 9,785 | 26.6 | 181.3 | $29 \cdot 2$ | 100 | 616 | 8,333 | 270 | $7 \cdot 6$ | * | 476 | 598 |
|  | April...... | 9,236 | 21.8 | $197 \cdot 7$ | 30.0 | 105 | 623 | 8,046 | 251 | $8 \cdot 1$ | * | 483 | 580 |
|  | July ......... | 9,362 | 18.4 | $212 \cdot 7$ | 27.0 | 99 | 650 | 7,501 | 212 | $8 \cdot 5$ | $17 \cdot 0$ | 407 | 594 |
|  | Oct. | 9,468 | 17.0 | $205 \cdot 5$ | $20 \cdot 0$ | 106 | 655 | 5,692 | 233 | $8 \cdot 7$ | 13.7 | 445 | 581 |
| 1935 | Jan. ........ | 9,070 | $15 \cdot 5$ | 209.8 | 19.4 | 118 | 679 | 7,887 | 279 | 6.6 | * | 448 | 565 |
|  | April......... | 8,581 | $19 \cdot 2$ \|il | 203.2 | 18.9 | 110 | 653 | 8,058 | 267 | 6.9 | 19.0 | 411 | 570 |
|  | July | 8,413 | 14.4 | $206 \cdot 3$ | $17 \cdot 1$ | 111 | 648 | 6,170 | 225 | 7.5 | $15 \cdot 5$ | 313 | 566 |
|  | Aug. ......... | 8,253 | $14 \cdot 8$ | 2062 | $15 \cdot 7$ | 114 | 655 | 5,487 | 217 | $7 \cdot 7$ | $15 \cdot 7$ | 302 | 558 |
|  | Sept | 8,194 | 14.2 | $203 \cdot 2$ | 11.2 | 111 | 659 | 4,755 | 216 | $7 \cdot 8$ | + | 317 | 554 |
|  | Oct. | 8,141 | 11.5 | $200 \cdot 6$ | $9 \cdot 3$ | 104 | 641 | 4,688 | 216 | $7 \cdot 6$ | * | 367 | 547 |
|  | Nov. | 7,958 | 14.1 | 201.2 | $7 \cdot 8$ | 94 | 627 | 4,848 | 224 | 7.8 | * | 409 | 545 |
|  | Dec. | 7,680 | 15.0 | 198.4 | 7.5 | 85 | 596 | 6,468 | 228 | 7.7 | 22.4 | 395 | 542 |
| 1936 | Jan. | 7,488 | 13.5 | 198.5 | $7 \cdot 0$ | 83 | 576 | 6,237 | 247 | 7.8 | $22 \cdot 1$ | 397 |  |
|  | Feb. | 7,099 | 15.4 | $200 \cdot 0$ | $5 \cdot 7$ | 79 | 558 | 5,829 | 253 | 7.9 | * | 430 | 543 |
|  | March | 6,934 | $15 \cdot 8$ | $200 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 8$ | 75 | 560 | 6,337 | 244 | 7.9 | * | 394 | 549 |
|  | April......... | 6,768 | 16.5 | 199.5 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 80 | 539 | 6,671 | 232 | 8.2 | $22 \cdot 2$ | 349 | 551 |
|  | May ......... | 6.553 | 15.1 | $197 \cdot 3$ | $6 \cdot 3$ | 81 | 525 | 6.295 | 219 | 8.2 | * | 309 | 554 |
|  | June | 6,553 | 17.0 | 204.8 | $6 \cdot 8$ | 83 | 499 | 5,680 | 208 | 8.1 | * | 266 | 554 550 |
|  | July ......... | 6,384 | 15.0 | 205.8 | $6 \cdot 7$ | 88 | 491 | 4,990 | 199 | $8 \cdot 1$ | $17 \cdot 8$ | 221 | 545 |
|  | Aug. ......... | 6,265 | $15 \cdot 1$ | $206 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 2$ | 93 | 488 | 4,207 | 186 | 8.0 | 17. | 237 | 542 |
|  | Sept.......... | 6,429 | 16.0 | $194 \cdot 8$ | $7 \cdot 2$ | 91 | 466 | 3,652 | 195 | 7.9 |  | 251 | 542 532 |
|  | Oct. | 6,537 | $15 \cdot 1$ | 179.0 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 82 | 457 | 2,983 | 201 | $7 \cdot 8$ |  | 282 | 527 |
|  | Nov. | 6,312 | 17.0 | 163.8 | 6.4 | 77 | 449 | 3,866 | 207 | 7.9 |  | 269 | 522 |
|  | Dec. ......... | 6,218 | 21.2 | 158.0 | 6.4 | 67 | 436 | 5,502 | 215 | $7 \cdot 8$ |  | 251 | 518 |
| 1937 | Jan. ......... | 6,116 | 21.8 | $153 \cdot 9$ | $6 \cdot 1$ | 57 | 430 | 5,389 | 215 |  |  | 267 |  |
|  | Feb. ......... | 5,984 | 23.4 | 151.6 | 6.4 | 48 | 411 | 5,071 | 208 | 8.0 |  | 267 |  |
|  | March ..... | 5,966† | 21.7 |  | 6.9 | 39 |  |  | 189 | 8.0 |  |  |  |

* Not available. + Provisional
\| April, 1935, onwards includes whole buffer stock.
(I) Total supply seasonally corrected, exclusive of European and Asiatic mill stocks.
(2) Visible Supply plus estimate of Straits stocks
(3) U.K. stocks in offficial warehouses
(4) Visible supply in U.K. and U.S.
(5) Crude rubber stocks (outside regulated areas) in U.K estimated Singapore, Penang, Para and Manaos plus estimated afloat as published by the International Rubber Regulation Committee.
(6) Total visible supply.
(7) Tea Brokers' Association, London stocks.
(8) (A) Visible supply. (B) Interior Brazil stock and San Paulo Pledged stock. Figures supplied by Messrs. Duuring \& Zoon.
(9) Stanford Wheat Studies Estimates of World's Visible Supply.
(IO) Total crude petroleum, natural gasolene, refined products.


## WHOLESALE PRICES.

## COMPARATIVE INDEX NUMBERS FOR 11 COUNTRIES.

See previous Bulletins for March, June, September and December.
The table below gives comparable index-numbers of wholesale prices, based upon a list of commodities as nearly identical as possible for all the countries, and the same method of calculation and weighting is applied in each case. The index-numbers were described in detail in Special Memorandum No. 24.

|  | Base $1925=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Base 1913=100 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1935 |  |  |  | 1936 |  |  |  |  |  | 1937 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & 1925 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. |  |  |
| FOOD- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom <br> U.S.A. ......... | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \\ & 81 \end{aligned}$ | 56 75 | 56 72 | 56 71 | 55 67 | 57 65 | 64 84 | 65 | 65 | 67 | 70 | 70 | 159 | 112 |
| Sweden | 69 | 72 | 69 | 71 | 67 70 | 65 | 84 | 84 | 86 | 91 |  |  | 151 |  |
| Holland**..... | 49 | 48 | 47 | 49 | 50 | 72 52 | 76 | 75 | 75 | 76 | 79 |  | 160 | 127 |
| Germany ...... | 74 | 78 | 80 | 84 | 83 | 86 | 84 | 57 83 | 57 83 | 59 | 62 |  | 147 | 89 |
| Belgium......... | 79 | 92 | 92 | 96 | 100 | 102 | 103 | 83 | 83 107 | 84 | 85 | 85 | 128 | 108 |
| France ......... | 65 | 64 | 66 | 69 | 79 | 78 | 94 | ¢8 | 107 | 113 | 115 | 118 | 649 | 747 |
| Italy .............. | 55 | 57 | 6 | 69 | 19 | 78 | 94 | S8 | 101 | 107 | 110 |  | 504 | 561 |
| Canada ........ | 67 | 67 | 64 | 62 | 61 | 63 | 74 | 73 | 72 | 78 | 82 |  | 663 158 | 130 |
| New Zealand.. | 70 | 73 | 75 | 79 | 78 | 78 | 81 | 81 | 84 |  |  |  | 158 | 130 |
| $\ddagger$ S. Africa ..... | 79 | 81 | 80 | 83 | 81 | 79 |  | 82 |  |  | 86 |  | 122 | 101 |
| MATERIALS- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom |  | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 72 | 74 | 74 | 75 | 77 | 81 | 82 | 157 | 124 |
| U.S.A. ........ | 63 | 64 | 65 | 68 | 68 | 67 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 73 | 81 | 82 | 175 | 124 |
| Sweden ......... | 71 | 71 | 72 | 76 | 74 | 73 | 76 | 77 | 79 | 83 | 87 |  | 141 | 118 |
| Holland ......... | 41 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 44 | 52 | 54 | 57 | 61 |  | 148 | 87 |
| Germany ...... | 65 | 66 | 64 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 66 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 151 | 98 |
| Belgium......... | 84 | 100 | 100 | 102 | 103 | 103 | 105 | 107 | 109 | 113 | 117 | 124 | 584 |  |
| France ......... | 71 | 73 | 69 | 70 | 70 | 71 | 77 | 83 | 90 | 95 | 98 |  | 542 | 654 479 |
| Italy ........... | 44 | 48 |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | 9 | 95 | 98 |  | 713 | 479 |
| Canada ........ | 61 75 | 64 78 | 63 79 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 67 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 72 |  | 170 | 122 |
| New Zealand.. $\ddagger$ S. Africa.... | 75 70 | 78 | 79 | 79 | 82 | 81 | 83 | 85 | 87 |  |  |  | 165 |  |
| +S. Africa ...... | 70 | 70 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 |  | 69 |  |  | 70 |  | 161 | 108 |
| TOTAL- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom | 62 | 64 | 64 | 65 | 65 |  | 70 | 70 | 71 | 73 | 77 | 77 | 158 | 119 |
| U.S.A. ........ | 70 | 68 | 68 | 69 | 68 | 66 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 80 |  |  | 165 |  |
| Sweden ........ | 70 | 71 | 71 | 74 | 72 | 73 | 76 | 76 | 77 | 80 | 84 |  | 149 | 122 |
| Holland......... | 44 | 44 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 46 | 47 | 56 | 55 | 58 | 61 |  | 148 | 88 |
| Germany ...... | 69 | 71 | 70 | 72 | 72 | 74 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 75 | 142 | 102 |
| Belgium......... $\{$ | 82 | 97 | 97 | 100 | 102 | 103 | 105 | 106 | 108 | 113 | 116 | 122 | 610 | 691 |
| Belgium......... | 49 | 41 | 41 | 43 | 44 | 44 | 45 | 45 | 46 | 48 | 50 | 52 | 610 | 691 |
| France ........ $\{$ | 69 | 69 | 68 | 70 | 74 | $74$ | 84 | 89 | 94 | 100 | 103 |  | 527 | 512 |
| Italy | 58 48 | 58 | 68 | 59 | 62 | 62 | - | 53 | 56 | 60 | 62 |  |  |  |
| Italy ........... $\{$ | 68 | 52 69 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 693 |  |
|  | 63 | 65 | 63 | 64 | 64 | 65 | 70 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Zealand.. | 73 | 76 | 77 | 79 | 80 | 65 80 | 83 | 69 83 | $\begin{aligned} & 70 \\ & 86 \end{aligned}$ | 73 | 76 |  | 164 162 | 125 |
| $\ddagger$ S. Africa ...... | 74 | 74 | 73 | 73 | 74 | 73 |  | 74 |  |  | 76 |  | 145 | 105 |

Latest figures are provisional. : Figures in first six columns relate to the month after that indicated in heading.

| Near End of Month. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ë } \\ & \stackrel{y}{0} \\ & \text { \& } \end{aligned}$ | 灾 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 펴 } \\ & \text { O} \\ & \text { O } \\ & \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | 号 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $15 \cdot 3$ | $17 \cdot 1$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.1 \\ 9.4 \\ 8.9 \\ 8.3 \\ 8.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \cdot 1 \\ & 8 \cdot 1 \\ & 7 \cdot 5 \\ & 6 \cdot 8 \\ & 6 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.9 \\ & 8.4 \\ & 7.5 \\ & 6.4 \\ & 5.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12.2 \\ 10.7 \\ 9.8 \\ 8.7 \\ 8.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.7 \\ 9.7 \\ 9.3 \\ 8.8 \\ 9.2 \end{array}$ | 188 17.5 |  | 9.1 | 21.4 | 32.2 32.6 | 24.4 23.4 | $2 \cdot 1$ |
|  | 14.2 | $15 \cdot 9$ |  |  |  |  |  | $17 \cdot 8$ |  | $7 \cdot 5$ | 19.5 | 31.2 | 22.6 | 2.0 |
|  | 13.6 | 15.4 |  |  |  |  |  | 16.7 |  | 6.8 | 18.5 | 29.9 | $22 \cdot 4$ | 1.8 |
|  | $12 \cdot 8$ | 14.4 |  |  |  |  |  | 18.4 |  | 6.5 | $17 \cdot 3$ | $30 \cdot 1$ | $22 \cdot 6$ | 17 |
|  | $12 \cdot 8$ | 14.6 |  |  |  |  |  | N.E.* | N.W.* | N.** |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12.4 | $14 \cdot 1$ | $8 \cdot 1$ | 6.5 | $5 \cdot 6$ | 7.8 | $9 \cdot 4$ | 14.2 | 16.0 | 21.4 21.2 | 18.0 17.2 | 28.5 27.4 | $23 \cdot 3$ $23 \cdot 1$ | 16 1.6 |
|  | $12 \cdot 1$ | $13 \cdot 5$ | 8.2 | $6 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 6$ | $7 \cdot 8$ | 91 | 129 | 161 | 21.0 |  | 28.0 | 22. 6 | $1 \cdot 6$ |
|  | $12 \cdot 1$ | $13 \cdot 6$ | 8.2 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 7.9 8.8 | 8.5 | 12.6 11.8 | 15.9 | 21.3 | 17.0 | 28.3 | 22.5 | 1.6 |
|  | $12 \cdot 1$ | 13.6 | 8.0 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 9.0 | $7 \cdot 5$ | 11.7 | $15 \cdot 9$ | 21.0 | 17.2 | $27 \cdot 0$ | $23 \cdot 7$ | 1.7 |
|  | 12.2 | 13.7 | 8.1 7.7 | 6.75 | 7.8 | 9.0 | $7 \cdot 7$ | 11.6 | $15 \cdot 7$ | 21.4 | 17.5 | $26 \cdot 3$ | 24.5 | 1.7 |
|  | 12.2 | 13.8 | 8.6 | 7.5 | 8.6 | $10 \cdot 1$ | 8.1 | 11.5 | 15.5 | 21.0 | 18.0 | 26.3 | $25 \cdot 4$ | 1.7 |
| 1937 Jan.... | 12.6 12.2 | 14.0 13.6 | 8.6 8.3 | 7.3 | 8.4 | 9.6 | $7 \cdot 6$ | 11.0 | 15.0 | $20 \cdot 3$ | $17 \cdot 6$ | 26.0 | $25 \cdot 1$ | 16 |

* New areal divisions.
$\dagger$ The Percentages after August, 1936, are based on the estimated numbers insured in July, 1936.


## FOREIGN EXCHANGES. <br> AVERAGE OF DAILY RATES.

|  | Paris $\text { f. to } £$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Milan } \\ & \text { 1. to } £ \end{aligned}$ | Berlin <br> M. to £ | Amster- <br> dam <br> fl. to $£$ | Prague $\mathrm{kr} \cdot \mathrm{to} £$ | Zurich <br> f. to $£$ | Stockholm kr , to $£$ | NewYork $\$ \text { to } £$ | Buenos <br> Aires <br> d. to $\$$ | Rio de Janeiro d. per mil. | Bombay <br> d. per rup. | Hong. kong d. per $\$$ | Kobe <br> d. per yen. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1984 |  |  |  | F | earlier | ars se | Quarter | Bulleti |  |  |  |  |  |
| JAN......... | 81.78 | $60 \cdot 78$ | 13.44 | 7.94 | 107.42 | 16.49 | 19.40 | 5.056 | $35 \cdot 63 \ddagger$ | $4 \cdot 13+1$ | 18.073 | 17.87 | $14 \cdot 34$ |
| FEB. ..... | 77.81 | 58.52 | 12.93 | 7.61 | $113 \cdot 19$ | 15.84 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.019 | $27 \cdot 93$ | $4 \cdot 13 \pm+$ | 18.094 | 18.22 | 14.25 |
| MAR. ...... | 77.34 | 59.20 | 12.84 | 7.56 | $121 \cdot 87$ | $15 \cdot 76$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.089 | 27.24 | $4 \cdot 13+\dagger$ | 18.093 | 18.23 | $14 \cdot 20$ |
| APRIL ... | 77.88 | 60.14 | 13.02 | 7.59 | $123 \cdot 50$ | 15.87 | 19.40 | 5.154 | 26.26 | $4 \cdot 17 \dagger$ | 18.093 | 17.81 | 14.17 |
| MAY ...... | $77 \cdot 20$ | 59.91 | 12.94 | 7.54 | $122 \cdot 32$ | 15.70 | 19.40 | 5.105 | 25.02 | $4.21+$ | 18.061 | 17.05 | 14.25 |
| JUNE...... | 76.50 | 58.67 | 13.14 | $7 \cdot 44$ | $121 \cdot 38$ | 15.53 | 19.40 | $5 \cdot 059$ | 26.38 | $4.25 \downarrow$ | 18.032 | $17 \cdot 37$ | 14.26 |
| JULY ...... | 76.46 | 58.80 | $13 \cdot 10$ | $7 \cdot 44$ | $121 \cdot 37$ | 15.47 | 19.40 | $5 \cdot 042$ | 26.69 | 3.02 | 18.063 | $17 \cdot 88$ | 14.24 |
| AUG. ...... | 76.07 | 58.47 | 12.83 | 7.40 | $120 \cdot 84$ | $15 \cdot 36$ | 19.40 | 5.067 | $29 \cdot 24$ | 3.21 | 18.063 | $18 \cdot 34$ | $14 \cdot 26$ |
| 8EPT....... | 74.85 | 57.54 | 12.43 | $7 \cdot 29$ | 118.64 | $15 \cdot 12$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.996 | 29.28 | $3 \cdot 37$ | 18.063 | 18.93 | 14.34 |
| OCT. ...... | 74.32 | $57 \cdot 38$ | 12.21 | 7.25 | 117.58 | 15.07 | 19.40 | 4.942 | 28.83 | 3.55 | 18.063 | 19.80 | 14.00 |
| NOV. | 75.73 | 58.40 | 12.41 | 7.38 | 119.42 | $15 \cdot 36$ | 19.40 | 4.990 4.946 | $27 \cdot 80$ <br> $27 \cdot 50$ | 3.42 3.24 | 18.063 18.003 | 19.92 20.57 | 14.02 14.01 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DEC. ...... } \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ | 74.98 | $57 \cdot 89$ | $12 \cdot 30$ | $7 \cdot 31$ | 118.26 | 15.26 | 19.40 | 4.946 | $\underline{27 \cdot 50}$ | $3 \cdot 24$ | 18.003 | 20.57 | 14.01 |
| JAN......... | $74 \cdot 36$ | 57.47 | 12.22 | 7.26 | 117.33 | 15.15 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.895 | $19.41 \mid$ | 3.21 | $18 \cdot 107$ | 21.21 | 14.00 |
| FEB......... | 73.92 | $57 \cdot 43$ | $12 \cdot 15$ | 7.21 | 116.66 | 15.06 | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 875$ | 18.98 | $3 \cdot 28$ | $18 \cdot 156$ | 21.87 | 14.01 |
| MAR. ...... | $72 \cdot 11$ | $57 \cdot 17$ | 11.82 | 7.03 | $113 \cdot 74$ | 14.68 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.776 | 18.88 | 3.15 | $18 \cdot 127$ | 24.13 | 14.09 |
| APRIL ... | 73.28 | 58.28 | 12.00 | 7.17 | 115.57 | 14.93 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.835 | 18.90 | 3.01 | $18 \cdot 117$ | 26.28 | $14 \cdot 10$ |
| MAY ....... | $74 \cdot 19$ | $59 \cdot 37$ | 12.22 | 7.23 | $117 \cdot 30$ | $15 \cdot 13$ | 19.40 | 4.890 | 18.91 | 2.72 | $18 \cdot 128$ | $29 \cdot 18$ | $14 \cdot 14$ |
| JUNE ...... | $74 \cdot 68$ | 59.75 | $12 \cdot 21$ | $7 \cdot 27$ | 117.94 | $15 \cdot 10$ | 19.40 | 4.936 | 18.70 | $2 \cdot 61$ | $18 \cdot 126$ | 28.02 | $14 \cdot 13$ |
| JULY | 74.79 | 60.25 | 12.23 | $7 \cdot 29$ | 118.77 | 15.13 | 19.40 | 4.956 | 18.65 | $2 \cdot 62$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 25.80 | $14 \cdot 14$ |
| AUG. ...... | 75.01 | 60.49 | $12 \cdot 32$ | $7 \cdot 33$ | 119.46 | $15 \cdot 19$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.971 | 18.52 | $2 \cdot 58$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | $24 \cdot 33$ | $14 \cdot 18$ |
| SEPT....... | 74.84 | 60.46 | 12.25 | $7 \cdot 30$ | 119.20 | 15.17 | 19.40 | 4.933 | $18 \cdot 37$ | 2.62 | 18.125 | $24 \cdot 37$ | $14 \cdot 11$ |
| OCT. ...... | 74.49 | $60 \cdot 30$ | 12.20 | 7.24 | 118.48 | 15.08 | 19.40 | 4.908 | 18.01 | $2 \cdot 75$ | 18.125 | 24.09 | 14.05 |
| NOV. ...... | 74.77 | * | 12.24 | 7.26 | 119.06 | $15 \cdot 18$ | 19.40 | 4.925 | 18.09 | $2 \cdot 72$ | 18.125 | 17.91 | 14.02 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { DEC. } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | 74.69 | * | 12:25 | $7 \cdot 27$ | 118.89 | 15.20 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.929 | 18.06 | 2.68 | $18 \cdot 126$ | 16.04 | 14.01 |
| JAN.......... | 74.86 | 61.71 | 12.28 | $7 \cdot 28$ | $119 \cdot 19$ | $15 \cdot 19$ | 19.40 | 4.960 | 18.24 | $2 \cdot 68$ | $18 \cdot 152$ | 15.66 | 14.04 |
| FEB. | 74.84 | $62 \cdot 15$ | 12.29 | $7 \cdot 28$ | 119.21 | $15 \cdot 14$ | 19.40 | 4.996 | 18.07 | $2 \cdot 74$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | $15 \cdot 75$ | 14.08 |
| MAR. ...... | 74.92 | $62 \cdot 35$ | 12.29 | 7.27 | $119 \cdot 31$ | $15 \cdot 14$ | 19.40 | 4.971 | 18.04 | $2 \cdot 73$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | $15 \cdot 73$ | 14.08 |
| APRIL ... | 75-00 | 62.66 | 12.28 | 7.28 | 119.50 | $15 \cdot 17$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.944 | 17.98 | $2 \cdot 71$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 15.80 | 14.03 |
| MAY $\quad$.. | 75.47 76.14 | 63.03 63.84 | 12.34 12.46 | $7 \cdot 35$ | $119 \cdot 92$ | $15 \cdot 36$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.971 | 18.00 | $2 \cdot 71$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 15.71 | 14.06 |
| JUNE ... | $76 \cdot 14$ | 63.84 | 12.46 | $7 \cdot 42$ | 121.27 | $15 \cdot 48$ | 19.40 | $5 \cdot 020$ | $18 \cdot 13$ | $2 \cdot 72$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | $15 \cdot 44$ | 14.07 |
| JULY ...... | 75.86 | 63.65 | 12.45 | $7 \cdot 38$ | 120.97 | $15 \cdot 35$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | $5 \cdot 023$ | 18.42 | $2 \cdot 77$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 15.63 | 14.03 |
| AUG. ....... | $76 \cdot 33$ | 63.84 | 12.49 | $7 \cdot 40$ | 121.59 | 15.42 | 19.40 | 5.027 | 18.02 | 2.80 | $18 \cdot 125$ | 14.89 | 14.05 |
| SEPT. ...... | 76.74 105.09 | 64.26 92.96 | 12.57 | 7.58 | $122 \cdot 17$ | 16.01 | 19.40 | 5.041 | 17.76 | 2.81 | $18 \cdot 125$ | 14.86 | 14.04 |
| OCT. ........ | 105.09 | 92.96 92.86 | 12.19 12.15 | 9.13 9.05 | $134 \cdot 39$ 138.09 | 21.31 | 19.40 | 4.900 | 17.56 | $2 \cdot 87$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 14.88 | 14.03 |
| DEC. ....... | 105•14 | 93.19 | 12.19 | 9.99 | 138.26 139 | 21.27 21.35 | $19 \cdot 40$ 19.40 | 4.888 4.907 | 17.54 16.42 | 2.89 2.93 | $18 \cdot 125$ 18.144 | 14.95 14.93 | 14.03 |
| 1937 JAN......... | 105•14 | 93.23 | $12 \cdot 19$ | 8.98 | 140.48 | 21.39 | 19.40 | 4.908 | $16 \cdot 16$ | 2.95 | 18.151 | 14.95 | 13.95 |
| Weak ending Feb. 6...... | 105.09 | 93.02 | 12.16 | 8.84 | $140 \cdot 31$ | 21.41 | 19.40 | 4.896 | 16.23 | 3.00 | $18 \cdot 151$ | 14.95 | 13.97 |
| , 13...... | $105 \cdot 10$ | 93.00 | $12 \cdot 16$ | 8.96 | $140 \cdot 34$ | 21.45 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.895 | 16.20 | 3.01 | 18.140 | 14.94 | 13.97 |
| " 27 | 105.14 | 93.00 | 12.17 | 8.96 | $140 \cdot 38$ | 21.46 | 19.40 | 4.895 | 16.25 | 301 | $18 \cdot 140$ | 14.93 | 14.00 |
| Mar. 6...... | $105 \cdot 13$ $105 \cdot 71$ | 92.94 92.83 | 12.16 | 8.93 8.92 | $140 \cdot 16$ | 21.44 | 19.40 | 4.891 | 16.28 | 3.01 | $18 \cdot 138$ | 14.94 | 14.00 |
| Mar. $13 . \ldots .$. | 106.86 | 92.76 | 12.14 | 8.92 8.93 | 140.07 | 21.41 | 19.40 | 4.885 | 16.25 | 3.00 | $18 \cdot 125$ | 14.94 | 14.00 |
| ", 20...... | 106.45 | 92.81 | $12 \cdot 14$ | 8.93 8.94 | 139.99 140.00 | 21.42 21.45 | 19.40 19.40 | 4.883 4.886 | 16.21 | 3.01 | 18.125 | 14.94 | 14.00 |



* NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED.

FINANCE.


+ Exclusive of investments in affliated Banks.
* NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED
- Liverpool Clearing Area reduced.

For Table of Exchanges see p. 95
$\ddagger i$ e., ex-Metropolitan.
Dates of Figures. Stocks and Shares. - 15 th of month ( 16 th or 17 th if 15 th falls on Sunday or Saturday
CLEARINGS $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Town-Three weeks covering two Stock Exchange Settlement Days and } 4 \text { th of following month } .\end{array}\right.$
Country and Provincial-Proportionate totals for 24 working days
BANK OF ENGLAND - On or about 15 th of month CLEARING BANKS-Averages for month
TREASURY BILLS /-On or about 15 th of month. MONEY RATES—Averages for week ending 15 th of month

PRICES AND WAGES.
U.S.A. PRICES.


WHOLESALE-Average for month
Retail-New index. middle of month
COST OF Living-Middle of month


औ NORMAL SEASONAL VARIATION REMOVED.
Exports relate to British Goods.
Other Industries $=$ Cols $16-18$ of table opposite.

TRADE AND OUTPUT.

|  | TOTAL IMPORTS (Values). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | EXPORTS OF U.K GOODS (Values). |  |  |  |  |  |  | OUTPUT. |  |  | SHIP. <br> B'LD'G. $^{\prime}$. <br> Tonnage <br> Com- <br> menced. <br> Tons <br> 000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Food, Drink and Tobacco.$£ \mathrm{Mn} \text {. }$ |  | Raw Materials, <br> £ Mn. |  | Manufactures.$£ \mathrm{Mn} .$ |  | Total (including Miscellaneous)$£ \mathrm{Mn} \text {. }$ |  |  | Food, Drink and Tobacco. £Mn. |  | Raw Materials. £Mn. |  | Manufactures. $£ \mathrm{Mn} \text {. }$ | Total (including Miscellaneous)$£ \mathrm{Mn} \text {. }$ |  | Coal. <br> Tons <br> Mn. | Pig <br> Iron. <br> 'tons <br> 000 | Steel. <br> Tons 000 |  |
|  | 4 |  | $33 \cdot 3$ |  | 25.0 | * | 106.4 |  | $94 \cdot 8$ | $4 \cdot 7$ |  |  |  | 51.6 * | 66.8 | $*$ | 21.2 | 520 | 641 | 263 $\ddagger$ |
| 1934 4 th Qr.Av. | 32.8 |  | 17 |  | $15^{\circ} 0$ | 14.9 | $65 \cdot 6$ | $61 \cdot 3$ | $61 \cdot 7$ |  |  |  |  | 27.226 .8 | $35^{\prime}$ | 4.7 | 18.4 | 471 | 696 |  |
| 1935 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 59 | $59 \cdot 0$ | 5 |  |  |  |  | $27.427 \cdot 0$ | $35^{\circ} 2$ | $34 \cdot 9$ | 18.8 | 485 | 742 | 144 |
| 1stQ | 27.5 28.3 | $28 \cdot 9$ | 17.0 | 8. 4 | 15.2 | 15.0 | $60 \cdot 7$ | 62.5 | 55.8 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 26.297 .2 | 33.7 | $34 \cdot 9$ | 17.9 | 497 | 793 | 108 |
| JULY | 28.9 | $30 \cdot 7$ | $17 \cdot 1$ | 19.4 | $15 \cdot 5$ | 15.9 | 61.8 | $66 \cdot 3$ | 57.8 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 4.6 | $4 \%$ | $28.427 \cdot 5$ | 36.4 | $35 \cdot 7$ | $15 \cdot 7$ | 494 | 707 |  |
| AUG. | $27 \cdot 0$ | 27.4 | 16.0 | $18 \cdot 6$ | $15 \cdot 7$ | $15 \cdot 8$ | $59 \cdot 1$ | 62.2 | 55.0 | 2.5 | $2 \cdot 6$ |  | $4 \cdot 5$ | $27.227 \cdot 0$ | $34 \cdot 9$ | 35.2 | 16.7 * | 491 | 71 |  |
| SEPT | 29.6 | 30.3 | $15 \cdot 3$ | $17 \cdot 8$ | 15.5 | 15.9 | $60 \cdot 8$ | 64.4 | 57.0 | $2 \cdot 8$ | 2.6 |  | $8 \cdot 9$ | 26.727 .4 | $34 \cdot 1$ | 34.8 | $17 \cdot 3$ | 494 | 818 |  |
| OCT. | 37.5 | 35.1 | 18.0 | $17 \cdot 8$ | $17 \cdot 5$ | 16.9 | 73.4 | 70.2 | 68.7 | 3.4 | 3.0 | $4 \cdot 7$ | 40 | 30.6 29.2 | $39 \cdot 9$ | $37 \cdot 9$ | 17.7 | 492 | 798 |  |
| NOV | 34.4 | $31 \cdot 5$ | $19 \cdot 7$ | 7 | 16.9 | $17 \cdot 0$ | 71.5 | 66.4 | 66.9 | 3.8 | 3.2 |  | $4 \cdot 9$ | $29 \cdot 328 \cdot 5$ | $39 \cdot 4$ $34 \cdot 9$ | 37.8 | 19.1 | 505 | 812 |  |
| DEC. | 34.4 | $32 \cdot 0$ | 23.6 | $19 \cdot 1$ | $15 \cdot 9$ | 16.0 | 74.4 | $67 \cdot 7$ | 690 | 2.7 | Q 6 | 4.2 |  | 26.226 .9 | $34 \cdot 9$ | 30.4 | 20.2 * | 505 | 2 |  |
| JAN. 1936 | 31.2 | $0 \cdot 4$ | $22 \cdot 4$ | $18 \cdot 3$ | 16.0 | $16 \cdot 1$ | $70 \cdot 0$ | 65.1 | 65.6 | $2 \cdot 8$ | 2.8 |  | $4 \cdot 1$ | 26.625 .7 | 34.5 | 33.6 | $20 \cdot 0$ | 538 | 802 |  |
| FEB. | $27 \cdot 5$ | 29.9 | 18.9 | 18.4 | $15 \cdot 7$ | 16.5 | $62 \cdot 3$ | 65.0 | 56.7 | 2.5 | $2 \cdot 5$ |  | $4 \cdot 1$ | $\begin{array}{llll}27.6 & 27 \cdot 3\end{array}$ | 35.1 | 34.8 | $19 \cdot 6$ | 565 | 917 | 233 |
| MAR. | $30 \cdot 2$ | 29•7 | $19 \cdot 6$ | $18 \cdot 9$ | $17 \cdot 9$ | $16 \cdot 7$ | $68 \cdot 1$ | $65 \cdot 7$ | $62 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 9$ | $3 \cdot 1$ |  | 8.9 | $28.627 \cdot 6$ | 36.5 | 35.5 | 18.8 | 572 | 899 |  |
| APR. | 28.4 | 29.9 | 20.0 | 21.5 | $17 \cdot 9$ | $17 \cdot 4$ | $66 \cdot 7$ | $69 \cdot 2$ | $60 \cdot 7$ | 2.4 | 2.7 |  | 4.0 | 26.027 .7 | 33.4 | 35.5 | 18.0 * | 588 | 984 |  |
| MAY | 31.6 | 31.8 | 19.9 | 21.0 | 17.2 | 16.6 | $69 \cdot 2$ | $69 \cdot 9$ | $63 \cdot 5$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 9$ |  | 40 | $28 \cdot 227 \cdot 7$ | 36.4 | 35.6 | $17 \cdot 9$ | 597 | 901 |  |
| JUNE | 31.5 | $32 \cdot 0$ | $19 \cdot 3$ | $21 \cdot 6$ | 16.4 | 16.9 | $67 \cdot 6$ | \%0.9 | $62 \cdot 6$ | 2.6 | 8.0 |  |  | 24.926 .9 | $32 \cdot 1$ | $34 \cdot 8$ | $17 \cdot 1$ | 601 | 924 |  |
| JULY | 29.9 | 31.7 | $20 \cdot 1$ | . 9 | 18.2 | 18.6 | $68 \cdot 7$ | 15 | 637 | 3.0 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 4.6 | 4.7 | $31.530 \cdot 5$ | $40 \cdot 1$ | 39.3 | $16 \cdot 3$ | 601 | 7 |  |
| AUG. | 29.0 | 29.4 | 18.8 | $1 \cdot 8$ | $17 \cdot 8$ | 17.9 | $66 \cdot 1$ | $69 \cdot 6$ | 61.7 | $2 \cdot 8$ | $2 \cdot 8$ | $4 \cdot 0$ | 43 | $27 \cdot 5 \quad 27 \cdot 3$ | $35 \cdot 3$ | 35.4 | 17.9* | 574 | 853 | \} 293 |
| SEPT | $32 \cdot 9$ | $33 \cdot 7$ | 19.6 | $22 \cdot 8$ | $19 \cdot 1$ | 19.6 | $71 \cdot 9$ | 76.4 | 68.0 | 3.0 | $2 \cdot 8$ | $4 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 5$ | 28.829 .5 | $37 \cdot 0$ | 37.7 | $17 \cdot 7$ | 607 | 941 |  |
| OCT | 38.9 | 36.3 | 21.5 | 21.3 | $19 \cdot 8$ | $19 \cdot 1$ | $80 \cdot 5$ | $77 \cdot 0$ | $76 \cdot 1$ | 3.6 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 46 | $32.230 \cdot 6$ | 41.8 | 39.6 | 18.5 | 598 | 952 |  |
| NOV | $37 \cdot 1$ | 34.0 | 22.8 | $20 \cdot 2$ | $18 \cdot 4$ | 18.5 | 78.7 | $78 \cdot 1$ | $74 \cdot 3$ | 3.8 | $3 \cdot 2$ |  |  | 28.928 .0 | 38.4 | 36.7 | 18.8 | 600 | 957 | \} 273 |
| DEC | 37.7 | $35 \cdot 1$ | $26 \cdot 1$ | 21.2 | 19.2 | $19 \cdot 4$ | 83.7 | 76.4 | $77 \cdot 6$ | 3.4 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 4.9 |  | $30 \cdot 3 \quad 31 \cdot 1$ | $40 \cdot 5$ | $41 \cdot 1$ | $18.8 \dagger$ | 606 | 959 |  |
| JAN. | 31.9 |  | $25 \cdot 7$ |  | $17 \cdot 6$ |  | $75 \cdot 6$ | 102 | $70 \cdot 5$ | 3.0 | $3 \cdot 0$ |  |  | 29.928 .8 | $39 \cdot 1$ | $37 \cdot 9$ | $19 \cdot 3$ | 588 | 897 |  |
| FEB. | 30.7 | 346 | $22 \cdot 1$ | 28.8 | 18.6 | 20.2 | 71.7 | 7\%.4 | 64.7 | $3 \cdot 1$ | $3 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 1$ | $29.730 \cdot 5$ | $38 \cdot 6$ | 39.8 | $20 \cdot 3$ | 604 | 996 |  |
| \# Total for Quarter. <br> *Four weeks, excluding bank holiday week. <br> * NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

OUTPUT: COAL.-Total for 4 weeks ending approximately at end of month
IRON AND STEEL.-Output for a standard four-week month.
TRANSPORT.
UNEMPLOYMENT.


[^6]3 returns for year

# LONDON ๕ CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE 

## SUPPLEMENT To MONTHLY BULLETIN

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## UNITED KINGDOM.

Additional Figures published since March 22nd, 1937


## PRICES.

Silver Bar-cash per oz. 20.9d. Week ending April 3rd
"Times" Index (Wholesale) Feb. 27th Mar. 30th
Food ... ... ... ... $120.8 \% \quad 125.5 \%$
Materials ... ... ... $127 \cdot 3 \%$ 135.0\%
Total ... ... ... ... $124.9 \%$ 131.5\%

## RAILWAYS.

Weight carried-
Merchandise (A)

Merchandise (A)
Fuel ... ... ... TOns $14,883,000 \quad 14,150,000$
Minerals \& Merchandise (B) ,, 4,259,000 4,221,000
Goods Receipts ...

## EXCHANGES.

| Week ending | Paris | Milan | Berlin | Amsterdam |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March 27th... | 106.37 | 92.79 | 12.15 | 8.93 |  |
| April 3rd | .. | 106.36 | 92.86 | 12.16 | 8.94 |
|  |  | Prague | Zurich | Stockholm | New York |
| March 27th ... | 140.00 | 21.45 | 19.40 | 4.885 |  |
| April 3rd | .. | 140.20 | 21.47 | 19.40 | 4.892 |

B.Aires Rio deJ. Bombay H.Kong Kobe

| March 27th | 16.24 | 3.02 | 18.125 | 14.94 | 14.00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| April 3rd | .. | 16.19 | 3.03 | 18.125 | 14.94 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 14.00 |  |  |  |  |  |

## UNEMPLOYMENT.

Nos. on Live Register. 000's. Great Britain. Males. Females. Total.

| Feb. 24th, 1936 | 1655 | 370 | 2025 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March 23rd ... | 1538 | 343 | 1882 |
| April 27th | 1498 | 333 | 1831 |
| May 25th | 1401 | 304 | 1705 |
| June 22nd | 1410 | 293 | 1703 |
| July 20th | 1362 | 290 | 1652 |
| Aug. 24th | 1313 | 301 | 1614 |
| Sept. 21st | 1321 | 303 | 1624 |
| Oct. 26th | 1318 | 294 | 1612 |
| Nov. 23rd | 1326 | 297 | 1624 |
| Dec. 14th | 1346 | 282 | 1629 |
| Jan. 25th, 1937 | 1370 | 320 | 1689 |
| Feb. 22nd | 1324 | 304 | 1628 |
| March 15th ... | 1308 | 293 | 1601 |

## FRANCE.

## Information communicated by M. MICHEL HUBER, Directeur des Etudes à l'Institut de Statistique de l'Université de Paris.

March 3Ist, 1937.

THE serious difficulties of the Treasury and the Exchange Equalisation Fund led to a complete reversal of the government's financial policy on March 5th. To escape from an already alarming position, the Council of Ministers suspended a series of decisions concerning :-
(I) Money : abolition of restrictions on importation and internal circulation of gold; purchase of gold by the Bank of France at market level and no longer at the same price in devalued francs as in other francs before the devaluation. A special committee of four is entrusted with the management of the exchange fund.
(2) The Budget: reduction of 6 Md . in the public works programme, no new expenditure
without compensating economies, with the exception of credit for improving the remuneration of minor officials.
(3) The Treasury: issue of a loan for expenditure on national defence.

On March ioth parliament voted the necessary measure for the abrogation of the currency law of October, 1936, relative to gold, and authorised the issue of a loan carrying guarantees and exchange options, the total being confined to anticipated expenditure on national defence, viz., IO,500 Mn. The conditions of this loan were very advantageous to subscribers: $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$ loan amortisable in 60 years, issued at 98 , interest and capital in France in French francs, in Switzerland at the corresponding value in Swiss francs. Many consider them too unfavourable to the Treasury, believing that equal

## FINANCE.

PRICES.


Dates of figures, Cols. 1-4, end of month, latest month provisional for 25th; 9, 12, 18, middle of month ; 10, 11, discontinued; 16-18, end of month ; 19, 20, "during " the month.
success would have been attained with a lower rate．The exchange guarantee corresponds to a rate of 106.95 to $£, 21.90$ to $\$$ ，or $£ 9.70$ and $\$ 45.66$ to 1,000 francs．At each transaction，the value of coupons or capital for repayment in French francs will be calculated on the basis of the most favourable rate．The first block of 5 Md ． was placed on March 12th，the second，of 3 Md ． on March I6th．

The question is whether the improvement brought about by the change in financial policy and the success of the loan will be of more than short duration．Since March 16th，the Clichy riots and then the general strike in the Paris area have again gravely disturbed internal tranquillity． There has：moreover，been some recrudescence of strikes and occupation of works，of hindrances to the right to work，of molestation and of agitation against non－members of the unions．The per－ sistance of these troubles is not favourable to economic recovery．

Abroad，a certain uneasiness prevails on account of the difficulties in connection with the repatriation of foreign volunteers from Spain．

In February，1937，Treasury receipts from indirect taxation rose to 224 I Mn ．francs，or 97 Mn ．above the estimates，whereas in January
they were 67 Mn ．below．Compared with February，1936，there was an increase of 355 Mn ．but the intervening devaluation of the franc affects the comparison．The increase includes 125 Mn ．in customs revenue and 88 Mn ．in the turnover tax．The latter yielded 598 Mn ． in February， 1937.

From January 29th to March 19th the gold reserve of the Bank of France stood at 57，359 Mn．francs．Provisional advances to the state which rose from 7,500 to $7,800 \mathrm{Mn}$ ．on March 5th，have not since changed．The note circula－ tion，which exceeded 87 Md ．at the end of February，was 85.378 Mn ．on March 19th．At that date the reserve ratio was $55 \%$ ．The discount rate has been $4 \%$ since January 28th．

As a consequence of the new financial policy，the $£$ and $\$$ ，quoted respectively at 105．14 and 21．54 on Friday，March 5th，sud－ denly rose to 107 and 21.94 on Monday，8th． The rates afterwards fell gradually to 106.34 and 2 I .77 on 25 th，the last stock exchange day before the Easter holidays．

The Bourse was much more active in March than in February，especially in the second week of the month before the issue of the loan．The index of the volume of dealings（\％of 1931）for selected shares，which was about 80 to 85 in

TRADE，OUTPUT，TRANSPORT \＆EMPLOYMENT．

|  | IMPORTS． Declared Values． |  |  |  | EXPORTS． Declared Values． |  |  |  | Weight <br> ot |  | outaut． |  |  | SHIPPING． |  |  | RAILWAYS． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Coal （excl． <br> Saar）． | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pig } \\ \text { Iron. } \end{gathered}$ | Steel． | Tonnage of Ships with Cargoes． |  |  |  |  | Nos．found work as \％ of those not found work． |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ذín } \\ & \text { 世木 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ס் } \\ & \text { ór } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ®் } \\ & \text { ö } \end{aligned}$ |  | Manufactures． |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{c\|c} \text { Im. } & \text { Ex- } \\ \text { ports. } & \text { ports } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { " } \\ & \text { ず } \\ & \text { 苗 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Mn．t． | Mn．t． |  |  | Mn．f． | Mn．t． |  | Mn．Metr．Tns． |  |  |  |  |  |  | 000 | Metric |  | Mn． <br> Tons |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mn. } \\ & \text { Tons. } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1904－13 1913 | 541 | 105 | 333 | 103 | 474 | 65 | 135 | 274 |  |  | 2．89 | $1 \cdot 24$ | 3346 | 540 | 374 | 224 | 1.71 |  | 34 |  |  |  |
| 1913 | 702 | 153 | 411 | 138 | 573 | 70 | 155 | 348 | $3 \cdot 68$ | 1.84 | 3720 | 756 | 581 | 2.87 | $2 \cdot 17$ | 10.5 | 39 |  |  |  |
| 3 rd Qr．Av． | 1639 | 483 | 888 | 268 | 1175 | 169 | 327 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4th Qr. Av. } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | 1812 | 560 | 956 | 296 | 1354 | 231 | 373 | 751 | $3 \cdot 81$ | 2.37 2.52 | $\begin{aligned} & 3723 \\ & 4016 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 479 \\ & 489 \end{aligned}$ | 534 | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 82 \\ & 4 \cdot 04 \end{aligned}$ | 4.10 3.70 | $\begin{aligned} & 12.4 \\ & 13.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 190 \\ & 173 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \cdot 1 \\ & 38 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \cdot 2 \\ & 4 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 2.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| JAN． | 2014 | 565 | 1158 | 291 | 1203 | 191 | 331 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FEB． | 2051 | 647 | 1114 | 290 | 1229 | 177 | 366 | 688 | 3.70 3.86 | 2.31 2.59 | 4087 | 508 | 561 | 3.86 3.80 |  | \} 11.2 | 151 | 34.0 37.1 | 3.7 3.7 | 1.5 1.8 |
| MAR． | 1954 | 564 | 1083 | 307 | 1232 | 181 | 349 | 702 | 3.98 | 1.99 | 3855 | 543 | 535 575 | 3．80 | 3．09 | 11＇2 | 159 | 38．2 | 4.4 | 2.1 |
| APRIL | 1967 | 675 | 1117 | 334 295 | 1193 | 188 | 323 354 | 682 | $4 \cdot 11$ | $2 \cdot 47$ | 4059 | 524 | 571 | 4．13 | 3．58 |  | 176 | 35.9 | $4 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 1$ |
| JUNE | 1831 | 614 557 | 1058 1001 | 273 |  |  | 354 | 642 | 3.93 | 2.49 | 3870 | 554 | 609 | 4.62 | 3.77 | $12 \cdot 0$ | 171 | $35 \cdot 4$ | $5 \cdot 0$ | 2.8 |
|  | 1831 | 557 | 1001 | 273 | 1131 | 171 | 275 | 685 | 3.74 | $2 \cdot 37$ | 3437 | 470 | 503 | $4 \cdot 27$ | $3 \cdot 65$ |  | 169 | $34 \cdot 6$ | $4 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 0$ |
| JULY． | 1851 1764 | 541 513 | 1032 957 | 278 | 1100 | 168 | 306 335 | 626 | 3.71 | $2 \cdot 09$ | 3915 | 519 | 542 | 5.03 | $4 \cdot 20$ |  | 193 | 34.8 | $4 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 1$ |
| SEPT． | 1862 | 627 | 919 | 316 | 1174 | 184 | 335 | 655 | 3.87 | $2 \cdot 30$ | 3154 | 465 | 460 | $4 \cdot 83$ | 4.04 | 12.4 | 200 | $33 \cdot 5$ | $4 \cdot 6$ | $2 \cdot 0$ |
| OCT． | 2247 | 763 | 1143 | 341 | 1460 | 180 | 358 | 648 | 4.01 | $2 \cdot 41$ | 3484 | 492 | 545 | $4 \cdot 60$ | 3.87 |  | 189 | 36.3 | 6.7 | $4 \cdot 1$ |
| NOV． | 2707 | 847 | 1476 | 384 | 1720 | 297 | 598 | 802 888 | 3.40 4.34 | 2．46 | 4165 | 551 | 627 | 4.71 | 4.05 |  | 194 | $41 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 7$ | $3 \cdot 1$ |
| DEC． | 3013 | 880 | 1708 | 425 | 1837 | 294 | 504 | 888 | 4.34 4.74 | 2.57 2.43 | 3436 3816 | 562 558 | 579 | $4 \cdot 19$ | 3.48 3.63 | 12.1 | 179 | $42 \cdot 1$ 39.2 | 4．9 | 2.0 1.7 |
| 1937 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 504 | 859 | 4.74 | $2 \cdot 43$ | 3816 | 558 | 591 | 4．77 |  |  | 185 | 39．2 |  |  |
| FEB． | $\begin{aligned} & 3319 \\ & 3681 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 886 \\ 1001 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1959 \\ & 2186 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 474 \\ & 494 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1773 \\ & 1695 \end{aligned}$ | $283$ | 575 610 | 915 | 4.75 | 2.40 | 3623 | 587 | 603 |  |  |  | 179 | $36 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 9$ | 1.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 195 | $38 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 9$ | $2 \cdot 1$ |

February, rose to 114, 205 and 137 in the first three weeks of March. The corresponding index for bonds, which was slightly above 100 during February, but only 85 in the last week of that month, was 99, 134 and 74 in the first three weeks of March.

The index of the price of 300 French shares ( $\%$ of 1913), which had fallen from 274 to 264 in February, again rose to 267 and 273 in the first two weeks of March, but receded to 262 in the third. The index for 25 foreign shares, which rose from 416 at the end of February to 423 in the first week of March, then suddenly showed a more marked set-back-to 408 and 395 -in the second and third weeks. The decline was greater still in 36 French bonds, from 76.7 on February 25th to 74.5 on March 20th; this was partly due to sales for reinvestment in the new loan, partly to the Clichy incidents. On March 22 nd, $3 \%$ rentes, quoted at 74.70 on the eve of the new loan, fell to 69.50 ; the price was 69.80 on March 25th, before the Stock Exchange closed for the Easter vacation.

The general index of industrial production (\% of 1913) was 100.5 in January, 1937, an advance of only 0.5 on December. In January, 1936, this index was a little under 97, by April and May it had reached IO2, but afterwards dropped to 93 in August. Compared with December, 1936, only three groups showed any advance-metals from 89 to 93 , engineering from 105 to 109 (largely attributable to national defence orders), building from 58 to 6 I . The leather index was unchanged at 96 ; all other groups fell-mining 98 to 97 , textiles 75 to 7 I , paper 150 to 147 , rubber 915 to 8 I 8 , motors 560 to 542 .

The inadequacy of French coal supplies as a result of the 40 -hour week led to increased imports of coal from 1,736,000 tons in October, 1936, to $2,400,000$ tons in January, and has reduced pithead stocks from $3,370,000$ tons to $2,240,000$ tons in the same interval.

During the final months of 1936, electricity supply showed an increase in output from thermic production compared with the previous year and a decrease from hydraulic works, which is accounted for by the dryness in 1936 which caused a shortage at the latter works. The same applies to January, 1937, when the thermic works provided 422 Mn . Kwh. in place of 364 Mn . in 1936 ( $+15 \%$ ) and the hydro works 609 Mn . instead of 681 ( $-10 \%$ ). The combined total for January, 1937, I,03I Mn., is only $1.3 \%$ lower than in January, 1936 ( $\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{O} 45$ ).

On the contrary there was an increase in that month in Belgium, $7.6 \%$, United Kingdom, $10 \%$, United States, $16 \%$, Germany, $22 \%$.

The number of assisted unemployed continues to decline; it fell from 420,000 at the beginning of February to 401,000 on March 13th, 394,000 on 20th. A year before, March 2Ist, it was 470,000 , the maximum having been 490,000 on February 23rd.

In the first ten weeks of the year (January ist to March 4th) total railroad receipts amounted to $1,879 \mathrm{Mn}$. fr., i.e. 169 Mn . or $10 \%$ more than a year before; the increase was $8.3 \%$ in respect of passenger traffic and $10.3 \%$ for goods. In the same period the number of trucks loaded, $2,905,000$, was $4 \%$ higher than in 1936. But in the eleventh week (March 5th-IIth) 293,800 were loaded, which was $1.4 \%$ less than in the corresponding week of 1936.

The external trade situation was not improved in February. The value of imports rose by 362 Mn . francs from $3,319 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $3,68 \mathrm{r} \mathrm{Mn}$.; on the contrary, exports fell by 78 Mn ., from 1,773 Mn. to $1,695 \mathrm{Mn}$. The adverse trade balance was thus $1,986 \mathrm{Mn}$. in February, as compared with $1,546 \mathrm{Mn}$. in January. It was thus over 3.5 Md . in the first two months. At this rate the whole year's deficit would be 20 Md .

Though the comparison is affected by the devaluation, it may be observed that imports in February were worth $3,681 \mathrm{Mn}$. in 1937, compared with 2,051 Mn. in 1936. Exports rose only from $\mathrm{I}, 229 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $\mathrm{I}, 695 \mathrm{Mn}$., so that there was a setback, after allowance for the devaluation.

The index of wholesale prices (\% of 1913) continues its upward course-from 499 at the end of 1936 it reached 519 at the end of February, 525 on March 6th, 534 on March 13th, 533 on March 20th. By that date the index for foodstuffs was 518 instead of 506 at the end of February, that for materials rose from 528 at the end of February to 550 on March 13th, but the fall in world prices of metals reduced it to 547 on March 20th. In evaluating these movements it must be remembered that the index relates only to raw materials or crude products. It does not furnish any indication of the change in the prices of manufactures, on which, moreover, the increases in costs due to the social measures enacted in June, 1936, have not yet had their full effect.

The retail index-numbers for 13 items (Paris, \% of July, 1914) rose from 562 in January to 577
in February ; it was 446 in February, 1936, so that there was a rise of nearly $30 \%$ in the year.

The excess of deposits in the Deposit Bank effected by the ordinary savings banks in February was 187 Mn . compared with 37 Mn . in January, but in the first fortnight in March the excess was only i9 Mn.

The slow and measured economic recovery
which is manifested in certain indices, but which does not extend to all branches, remains still much behind the development which has taken place in other countries. The disparity created in favour of French prices by the devaluation is tending to disappear. If rising costs aggravate this movement still further, the outlook for French economic recovery will become less and less favourable.

## GERMANY.

Information communicated by Dr. M. J. ELSAS.

IN March was issued the $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$ Treasury bond loan, repayable to the extent of one sixth of the amount per annum from 1944 to 1949. 100 Mn . marks out of the 500 Mn . had been placed before the lists were opened, and in order to satisfy all applicants an extra 200 Mn . marks were issued making the total 700 Mn . With an average date of redemption the yield works out at $4 \frac{2}{3} \%$.

The good demand for the new loan could have been anticipated from the increasing sales of the 'sola' bills of the Gold Discount Bank. By March ist the total circulation of these bills had reached $\mathrm{I}, 100 \mathrm{Mn}$. marks.

The money market was somewhat firmer as a result of tax payments and the calls on the new loan. In addition the Easter holidays coincided with the end-of-quarter pressure. The stringency was not reflected in day-to-day and monthly rates or in private discounts, but the rate offered by the Discount Company at times touched $3 \%$ and did not go below $2 \frac{1}{2} \%$.

The Reichsbank return for mid-March showed a bill portfolio of $4,448 \mathrm{Mn}$. marks, nearly 700 Mn . marks more than at the corresponding date in 1936. The note circulation amounted to $4,522 \mathrm{Mn}$., an increase of 560 Mn . over a year. The gold and eligible foreign currency reserve was 73 Mn .

The official reichsmark rate was unchanged ; registered marks were at a discount of 49 to $54 \%$. The rate of credit blocked-marks has been comparatively firm for some time, at $26-27 \%$, after being at $20 \%$ or less for some months.

In the first week of March share prices continued their rise; although business was not
very active. Mining shares were in demand, also a few specialities including colonial securities. The demand for the last-named is due to the fact that since the end of February foreign securities cannot be dealt in on the German bourses without special permission, but colonial securities are not included in this ban. Sales of foreign securities can only be made to a devisen bank, and quotations can no longer be published.

According to reports the law concerning loan stock will be prolonged for another three years. On the other hand, the amounts which have been accumulated in loan stock by companies declaring dividends larger than $6 \%$ will be distributable after the fourth year. The exact date for this distribution is not yet known, and it is still uncertain whether the provisions concerning loan stock will be maintained in the future, or rendered less or more severe.

Tax revenue in February amounted to 779 Mn . marks, an increase of 83 Mn . on February, 1936. Property and income taxes alone brought in 80 Mn . more than in the previous year.

The general index of wholesale prices rose by only $\frac{1}{2} \%$ from February to March, and is now $2 \frac{1}{2} \%$ above the level of a year ago. The index for raw materials rose by $\mathrm{I} \%$, and is $4 \%$ higher over the twelvemonth. The sensitive index, which includes scrap, lead, timber, wool, hemp, flax, hides and skins, has risen $12 \%$ in the year. The large rise in raw material prices in the international market, including rubber, metals, ores and wheat, means that Germany will have to pay more for these products, but increased demand is resulting in higher prices for Germany's exports of manufactures and also of semi-manufactures.

## Germany]

From the middle of March in order to economise the consumption of bread grains, the manufacture of bread and pastry from wheat will only be permitted with a $7 \%$ admixture of maize.

The price level prevailing at the end of November has hitherto been regarded as a standard not to be exceeded, even with increased costs of production. Now an exception has been made for some branches of industry. For spinning and spun products a change in costs can be reflected to a certain extent in prices. For textile products a price increase will be allowed with a rise in the price of the raw materials, or if the proportion of constituent materials has changed to the disadvantage of the manufacturer. The new decree, however, relates only to changes in the prices of raw materials directly used in manufacture. In the case of other factors, such as power and wages, any change will have to be at the expense of profits.

| EXTERNAL TRADE-Merchandise only. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mn. Marks. | February, 1937. |  |  |  |
|  |  | Food | Materials | Mfs. | Total |
| Imports | $\ldots$ | 125 | 193 | 25 | 347 |
| Exports | $\ldots$ | 7 | 79 | 320 | 406 |

External trade in February resulted in an export surplus of 59 Mn . after the record surplus of 79 Mn . in January. Nevertheless it represented an increase of 19 Mn . on the surplus in February, 1936. Food imports increased by 9 Mn . as compared with January the rise being mainly in vegetable foods. Exports were down in total owing to the shorter month, but the average per working day showed no decline. Increases were recorded in exports to the U.S.A., Japan and Russia.

The so-called compensatory trade which was subjected to restriction last November has had further restrictions imposed upon it. In November it was decreed that compensatory trade should only be permitted for transactions involving at least 50,000 marks, and this ruled out the trade for small and medium-sized businesses. Now compensatory trade has been forbidden completely in respect of a number of countries, e.g., Egypt, Sudan, British India, Ceylon, Burma and China, to name only the most important. Since this compensatory trade involved only countries with which no clearing arrangements existed, the new restriction amounts

to a virtual prohibition. The probable explanation is that this business cut across regular trade connections and in many cases severely and improperly undercut export prices. Above all it brought in no foreign exchange since it was equivalent to barter, and it is hoped that with the increase in world trade German exports will improve without this device.

Activity in industry continues at a high level. The demand for steel and steel products has intensified, and orders from abroad have increased.

The figures for waggon loadings on the railways continue to rise, those for March being higher than in February, and considerably higher than in March, 1936. The Leipzig Fair, held in early March, showed an increased turnover, with business particularly good in the technical section. There was a keen demand for machine tools at prices higher than those prevailing of late.

The unemployment figure for March ist was 1,6II,000, a decrease of 240,000 over the month. Compared with a year ago the decrease is 900,000 . The improvement was particularly marked in the outdoor occupations, especially in building, but also in agriculture. There is a definite shortage of metal workers, and the official employment exchanges are endeavouring to bring back into the metal branches workers who have in the meantime found employment in other industries. In future no employer can take on a metal worker without permission of the Labour Office. Included in the unemployed are about 80,000 elderly clerical workers, and attempts to obtain voluntary offers to employ these people have had no practical result. According to press reports the exchanges will attempt to persuade firms to take on a certain percentage of elderly employees, and it is thought that if this proves unsuccessful legislative action will be taken.

TRADE, TRANSPORT, UNEMPLOYMENT.



# LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE 

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## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.



## EDITORIAL COMMITTEE.


F. W. Paish (Secretary).
K. C. Smith (Statistician),

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

For particulars, apply to the Secretary, London 8 Cambridge Economic Service, Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C.2. Telephone: Holborn 9783-7.

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INDEX CHART, U.K.


HARVARD INDEX CHART, U.S.A.


# THE GENERAL BUSINESS POSITION. 

## UNITED KINGDOM.

April 21st, 1937.
There is a good deal of uncertainty about the future course of the prices of special commodities (in particular nonferrous metals and wheat) and through their influence, combined with temporary anxiety over the price of gold, and also the effect of the Budget, the general index-number of sterling prices has oscillated in recent weeks. But the general influences which have caused the rise of prices during the past nine months have not spent their force, and further upward movement is to be anticipated. There are indications that the increase is now spreading to manufactured goods, and if the increase in wages becomes more general this will be accentuated.

Provincial bank clearings indicate increasing industrial activity, but this is hardly borne out by the statistics of importation of materials, where the recent
rise is mainly due to the price factor, nor by the index of production nor by the unemployment statistics. All these suggest that the high level reached in the latter part of 1936 is maintained rather than raised. On the other hand exports in March were unusually high, so that the value in the first quarter this year was $14 \%$ higher than in the first quarter of 1936. With the increasing value of imports, and their rise in price relative to exports, overseas customers have greater purchasing power, and this favourable condition is likely to continue. At home, the estimated value of building plans is as high as last year, and the cotton industry is busier than in recent years, though its exports have not increased.

The full effects of the re-armament programme on prices and on employment have not yet materialised.

## ANALYSIS OF RECENT MOVEMENTS

## UNITED KINGDOM

FINANCE.-The Bank of England statement for April I4th showed only slight changes as compared with that of March 17 th. The note circulation, after rising to a seasonal peak of nearly $£ 474 \mathrm{Mn}$. on March 3ist, has fallen back to $£ 465.7 \mathrm{Mn}$., or about $£_{2} \mathrm{Mn}$. more than the total of four weeks before. The effect of this small rise on deposits was offset by a rise of $£_{2} \mathrm{Mn}$. in Government Securities to $£ 96.9$ Mn., and as Discounts and Advances were $£_{3}$.I Mn . higher at $£ 6.9 \mathrm{Mn}$., total deposits rose from $£$ I54.I Mn. to $£ 157.2 \mathrm{Mn}$. Nearly the whole of this increase was reflected in Bankers' Deposits, which rose by $£_{2.9} \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 96.9 \mathrm{Mn}$. The Bank is thus still continuing its apparent policy of closely offsetting changes in the note circulation, and thus maintaining, but not appreciably expanding, the total of its deposits.

The March average figures for nine London Clearing Banks show a further decline in cash reserves from $£_{2} 219.2 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£_{2} 214.9 \mathrm{Mn}$., which corresponds fairly well with the fall in the average of the weekly figures of bankers' balances at the Bank of England. There was a heavy fall
 which is greater than either the normal seasonal fall or the reduction in the average of Treasury bills outstanding in the hands of the market. On the other hand, there was a sharp further rise in Advances from $£ 862.3 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 892.1 \mathrm{Mn}$., which is more than can be attributed to merely seasonal causes and the French credit. It would seem that there is some tendency on the part of the clearing banks to move funds out of bills into the more profitable advances. Of the other items, Balances with

Other Banks and Money at Call showed small increases, and Investments a small decline. Deposits were lower by rather less than normal seasonal proportion, falling by $£_{630} \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£_{2}^{2,131} \mathrm{Mn}$. The ratio of cash to deposits remains near the customary minimum at $10.1 \%$.

Town Clearings in March, after seasonal adjustment, showed a fairly sharp decline, but Country Clearings were well maintained, while Provincial Clearings advanced further from the already high February level. The daily average was higher than a year ago in each of the eleven provincial centres, exceptionally large proportional increases being recorded in Sheffield, Liverpool and Leeds.

New Capital Issues on home account in March, though larger than in February, remained moderate in size. The total for February and March together is the smallest since 1934. Issues on overseas account remained small, though larger than in recent years.

Our index of prices of industrial securities, after recovering slightly at the end of March, has since fallen back to its mid-March level, but our index of fixed interest securities has recovered a small part of its earlier fall. Shortterm interest rates are unchanged. Our crude index of foreign bond prices has again fallen slightly.

The total of Treasury Bills outstanding on April 17 th was $£ 68 \mathrm{I}$ Mn., or $£ 3 \mathrm{Mn}$. more than on March 13th. Meanwhile the total of bills issued to the market rose from $£ 505 \mathrm{Mn}$. to £ 5 Io Mn ., so that issues to government departments, etc., through the 'tap,' fell by $£_{2} \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£_{171} \mathrm{Mn}$. From now on the Treasury Bill total will begin to show its usual seasonal expansion, probably intensified this year by the heavier expenditure on re-armament.

Imports of gold in March were again heavy. Of the total of $£ 37.6 \mathrm{Mn}$., $£ 25.3 \mathrm{Mn}$. came from France, bringing French shipments to a total of nearly $£ 60 \mathrm{Mn}$. in two months. A movement of this magnitude must presumably have been one or both of the Exchange Equalisation funds. Of other imports, the chief were
 and $£ 1.2 \mathrm{Mn}$. from India. Exports totalled $£_{21.9} \mathrm{Mn}$., almost entirely to the United States.

During the first half of April heavy further shipments of gold, amounting to $£ 9.8 \mathrm{Mn}$. out of total imports of $£_{14.0} \mathrm{Mn}$., were received from Russia and sold for re-shipment to the United States, which is now the only country buying gold at a fixed price. The size of the shipments to the United States, which during the first half of April amounted to
$£ 16.4 \mathrm{Mn}$., out of total exports of $£ 16.8 \mathrm{Mn}$., gave rise to rumours that the United States buying price for gold might be reduced. Arbitrageurs therefore became disinclined to take the risk of buying for shipment to New York, and in the second week of April the price of gold in London fell to a discount on the American shipping parity. Subsequently an official denial of the rumours and purchases of gold by the British Exchange Fund helped to allay the alarm, but some nervousness still remains.

Foreign Exchanges.-The chief event of the past month has been the decline of the francsterling rate from about $106 \frac{1}{2}$ to about III. The decline took place chiefly during the alarm about the price of gold between April 7th and 13th. During the last few days the franc has been weak even at its new level, and fears are expressed whether the resources of the French Exchange Fund, which is believed to have lost gold heavily during 1937, will be adequate to keep the rate within the legal limit, now about $\mathrm{II}^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

In consequence of sales of dollar proceeds of the heavy gold shipments to New York, the sterling-dollar rate rose from about $4.88 \frac{1}{2}$ in the middle of March to $4.90 \frac{1}{2}$ in the first week of April. It then fell temporarily to abouc $4.89 \frac{1}{4}$ in consequence of the rumours of the lowering of the United States buying price for gold; but after these were denied, the dollar again declined, closing at $4.92 \frac{3}{8}$ on 19 th.

Prices and Wages.-The movements of prices of several commodities have been erratic in recent weeks. On the whole the upward tendency continued in March; for food the Board of Trade shows an increase of $2 \%$ when the average for March is compared with that for February, while the Statist shows $6 \%$ from February 28th to March 3Ist. Both accounts give $4 \%$ or $5 \%$ for the increase of prices of materials. During April some prices have fallen to an extent that counterbalances the March advance. The markets are very sensitive to rumours. The Cost of Living and Retail Food index numbers were at the same level on April Ist as a month before, whereas normally there would be a fall at this time of year ; since April ist the price of bread has risen.

Wages. - There has been an increase in cotton-weavers' piece-rates and in the South Wales coal-field, and some minor changes. The effects of these are not precisely known, but they raise the index-numbers to slightly over 100, the average of the year 1924. The Cost of Living Index has fallen $12 \frac{1}{2} \%$ (allowing for seasonal changes) in the same period.

Trade and Output.-The value of Imports was considerably greater in March than in the previous month, but some three-quarters of the rise was seasonal. The non-seasonal change is found in materials, and is mainly due to increased quantities of cotton.

The recent movements, with comparison with last year, are shown in the Table below. It is important to distinguish the changes that are due to price from those due to quantity. The following remarks apply solely to comparison of March, 1937, with March, 1936. The increase in grain is due to the rise of prices ; other changes in the food group are unimportant. Among materials half the increase is due to greater quantities of cotton; increased prices probably account for the remainder. Of manufactures in Group A, non-ferrous metals increased $£$ I. 2 Mn .; a great part of this, about three-quarters, is due to the great rise in prices of copper and lead, but the quantities of these metals also increased. Except for increased imports of petrol, etc., the remainder of the change can be accounted for by price changes. In Group B the principal change is the increased importation of machinery, especially machine-tools, but there has also been an increment of textiles. A rough approximation to the general change can be found in the statement that the value of retained imports was $22 \%$ greater in March, 1937, than a year before, and that the Board of Trade index of general prices had risen $17 \%$.

| Food, \&c.- |  | LESS | RE-EXPOR |  | £Mn. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan. | 1936 |  |  | 1937 |  |
| Food, Grain |  | ${ }_{4} 7$. | Feb. 4.6 | Mar. 5.5 | $\underset{5: 4}{ }$ | Feb. | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Mar. }_{8 \cdot 1} \end{array}$ |
| Meat |  | $6 \cdot 1$ | $5 \cdot 9$ | 6.4 | $7 \cdot 0$ | 59 | 6.7 |
| Dairy Produce |  | $5 \cdot 4$ | $4 \cdot 9$ | $4 \cdot 6$ | $5 \cdot 4$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | $5 \cdot 3$ |
| Fruit \& Vegetab |  | $2 \cdot 8$ | $2 \cdot 6$ | 3.5 | 3.0 | $2 \cdot 7$ | 32 |
| Tobacco ... |  | 2.0 | 0.9 | $1 \cdot 1$ | 1.4 | 0.6 | 1.0 |
| Other | ... | 9.5 | $7 \cdot 5$ | 7.8 | $8 \cdot 9$ | $7 \cdot 9$ | 9.7 |
| Total |  | $30 \cdot 5$ | 26.4 | 28.9 | 31.1 | $29 \cdot 7$ | 34.0 |
| Materials- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton | $\cdots$ | 4.0 | $3 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 9$ | $4 \cdot 8$ | $3 \cdot 6$ | $5 \cdot 5$ |
| Wool $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3.6 | $3 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | 4.5 | 3.6 | $4 \cdot 1$ |
| Seeds \& Oils | ... | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 3.0 | $2 \cdot 8$ | $3 \cdot 4$ |
| Hides \& Skins | ... | $1 \cdot 1$ | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0.8 |
| Timber | ... | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.8 | $2 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 3$ |
| Rubber ... |  | $0 \cdot 3$ | 0.1 | $-0.1$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Non-ferrous met |  | 1.0 | $1 \cdot 1$ | 0.9 | 1.0 | $1 \cdot 1$ | 1.0 |
| Other | ... | 4.6 | 3.5 | $3 \cdot 7$ | $4 \cdot 7$ | 3.9 | $4 \cdot 4$ |
| Total | $\ldots$ | 19.9 | $15 \cdot 6$ | 16.4 | 22.6 | $17 \cdot 5$ | 21.6 |
| Manufactures- 22.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A. Iron, Steel | ... | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | $0 \cdot 9$ |
| Non-ferrous | ... | $1 \cdot 9$ | 2.0 | 2.0 | $2 \cdot 9$ | 3.0 | $3 \cdot 2$ |
| Timber. | ... | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | $0 \cdot 5$ | 0.6 |
| Oils |  | $2 \cdot 7$ | 2.4 | $3 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 4$ | 2.9 | $3 \cdot 7$ |
| Other | $\ldots$ | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | $2 \cdot 3$ |
| Total | ... | 8.0 | $7 \cdot 9$ | 8.7 | 8.6 | $9 \cdot 1$ | $10 \cdot 7$ |
| B. Total | ... | 6.9 | 6.6 | $7 \cdot 7$ | $7 \cdot 8$ | 8.1 | 8.2 |
| All Imports (net) | ... | $65 \cdot 6$ | 56.6 | $62 \cdot 1$ | $70 \cdot 5$ | 64.7 | 76.0 |

[^7]Exports in March were higher than in any month since 1930. In the main groups the figures are greater than in March, 1936. The principal changes from February are to be found in the iron and steel and machinery groups. The following Table, which refers to weight exported, gives a rough geographical account of the changes. While there is much variation within the areas, it is clear that the increase is widely distributed. The increase in vehicles is principally in motor-cars and their parts.

| DISTRIBUTION | OF EXP Iron, Manuf 1936 Ma | ORTS teel \& actures 1937 ch | Tons ( 000 's). |  | inery <br> 1937 <br> rch |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Europe ... | ... 31.7 | 57.5 | $\ldots$ | 6.5 | $7 \cdot 3$ |
| Africa ... | . 31.9 | 38.7 |  | 8.4 | 8.5 |
| India, China, Japan | $30 \cdot 6$ | 55.0 |  | 8.0 | $9 \cdot 1$ |
| Australasia | 24.4 | 18.6 | ... | 2.7 | $3 \cdot 3$ |
| Canada | 9.0 | $9 \cdot 4$ |  | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| Central and S. Ameri | ca 16.5 | 33.8 |  | $2 \cdot 6$ | 1.5 |
| Other Countries | $19 \cdot 3$ | 17.6 |  | $3 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 1$ |
| Total | 163.4 | $230 \cdot 6$ | ... | 32.8 | 35.7 |
| Value (£Mn.) ... | 2.77 | 3.85 | ... | 3. 50 | 3.89 |

EXPORTS OF BRITISH PRODUCE. £MN.


The output of iron and, especially, of steel reached a new record in March. That of coal was greater than in March of last year.

Building plans approved in March show some increase for houses, where the total is nearly as great as in March, 1936 , and a diminution for other buildings after the high figure for February.

Unemployment. - The count of unemployed was made on March 15th this year, so as to avoid the neighbourhood of Easter, and the changes in the three weeks since February 22nd are small. Comparability with the four
weeks' interval from February 24th to March 23 rd last year is to some extent vitiated. Outdoor employment was hindered on March 15th by severe weather, so that the seasonal improvement was less than usual in building and some other industries, and the number of men temporarily stopped was increased. The following Table summarises the changes.

## INSURED PERSONS. (000's.)

Wholly Unempioyed.

| Males- | 1936 |  | 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Feb. 24th. | Mar. 23 rd . | Feb. 22nd. | Mar. 15th. |
| Building ... | 183 | 140 | 160 | 148 |
| Other Occupations | 1288 | 1232 | 1056 | 1028 |
| Total | 1471 | 1372 | 1216 | 1176 |
| Females | 281 | 267 | 244 | 230 |
| Temporarily Stopped. |  |  |  |  |
| Males .. | 183 | 169 | 108 | 121 |
| Females ... | 82 | 71 | 57 | 49 |


| INSURED |  | PERSONS | UNEMPLOYED. |  | (000's) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1935-6 | 1936-7 | Decrease |
| March |  |  |  | 2143 | 1879 | 264 |
| April ... |  | ... | 2030 | 1807 | 223 |
|  |  |  | 2024 | 1697 | 327 |
| June ... |  |  | 2004 | 1708 | 296 |
| July |  | ... | 1992 | 1660 | 332 |
| August |  |  | 1950 | 1612 | 338 |
| September |  | ... | 1953 | 1620 | 333 |
| October |  |  | 1902 | 1614 | 288 |
| November |  | $\ldots$ | 1906 | 1621 | 285 |
| December | ... | $\ldots$ | 1858 | 1622 | 238 |
| January | $\ldots$ |  | 2131 | 1677 | 454 |
| March | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1879 | 1576 | 303 |
| Excluding Coal. |  |  |  |  |  |
| March | ... |  | 1899 | 1676 | 223 |
| April | ... | ... | 1800 | 1589 | 211 |
| May ... | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1762 | 1480 | 282 |
| July ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1698 | 1433 | 271 |
| August | $\ldots$ |  | 1693 | 1422 | 271 |
| September | ... |  | 1710 | 1428 | 282 |
| October | ... |  | 1683 | 1437 | 246 |
| November | $\ldots$ | .. | 1716 | 1459 | 257 |
| January |  |  | 1948 | 1475 | 201 |
| February |  |  | 1827 | 1488 | 339 |
| March | ... | ... | 1676 | 1445 | 231 |

The effect of excluding the Building Trade from the totals is as follows :-


INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED. (000's).
A. Wholly Unemployed. B. Temporarily Stopped.

| Males. | Jan. |  | Feb. |  | Mar. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936 | A | B | A | B | A | B |
| Building ... | 207 | 67 | 183 | 14 | 140 | 5 |
| Public Works ... | 135 | 9 | 132 | 3 | 124 | 2 |
| Coal | 164 | 18 | 160 | 29 | 157 | 45 |
| Textiles | 49 | 30 | 49 | 27 | 48 | 26 |
| Other Industries | 575 | 112 | 568 | 97 | 539 | 80 |
| Commerce, \&c. | 377 | 18 | 379 | 13 | 364 | 11 |
| Totals | 1507 | 254 | . 1471 | 183 | 1372 | 169 |
| 1937 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building | 174 | 9 | 160 | 7 | 148 | 18 |
| Public Works ... | 124 | 2 | 121 | 2 | 119 | 5 |
| Coal ... .. | 123 | 15 | 119 | 18 | 116 | 14 |
| Textiles ... | 38 | 20 | 38 | 18 | 38 | 16 |
| Other Industries | 455 | 61 | 445 | 53 | 431 | 57 |
| Commerce, \&c. | 333 | 11 | 333 | 10 | 324 | 11 |
| Totals | 1247 | 118 | 1216 | 108 | 1176 | 121 |
| Females. | Jan. |  | Feb. |  | Mar. |  |
| 1936 | A | B | A | B | A | B |
| Cotton ... ... | 32 | 15 | 32 | 14 | 31 | 13 |
| Wool ... ... | 3 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 5 |
| Other Textiles | 25 | 16 | 25 | 15 | 26 | 17 |
| Clothing . ... | 25 | 22 | 23 | 14 | 19 | 9 |
| Distribution ... | 56 | 6 | 60 | 6 | 57 | 4 |
| Hotels, \&c. | 42 | 1 | 43 | 1 | 40 | 1 |
| Others ... | 90 | 31 | 94 | 26 | 90 | 22 |
| Totals | 273 | 97 | 281 | 82 | 267 | 71 |
| 1937 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton | 21 | 6 | 21 | 6 | 20 |  |
| Wool ... | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| Other Textiles | 24 | 13 | 24 | 11 | 23 | 11 |
| Clothing | 21 | 19 | 19 | 11 | 16 | 8 |
| Distribution | 52 | 5 | 54 | 5 | 51 | 4 |
| Hotels, \&c. | 41 | 1 | 40 | 1 | 38 | 1 |
| Others ... | 81 | 22 | 83 | 18 | 79 | 15 |
| Totals | 243 | 70 | 244 | 57 | 230 | 49 |

For Quarterly Review, see page 117.

## RECENT MOVEMENTS IN UNITED STATES.

## (Report from Harvard, April 7th, 1937.)

ECONOMIC developments in the United States during March were somewhat mixed. Labour troubles marred the industrial picture on numerous fronts, and automobile production again suffered par-ticularly-this time chiefly from the strike in the Chrysler plants. One of the most prominent developments was an accentuation of the price rise. The rapid upward movement of commodity prices is giving concern in many quarters, with fears being expressed of
consumers' resistance to price increases and of the speculation in inventories which such price increases stimulate. On the whole, business activity during the month was on a moderately higher level than during February. The decline in bond prices continued at an accentuated rate, and particular weakness was evident in the prices of government securities. The decline in the latter has been accompanied by considerable selling by commercial banks. The money market is beginning to tighten slightly, and the
federal authorities are apparently being torn between the two conflicting desires of curbing the price rise through monetary control and of keeping a bond market favourable to further government issues. Stock prices averaged somewhat lower than in February, and new security offerings were lower than in any of the several preceding months.

The chief change in the Index of General Economic Conditions ${ }^{\star}$ was the increase in the business curve, which, except for the December peak, is now higher than at any time since the recovery movement began. The decline in the speculation curve was slight. The change in the money curve is barely discernible, partly because the increases in bill rates came near the end of the month, partly because the increases that did occur were offset in some degree by the seasonal adjustment.

Weekly figures of seasonally corrected bank debits outside New York City, on which the business curve is based, declined in the first week of March; but for the last three weeks of the month, they averaged moderately higher than in February. The peak for the month concided with the March 15 tax date. Some part of the increase in bank debits since early February is undoubtedly explained by the rise in commodity prices, but a substantial part of the improvement may also be due to an increased physical volume of business.

Incomplete evidence on physical volumes confirms the belief that activity in March averaged somewhat greater than in February. On the whole this higher average seems to represent a maintenance of activity at the level that had been reached by the end of February, rather than any further marked increase beyond this point. This general statement however, conceals the varying behaviour in different industries. Steel production increased substantially during the month, and operations in that industry now seem to be close to effective capacity. Automobile production on the other hand, fell off sharply in response to renewed labour troubles. Among the other series for which March data are available, electric power production, on a seasonally adjusted basis, averaged slightly higher than in February; lumber production showed a substantial increase; and cotton mill activity was somewhat, but not greatly, above the February average.

Total freight car loadings, even after seasonal correction, increased sharply for the month

[^8]as a whole; miscellaneous loadings, the most important group, and less-than-carload shipments, chiefly into retail and wholesale trade showed practically no change after seasonal correction. The largest increase was in coal shipments, despite the fact that a decline is the normal seasonal movement for March. Fears of a strike in the coal industry, which were not allayed completely until the settlement between the mine operators and the Union on April 2, probably account for most of this abnormal movement. Among the less important groups, a substantial increase took place in shipments of forest products; grain and live stock, after seasonal adjustment, also increased; while loadings of ore fell below those of February.

Wholesale commodity prices rose sharply during March. The Bureau of Labor Statistics index increased by an amount which, except for the rise in December, represented the sharpest monthly increase in about two years. All groups except fuel and lighting materials and chemicals and drugs participated in the rise. The largest advances were in metals and metal products, farm products, hides and leather products, building materials, and the miscellaneous group.

Stock prices ended the month slightly below the level of the end of February. In general, strength early in March was followed by weakness which persisted until the closing days of the month, when some recovery took place. Utilities showed a substantial net decline for the month ; industrials were slightly lower than at the close of February; while rails finished the month with a sizeable net advance. The daily average turnover was slightly less than during February.

The decline in high-grade bond prices was extremely marked. In all groups, the drop was the sharpest since the current downward movement began several months ago. Government bonds, as well as those of private corporations, participated in the decline. The fall in bond prices, particularly goverments, has been accompanied by a drop in investment holdings of commercial banks and by an apparent damping of demand from private and institutional investors. The present unsettled state of the bond market probably largely accounts for the fact that new security offerings fell off during March.

The money market last month was marked by some uncertainty. The increase in reserve requirements of member banks seems to be resulting in more in the way of adjustments
than the authorities desired. Although total reserves remain in excess of the higher statutory requirements, even after the final increase to take effect May I, member banks have been selling securities, and in the latter part of the month interest rates on several types of paper, particularly bankers' acceptances, were raised. An accompanying development has been a substantial rise in commercial loans. Gold imports continued on a large scale.

The drop in government bond prices has led to an officia! announcement, during the first week of April, that the reserve system will stand ready to increase its holdings of government bonds, a move, which, if carried out, will result in adding to member-bank reserves and offsetting to some degree the effect of the increase in member-bank reserve requirements. Such a move would obviously run counter to the previously announced policy of exercising a restraining influence on inflationary developments through monetary control.

The assets side of the federal reserve statement of condition showed few changes during March. Total holdings of governments remained unchanged, although, in an effort to support the government bond market, the reserve banks shifted a part of their holdings from bills and notes to long-term bonds. There has been some increase in bills rediscounted in recent weeks, but the total is still of insignificant proportions. Among the liabilities, federal reserve notes in circulation showed little net change. Deposits on member bank reserve account rose during the first part of March, but dropped sharply after the middle of the month in response to payments of income taxes to the federal government. At the month-end member bank reserves were moderately below the level at the end of February. This decrease corresponded in the main to a large increase in

Treasury cash and deposits, offset in part by the change in monetary gold stock.

Although total loans and investments of reporting member banks, for the month as a whole, averaged about the same as in February, there was a considerable decrease in this series during the last three weeks of the month. This decrease was more than accounted for by the sharp decline in holdings of government bonds. Banks have apparently been gradually lightening their portfolios with respect to governments since the first of the year, but this movement did not become pronounced until March. During that month, reporting member bank holdings of government securities declined about $\$ 700 \mathrm{Mn} . ;$ and since the first week of January, the decline has amounted to about $\$ 900 \mathrm{Mn}$.

The movement of loans ran counter to that of investments. Total loans advanced steadily during the month; and much the larger part of the increase was in "all other" loans, which are chiefly for commercial purposes. The change was considerably more than seasonal.

Adjusted demand deposits, which exclude government and inter-bank items, dropped during the month by a fairly substantial amount. The decline can probably be explained in large measure by the drawing-down of deposits, partly to pay taxes and partly to purchase bonds sold by banks.

On the whole the money markets during March presented a somewhat confused picture. Bank credit available for business remains plentiful, and interest rates are still abnormally low; but the needs of government finance, the uncertainties regarding future monetary action and its effect upon business activity and prices, and the inflationary tendencies at work at home and abroad inspire caution in interpreting the current scene.

# FINANCE, TRADE AND PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1937. 

FINANCE.-The Bank of England's note circulation has continued to expand, though a good deal more slowly than a year ago. The Bank has expanded its holdings of securities just sufficiently to offset the fall in its note reserve, and Bankers' Deposits remain at about the average level of recent years, between $£ 90 \mathrm{Mn}$. and $£ 100 \mathrm{Mn}$.

In the Clearing Banks' returns, Advances showed a further increase of $£ 46 \mathrm{Mn}$. between December and March, of which perhaps half may be attributed to seasonal causes and to the new French credit. The rise in Advances was more than offset by a seasonal fall in Discounts, so that Deposits fell slightly during the quarter, but the ratio of Cash to Deposits remains very near to its conventional minimum.

In the second quarter, unless their cash reserves are expanded, the clearing banks may find it difficult both to continue to meet the increased demand for Advances and to take up their usual share of the seasonal expansion in Treasury Bills without allowing their Deposits to rise above their usual ratio to cash reserves. In this case there might be some tendency for short-term rates to rise above their present low levels or, alternatively, if the banks realise investments, for long-term rates of interest to rise. In view of the official policy of keeping interest rates low, it is probable that some expansion of the banks' cash reserves by the Bank of England will be permitted.

Another noteworthy feature of the past quarter has been a sharp check to the previous rapid rise in prices of industrial securities, which are now back below the level of a year ago. There has also been a fairly sharp decline in prices of fixed interest securities. New capital issues during the past two months have been smaller, perhaps in consequence of the set-back in security prices.

There has recently been a check to the expansion in Town Clearings which perhaps indicates a reduction in speculative activity, but Provincial Clearings, which are regarded as a better index of industrial activity, continue to increase rapidly, especially in Liverpool and certain other northern centres.

In foreign exchange rates, the only important change is in the franc, which has recently been allowed to decline to IIO to the pound, apparently purely as an act of policy.

Prices.-Wholesale sterling prices continued their upward movement with little interruption throughout the quarter. All the material groups advanced, taken altogether, about $9 \%$ in three months, but in the Board of Trade's classification, basic materials advanced $18 \%$, intermediate products $6 \frac{1}{2} \%$, and manufactured articles $5 \frac{1}{2} \%$. The changes of food prices were not uniform, and the increase not so great ( $\mathrm{I} \frac{1}{2} \%$ according to the Board of Trade, but $8 \%$ according to the Statist, in whose account cereals have a larger place, and the record is carried to the end of March). Retail food prices and the Cost of Living Index did not rise during the quarter, but the usual seasonal fall has not taken place, and the index is about $5 \%$ higher than a year ago.

The slow upward movement of average wagerates has continued, but the rise over twelve months has been only $3 \%$.

Trade.-The value of imports in the first quarter of 1937, less re-exports, was $15 \%$ greater than a year before; we cannot yet allow completely for the change of prices, but probably it largely discounts this increase, and the quantities appear to have been no greater than a year before; this applies to food, materials and to manufactured goods. Exceptions are to be found for particular commodities; thus the weight of all meat imported was $7 \%$ greater than in 1936. The importation of cotton since October was $4 \%$ greater than in the corresponding months of 1935-6. There has also been an increase in copper and in machine tools.

Exports, which have been less affected by price changes, have been on a higher level than in 1935-6 for the last nine months, and the most recent figures show the greatest increase. The improvement is most marked in iron and steel manufactures, in motor vehicles and in cotton. The quarterly total has considerably exceeded those for 1931 and subsequent years, but the value is only $60 \%$ of that of the first quarter of 1924, and only a relatively small part of this fall can be attributed to price changes.

Output.-The output of coal in the first quarter was a little greater than a year before. That of steel has maintained the high figure of the previous quarter. Shipbuilding under construction has increased for four quarters, but tonnage of ships commenced was lower in the first quarter of this year than in any of the previous three quarters. When the great rise in

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY STATISTICS.

| TOTALE. | 1934 |  |  |  | 1935 |  |  |  | 1936 |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1937 \\ \hline \text { 1st } \\ \text { Qr. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2nd } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3rd } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4th } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2nd } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3rd } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4th } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | 2nd Qr. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3rd } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4th } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| BANK CLEARINGS : | £ Mn. | £ Mn. | £ Mn. | $£ \mathrm{Mn}$. | £ Mn. | £ Mn. | £ Mn. | £ Mn. | £ Mn. | £ Mn. | £ Mn. | £ Mn. | £ Mn. |
|  | 8619 | 7131 | 6866 | 8124 | 8284 | 8062 | 7813 | 8285 | 8385 | 8243 | 8598 | 9813 | 9734 |
| Country ... ... ... ... | 760 | 737 | 715 | 773 | 791 | 783 | 803 | 851 330 | 881 | 850 319 | 868 338 | 939 | 947 |
| Provincial (11 Towns) ... | 346 | 309 | 301 | 339 | 341 | $298 \ddagger$ | 313 | 330 | 354 | 319 | 338 | 383 | 392 |
| CLEARING BANKS : Deposits* $^{\text {E }}$... ... | 1835 | 1822 | 1824 | 1886 | 1915 | 1930 | 1981 | 2018 | 2024 | 2079 | 2136 | 2178 | 2162 |
| Deposits* Advances* | 1835 731 | 744 | 1824 | 742 | + 745 | 761 | 754 | 761 | 780 | 828 | 836 | 848 | -865 |
| NEW CAPITAL ISSUES in Gt. Britain : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ... ... ... ... | 24.9 | $44 \cdot 1$ | 31.6 | $49 \cdot 5$ | 41.6 | $43 \cdot 9$ | $68 \cdot 3$ | 28.5 | $60 \cdot 6$ | $48 \cdot 4$ | $40 \cdot 1$ | 68-1 | $49 \cdot 5$ |
| For United Kingdom... <br> IMPORTS RETAINED: | $20 \cdot 0$ | $27 \cdot 1$ | 18.7 | $40 \cdot 9$ | $35 \cdot \mathrm{a}$ | $41 \cdot 3$ | $62 \cdot 1$ | $22 \cdot 8$ | 58.4 | $41 \cdot 3$ | $33 \cdot 1$ | 58.0 | 42.6 |
|  | 80 | 81 | 79 | 95 | 79 | 81 | 82 | 102 | 86 | 88 | 88 | 109 | 95 |
| Materials : <br> Partly Manufactured | 80 | 81 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 81 | 82 | 102 | 86 | 88 | 88 | 109 | 95 |
|  | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Cotton ... ... ... | 10 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 14 | 14 |
| Other | 39 | 35 | 37 | 37 | 35 | 35 | 37 | 40 | 42 | 40 | 42 | 47 | 48 |
| Wholly Manufactured Goods | 55 | 49 | 50 | 52 | 52 | 49 | 49 | 61 | 59 | 57 | 60 | 57 | 71 |
|  | 33 | 34 | 34 | 36 | 32 | 36 | 36 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 43 | 44 | 44 |
| Total Retained Imports EXPORTS, BRITISH: | 169 | 164 | 164 | 184 | 164 | 166 | 168 | 203 | 184 | 186 | 192 | 226 | 211 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Materials | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Manufactures-Cotton | 15 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 17 |
| Other...Total British Exports | 57 | 59 | 63 | 67 | 66 | 64 | 67 | 71 | 67 | 65 | 72 | 75 | 77 |
|  | 95 | 95 | 99 | 107 | 106 | 101 | 105 | 114 | 106 | 102 | 112 | 121 | 121 |
| Goods and Bullion $\dagger$... | 147 | 93 | 80 | 110 | 59 | 128 | 63 | 80 | 104 | 125 | 203 | 141 | 123 |
| TONNAGE OF SHIPS (with | 0000 Tons |  |  |  | 0000 Tons |  |  |  |  | 0000 | Tons |  |  |
| Entered from abroad... | 1406 | 1599 | 1685 | 1577 | 1349 | 1606 | 1783 | 1625 | 1491 | 1672 | 1861 | 1716 |  |
| Cleared for abroad ... ... | 1319 | 1391 | 1501 | 1355 | 1326 | 1416 | 1540 | 1451 | 1230 | 1401 | 1538 | 1453 | 1353 |
| PRODUCTION : | 0000 Tons |  |  |  | 0000 Tons |  |  |  | 0000 Tons |  |  |  |  |
| Coal (13 weeks) ... | 6091136225 | $\begin{array}{r} 5357 \\ 154 \\ 225 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5228 \\ 153 \\ 212 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5816 \\ 155 \\ 223 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6018 \\ 156 \\ 237 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5421 \\ 161 \\ 243 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5249 \\ 162 \\ 242 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6020 \\ 163 \\ 262 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6263 \\ 181 \\ 283 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5499 \\ 193 \\ \text { ᄃ91 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5482 \\ 195 \\ 287 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5993 \\ 198 \\ 308 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6318 \\ 193 \\ 310 \end{array}$ |
| Pig-iron (3 months) ... $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steel " " ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 203 ${ }^{\text {000 }}$ Tons |  |  |  |  | 000 | Tons |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipbuilding (commenced) ... |  |  |  |  | 144 | 108 | 119 | 311 | 233 | 282 | 293 | 273 | 253 |
| INDEX OF PRODUCTION : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\text { Bulletin } \% \text { of } 1924^{\text {... }}$ | 102.5 | 102.6 | 96.8 | 105.2 | 104.0 | 108.4 | 104.5 | 116.5 | 116.3 | 118.4 | 114.6 | $122 \cdot 2$ | 118.6 |
| Board of Trade New of 1930 | $110 \cdot 3$ | $110 \cdot 3$ | 106.0 | 116.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1186 |
| New , , , \% of 1930 ... | $105 \cdot 7$ | 104.6 | 103.2 | 111.9 | 113.0 | 111.5 | $110 \cdot 7$ | $120 \cdot 7$ | $123 \cdot 1$ | $123 \cdot 4$ | $122 \cdot 4$ | $132 \cdot 1$ |  |

* Mean weekly averages.
$\dagger$ Including sovereigns at their face value.
I Liverpool clearing area reduced on April 1st, 1985.

| INDEX NUMBERS, Percentage of 1924 level. |  | Date in Quarter | 1934 |  |  |  | 1935 |  |  |  | 1936 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} 1937 \\ \hline 1 \mathrm{st} \\ \mathrm{Qr} . \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tst } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2nd } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{3} \mathrm{rd} \\ & \mathrm{Qr} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4th } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2nd } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | 3rd Qr. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4th } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { lst } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2nd } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3rd } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4th } \\ & \mathrm{Qr} . \end{aligned}$ |  |
| PRICES OF COMMODITIES- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{cc} \text { General-Board of Trade } & \ldots \\ \text { Statist } & \text {... } \end{array}$ | $\cdots$ |  | Last month ... | 63.4 | 63'2 | 63.6 | 63.1 | $62 \cdot 5$ | $63 \cdot 6$ | $64 \cdot 4$ | 65.7 | $65 \cdot 9$ | $66 \cdot 6$ | €9•1 | 725 | $77 \cdot 2$ |
|  | $\cdots$ | Last day ... ... | 59 | 58 | 59 | $59 \cdot 5$ | 59.5 | 60 | 61 | $62 \cdot 5$ | 62 | $60 \cdot 5$ | 65 | 71 | 77 |
| Materials-Board of Trade ... Statist | $\cdots$ | Last month | $63 \cdot 6$ 59.5 | 62.5 |  |  | $61 \cdot 3$ | 62.2 | $62 \cdot 9$ | 64.7 | $65 \cdot 4$ | $65 \cdot 6$ | 67-3 | $70 \cdot 7$ |  |
| Statist ... | ... | Last day ... ... | 59.5 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 64 | 64 | 61 | 65 | 73 | 79.5 |
| Food-Board of Trade Statist... | $\cdots$ | Last month <br> Last day | $62 \cdot 6$ | $64 \cdot 2$ | $67 \cdot 3$ | 65•8 |  |  | $66 \cdot 8$ | $67 \cdot 4$ | 66.4 | 68.0 | $72 \cdot 3$ | 75.6 | 76.6 |
|  | ... | Last day ... ... | 58 | 59 | $60 \cdot 5$ | 60 | 58 | 58.5 | $59 \cdot 5$ | 59.5 | 59 | 60 | 64 | $67 \cdot 5$ | 73 |
| Retail-Food .. Cost of Living | $\cdots$ | Last day ... | $69 \cdot 5$ $79 \cdot 5$ | 71.5 | $73 \cdot 5$ | 73.5 | 70 | 74 | 75 | 77 | 74 | 75.5 | $77 \cdot 5$ | 80 | $79 \cdot 5$ |
| Cort of Living | ... | " " | $79 \cdot 5$ | $80 \cdot 5$ | 81.5 | 81.5 | 79.5 | 81.5 | 83 | 84 | $82 \cdot 5$ | 83.5 | $84 \cdot 5$ | $86 \cdot 5$ | $86 \cdot 5$ |
| Wage Rates ... . | ... | Fortnight after end | 94 | 94 | 941 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 944 | 944 | 943 $\frac{3}{4}$ | $95 \frac{3}{4}$ | 96 | 97 | 98 | 98 | 98- $\frac{1}{2}$ | 100 |
| PRICES OF SECURITIES- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 97 | 98 | 98 | 982 |  |
| ```Industrials ... ...``` | $\cdots$ | $" \quad "$ | 124 | 124 | 128 | 137 | 131 | 141 | 139 | 154 | 160 | 157 | 170 | 169 | 156 |
| Fixed interest... ... | $\ldots$ | " | 131 | 132 | 134 | 140 | 135 | 138 | 131 | 137 | 137 | 136 | 138 | 134 | 127 |
| SHORT MONEY | $\cdots$ | " " | 36 | 36 | 34 | 30 | 32 | 33 | $32 \cdot 5$ | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |

freight rates is considered, this is surprising, The statistics do not include construction for the navy

Our index number of production shows a fall since the last quarter of 1936, and only a rise of $2 \%$ over the first quarter. The movements are, however, dominated by the irregularity of the production of paper (see page 123). If paper is completely eliminated from the computation, we have

| INDEX OF PRODUCTION, EXCLUDING PAPER. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fourth quarter | 1935 | $\ldots$ | 110 | 1936 | $\ldots$ | 116 |
| First quarter | 1936 | $\ldots$ | 113 | 1937 | $\ldots$ | 118 |

Thus the improvement over a year ago seems to have continued.

The total value of building plans approved was as great in the first quarter of this year as a year before, but there has been a considerable shifting from houses to other erections.

| VALUE OF BUILDING PLANS APPROVED. LMN |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First Quarter |  | Houses | Others | Total |  |
| 1936 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 18.4 | 10.0 | 28.4 |
| 1937 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 15.5 | 13.2 | 28.7 |

A small number of districts are omitted in March of each year. The County of London is excluded throughout.

The above totals comprise :-

|  | Midlands and Southern Areas, |  |  |  |  | Other Areas. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Houses | Others | Total | Houses | Others | Total |
| 1936 |  |  | 8 | 4 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 16 |
| 1937 | $\ldots$ | ... | 6 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 18 |

Employment.-The estimated number of insured persons in employment has increased every month since the beginning of 1936, but for a trifling drop in January. In the middle of March it was about $5 \%$ higher than a year before. In these twelve months the percentage unemployed fell from 14.2 to II.8. There has been a decrease in every Division except Northern Ireland, greater in the North than in the South. We have the following approximate figures :-

PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED.

|  | 1936 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Divisions- | March |  |
| London, S.E., S.W. and Midlands .. | $9 \cdot 0$ | 7.5 |
| N.E., N.W., N., Scotland, Wales and |  |  |
| N. Ireland | 20.0 | 16.5 |

The percentage unemployed was less in March, 1936, than a year before in each of the hundred occupations distinguished, except building, in which the number insured had increased, so that the number actually employed was slightly greater at the later date.

TABLE A. NET IMPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS (EXCLUDING RUBBER) AND CERTAIN PARTLY MANUFACTURED GOODS. DECLARED VALUES. £ Mn.

|  | $\begin{gathered} 1924 . \\ \text { Quarterly } \\ \text { Average. } \end{gathered}$ | $1934$ <br> Quarters. |  |  |  | $1935$ <br> Quarters. <br> 2 <br> 3 |  |  |  |  1936  <br>  Quarters. $^{2}$  <br> 1 2  |  |  | 4 | $\begin{gathered} 1937 \\ \text { Qr. } \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pig iron, etc. ... ... | 1.8 | $\cdot 6$ | - 6 | -5 | -6 | $\cdot 5$ | $\cdot 4$ | $\cdot 5$ | $\cdot 7$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Copper, tin, lead, zinc ... | $5 \cdot 4$ | $3 \cdot 3$ | $3 \cdot 5$ | 3.7 | $4 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 4$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | 4.4 | $4 \cdot 3$ | 9 4.0 | $1 \cdot 3$ 4.5 | $\cdot 9$ 6.0 | .5 6.9 |
| Yarns ... ... ... | 1.8 | - 2 | $\stackrel{2}{4}$ | -2 | -2 | -1 | ${ }^{-1}$ | -1 | - 2 | 4.3 -1 | . 1 | 4.5 -2 | 6.0 -2 | 6.9 .2 |
| Leather ... ... | 2.9 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | $1 \cdot 6$ | 1.6 | 1.7 | $1 \cdot 8$ | 1.8 | $2 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | 2.0 |
| Minersls (non-metals) | $1 \cdot 3$ | -8 | -8 | $\cdot 9$ | 1.0 | $\cdot 9$ | 1.0 | 1.0 | $1 \cdot 1$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron Ore ... ... ... | $2 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 2$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | 1.2 | $1 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 3$ | 1.4 | 1.2 | 2. 2 | 18 | $1 \cdot 1$ | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Other Metals ... ... | 3.7 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.4 | $2 \cdot 8$ | 2.9 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.0 3.0 | 1.8 3.8 | 1.8 |
| Wood... ... ... ... | $12 \cdot 6$ | $5 \cdot 3$ | $8 \cdot 9$ | $14 \cdot 9$ | $10 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 5$ | $12 \cdot 6$ | $10 \cdot 0$ | $5 \cdot 7$ | 8.5 | 3.0 15.6 | 3.8 13.4 | $3 \cdot 1$ |
| Oil Seeds, \&c. ... ... | $12 \cdot 1$ | $5 \cdot 8$ | $5 \cdot 2$ | 5.0 | 4.9 | 6.2 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 5.7 | 6.6 | 7.4 | 8.5 | 15.6 | $13 \cdot 4$ | $7 \cdot 5$ |
| Hides ... ${ }^{\text {M }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$... | 2.0 | $2 \cdot 4$ | $1 \cdot 9$ | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.5 | - 8 | 1.6 | 6.6 2.4 | $7 \cdot 4$ $2 \cdot 3$ | 75 2.1 | 6.2 2.7 | 6.9 3.1 | 9.2 |
| Paper Materials ... ... | $2 \cdot 9$ | 2.5 | $2 \cdot 9$ | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.4 | $2 \cdot 6$ | 2.6 | 2.1 3.1 | 2.3 2.6 | 2.1 2.9 | 2.7 3.0 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 2.7 |
| Silk Other Textiles ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (exoent | - 4 | 4 | - 3 | -2 | $\cdot 3$ | $\cdot 3$ | - 3 | $\cdot 3$ | $\cdot 6$ | -6 | 2.9 .4 | 3.0 .4 | 3.3 .4 | $2 \cdot 9$ |
| Cotton and Wool) .. | 3.4 | $2 \cdot 7$ | 1.9 | 1.2 | 2.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | 5 |
| Cotton ... ... .. | 27.5 | $9 \cdot 9$ | 7.6 | 7.4 | $9 \cdot 1$ | 3.4 8.4 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 2.5 14.3 | 3.5 10.2 | 2.0 9.8 | 1.9 9.8 | 3-3 | 4.6 |
| Wool ... ... ... | 10.9 | $12 \cdot 6$ | 6.5 | 2.0 | $4 \cdot 5$ | 76 | 8.0 | 3.6 | 14.3 6.0 | 110 | 9.8 9.6 | 9.8 3 | 14.9 8.6 | $13 \cdot 9$ $12 \cdot 2$ |
| Total, both groups and miscellaneous | 92.8 | $53 \cdot 1$ | $47 \cdot 0$ | 47•7 | $49 \cdot 4$ | $47 \cdot 8$ | $46 \cdot 9$ | $47 \cdot 3$ | 60\% | 58.7 | $57 \cdot 6$ | 59.9 | $71 \cdot 1$ | $71 \cdot 3$ |
| T'otal. exol. ootton and wool | 54.4 | $30 \cdot 6$ | $32 \cdot 9$ | $38 \cdot 3$ | $35 \cdot 8$ | $31 \cdot 8$ | 32.0 | 38.4 | 39•7 | 37-5 | 38.2 | 46.8 | $47 \cdot 6$ | 45.2 |

TABLE B. EXPORTED MANUFACTURES—DECLARED VALUES. £ Mn.


* Including rubber tyres after 1924.

[^9]IRON AND STEEL STATISTICS FOR U.K. 000 tons.

| PIG-IRON. $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | CRUDE STEEL. |  |  |  | EXPORTS OF IRON \& STEEL. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Production | $+ \text { Im }_{\text {ports }}$ | $\underset{\text { ports }}{- \text { Ex- }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =\text { Home } \\ & \text { Cons'mp } \\ & \text { tion } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% Imports } \\ & \text { to Homene } \\ & \text { Consump. } \\ & \text { tion } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Pro. duotion | ${ }^{*} \text { Im- }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Home } \\ \text { Con- } \\ \text { sumption } \end{gathered}$ | \% Imports to Home Con- sumption | SemiFinished | Finished |
| 1913 | Qrly. aver'ge | $\begin{aligned} & 2565 \\ & 1840 \end{aligned}$ | 46 | 236 | 2375 |  |  |  |  |  | 209 | 751 |
| 1924 |  |  | 77 | 150 |  |  |  | 271 | 2324 | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \cdot 7 \\ & 13 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | 235 |  |
| 1925 | 1559 |  | 71 | 140 |  |  |  | 289 | 2139 |  | 188 |  |
| 1926 | ", | 610 | 124152 | 148 | $\begin{array}{r} 1490 \\ 653 \end{array}$ | 4.8 19.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 1849 \\ 890 \end{array}$ | 390 | 1280 | 30.5 | 145 | 600 521 |
| 1927 | " | 1826 |  | 83 | 1895 | 8.0 | 2275 | 421 | 2695 | 15.6 | 251 | $\begin{aligned} & 521 \\ & 712 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1988 | " | 1653 | 30 | 114 | 1569 | 1.8 | 2131 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2417 \\ & 2662 \end{aligned}$ | 11.8 | 245 | $712$ |
| 1989 | ", | 1895 | 38 | 136 | 1797 | $2 \cdot 1$ | 2415 | 247 |  | $9 \cdot 3$$13 \cdot 0$ | 252 | 699537 |
| 1930 | , | $\begin{array}{r} 1549 \\ 939 \end{array}$ | 78 | 7950 | $\begin{array}{r} 1548 \\ 965 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & 7.9 \end{aligned}$ | 1825 | 272 | $\begin{aligned} & 2662 \\ & 2097 \end{aligned}$ |  | 168 |  |
| 1931 | ", |  |  |  |  |  | 1294 | 314 | 1608 | $19 \cdot 4$ | 97 | 344 |
| 1932 | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 989 \\ & 944 \\ & 812 \\ & 828 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58 \\ & 42 \\ & 28 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 43 \\ & 19 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1014 \\ 943 \\ 821 \\ 825 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.7 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1373 \\ & 1309 \\ & 1230 \\ & 1344 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 266 \\ & 212 \\ & 155 \\ & 105 \end{aligned}$ | 1639 | 16.2 | 100 | $\begin{aligned} & 338 \\ & 336 \\ & 286 \\ & 333 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1521 | $13 \cdot 9$ | 98 |  |
|  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1385 | 11.2 | 129 |  |
|  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1449 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 126 |  |
| 1933 | 1 | $\begin{array}{r} 890 \\ 1010 \\ 1066 \\ 1157 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 31 \\ & 34 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 27 \\ & 28 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 890 \\ 1014 \\ 1072 \\ 1157 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 5 \\ & 3 \cdot 1 \\ & 3 \cdot 2 \\ & 2 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1505 \\ & 1678 \\ & 1788 \\ & 2032 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86 \\ & 57 \\ & 78 \\ & 93 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1591 \\ & 1735 \\ & 1866 \\ & 2125 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 4 \\ & 3 \cdot 3 \\ & 4 \cdot 2 \\ & 4 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 95 \\ 102 \\ 130 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 312 \\ & 337 \\ & 331 \\ & 373 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1934 | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 1359 \\ & 1540 \\ & 1532 \\ & 1548 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 38 \\ & 39 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & 37 \\ & 32 \\ & 37 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1369 \\ & 1541 \\ & 1539 \\ & 1560 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 7 \\ & 2 \cdot 5 \\ & 2 \cdot 5 \\ & 3 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2253 \\ & 2254 \\ & 2120 \\ & 2233 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116 \\ & 111 \\ & 101 \\ & 127 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2369 \\ & 2365 \\ & 2221 \\ & 2359 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.9 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 46 \\ & 5.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129 \\ & 149 \\ & 154 \\ & 167 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 312 \\ & 364 \\ & 394 \\ & 413 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1935 | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 1558 \\ & 1614 \\ & 1620 \\ & 1633 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & 30 \\ & 30 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 49 \\ & 36 \\ & 39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1560 \\ & 1596 \\ & 1614 \\ & 1626 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.3 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 1.9 \\ & 2.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2369 \\ & 2432 \\ & 2419 \\ & 2622 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 120 \\ 67 \\ 77 \\ 101 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2489 \\ & 2499 \\ & 2496 \\ & 2723 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 8 \\ & 2 \cdot 7 \\ & 3 \cdot 1 \\ & 3 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 149 \\ & 183 \\ & 157 \\ & 182 \end{aligned}$ | 334357391390 |
|  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1936 | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 1814 \\ & 1935 \\ & 1952 \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ 57 \\ 121 \\ 92 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 27 \\ & 33 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1831 \\ & 1964 \\ & 2040 \\ & 2049 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.2 \\ & 2.9 \\ & 5.9 \\ & 4.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2830 \\ & 2913 \\ & 2874 \\ & 3081 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 170 \\ 143 \\ 163 \\ 77 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3000 \\ & 3056 \\ & 3037 \\ & 3158 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.7 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 5.4 \\ & 2.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 134 \\ & 161 \\ & 151 \\ & 149 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 332 \\ & 361 \\ & 373 \\ & 407 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1937 | 1 | 1935 | 77 | 44 | 1967 | $3 \cdot 9$ | 3104 | 80 | 3185 | $2 \cdot 5$ | 178 | 413 |

## STOCKS OF STAPLE COMMODITIES.

Table supplementary to the summary table, p. 2, Special Mem. 32.

(I) Total supply seasonally corrected, exclusive of European and

Asiatic mill stocks.
(2) Visible Supply plus estimate of Straits stocks.
(3) U.K. stocks in offlcial warehouses.
(5) Crude rubper in U.K. and U.S.
U.S.A., Singaporks (outside regulated areas) in U.K., estimated afloat as , Penang, Para and Manaos plus Regulation Committec.

* Not available
(6) Total visible supply.
(7) Tea Brokers' Association. London stocks.
(8) (A) Visible supply. (B) Interior Brazil stock and San Paulo Pledged stock. Figures supplied by Messrs. Duuring \&

9) Stanford Wheat Studies Estimates of World's Visible Supply.
(io) Total crude petroleum, natural gasolene (ex at plants), refined products.

## THE PHYSICAL VOLUME OF PRODUCTION.

THE Index of Production for the first quarter of 1937 is II8.6, compared with I22.2 last quarter and II6.3 a year ago. The Paper figure is unusually low compared with other quarterly Paper figures of the last few years, and this accounts for the fact that
the final index is only two points above the corresponding figure of a year ago. The Iron and Steel figure is 9 points higher, and the Coal figure is almost unchanged compared with the first quarter of 1936.

## QUARTERLY INDEX OF PRODUCTION.




FINANCE.

$\dagger$ 12-months moving average superimposed.

FINANCE.

|  | STOCKS \& SHARES |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { NEW } \\ \text { CAPITAL } \\ \text { ISSUES } \end{gathered}$ |  | BANK OLEARINGS. |  |  |  | OTHER BANKING. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | MONEY. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Industrials |  | Fixed Interest |  |  |  | London Bankers' Clearing House. |  |  |  | Bank of England. | 9 Olearing Bankb. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | \% | $\begin{aligned} & \text { for } \\ & \text { U.K. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Town |  |  |  | £Mn. £Mn. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{0} \\ & \dot{0} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \text { \& } \\ & \text { £Mn. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1924 \text { Av... } \\ & 1931 \end{aligned}$ | 100 | ... | 100 | 100 | $7 \cdot 4$ | $11 \cdot 2$ | 2070 | * | 226 | 147 | 109390 | 1632 | 242 | 791 | 324 | 11.7 | 48.5 | 601 | 100 | 2.43 | 3.45 |
| $4 \mathrm{th}{ }_{1932}^{190}$ | 87 | - | $92 \cdot 3$ | 1086 | 3.2 |  | 1410 | 1420 | 220 | 96 | $68+42359$ | 1686 | 239 | 890 | 284 | $10 \cdot 3$ | $52 \cdot 8$ | 636 | 171 | 4.51 | 5.77 |
| 1st Qr.Av. | 82.8 | - | 96.8 | $103 \cdot 9$ | 6.8 | 22 | 1590 | 1520 | 217 | 100 | $71+34351$ | 1646 | 219 | 889 | 266 | 10.5 | 54.0 | 601 | 143 | 3.74 | $4 \cdot 47$ |
| 2nd ${ }^{\text {nd }}$, , | 78 |  | 1076 | $93 \cdot 4$ | $11 \cdot 3$ | 4.6 | 1730 | 1690 | 209 | 93 | $80+34358$ | 1677 | 253 | 854 | 293 | $10 \cdot 6$ | 51.0 | 619 | 58 | 1.77 | 1.66 |
| 3rd , | 86 |  | 121.1 | 83.1 | $1 \cdot 1$ |  | 1630 | 1745 | 198 | 96 | $87+34365$ | 1801 | 360 | 805 | 349 | 10.5 | 44.6 | 791 | 33 | -68 | . 80 |
| $4 \text { th ",", }$ | 91 |  | 124.1 | $80 \cdot 9$ | 8.7 | 2.9 | 1650 | 1660 | 211 | 98 | $84+34364$ | 1885 | 395 | 772 | 420 | $10 \cdot 3$ | $40 \cdot 9$ | 876 | 34 | 72 | 85 |
| 1st Qr.Av. | 94 |  | 122.8 | $81 \cdot 9$ | 8.4 | $1 \cdot 3$ | 1680 | 1605 | 215 | 99 | $106+33358$ | 1915 | 386 | 753 | 476 | $10 \cdot 8$ | $39 \cdot 3$ | 857 | 34 | 69 | 83 |
| 2nd | 97 |  | 123.8 | $81 \cdot 1$ | $10 \cdot 9$ | 2.6 | 1550 | 1510 | 215 | 95 | $97+37374$ | 1911 | 343 | 759 | 512 | $10 \cdot 9$ | 39.7 | 834 | 31 | 60 | 56 |
| 3rd Qr.Av. | 108 |  | 124.0 | $80 \cdot 8$ | 4.4 | 7.0 | 1650 | 1760 | 211 | 95 | $101+47377$ | 1927 | 357 | 746 | 542 | 10.7 | $38 \cdot 7$ | 790 | 30 | 61 | 44 |
| OCr | 115 | +5.3 | 126.5 | $79 \cdot 3$ | 6.8 | 3.2 | 1745 | 1735 | 229 | 103 | $111+44372$ | 1912 | 341 | 736 | 542 | $11 \cdot 3$ | 38.5 | 973 | 33 | 75 | 72 |
| NOV. | 114 | + 1.7 | 126.4 | $79 \cdot 4$ | 12.2 | $\cdot 6$ | 1820 | 1790 | 223 | 99 | $104+37369$ | 1889 | 315 | 724 | 551 | $11 \cdot 3$ | $38 \cdot 3$ | 957 | 36 |  | 1.07 |
| DEC. 1984 | 113 | $-3.3$ | 127.5 | 78.4 | $5 \cdot 1$ | 1.3 | 1720 | 1800 | 233 | 102 | $96+37382$ | 1903 | 309 | 724 | 547 | 11.0 | 38.0 | 937 | 38 | $\cdot 75$ | $1 \cdot 22$ |
| JAN. | 118 | +6.6 | 129.6 | $77 \cdot 4$ | 8.7 | $2 \cdot 2$ | 1990 | 1880 | 251 | 110 | $115+37366$ | 1882 | 283 | 722 | 540 | 11.7 | 38.4 | 928 | 37 | 90 | 98 |
| FEB. | 116 | - 2.0 | 128.8 | 77.7 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 1.7 | 2270 | 2180 | 231 | 105 | $99+36366$ | 1829 | 248 | 730 | 542 | $11 \cdot 3$ | $39 \cdot 9$ | 858 | 36 | 88 | 94 |
| MAR | 122 | + 4.6 | $130 \cdot 8$ | 76.6 | 6.0 | $1 \cdot 1$ | 1910 | 1830 | 228 | 108 | $112+36370$ | 1792 | 200 | 740 | 530 | 12.0 | $41 \cdot 3$ | 811 | 36 | 88 | .94 |
| APR. | 124 | + 0.8 | $130 \cdot 9$ | 76.6 | 8.7 | 9 | 1800 | 1710 | 244 | 101 | $104+37377$ | 1814 | 210 | 746 | 516 | $12 \cdot 1$ | $41 \cdot 1$ | 806 | 36 | 88 | 97 |
| MAY | 127 | + 1.4 | $130 \cdot 7$ | 76.7 | 11.4 | 11.0 | 1680 | 1710 | 251 | 95 | $100+35378$ | 1820 | 221 | 742 | 524 | 11.8 | $40 \cdot 8$ | 864 | 35 | -79 | 90 |
| JUNE | 124 | - 4.0 | $130 \cdot 3$ | $76 \cdot 9$ | 7.0 | 5.0 | 1710 | 1650 | 224 | 97 | $97+36379$ | 1832 | 226 | 744 | 532 | 10.7 | $40 \cdot 6$ | 860 | 36 | 88 | 91 |
| JULY | 124 | $-1.6$ | 131.6 | 76.2 | 10.0 | 5.0 | 1630 | 1730 | 239 | 102 | $97+36385$ | 1833 | 223 | 746 | 533 | $11 \cdot 3$ | $40 \cdot 7$ | 841 | 36 | 88 | 88 |
| AUG. | 125 | + 0.3 | $132 \cdot 2$ | 75.8 | 3.2 | 6.7 | 1570 | 1780 | 217 | 89 | $89+37384$ | 1818 | 220 | 742 | 540 | $10 \cdot 6$ | $40 \cdot 8$ | 832 | 35 | 88 | . 81 |
| SEPT | 127 | +18 | 132.7 | $75 \cdot 5$ | 5.6 | $1 \cdot 1$ | 1650 | 1720 | 212 | 90 | $103+37379$ | 1821 | 211 | 740 | 546 | $11 \cdot 2$ | $40 \cdot 6$ | 825 | 33 | 75 | $\cdot 66$ |
| OCT. | 128 | + 2.4 +0.9 | $133 \cdot 7$ 140.9 | 75.0 71.1 | 20.8 11.0 | 2.7 2.0 | 1750 2045 | 1740 2015 | 243 | 103 | 104+37 377 | 1853 | 214 | 743 | 559 | $11 \cdot 3$ | $40 \cdot 1$ $30 \cdot 6$ | 831 | 34 | 75 | . 77 |
| DEC. | 131 | - 2.0 | 138.2 | 72.6 | $9 \cdot 1$ | 3.9 | 1950 | 2030 | 248 | 112 | $103+37393$ | 1933 | 253 | 742 | 578 | 11.0 | $38 \cdot 4$ | 889 | 31 | 63 | - 43 |
| JAN. | 137 | $+6.3$ | $140 \cdot 4$ | 71.4 | 14.4 | 2.2 | 2035 | 1920 | 261 | 110 | $109+36378$ | 1944 | 282 | 740 | 577 | 11.4 | $38 \cdot 1$ | 892 |  |  |  |
| FEB. | 133 | - 3.3 | 136.9 | 73.4 | 97 | $2 \cdot 9$ | 1885 | 1810 | 242 | 110 | $102+40375$ | 1916 | 263 | 742 | 590 | 11.0 | $38 \cdot 7$ | 812 | 29 | 63 | 31 |
| MAR. | 130 | -3.7 | 136.5 | $73 \cdot 5$ | 11.5 | 1.3 | 1915 | 1840 | 237 | 100 | $108+40379$ | 1885 | 205 | 754 | 598 | 11.2 | 40.0 | 788 | 32 | 73 | . 57 |
| ${ }_{\text {APR }}$ M ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 131 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ + \\ +3.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $135 \cdot 3$ | 74.1 72 | 3.4 |  | 1935 | 1840 | 246 | 98 | $100+39392$ | 1902 | 198 | 762 | 601 | 11.2 | $40 \cdot 1$ | 813 | 32.5 | 75 | 59 |
| MAY | 137 141 | +3.8 +6.1 | $137 \cdot 6$ 135.9 | $72 \cdot 9$ 73 | 18.8 19.6 | 1.9 | 2040 2230 | 2080 | 253 | 95 | $103+38390$ | 1923 | 216 | 757 | 604 | 11.2 | $39 \cdot 4$ | 843 | $32 \cdot 5$ | 75 | 59 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.0 | 2230 | 2140 | 253 | 98 | $102+36399$ |  | 21 | 763 |  | 10.8 | 38.8 | 881 | 33 | 75 | 68 |
| JULY | 141 | -0.8 | $137 \cdot 6$ | 72.9 | 50.0 | 3.9 | 1810 | 1920 | 267 | 105 | $104+39400$ | 1982 | 272 | 761 | 599 | 10.9 | 38.4 | 887 | $32 \cdot 5$ | 75 | 63 |
| AUG. | 148 | +5.2 -5.2 | 137.5 132.6 | 73.0 | 4.8 7.3 | 1.9 | 1770 | 1940 | 238 | 93 | $86+37406$ | 1976 | 285 | 751 | 599 | 10.6 | 38.0 | 880 | $32 \cdot 5$ | . 75 | 61 |
| OCT. | 139 | - 5.2 | $132 \cdot 6$ 131.0 | 75.0 76.5 | 7.3 | 8 | 1820 | 1890 | 236 | 91 | $91+38400$ | 1986 | 298 | 749 | 602 | $10 \cdot 3$ | 37.7 | 893 | $32 \cdot 5$ | - 75 | 59 |
| NOV. | 149 | + 8.8 | 136.4 | 73.5 | 9.2 | 3.3 | 1990 | 1960 | 255 | 100 | $79+38400$ $93+37401$ | 19002 | 295 | 760 760 | 610 | $10 \cdot 1$ 10.5 | 38.0 38.0 | 902 | $32 \cdot 5$ | .75 | . 83 |
| DEC. | 147 | - 1.3 | $136 \cdot 4$ | $73 \cdot 5$ | 9.7 | 1.5 | 1950 | 2030 | 276 | 111 | $94+37411$ | 2054 | 320 | 767 | 589 | 10.6 | $37 \cdot 3$ | 898 | 33 | -75 | . 67 |
| JAN. | 154 | + 3.8 | 137.4 | 73.0 | 33.0 | 9 | 1960 | 1850 | 281 | 109 | $110+38398$ | 2055 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FEB. | 159 | + 3.7 | 137.0 | 73.2 | 18.5 | 1.2 | 2080 | 2000 | 268 | 110 | $1104+36399$ | 2015 | 387 | 785 | 585 | 10.6 10.8 | 37.7 390 | 895 796 | 32 32 | 75 .75 | 56 |
| APR. | 165 | - 3.5 | 136.2 137.4 | 73.6 72.9 | 6.9 8.8 | $\cdot 1.6$ | 1950 | 1820 | 263 | 107 | $92+36405$ | 2001 | 247 | 811 | 590 | $10 \cdot 3$ | 40.5 | 762 | 32 | 75 | 56 |
| MAY | 154 | - 3.4 | 1376 | $72 \cdot 8$ | 17.2 | 1.6 | 1940 | 1925 | c79 272 | 105 | $\begin{array}{r} 105+37 \\ 83+37 \end{array} 422$ | 2045 | 362 | 825 | 592 | $10 \cdot 6$ | $40 \cdot 3$ | 695 | 32 | -75 | 56 |
| JUNE | 154 | + 0.9 | $135 \cdot 8$ | 73.8 | 15.3 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 2200 | 2110 | 265 | 103 98 | $\begin{aligned} & 83+37425 \\ & 91+37432 \end{aligned}$ | 2075 | $\begin{aligned} & 303 \\ & 321 \end{aligned}$ | 825 | 595 | $\begin{aligned} & 10.1 \\ & 10.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \cdot 8 \\ & 39 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 760 \\ & 793 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | 75 .75 | . 89 |
| JULY | 157 | +1.3 | $135 \cdot 7$ | $73 \cdot 9$ | 20.7 | 3.7 | 1860 | 1980 | 285 | 110 | $91+41443$ | 2132 | 340 | 839 | 594 | 10.0 | $39 \cdot 4$ | 806 | 32 |  |  |
| SEPT. | 165 | + 4.6 +0.8 | $136 \cdot 8$ 137 | $73 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 3$ | 1.8 | 2030 | 2235 | 260 | 101 | $98+38450$ | 2133 | 336 | 832 | 597 | 10.4 | $39 \cdot 0$ | 803 | 32 | 75 | 59 55 |
| OCT. | 170 | +8.7 + | $138 \cdot 4$ | 72.4 | 82.0 | 1.5 | 2250 | ${ }_{2230}^{2320}$ | 256 | 101 | $102+39445$ | 2143 | 334 | 837 | 604 | 10.2 | 39.0 | 809 | 32 | 75 | 55 |
| NOV. | 169 | + 0.2 | 137.6 | $72 \cdot 8$ | 18.3 | 2.6 | 2330 | 2285 | 289 | 115 | $82+41446$ $98+42$ | 2164 | 341 | 847 | 611 | 10.0 | $39 \cdot 1$ $39 \cdot 2$ | 839 | 32 | $\cdot 75$ | 55 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DEO. .. } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | 167 | $-1.2$ | $135 \cdot 5$ | 74.0 | 17.0 | 3.2 | 2270 | 2370 | 301 | 123 | $96+39468$ | 2199 | 314 | 846 | 615 | 10.6 |  | 838 | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 35 \end{aligned}$ | . 75 | .56 .90 |
| Jan. | 169 | + 1.6 | 134.5 | 74.5 | 24.8 | 2.8 | 2375 | 2240 | 316 |  | $107+38455$ | 2193 | 338 | 840 | 624 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MAB. | 165 | + 0.3 | 129.2 | 77.6 | 8.0 | 2.6 | 2500 | 2410 | 297 | 125 | 91+37453 | 2161 | 301 | 862 | 626 | $10 \cdot 1$ | 39.9 | 706 | 32 | .75 <br> .75 | 58 |
| APR. |  |  | 126.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 79 \cdot 2 \\ & 78 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | 9.8 | 1.5 | 2250 | 2170 | 296 | 129 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 94+37464 \\ & 97+38\end{aligned}$ | 8131 | 243 | 892 | 622 | $10 \cdot 1$ | 41.9 | 778 | 32 | -75 | 55 |
| * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 681 | 32 | . 75 | . 55 |

+ Exclusive of Investments SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED. ** From 1929 first flgure Bankers, second figure Others.
STOCKS \& SHARES
NEW CAPITAL ISSUES-
BANK CLEARINGS-
Index Nos. of Prices and Yield as percentage of 1924 level; on 15 th of month.
Issues during month in Gt, Britain monthly percentage changes,
published by the MIDLAND BANK, IID. for U. K. (b), for Abroad, excluding Government loans, etc.-As Total of Town Clearings (i.e., excluding
2 Stock Exchange settlement days, Consols settlement of London Banker's Clearing House for 3 weeks covering of London Bankers' Clearing House and Provincial Clearings and 4th of following month. Country Clearings Deposits, other than public House and Provincial Clearings for 11 towns-Proportionate totals for 24 working days. Bank Notes and Currency Notes in circulation
"Current Deposit and other accounts," otc. 11 th-17th of month. Issues amalgamated, November 22nd, 1928. the National Bank, Ltd., and the District Bank).-As published by THE MIDLAND BANK, LITD, elearing banks (L.e. excluding Total outstanding in midale of month (11th-17th)
Average of Bank Rate, Bankers' Deposit Rate, 3 Months' Bill Rate and day-to-day rate for week ending 15 th of


## PRICES.



Scale applicable to all lines.

|  | WHOLESALE. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Retail. |  |  |  | WAGES. | B. OF LABOR |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Board General \% | Trade I <br> Food. \% |  | \% ${ }_{\text {Ftati }}$ | \% | beck) Index <br> Raw Materials, \% | Nos, Total, $\%$ |  | M, of L st of ing. \% | For \% | \% | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index } \\ \text { of Average } \\ \text { Weekly } \\ \text { Wages } \\ \text { \% } \end{gathered}$ |  | \% |  <br> \% |
| 1924 Av... | 34.0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | * | 100 | 100 | 100 |  | 100 |  | 100* | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| $\begin{gathered} 1931 \\ 4 \text { th Qr.Av. } \\ 1932 \end{gathered}$ | 19.5 | 63.8 | $68 \cdot 9$ | $61 \cdot 2$ | 64 | 64.5 | 57.5 | 60 | 84 | 82 | 77 |  | 962 | 71 | 80 | 82.5 |
| ${ }_{\text {1stQr.Av. }}$ | 19.1 | $63 \cdot 6$ | 69.5 | 60.6 | $65 \cdot 5$ | $65$ | 58.5 | 61.5 57.5 | $83 \cdot 5$ 81.5 | 83 83 | $75 \cdot 5$ | $75 \cdot 5$ $75 \cdot 5$ 78.5 |  | 66 | 73 69.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 79 \\ & 76 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2nd 3 , ", " | 16.9 17.7 | 61.0 60.7 | 68.1 65.5 | 57.4 58.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 64 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | 53 56 | $\begin{aligned} & 57.5 \\ & 58 \end{aligned}$ | 81 | 83 81 | 72.5 | ${ }_{73}^{75.5}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \frac{1}{2} \\ & 95 \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{661}^{66}$ | ${ }_{69}^{69}$ | 75.6 |
| 4th , 9 , "," | 17.7 | $61 \cdot 1$ | 64.0 | 59.4 | $56 \cdot 5$ | 67 | 55.5 | 56 | 81.5 | 79.5 | 73 | 70.5 | $94 \frac{1}{2}$ | 65 | 68 | 74.5 |
| 1stQr.Av. | 17.1 | $60 \cdot 1$ | $52 \cdot 9$ | 58.5 | $57 \cdot 5$ | 57 | 54.5 | $55 \cdot 5$ | 79•5 | 79.5 | 70 | $69 \cdot 5$ | 94 | 61.5 | 63 | 71.5 |
| 2nd,, , | 18.7 | $60 \cdot 7$ | $62 \cdot 3$ | 59.7 | $57 \cdot 5$ | 57 | 58 | 57.5 | 78 | 79.5 | 68 | $69 \cdot 5$ | 94 | 64 | 64 | 71 |
| 3rd , , | 18.2 | $62 \cdot 7$ | 63.8 | $62 \cdot 1$ | 58 | 58 | 59 | 58.5 | 80 | $80 \cdot 5$ |  | 71.5 | 94 | 71 | 73 | 76 |
| OCT. ..... | $18 \cdot 3$ | $62 \cdot 9$ | 63.8 | $62 \cdot 3$ | 57 | 58 | 58.5 | 58 | 80.5 | 80 | 74 | 72 | 94 | 72.5 | 73.5 | 77 |
| NOV. ..... | 18.5 | 63.0 | 63.6 | $62 \cdot 5$ | 56 | 67 | 57.5 | 57 | 81.5 | 79.5 | 74 | 71 | 94 | 72.5 | 73 |  |
| DEC...... | 18.6 | 63.0 | 63.2 | $62 \cdot 6$ | 57 | 57 | 57.5 | $57 \cdot 5$ | 81 | 79.5 | 73 | 70.5 | 94 | 72 | 71 |  |
| JaN. . | 19.3 | 63.8 | $64 \cdot 1$ | $63 \cdot 5$ | $59 \cdot 5$ | 59 | 59 | $59 \cdot 5$ | $80 \cdot 5$ | 79.5 | $71 \cdot 5$ | 70 | 94 | 73.5 | 72 | 76 |
| FEB. ...... | 20.0 | $64 \cdot 1$ | 64.2 | 64.0 | $59 \cdot 5$ | 59 | 59 | $59 \cdot 5$ | 80 | 79.5 | $70 \cdot 5$ | 70 | 94 | 75 | 74 | 77 |
| MAR....... | $20 \cdot 6$ | 63.4 | $62 \cdot 6$ | $63 \cdot 6$ | 58 | 58 | 59.5 | 59 | 79•5 | $80 \cdot 5$ | $69 \cdot 5$ | 71 | 94 | 75 | 74.5 | 77 |
| APR. ...... | 20.2 | $63 \cdot 1$ | $62 \cdot 3$ | $63 \cdot 3$ | 58 | 57 | 58.5 | $58 \cdot 5$ | 78.5 | 80 | 68 | 70.5 | 94 | 74.5 | 73.5 | 77 |
| MAY | $19 \cdot 4$ | $62 \cdot 7$ | 62.0 | $62 \cdot 8$ | 59 | 68 | 58 | 58.5 | 79 | 80.5 | $68 \cdot 5$ | 71.5 | 94 | 75 | $74 \cdot 5$ | 77.5 |
| JUNE ... | $19 \cdot 6$ | 63.2 | $64 \cdot 2$ | $62 \cdot 5$ | 59 | 59 | 57 | 58 | 80.5 | 82 | 71.5 | 73 | 94 | 76 | 75 | 77.5 |
| JULY | $20 \cdot 7$ | $62 \cdot 8$ | $64 \cdot 2$ | $61 \cdot 9$ | 62 | 62 | 57 | 59.5 | 81 | 82 | 72 | 78.5 | 94 | 76 | 75.5 | 78 |
| AUG...... | $21 \cdot 6$ | 64.0 | $68 \cdot 3$ | 61.7 | 63 | 63.5 | 58 | 60 | 81.5 | 82 | 74 | 74.5 | 94 | 78 | 76.5 | 78.5 |
| SEPT. ... | 21.7 | 63.6 | $67 \cdot 3$ | 61.6 | $60 \cdot 5$ | $61 \cdot 6$ | 58 | 59 | 81.5 | 81 | 73.5 | 72.5 | 94 | 79 | 80 | 795 |
| OCT. ...... | $24 \cdot 1$ | 63.1 | 66.4 | 61.4 | $59 \cdot 5$ | 60.6 | 57.5 | 58.5 | $82 \cdot 5$ | $80 \cdot 5$ | 74.5 | 72.5 | 944 | 78 | 79.5 | 79.5 |
| NOV...... | $24 \cdot 6$ | $62 \cdot 9$ | 65.8 | $61 \cdot 3$ | $58 \cdot 5$ | 59 | 58 | $58 \cdot 5$ | 82.5 | 80 | 74.5 |  | 94.4 | 78 | 785 | 79.5 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DEC....... } \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ | $24 \cdot 5$ | $63 \cdot 1$ | $65 \cdot 8$ | $61 \cdot 6$ | 60 | 60 | 59 | $59 \cdot 5$ | 81.5 | 80 | 73.5 | 71.5 | 944 | 78.5 | 78.5 | 79.5 |
| JAN. .... | $24 \cdot 5$ | 63.5 | 66.2 | 62.0 | 59.5 | $59 \cdot 5$ | 60 | 60 | 81 | 80 |  | 71.5 | 944 | 80 | - $\pm$ | 80.5 |
| FEB....... | $24 \cdot 5$ 27.2 | $63 \cdot 3$ $62 \cdot 5$ | $65 \cdot 9$ 64.3 | $61 \cdot 8$ 61.3 | 59 58 | 58.5 | 60 | 60 | 80.5 | 80 | 71.5 |  | 944 | 80.5 | 79.7 | 81 |
| APRIL .. | 29.75 | $62 \cdot 9$ | $64 \cdot 9$ | $61 \cdot 7$ | 59 | 58 | 61 | 59.5 | 79.5 | 81 | 69.5 | 71.5 | ${ }^{44}$ | 81 | 797 | 81 |
| MAY | 33.7 | $63 \cdot 5$ | $65 \cdot 5$ | $62 \cdot 3$ | 60 | 69.5 | 62 | $61 \cdot 5$ | 80 | 82 | 70.5 | 73 | $94 \frac{5}{4}$ | 81.5 | 81.4 | 81.5 |
| JUNE ... | $32 \cdot 9$ | $63 \cdot 6$ | $65 \cdot 9$ | $62 \cdot 2$ | 58.5 | 58.5 | 61 | 60 | 81.5 | 83 | 74 | 75.5 | $94 \frac{4}{4}$ | 81.5 | 81.5 | 81.5 |
| JULY | $30 \cdot 7$ |  |  | $62 \cdot 5$ | $58 \cdot 5$ | 58.5 | $61 \cdot 5$ | $60 \cdot 5$ | 81.5 | $82 \cdot 5$ | 74 | 75.5 | 95 | 81 | 80.2 | 81.5 |
| AUGF...... | 29.8 29.3 | 63.6 | $65 \cdot 3$ | 62.5 |  | $69 \cdot 5$ | $61 \cdot 5$ | $60 \cdot 5$ | 81.5 |  | 73.5 | 74 | 95 | 82 | 79.6 | 81.5 |
| SEPT...... | 29.3 | $64 \cdot 4$ | 67.0 | $62 \cdot 9$ | 59.5 | 60 | 62 | 61 | 83 | $8 \pm 5$ | 75 | 74.5 | 95 | 82 | 80.1 | 82 |
| OCT. ...... | $29 \cdot 4$ 29 | $65 \cdot 6$ | 68.1 | 64.0 | $59 \cdot 5$ | 60 | 63 | $61 \cdot 5$ | 84 | $82 \cdot 5$ | 77 | 74.5 | 95 | 82 | 80.5 | 82.5 |
| DEC. | 27.2 | $65 \cdot 8$ | 67.4 | 64.6 | 58.5 | ${ }_{59}^{59}$ | 64 | 62. | 84 | 88 | 77 | 74 | 953 | 82 | 81.5 | 83 |
| 1936 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 64 | 62.5 | 84 | 82.5 |  | 746 | 954 | 82.5 | 820 | 835 |
| JAN. ...... | 20.4 19.9 | 66.0 65.9 | 67.7 | 65.0 | $60 \cdot 5$ | 60 | $63 \cdot 5$ | 62.5 | 84 | 83 | 76.5 | 75 | 96 |  |  | $83 \cdot 5$ |
| PEBAR... | 19.9 19.7 | $65 \cdot 9$ $65 \cdot 9$ | $67 \cdot 1$ 66.4 | $65 \cdot 2$ 65.4 | 59.5 59 | 59 | 64 | $62 \cdot 5$ | 83.5 | 83 |  | $7_{5}$ | 97 | 82 | $80 \cdot 6$ | 83 |
| APRIL ... | 20.5 | $66 \cdot 1$ | 66.4 | $65 \cdot 6$ | ${ }_{59} 5$ | ${ }_{58} 59$ | 64 | ${ }_{61} 6$ | 82.5 | 83.5 |  | 76 | 97 | 81 | 79.5 | 83 |
| MAY | 20.5 | $66 \cdot 1$ | $67 \cdot 1$ | $65 \cdot 3$ | 60 | $58 \cdot 5$ $59 \cdot 5$ | 63 | 61.5 61.5 | 82.5 | 84 |  | ${ }_{76.5}^{76}$ | 97 97 | 81 | 79.7 | 83 |
| JUNE | $19 \cdot 9$ | 66.6 | 68.0 | $65 \cdot 6$ | 60 | 60 | 61 | $60 \cdot 5$ | 83.5 | 84 84 |  | $77^{\circ}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \\ & 974 \end{aligned}$ |  | 79.9 83.8 | 84, ${ }_{8}$ |
| JULY ... | $19 \cdot 7$ 19.5 | ${ }^{67 \cdot 3}$ | 68.4 | 66.5 | 61 | 61 | 63 | $62 \cdot 5$ | $83 \cdot 5$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AEPT. ..... | 19.5 19.5 | 68.5 69.1 | $71 \cdot 3$ $72 \cdot 3$ | $66 \cdot 8$ 67.3 | 63 | ${ }_{65}^{63}$ | $64 \cdot 5$ | 64 | 84 | 84.5 |  | ${ }_{77}^{7} 5$ | 98 | 83 | 84.0 | 84 |
| OCT. ...... | 20.0 | $70 \cdot 2$ | 74.6 | 67.3 67.7 | ${ }^{64} 65$ | 65 66 | 65 66 | 65 | 84.5 | 84. | 77.5 | 76.5 | 98 | 83 | 84.3 | 84.5 |
| NOV...... | 21.7 | 70.7 | 73.6 | 69.0 | 65.5 | ${ }_{66}^{66}$ | 66 69 | 66 68 | 86.5 86.5 | 84.5 | 80 | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \% \\ & 7 \gamma \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ | 83 84 8 | 82.8 | 84.5 |
| DEC... | $21 \cdot 2$ | $72 \cdot 5$ | $75 \cdot 6$ | $70 \cdot 7$ | $67 \cdot 5$ | 6\%•5 | 73 | 71 | 88.5 | \&5 | 80 | $77 \cdot 5$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ | 84 86 | 82.5 829 | $8_{85}^{84.5}$ |
| JAN. | 21.2 | 74.0 | 75.6 | 72.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MAR. | 20.1 | $74 \cdot 7$ 77.2 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 74 \cdot 2 \\ & 77 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68 \cdot 5 \\ & 73 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68 \\ & 79.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76 \\ & 79 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73 \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ | $86 \cdot 5$ | $85.5+$ | 79.5 | 78.5 | 99 | 87.5 |  | 85 |
| APRIL.... | $20 \cdot 9$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 87. 5 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 99 \frac{1}{2} \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {\% }}^{\text {\% }}$ Nat | al Indu | rial now |
| $\dagger$ Based on New Index |  | * NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED. |  |  |  |  |  |  | * December, 1924. |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { relate } \\ & \ddagger \mathrm{Ne} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { lex, \% } \% \\ & \text { demont } \end{aligned}$ | $923-25 \text {, }$ |

[^10]TRADE AND OUTPUT.


Exports relate to British Goods
N NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED.

TRADE AND OUTPUT.

|  | TOTAL IMPORTS (Values), |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { TOTAL, } \\ \text { NET } \\ \text { IMPORTS. } \\ \text { £Mn. } \end{gathered}$ | EXPORTS OF U.K, GOODS (Values) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | OUTPUT. |  |  | SHIP- <br> B'LD'G. <br> Tonnage <br> Com- <br> menced 1 <br> Tons <br> 000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Food, Drink and Tobacco. £Mn. | Raw <br> Materials. <br> £ Mn. | Manufactures. £ Mn. | Total (incluading Miscellaneous) $£ \mathrm{Mn}$, |  |  | Food, <br> Drink and <br> Tobacco. <br> £Mn, |  | Raw Materials.£Mn. |  | Manufactures.$£ \mathrm{Mn} \text {, }$ |  | Total (including Miscellaneous) £Mn. |  | Coal, <br> Tons <br> Mn. | Pig Iron. <br> Ton: 000 | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Steel, } \\ \text { Tons } \\ 000 \end{array}$ |  |
| 1924 | 47.6 | $33 \cdot 3$ | 25.0 | 106.4 | \% | 94.8 | $4 \cdot 7$ | \% | 8.9 | $\cdots$ | 516 |  | 66.8 | * | 212 | 520 | 641 | 263 |
| $\begin{gathered} 1931 \\ 4 \text { thQr.Av } \\ 1932 \end{gathered}$ | $39.7 \quad 36.8$ | $15.2 \quad 18.5$ | 24.724 .4 | $80 \cdot 3$ | 75.4 | $75 \cdot 1$ | 3.2 | 2.9 | $4 \cdot 1$ |  | 23.2 | 22.7 | $32 \cdot 3$ | $3.1 \cdot 3$ | 18.0 | 278 | 419 | 105 |
| 1stQr.Av. | 32.0 | 16.314 .9 | $\begin{array}{lll}15.5 & 15.6\end{array}$ | 64.5 | $63 \cdot 8$ | $59 \cdot 1$ | 2.8 | 2.9 | $3 \cdot 5$ | $3 \cdot 5$ | 23.4 | 22.8 | 30.8 | 30.2 | 18.2 | 303 | 435 |  |
| 2nd,"," | $29.9 \quad 30.6$ | $\begin{array}{lll}13 \cdot 5 & 14 \cdot 7\end{array}$ | $11.7 \quad 11.6$ | 55.8 | $57 \cdot 5$ | 51.5 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 | $24 \cdot 3$ | 25.8 | 31.6 | 32.8 | 16.8 | 291 | 409 | \} 10 |
| 3rd, ", | $\begin{array}{llll}29.3 & 30 \cdot 3\end{array}$ | 11.2 | $\begin{array}{lll}122 & 12.4\end{array}$ | $53 \cdot 2$ | $56 \cdot 1$ | 49.9 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 3.6 | $21 \cdot 3$ | $21 \cdot 2$ | 28.0 | 28.1 | $14 \cdot 3$ | 247 | 379 |  |
| 4th , 1933 ," | $33.8 \quad 31.4$ | $13.7 \quad 12.2$ | 13.113 .0 | 61.0 | 56.9 | 57.0 | 29 | $2 \cdot 6$ | 4.0 | 3.8 | 23.0 | 22.5 | $31 \cdot 3$ | 30\%4 | 17.5 | 252 | 422 | 7 |
| 1stQr.Av. | $27.2 \mathrm{~L} \cdot \mathrm{~S}$ S | $\begin{array}{lll}14.1 & 18.0\end{array}$ | 11611.7 | 53.1 | $52 \cdot 8$ | 48.9 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 2.4 | 3.7 | $3 \cdot 7$ | 23.0 | 22.6 | 29.9 | 29.6 | 179 | 277 | 466 | 77 |
| 2nd,", | $27.9 \quad 25.5$ | 13.814 .9 | 12.11119 | $54 \cdot 1$ | $55 \cdot 7$ | 499 | $2 \cdot 0$ | 2.4 | 37 | 8:7 | $22 \cdot 0$ | 22.8 | 28.6 | 29.6 | 15.9 | 311 | 540 | 50 |
| 3rd ,, ," | $\begin{array}{lll}27.6 & 28.6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}15 \cdot 3 & 17 \cdot 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}12.7 & 18.9\end{array}$ | 56.0 | 59.6 | 52.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 | $3 \cdot 9$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | 23.9 | 23.7 | 31.0 | 31.2 | 151 | 324 | 554 | 40 |
| OCT. .. | $32.2 \quad 30 \cdot 1$ | 15.014 .9 | $\begin{array}{lll}14.2 & 1.3 & 7\end{array}$ | $61 \cdot 8$ | 58.9 | 57.2 | 2.7 | 2.4 | $4 \cdot 3$ | 4.2 | $26 \cdot 1$ | 24.8 | $34 \cdot 1$ | $32 \cdot 3$ | $17 \cdot 0$ | 337 | 613 |  |
| NOV. ... | $\begin{array}{ll}32.0 & 29.3\end{array}$ | $17.0 \quad 15.0$ | $\begin{array}{lll}14.6 & 14.6\end{array}$ | $63 \cdot 7$ | 59.2 | $60 \cdot 1$ | 2.9 | 2.4 | $4 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | 25.8 | 25.0 | $34 \cdot 4$ | 33.0 | 17.5 | 350 | 637 | \} 75 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { DEC. } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | $30 \cdot 3 \quad 28 \cdot 3$ | 18.915 .3 | $\begin{array}{lll}13.6 & 18.6\end{array}$ | $63 \cdot 2$ | $57 \cdot 6$ | $59 \cdot 1$ | 2.4 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 3.6 | 3.5 | $22 \cdot 6$ | $23 \cdot 1$ | $30 \cdot 4$ | $30 \cdot 7$ | $19.1^{\circ}$ | 370 | 684 |  |
| JAN. ... | $29.0 \quad 28.2$ | $21 \cdot 317 \cdot 3$ | $13.914 \cdot 1$ | 64.6 | $60 \cdot 0$ | $60 \cdot 6$ | 26 | $2 \cdot 6$ | 3.9 | 3.9 | 24.2 | 23.3 | 31.6 | $30 \cdot 7$ | 18.7 | 399 | 626 |  |
| FEB. . | 25.6 | 18.218 .3 | $\begin{array}{lll}13.2 & 14 \cdot 3\end{array}$ | 57.4 | $61 \cdot 9$ | $52 \cdot 1$ | 2.6 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 22.7 | 23.2 | 301 | S0.9 | 191 | 414 | 707 | \} 203 |
| MAR. | $\begin{array}{ll}28.6 & 28.1 \\ 25.5 & 26.9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}18.2 & 17.6 \\ 17.1 & 18.3\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}14.8 & 18.8 \\ 14.5 & 19.1\end{array}$ | 61.9 | $59 \cdot 8$ | $56 \cdot 3$ $51 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 3$ | 2.5 | $4 \cdot 1$ | 3.8 | 25.6 | 24.7 | $33 \cdot 1$ | $32 \cdot 1$ | $19^{\circ} 2^{\circ}$ | 455 | 777 |  |
| APR. | $25.5 \quad 26.9$ | $17 \cdot 1$ | $\begin{array}{lll}13 \cdot 5 & 13 \cdot 1\end{array}$ | $56 \cdot 3$ | 58.5 | $51 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 3$ | 2.5 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 23.2 | 24.7 | $30 \cdot 1$ | 31.8 | $18.5{ }^{\circ}$ | 463 | 717 |  |
| MAY | $\begin{array}{ll}29 \cdot 7 & 29 \cdot 8 \\ 29 \cdot 4 & 29 \cdot 8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}16.9 & 17 \cdot 8 \\ 16.9 & 19.0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}14.9 & 14.3 \\ 14.4 & 14.9\end{array}$ | 61.8 | $62 \cdot 2$ | 57.0 56.9 | 2.4 | $2 \cdot 6$ | $4 \cdot 3$ | 3.9 | $25^{\circ} 1$ | 24.7 | 32.8 | $32 \cdot 1$ | $17 \cdot 3$ | 477 | 715 | \} 147 |
| JUNE | $29 \cdot 42$ | $16.9 \quad 19.0$ | 14.414 .9 | 61.2 | 64\% | 56.9 | 2.4 | $2 \cdot 7$ | $3 \cdot 9$ | 42 | $24 \cdot 9$ | 26.9 | $32 \cdot 1$ | 34.7 | 15.9 | 480 | 709 |  |
| JULY | 26.8128 .4 | 16.618 .9 | 14.314 .6 | 58.0 | $62 \cdot 2$ | 53.9 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 2.4 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 26.0 | $25^{\circ} \mathrm{Z}$ | 33.2 | $32 \cdot 6$ | $15 \cdot 1$ | 477 | 658 |  |
| AUG. $\cdot \cdot$ | $\begin{array}{ll}27 \cdot 4 & 27 \cdot 8 \\ 29.2 & 29.9\end{array}$ | 17.6 | $\begin{array}{ll}14.7 & 14.8 \\ 14.2 & \end{array}$ | $60 \cdot 0$ | $63 \cdot 3$ | 56.7 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 3.6 | $3 \cdot 9$ | 25.1 | 25.0 | $32 \cdot 1$ | 32.4 | $16^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ | 454 | 611 | 77 |
| SEPT... | $\begin{array}{ll}29 \cdot 2 & 29 \cdot 9 \\ 35 \cdot 5 & 38 \cdot 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}15 \cdot 2 & 17 \cdot 7 \\ 16.9 & 16.8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}13.2 & 13.5\end{array}$ | $57 \cdot 9$ | 61.3 | $54 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 6$ | 2. 5 | $4 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 3$ | $26 \cdot 3$ | $27 \cdot 0$ | $34^{\circ} 0$ | 34.8 | $17 \cdot 9$ | 467 | 718 |  |
| NOV. | 32.5 29.8 | $\begin{array}{ll}16.7 & 14.8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}16.2 & 15 \cdot 3\end{array}$ | 68.8 64.6 | $60 \cdot 2$ | 64.8 60.7 | 3.0 | 2.4 2.5 | 4.5 4.3 | 43 | 28.5 | $27 \cdot 2$ | 36.7 | $34 \cdot 8$ | 17.6 | 476 | 715 | $)$ |
| DEC. ... | $30.4 \quad 28.4$ | $\begin{array}{lll}18 \cdot 7 & 15 \cdot 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}13.8 & 18.9\end{array}$ | $63 \cdot 2$ | $67 \cdot 8$ | $59 \cdot 6$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | 2.6 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 25.8 | 26.5 | $34 \cdot 3$ | 34.6 34.8 | 19.5 | 474 464 | 702 670 | \} 93 |
| JAN. ... | 27.5126 .8 | 19.816 .1 | 14.214 .8 | $61 \cdot 9$ | $5 \% .6$ | 56.9 | 24 | 2.4 | $4 \cdot 7$ | 4.7 | $27 \cdot 5$ | 26.6 | 35 | 346 | 19.2 | 471 | 667 |  |
| FEB. | 26.429 .8 | 16.216 .3 | $\begin{array}{lll}13 \cdot 5 & 14 \cdot 7\end{array}$ | 56.4 | $61 \cdot 1$ | $51 \cdot 9$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | 2.3 | 4.2 | 44 | 26.8 | 27.4 | 34.1 | $35 \cdot 1$ | 18.6 | 483 | 770 | 144 |
| MAR. | $\begin{array}{ll}28.6 & 28.1 \\ 27.2 & 28.6\end{array}$ | $16.515 \cdot 15$ | $\begin{array}{ll}15 \cdot 1 & 14 \cdot 1\end{array}$ | $60 \cdot 5$ | 58.4 | 56.0 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 4.6 | 44 | 28.0 | $27 \cdot 0$ | 36.0 | $35 \cdot 0$ | 18.5 | 501 | 788 |  |
| APR. | $\begin{array}{ll}27.2 & 28.6 \\ 30.1 & 30.2\end{array}$ | 17.018 .1 | $15 \cdot 5 \quad 15 \cdot 1$ | 59.9 | $62 \cdot 1$ | $55 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 2$ | 2.4 | $4 \cdot 0$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | 25.9 | $27 \cdot 5$ | 33.0 | 34.9 | $18.2{ }^{\circ}$ | 491 | 809 |  |
| JUNE | $\begin{array}{ll}37.5 & 27.9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}18 \cdot 4 & 19 \cdot 3 \\ 15 \cdot 7 & 17 \cdot 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}15 \cdot 7 & 15 \cdot \\ 14 \cdot 3 & 14 \cdot 8\end{array}$ | $64 \cdot 5$ 57.8 | $64 \cdot 9$ $60 \cdot 5$ | 59.0 52.6 | 2.5 2.4 | 2.6 2.6 | 4.7 4.0 | 438 | $27 \cdot 1$ $25 \cdot 5$ | $26 \cdot 7$ $27 \cdot 5$ | 35.2 32.9 | 34.5 | $18.0^{\circ}$ | 505 | 781 | 108 |
| JULY | $29.0 \quad 30 \cdot 7$ | 17.019 .4 | $\begin{array}{lll}15.5 & 15.9\end{array}$ | 61.8 | $66 \cdot 3$ | - 9 | 2.6 | $2 \cdot 7$ | $4 \cdot 6$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AUG. | $27.0 \quad 27.4$ | $\begin{array}{ll}16.0 & 18.6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}15.8 & 15.9\end{array}$ | 59.1 | 62.2 | 55.0 | 2.5 | 2.6 | $4 \cdot 1$ | 4.5 | 27.2 | $27 \cdot 5$ $27 \cdot 0$ | 36.4 34.9 | $35 \cdot 7$ 35.2 | 15.7 16.7 | 494 | 707 |  |
| SEP'. . | $29.630 \cdot 3$ | $15 \cdot 3 \quad 17 \cdot 8$ | $15.515 \cdot 9$ | $60 \cdot 8$ | 64.4 | $57 \cdot 0$ | $2 \cdot 8$ | 2.6 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 26.7 | 27.4 | $34 \cdot 1$ | 35.8 | 17.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 491 \\ & 494 \end{aligned}$ | 818 |  |
| OC'T. | $\begin{array}{ll}37 \cdot 5 & 35 \cdot 1 \\ 34 \cdot 4 & 31 \cdot 5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}18.0 & 17 \cdot 8 \\ 19.8 & 17.5\end{array}$ | 17.516 | 73.4 | 70.2 | 68.7 | $3 \cdot 4$ | 3.0 | $4 \cdot 7$ | 4.5 | 30.6 | 29\% | $39 \cdot 9$ | 37.9 | 17.7 | 492 | 798 |  |
| DEC. | $\begin{array}{ll}34 \cdot 4 & 31.5 \\ 34.4 & 32 \cdot 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}19.8 & 17.5\end{array}$ | 16.816 .9 | 71.5 | 66.4 | $66 \cdot 9$ | $3 \cdot 8$ | 3.2 | $5 \cdot 1$ | 49 | 29.3 | 28.5 | $39 \cdot 4$ | \$7.8 | $19 \cdot 1$ | 494 | 846 | \} 311 |
| 1936 | 34432.0 | $29 \cdot 1$ | $15.9 \quad 16 \cdot 0$ | $74 \cdot 4$ | $67 \cdot 7$ | 69.0 | 2.7 | 2.6 | $4 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | 26.2 | 26.9 | $34 \cdot 9$ | 35.4 | $20 \cdot 2^{\circ}$ | 505 | 812 |  |
| JAN.. | $\begin{array}{ll}31.2 & 30.4\end{array}$ | 22.418 .3 | 16.0 16.1 | $70 \cdot 0$ | $65 \cdot 1$ | $65 \cdot 6$ | 2.8 | $2 \cdot 8$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | 41 | 26.6 | 25.7 | 34.5 | 38.6 |  |  |  |  |
| EB. | $27.5 \quad 299$ | 18.918 .4 | 15.716 .5 | $62 \cdot 3$ | $65 \cdot 0$ | $56 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 5$ | 2.5 | $4 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | 27.6 |  | $35 \cdot 1$ | 34.8 | 19.6 |  |  |  |
| PR. | $\begin{array}{ll}30.2 & 29.7 \\ 28.4 & 29.5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}19.6 & 18.9\end{array}$ | $17.916 . \%$ | 68.0 | 65.6 | $62 \cdot 1$ | 2.9 | 3.1 | $4 \cdot 1$ | 3.9 | 286 | $27 \cdot 6$ | 36.5 | 35.5 | 18.8 | 572 | 899 |  |
| MAY | $\begin{array}{ll}28.4 & 29.5 \\ 31.6 & 31.8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}19.0 & 21.5 \\ 19.9 & 21.0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}17.9 & 17.4 \\ 17.2 & 16.6\end{array}$ | 66.7 | $69 \cdot 2$ 69.9 | $60 \cdot 7$ | 2.4 | 2.7 | 3.9 | $4 \cdot 0$ | 26.0 | $27 \cdot 7$ | 33.4 | 85.5 | $18.0^{\circ}$ | 588 | 984 |  |
| JUNE | 31.5 32 0 | $\begin{array}{ll}19.9 & 21.0 \\ 19.3 & 21 \cdot 6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}17.2 & 16.6 \\ 16.4 & 16.9\end{array}$ | 69.2 67.6 | 69.9 70.9 | 63.5 62.6 | 2.7 2.6 | 2.9 3.0 | 4.5 3.5 | 4.0 3.8 | 28.2 | 27.7 26.9 | 36.4 | 35.6 | 17.9 | 597 | 901 | 282 |
|  |  |  | 164169 | 6 | 70.9 | 62.6 | 2 | 3.0 | 3.5 | $3 \cdot 8$ | 24.9 |  | $32 \cdot 1$ | 34.8 | $17 \cdot 1^{\circ}$ | 601 | 924 |  |
| AUG. | $\begin{array}{ll}29 \cdot 9 & 31.7 \\ 29.0 & 29 \cdot 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}20.1 & 22.9 \\ 188 & 21.8\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}18.2 & 18.6 \\ 17.8 & 17.9\end{array}$ | $68 \cdot 7$ | 73.7 | $63 \cdot 7$ | 3.0 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 4.6 | 4.7 | 31.5 | 30.5 | $40 \cdot 1$ | $39 \cdot 3$ | $16 \cdot 3$ | 601 | 857 |  |
| SEPT. ... | $\begin{array}{lll}32.9 & 33.7\end{array}$ | 19.628 .8 | $\begin{array}{ll}17.8 & 11.9 \\ 19.1 & 19.6\end{array}$ | $66 \cdot 1$ 71.9 | 696 76.4 | 61.7 | $2 \cdot 8$ | 2.8 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 27.5 | $27 \cdot 3$ | $35 \cdot 3$ | 35.4 | $17.9^{9}$ | 574 | 853 | 293 |
| OCT. | $\begin{array}{lll}38.9 & 36.3\end{array}$ | 21.5 z 1.3 | $\begin{array}{lll}19 \cdot 8 & 19 \cdot 1\end{array}$ | 80.5 | 77.0 | 76.1 | 3.6 | 9.8 | 4.3 | 4 | 28.8 32.2 | $29 \cdot 5$ | 37.0 41.8 | $37 \cdot 7$ $89 \cdot 6$ | $17 \cdot 7$ | 607 | 941 | ) |
| OV. | $\begin{array}{ll}37 \cdot 1 & 3100 \\ 37.7 & 351\end{array}$ | $22820 \cdot 2$ | 18.418 .5 | 787 | 73.1 | $74 \cdot 3$ | 3.8 | 3.2 | 4.6 | 4 | 328 28 | 50.6 28.0 | 41.8 38.4 | 39.6 367 | 18.5 18.8 | 588 600 | 952 |  |
| 1937 | $\begin{array}{lll}37 \cdot 7 & 351\end{array}$ | $23 \cdot 1 \quad 21 \cdot 2$ | $19.2 \quad 19.4$ | 83.7 | 76.4 | $77 \cdot 6$ | 3.4 | $3 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 9$ | 4.8 |  |  | $40 \cdot 5$ | 41.1 | 18.8 18.81 | 600 606 |  |  |
| JAN... | $31.981 \cdot 1$ | $25.7 \quad 20.9$ | $\begin{array}{lll}17 \cdot 6 & 17 \cdot 8\end{array}$ | $75 \cdot 6$ | 70.2 | $70 \cdot 5$ | 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FEB. ${ }^{\text {MAR }}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}30 \cdot 7 & 346 \\ 35 \cdot 1 & 31.5\end{array}$ | 22.1 | $18620 \cdot 2$ | $71 \cdot 7$ | 37.4 | 64.7 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 3.0 3.3 | 4.9 | $5 \cdot 0$ $5 \cdot 1$ | 29.9 29.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 28.8 \\ & 305 \end{aligned}$ | 39.1 38.6 | $37 \cdot 9$ $39 \cdot 8$ | $19 \cdot 3$ $20 \cdot 3$ | 588 | 935 996 | 25 |
|  | $35.1 \quad 3 \div 5$ | $25.0 \quad 241$ | $22 \cdot 120 \%$ | $82 \cdot 7$ | $79 \cdot 8$ | 76.0 |  | S. 1 |  | $5 \cdot 9$ |  |  | 43.5 | 39.8 $4 \% .1$ | 19.8§ | 604 614 | 996 1061 |  |

[^11]TRANSPORT, UNEMPLOYMENT.

| \% ${ }^{1094}$ |  | ${ }^{1983}$ | ${ }^{19384}$ | $\left.\right\|^{1939} 1$ | ${ }^{10196}$ | ${ }^{1097}$ |
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TRANSPORT.
UNEMPLOYMENT.


## FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

|  | AVERAGE OF DAILY RATES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Paris } \\ & \text { f. to } \boldsymbol{E} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Milan } \\ & \text { 1. to } \boldsymbol{E} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Berlin } \\ \text { M. to } £ \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amster- } \\ & \text { dam } \\ & \text { df. to } £ \end{aligned}$ | Prague kr , to $£$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Zurich } \\ & \text { f. to } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Stock- } \\ \text { holm } \\ \mathrm{kr}, \text { to } £ \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { New York } \\ 8 \text { so } \boldsymbol{f} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bunos } \\ & \text { Aires } \\ & \text { d. to } 8 \end{aligned}$ | Rio de Janeiro d. ver mil. | Bombsy <br> d. per rup. | Hong- kong <br> d. per 8 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Kobe } \\ \text { d. per yen } \end{gathered}$ |
| 1932 For 1919 to 1931 Rates Ske Earliri Special Memoranda. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| JULY | 90.64 | 69.68 67.91 | 14.97 14.60 | 8.82 8.63 | $120 \cdot 02$ 117.40 | 18.26 17.87 | 19.48 19.47 | 3.552 3.476 | $\dagger$ | 5.04** | 18.061 18.104 | $15 \cdot 48$ $16 \cdot 10$ | 18.62 17.03 |
| AUG. | 88.61 | 67.66 | 14.59 | 8.64 | 117.26 | 17.97 | $19 \cdot 49$ | $3 \cdot 471$ | $40 \cdot 4+$ | 5-20* | $18 \cdot 170$ | 16.25 | 17.03 16.48 |
| OCT. | $86 \cdot 60$ | $66 \cdot 29$ | $14 \cdot 30$ | 8.45 | 115.44 | 17.61 | 19.42 | 3.399 | $41 \cdot 2 \dagger$ | 5.33* | 18.168 | 16.24 | $16 \cdot 35$ |
| NOV. | 83.62 | 64.08 | 13.79 | $8 \cdot 12$ | $110 \cdot 48$ | 17.02 | 18.68 | $3 \cdot 277$ | $42 \cdot 9 \dagger$ | 5.50 * | 18.211 | 16.46 | $15 \cdot 18$ |
| DEC. | 83.93 | 64.07 | 13.76 | $7 \cdot 83$ | $110 \cdot 52$ | 17.03 | $18 \cdot 30$ | 3.276 | 43.1 $\dagger$ | 5*43* | 18-192 | $15 \cdot 66$ | $15 \cdot 32$ |
| $\stackrel{1933}{\text { JAN. }}$ | 86.06 | $65 \cdot 64$ | $14 \cdot 13$ | 8.37 | $113 \cdot 3 i$ | $17 \cdot 15$ | $18 \cdot 37$ | $3 \cdot 372$ | $42 \cdot 27$ | 5•38* | 18.174 | $15 \cdot 56$ | 14.87 |
| IEB. | 87.22 | $66 \cdot 91$ | 14.36 | 8.53 | 115.21 | 17.65 | $18 \cdot 75$ | $3 \cdot 422$ | $41.6 \ddagger$ | $5 \cdot 38 *$ | $18 \cdot 153$ | $15 \cdot 45$ | 14.62 |
| MAR. | 87.40 | $67 \cdot 16$ | 14.46 | 8.54 | 115.76 | 17.77 | 18.90 | 3.436 | $40 \cdot 9 \ddagger$ | 5-38* | 18.043 | $15 \cdot 93$ | 15.02 |
| APRIL | 87.21 | $66 \cdot 68$ | $14 \cdot 68$ | 8.51 | $115 \cdot 24$ | 17.77 | 19.05 | $3 \cdot 507$ | $41.0 \ddagger$ | 5.29* | 18.061 | 16.02 | 14.92 |
| MAY | 85.57 | $64 \cdot 66$ | 14.41 | $8 \cdot 38$ | 112.98 | 17.44 | 19.43 | $3 \cdot 938$ | $42.0 \ddagger$ | 4.79* | 18.081 | 16.60 | 14.75 |
| JUNE | $86 \cdot 10$ | 64.78 | 14.38 | 8.44 | 113.62 | 17.54 | 19.45 | 4.141 | $41.8 \ddagger$ | $4 \cdot 60 \ddagger$ | 18.077 | 16.92 | 15.02 |
| JULY | 85.24 | $63 \cdot 12$ | 14.00 | 8.28 | 112.62 | 17.28 | 19.38 | 4.643 | $41.9 \pm$ | $4 \cdot 11 \pm$ | 18.067 | $17 \cdot 03$ | 14.98 |
| AUG. | 83.88 | 62.44 | $13 \cdot 78$ | 8.13 | 110.77 | 16.99 | $19 \cdot 39$ | 4.503 | $42 \cdot 6 \ddagger$ | 4.297 | 18.062 | $16 \cdot 79$ | 14.42 |
| SEPI. | $80 \cdot 35$ | 59.77 | $13 \cdot 17$ | 7.80 | 105.99 | 16.26 | 19.38 | 4.660 | $44 \cdot 29 \ddagger$ | $4 \cdot 3, \mp$ | 18.043 | 17.04 | $14 \cdot 11$ |
| OCT. | $80 \cdot 22$ | $59 \cdot 69$ | $13 \cdot 17$ | $7 \cdot 79$ | $105 \cdot 69$ | 16.21 | 19.40 | 4.667 | 44.36 $\ddagger$ | $4.38 \ddagger$ | 18.040 | $17 \cdot 13$ | $14 \cdot 30$ |
| NOV. . | 82.14 83.60 | $61 \cdot 03$ $62 \cdot 30$ | 13.46 13.71 | 7.97 8.14 | 108.06 | 16.59 | 19.40 | $5 \cdot 136$ | $43 \cdot 36 \ddagger$ | $4 \cdot 10 \ddagger$ | 17.549 | $17 \cdot 18$ | 14.23 |
| DEC. $1934$ | 83.60 | 62.30 | 13.71 | $8 \cdot 14$ | $110 \cdot 20$ | 16.92 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5•118 | $35.75 \ddagger$ | 4-1311 | 18.039 | 17.26 | 14.46 |
| JAN. | 81.78 | $60 \cdot 78$ | 13.44 | 7.97 | 107.42 | 16.49 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.056 | 35.63 $\ddagger$ | $4 \cdot 13 \dagger \dagger$ | 18.073 | 17.87 | 14.34 |
| FEB. | 77.81 | 58.52 | 12.93 | $7 \cdot 61$ | $113 \cdot 19$ | 15.84 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.019 | 27.93 | $4 \cdot 13 \mathrm{f} \dagger$ | 18.094 | 18.22 | 14.25 |
| MAR. | 77.34 | 59.20 | $12 \cdot 84$ | $7 \cdot 56$ | 121.87 | 15.76 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.089 | 27.24 | 4-13 $\ddagger$ | 18.093 | 18.23 | 14.20 |
| APRIL | 77.88 | 60.14 | 13.02 | $7 \cdot 59$ | $123 \cdot 50$ | 15.87 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.154 | 26.26 | 4.17f | 18.093 | 17.81 | 14.17 |
| MAY | $77 \cdot 20$ | 59.91 | 12.94 | 7.54 | $122 \cdot 32$ | $15 \cdot 70$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.105 | 25.02 | 4.21 t $\dagger$ | 18.061 | 17.05 | 14.25 |
| JUNE | 76.50 | $58 \cdot 67$ | $13 \cdot 14$ | $7 \cdot 44$ | 121.38 | $15 \cdot 53$ | 19.40 | 5.059 | 26.38 | $4 \cdot 25 \ddagger \dagger$ | 18.032 | 17.37 | 14.26 |
| JULY | 76.46 | 58.80 | $13 \cdot 10$ | $7 \cdot 44$ | $121 \cdot 37$ | 15.47 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.042 | $26 \cdot 69$ | 3.02 | 18.063 | 17.88 | 14.24 |
| AUG. | 76.07 | 58.47 | 12.83 | $7 \cdot 41$ | $120 \cdot 84$ | $15 \cdot 36$ | 19.40 | $5 \cdot 067$ | $29 \cdot 24$ | $3 \cdot 21$ | 18.063 | $18 \cdot 34$ | 14.26 |
| SEPT. | $74 \cdot 85$ | $57 \cdot 54$ | 12.43 | 7.29 | 118.64 | $15 \cdot 12$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 996$ | $29 \cdot 28$ | $3 \cdot 39$ | 18.063 | $18 \cdot 93$ | 14.34 |
| OCT. | $74 \cdot 32$ | $57 \cdot 38$ | $12 \cdot 21$ | $7 \cdot 25$ | 117.58 | 15.07 | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 942$ | 28.83 | 3.55 | 18.063 | $19 \cdot 80$ | 14.00 |
| NOV. | 75.73 | 58.40 | 12.41 | $7 \cdot 38$ | 119.42 | $15 \cdot 36$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 990$ | $27 \cdot 80$ | $3 \cdot 42$ | 18.063 | $19 \cdot 92$ | 14.02 |
| DEC. | 74.98 | $57 \cdot 89$ | $12 \cdot 30$ | $7 \cdot 31$ | 118.26 | 15.26 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.946 | 27.50 | $3 \cdot 24$ | 18.063 | $20 \cdot 57$ | 14.01 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1935 \\ & \text { JAN. } \end{aligned}$ | 74-36 | 57.47 | 12.22 | $7 \cdot 26$ | $117 \cdot 33$ | $15 \cdot 15$ | 19•40 | 4-895 | ${ }_{19}{ }^{\text {¢ }} 411$ |  |  |  |  |
| FEB. | 73.92 | $57 \cdot 43$ | $12 \cdot 15$ | $7 \cdot 21$ | 116.66 | $15 \cdot 06$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 875$ | 18.98 | 3.28 | 18.156 | ${ }_{21} 21.87$ | 14.00 14.01 |
| MAR. | 72.11 | $57 \cdot 17$ | 11.82 | 7.03 | 113.74 | 14.68 | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 776$ | 18.88 | 3.15 | $18 \cdot 127$ | $24 \cdot 13$ | 14.09 |
| APR. | 73.28 | $58 \cdot 28$ | 12.00 | $7 \cdot 17$ | 115.57 | 14.93 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.835 | 18.90 | 3.01 | $18 \cdot 117$ | 26.28 | $14 \cdot 10$ |
| MAY | 74.19 | 59.37 | 12.22 | 7.23 | 117.30 | $15 \cdot 13$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 890$ | 18.91 | 2.72 | $18 \cdot 128$ | $29 \cdot 18$ | 14-14 |
| JUNE | 74.68 | 59.75 | 12.21 | $7 \cdot 27$ | 117.91 | $15 \cdot 10$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.935 | 18.70 | $2 \cdot 61$ | 18.126 | 28.02 | $14 \cdot 13$ |
| JULY | 74.79 | $60 \cdot 25$ | 12.27 | 7.29 | 118.77 | $15 \cdot 13$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.956 | 18.65 | $2 \cdot 62$ | 18.125 | 25:80 | 14.14 |
| AUG. | 75.01 | 60.49 | 12.32 | 7.33 | 119.46 | $15 \cdot 19$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 971$ | 18.52 | 2.58 | $18 \cdot 125$ | $24 \cdot 33$ | 14.18 |
| SEPT. | 74.84 | $60 \cdot 46$ | 12.25 | $7 \cdot 30$ | 119.20 | $15 \cdot 17$ | 19.40 | 4.933 | 18.37 | 2.62 | 18.125 | $24 \cdot 37$ | $14 \cdot 11$ |
| OCT. | 74.49 74.77 | 60.30 | 12.20 | 7.24 | 118.48 | 15.08 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.908 | 18.01 | 2.75 | $18 \cdot 125$ | 24.09 | 14.05 |
| DEC. | 74:69 | * | 12.24 12.25 | 7.26 | 119.06 | $15 \cdot 18$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.925 | 18.09 | 2.72 | 18.125 | $17 \cdot 91$ | 14.02 |
| 1936 | 449 | * | 12.25 | 7.27 | 118.89 | 15.20 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.929 | 18.06 | 2.68 | $18 \cdot 126$ | 16.04 | 14.01 |
| JAN. | 74.86 | $61 \cdot 71$ | 12.28 | 723 | 119•19 | $15 \cdot 19$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 960$ | 18.24 | $2 \cdot 68$ | 18.152 | $15 \cdot 66$ | 14.04 |
| FEB. | 74.84 | $62 \cdot 15$ | 12.29 | 7.28 | 119.21 | $15 \cdot 14$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 996$ | 18.07 | $2 \cdot 74$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | $15 \cdot 74$ | 14.08 |
| MAR. | 74.92 | $62 \cdot 35$ | $12 \cdot 29$ | 7.27 | 119.31 | $15 \cdot 14$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4-971 | 18.04 | $2 \cdot 73$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | $15 \cdot 93$ | 13.98 |
| APR. | 75.00 | 62.66 | 12.28 | $7 \cdot 28$ | 119.50 | 15:17 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.944 | 17.98 | $2 \cdot 71$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | $15 \cdot 80$ | 14.03 |
| MAY | $75 \cdot 47$ | 63.03 | $12 \cdot 34$ | $7 \cdot 35$ | 119.98 | $15 \cdot 36$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.971 | 18.00 | $2 \cdot 71$ | 18.125 | 15.71 | 14.06 |
| $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { JUNE ..... } \\ \text { JULY ..... } \end{array}$ | 76.14 75.86 | 63.84 | 12.46 | $7 \cdot 42$ | 121.28 | 15.48 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.020 | $18 \cdot 13$ | 2.72 | 18.125 | 15.44 | 14.07 |
| AUG. | 76.33 | $63 \cdot 65$ 63.84 | 12.45 12 | 7.38 7.40 | $120 \cdot 97$ | $15 \cdot 35$ | 19.40 | 5.023 | 18.42 | 2.77 | $18 \cdot 125$ | $15 \cdot 33$ | 14.03 |
| SEP. | 76.74 | 64-26 | 12.57 | 7.58 | 122.17 | 15.42 | 19.40 | 5.028 | 18.02 | $2 \cdot 80$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 14.90 | 14.05 |
| OCT. | 105.09 | 92.96 | $12 \cdot 19$ | $9 \cdot 13$ | 134.39 | ${ }_{21} 161$ | 19.40 | 5.041 4.900 | 17.76 .17 .56 | $2 \cdot 81$ $2 \cdot 87$ | $18 \cdot 125$ 18.125 | 14.86 | 14.04 14.03 |
| NOV... | 105.17 | $92 \cdot 86$ | $12 \cdot 15$ | 9.05 | 138.09 | 21.27 | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 888$ | 17.54 | $2 \cdot 89$ | 18.125 | 14.95 | $14 \cdot 03$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DEC. } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ | 105.14 | $93 \cdot 19$ | $12 \cdot 19$ | 8.99 | 139.26 | 21.35 | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 907$ | 16.42 | $2 \cdot 93$ | 18.144 | 14.93 | 13.96 |
| JAN. . | $105 \cdot 14$ | 93.23 | $12 \cdot 19$ | 8.96 |  | 21.39 | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 908$ | 16.16 | $2 \cdot 95$ | 18.151 | 14.95 | 13.95 |
| FEB. ...... | 105•11 | 92:99 | $12 \cdot 16$ | 8.95 | $140 \cdot 30$ | 21.44 | 19.40 | 4.891 | 16.24 | 3.01 | 18.142 | 14.94 | 13.98 |
| Mar. 6..... |  | 92.83 | $12 \cdot 15$ | 8.92 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ", 13...... | 106.86 | 92.76 | 12.14 | 8.93 | 139.99 | 21.42 | 19.40 | 4.885 4.883 | 16.25 16.21 | 3.00 3.01 | 18.125 18.125 | 14.94 14.94 | 14.00 14.00 |
| ", 20....... | 106.45 | 92.81 92 | $12 \cdot 15$ 12.15 | 8.94 | $140 \cdot 00$ | 21.45 | 19.40 | 4.886 | 1624 | 3.00 | 18.125 | 14.94 | 14.00 |
| April 3...... | $106 \cdot 36$ | 92.86 | 12.16 | 8 | 140.00 140.20 | 21.45 | 19.40 | 4.885 | 16.24 | 3.02 | 18.125 | 14.91 | 14.00 |
| , 10...... | 10744 | 93.08 | 12.18 | 8.95 | 140.46 | ${ }_{21} 21.51$ | 19.40 19.40 | 4.892 4.899 | 16.19 | 3.03 | 18.125 | $14 \cdot 94$ | 14.00 |
| , 17...... | 109•92 | 93:24 | 12.21 | 8.96 | 140.83 | 21.53 | 19.40 | 4.899 4.909 | 16.12 | 3.04 3.08 | $18 \cdot 125$ 18.125 | 14.94 14.94 | $14: 00$ 14.00 |

For description of series see Bulletin，April 23，1932，page 126.

|  | F．R． |  | F．R．Member Banks |  | Bank Debits |  |  | T．RATES |  |  |  |  |  |  | DUCTION |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { § } \\ & 0 \\ & \text { o } \\ & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { M } \\ & \text { \% } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1929 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 8 \\ +32.5 \\ +25.6 \\ +23.6 \\ -23.4 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}9 & 10 & 11\end{array}$ |  |  | $12$ |  | 14 |  | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |  | 21405 |
| 1st Qr． | 906 |  | 1331 | 1636600 | 14 | 92 |  | $5 \cdot 0$ |  |  |  | $282$ | 466 | 374 | 120 | 484 | 345 | 63 | $417$ |  |
| 2nd Qr | 979 | 299 | 1311 | 1652575 | 4710 | 558 |  | 5.0 | 8.50 | ．93 | 1044 | 285 | 393 | 88 | 125 | 591 | 376 | 505 | 57 | 49 |
| 3 rd Qr． | 1036 | 298 | 1323 | 1715547 | 4953 | 2803 |  | $5 \cdot 7$ | 8.65 | 6.05 | 1150 | 324 | 400 | 355 | 122 | 472 | 368 | 477 | 29 | 析 |
| 4th Qr． | 880 | 623 | 1438 | 1809556 | 5226 | 2920 |  | 5.2 | 5.57 | 5．55 | 612 | 243 | 459 | 346 | 108 | 206 | 320 | 365 | 388 | 430 |
| 1st Qr． | 384 |  | 1307 | 166 |  | 2407 |  |  | 4.22 |  |  |  |  | 20 | 107 | 333 |  |  | 366 | 376 |
| 2nd Qr． | 243 | 740 | 1357 | 1692 | 3791 | 2447 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 310 |  | 105 | 399 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 rd Qr．A | 210 | 761 | 1375 | 1693636 | 2734 | 2180 | － | $2 \cdot 5$ | $2 \cdot 20$ | 3.05 | 456 | 211 | 288 | 22 | 91 | 217 | 248 | 297 | 349 | 999 |
| 4th Qr．A | 252 | 824 | 1391 | 1649674 | 2742 | 2217 | ＋ | 2.03 | 2.0 | 2.93 | 374 | 167 | 293 | 220 | 84 | 14 | 190 | 232 | 280 | 58 |
| 1st Qr．Av | 215 | 762 | 68 | 1553 | 2437 | 1940 | ＋25 | － | $1 \cdot 54$ | $2 \cdot 64$ | 520 | 162 | 233 | 189 | 86 | 23 | 2 | 265 | 78 | 309 |
| 2nd Qr． | 169 | 749 |  | 1480783 | 2593 | 1930 | ＋54 | 1.7 | 1.49 | 2.20 | 473 | 135 | 197 | 180 | 87 | 302 | 188 | 244 | 25 |  |
| 3 rdQr ．A | 224 | 865 | 1331 | 1436780 | 1986 | 1720 | ＋32 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.99 | 237 | 122 | 172 | 171 | 78 | 182 | 130 | 172 | 256 | 320 |
| 4th Qr. A | 694 | 1276 | 1217 | 1332755 | 1812 | 1662 | －63 | 3.5 | $2 \cdot 4$ | 3.49 | 98 | 87 | 191 | 157 | 72 | 90 | 108 | 149 | 177 | 290 |
| 1st Qr． | 797 |  | 1113 | 1255 | 1607 | 1417 | － | $3 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 58$ | 3.66 | 159 |  | 150 | 132 | 70 | 118 | 97 | 44 | 95 | 227 |
| 2nd Qr． | 529 | 1422 | 1106 | 1159734 | 1422 | 1326 | $-144 \cdot 6$ | $3 \cdot 0$ | 2.50 | $2 \cdot 97$ | 136 | 50 | 124 | 117 | 61 | 172 | 5 | 108 | 127 | 28 |
| 3 rd Qr． | 454 | 1882 | 1099 | 1084788 | 1345 | 1201 | ＋ 9.0 | $2 \cdot 5$ | 2.02 | $2 \cdot 13$ | 155 | 56 | 114 | 89 | 61 | 95 |  | 87 | 130 | 225 |
| 4th Qr． | 308 | 188 | 65 | 1038856 | 1224 | 1204 | ＋ 48.1 | $2 \cdot 5$ | $1 \cdot 13$ | 1.55 | 118 | 56 | 139 | 102 | 64 | 72 |  | 7 | 98 | 262 |
| 1st Q | 484 | 1983 | 1084 | 969822 |  |  | ＋ 41.4 | 2.8 | 1.73 | 1.86 | 62 | 53 | 10 | 101 | 63 | 17 |  | 93 |  | 204 |
| 2nd Q1 | 329 | 1989 |  |  | 424 | 1170 | － 11.4 | $2 \cdot 8$ | 1.11 | 1.98 | 109 | 73 | 11 | 106 | 79 | 14 | 93 | 195 |  | $234^{\circ}$ |
| JULY | 168 | 2028 | 1107 | 910846 | 1735 | 1388 |  | $2 \cdot 5$ | 1．00 | 1.50 | 162 | 92 | 14 | 43 | 96 | 231 | 179 | 20 | 83 | 68 |
| AUGU | 158 | 2083 | 1087 | 906844 | 1308 | 1238 | －4 | 2.5 | ． 95 | 150 | 53 | 90 | 129 |  | 90 |  | 182 | 290 | 106 | 84 |
| SEPT | 135 | 2229 | 1096 | 908840 | 1234 | 1221 |  | 2.5 | 75 | 128 | 94 | 92 | 157 | 147 | 85 | 193 | 152 | 231 | 123 | 76 |
| OCT． | 118 | 2366 | 1106 | 911835 | 1328 | 1303 | 2 | ． | 75 | 1.25 | 5 |  | 192 | 151 |  | 135 | 136 | 211 | 145 | 81 |
| NOV． | 114 | 2445 | 1113 | 909854 | 1220 | 1193 | 11 | 2.0 | 75 | $1 \cdot 25$ | 90 | 88 | 181 | 129 | 72 | 61 | 109 | 15 | 162 | 246 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { DEC } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | 115 | 2533 | 1125 | 898861 | 1301 | 1329 | ． 1 | $2 \cdot 0$ | 84 | 1.25 | 75 | 91 | 190 | 133 | 69 | 81 | 118 | 18 | 207 | 227 |
| JAN． | 98 | 2545 | 1158 | 880 | 14 | 1320 |  | $2 \cdot 0$ | 1.00 | 1.25 | 90 | 94 | 170 | 36 | 77 | 57 | 122 | 00 | 86 | 46 |
| FEB． | 68 | 251 | 11 | 879954 | 1323 | 1178 |  | 1.5 | 1.00 | 1 |  | 98 | 160 | 133 | 83 | 232 | 126 | 221 | 97 | 33 |
| APRI | 5 | 2468 | 1225 | 871985 | 1561 | 1408 |  |  | 1.00 | 1.13 | 147 | 93．5 | 187 | 158 | 87 | 331 | 162 | 280 | 178 |  |
| MAY |  |  | 1292 | 856 | 1695 | 1428 |  |  |  | ． 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| JUNE | 28 |  | 1315 | 8551 | 339 | 475 |  | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0.8 | 306 | 88 | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 168 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 155 \\ & 136 \end{aligned}$ | 84 | 306 | 193 | 306 | 127 | 271 |
| J | 24 | 2437 | 1333 | 8471045 | 1384 | 1391 | ＋ 53.3 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0.88 | 373 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A | 21 | 237 | 1350 | 8311062 | 1288 | 342 | ＋ 37.2 | ． 5 | 1.00 | 0.88 | 9 | 84 | 170 | 120 | 73 | 235 | 105 | 138 | 120 | 5 |
| SEPT | 22 | 2436 | 1092 | 8181067 | 1112 | 1289 | － 18.7 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0．88 | 69 | 83 | 189 | 132 | 72 | 170 | 90 | 127 | 10 | 80 |
| OCT． | 12 | 2436 | 1115 | 8181076 | 1228 | 1446 | ＋ 10.8 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0.88 | 158 | 85 | 204 | 130 | 75 | 132 | 95 | 148 | 135 | 284 |
| NOV． | 18 | 2436 | 1136 | 8061081 | 1134 | 1341 | ＋120．9 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0.88 | 142 | 9 | 192 | 151 | 74 | 83 | 96 | 161 | 112 | 244 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { DEC. } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | 9 | 2436 | 1147 | 8071115 | 1521 | 1567 | ＋ 92.1 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0 | 186 | 93 | 168 | 132 | 78 | 154 | 103 | 196 | 9 | 20 |
| JAN． | 9 | 2436 | 1154 | 7941143 | 1500 | 1506 | ＋149．4 | 1.5 | 1.00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FEB． | 6 | 析 | 1167 | 7911149 | 1255 | 1318 | ＋122．8 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0.88 | 96 | 94 | 160 | 153 | 91 | 336 | 161 | 278 | 75 | 233 |
| APRIL | 7 | 2436 | 1180 | 8031162 | 1500 | 1585 | ＋13．0 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 088 | 288 | 91 | 182 | 177 | 90 | 430 | 178 | 287 | 123 | 261 |
| MAY | 6 | 2435 | 1192 | 7971177 | 1590 | 1575 | ＋14900 | 15 | 64 | 0.75 | 503 | 97 | 161 | 171 |  | 453 | 18 | 264 | 124 | 989 |
| JUN | 8 | 2435 | 1281 | 7911 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1566 \\ & 1591 \end{aligned}$ | ＋140．0 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \cdot 5 \\ & 1 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.75 \\ & 0.75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 471 \\ & 512 \end{aligned}$ | $104$ | 160 | 171 | 88 | 361 | 173 | 264 | 127 |  |
| JUL |  |  | 1304 | 785 | 1674 | 1666 |  | 1.5 | 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AUG． | 7 |  | 1313 | 7761198 | 1473 | 1564 |  | 1.5 | 25 | 0．75 | 436 | $116$ | $170$ | $\begin{aligned} & 178 \\ & 169 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83 \\ & 86 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 332 \\ & 237 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 152 \\ & 176 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & 92 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 159 \\ & 169 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| SEPT | 10 | 2435 | 1328 | 7841226 | 1401 | 1513 | ＋15 | 1.5 | ． 25 | $0 \cdot 75$ | 436 | 120 | 196 | 162 | 89 | 88 | 178 | 283 | 167 |  |
| OCT． | 8 | 235 | 1336 | 7881239 | 1573 | 1696 | ＋ $315 \cdot 3$ | 1.5 | 29 | $0 \cdot 75$ | 363 | 124 | 218 | 189 | 97 | 272 | 198 | 315 | 201 | 322 |
| DEC． | 7 | 仿 | 1378 | 7931248 | 1554 | 1680 | ＋210．6 | 1.5 | 75 | 0.75 | 378 | 132 | 267 | 169 | 97 | 395 | 207 | 315 | 188 |  |
| 1936 | 6 |  |  | 810 | 1768 |  |  | 1.5 |  |  | 457 | 129 | 221 | 187 | 96 | 405 | 211 | 308 | 264 | 254 |
| JAN． | 6 | 2435 | 138 |  |  | 1750 | $45 \cdot 6$ | ． 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 36 | 03 |  |  |  |
| MEB． | 8 | 35 | 1406 | 7911307 | 1581 | 1577 | 6 | 1.5 | 75 | 07 | 302 | 138 | 180 | 193 | 95 | 288 | 182 | 97 | 142 |  |
| APRIL | 6 | 2435 | 1388 | 8151322 | 1963 | 1786 | ＋ | 1.5 | 75 | $0 \cdot 75$ | 767 | 142 | 192 | 199 | 96 | 421 | 204 | 334 | 199 | 262 |
| MAY | 5 | 2435 | 1437 | 8271348 | 223 | 700 | ＋ 28 | 1.5 | $\cdots 5$ | 0.75 | 1020 | 142 | 189 | 203 | 103 | 503 | 240 | 394 | 235 | 2 |
| JUNE | 6 | 2433 | 1456 | 844 | 62 | 188 |  | 15 | 1.00 | 0.75 |  | 138 | 19 | 191 | 10 | 46 | 265 | 40 |  |  |
| JUL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AUGU | 6 |  | 1475 |  | 1620 | 1862 | ＋ 15.4 | 1.5 | $1 \cdot 00$ | 0.75 | 338 | 148 | 176 | 194 | 104 | 44 | 259 | 32 |  | 19 |
| SEPT． | 8 | 2433 | 1496 | 85413 | 14366 | 1711 | ＋ | ． 5 | 00 | 0.75 | 296 | 151 | 175 | 192 | 106 | 271 | 271 | 420 | 25 | 321 |
| OCT． | 7 | 2433 | 1515 | 8661385 | 1717 | 2014 | ＋218．8 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 409 | 153 | 217 | 216 | 107 | 135 | 273 | 416 | 234 | 34 |
| NOV． | 6 | 2433 | 1536 | 8691369 | 1739 | 1848 | ＋ 75.8 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0．75 | 465 | 160 | 262 | 212 | 111 | 225 | 299 | 455 | 226 | 369 |
| DEC | 7 | 2433 | 1554 | 8971373 | 2268 | 2324 | ＋ 57.0 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0．75 | 35 | 164 | 223 227 | 244 | 114 | 399 | 312 | 434 | 208 200 | 314 |
| JAN | 2 | 33 | 155 | 8941374 | 1910 | 2038 | ＋121．3 | $1 \cdot 5$ | 1.00 | 0.75 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {PEB }}$ ．．． | 3 | 2433 | 1557 | 8911362 | 1691 | 1762 | ＋120．3 | 1.5 | 1.00 | $0 \cdot 75$ | 522 | 171 | $\begin{aligned} & 218 \\ & 229 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 240 \\ & 278 \end{aligned}$ | 112 | 380 | 321 | 474 | 188 | 885 |
| APRIL | 7 | 2433 | 1543 | 9201332 | 2040 | 2162 |  | 1.5 | 1.00 | $0 \cdot 82$ | 382 | 172 |  |  |  |  | 346 | 523 | 231 | 337 |

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## UNITED KINGDOM.

Additional Figures published since April 22nd, 1937.


## RAILWAYS.

Weight carried-
Merchandise (A)
Fuel
Minerals \& Merchandise(B),"
Goods Receipts

## EXCHANGES.

| Week ending | Paris | Milan | Berlin | Amsterdam |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| April 24th $\ldots$ | 110.76 | 93.67 | 12.26 | 9.00 |  |
| May 1st | $\ldots$ | 110.78 | 93.87 | 12.29 | 9.01 |
|  |  | Prague | Zurich | Stockholm | New York |
| April 24th | $\ldots$ | 141.41 | 21.56 | 19.40 | 4.928 |
| May 1st | $\ldots$ | 141.79 | 21.57 | 19.40 | 4.942 |
|  | B. Aires | Rio de J. | Bombay | H. Kong | Kobe |
| April 24th | $\ldots$ | 16.19 | 3.09 | 18.125 | 14.94 |
| May 1st | $\ldots$ | 16.27 | 3.09 | 18.00 |  |
| Man |  |  |  |  |  |

## UNEMPLOYMENT.

| Nos. on Live Re | gister. <br> Males | 000's. Grea | itain. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March 23rd, 1936 | 1538 | 343 | 1882 |
| April 27th | 1498 | 333 | 1831 |
| May 25th | 1401 | 304 | 1705 |
| June 22nd | 1410 | 293 | 1703 |
| July 20th | 1362 | 290 | 1652 |
| Aug. 24th | 1313 | 301 | 1614 |
| Sept. 21st | 1321 | 303 | 1624 |
| Oct. 26th | 1318 | 294 | 1612 |
| Nov. 23rd | 1326 | 297 | 1624 |
| Dec. 14th | 1346 | 282 | 1629 |
| Jan. 25th, 1937 | 1370 | 320 | 1689 |
| Feb. 22nd | 1324 | 304 | 1628 |
| March 15th | 1308 | 293 | 1601 |
| April 19 | 1182 | 272 | 1454 |

## FRANCE.

Information communicated by M. MICHEL HUBER, Directeur des Etudes à l'Institut de Statistique de l'Université de Paris.


April 30th, 1937.

THE Easter parliamentary recess continued till April 27th; the important debate in the Chamber on the government's general policy is to open on May 7 th.

Though parliamentary activity was thus curtailed in April, social agitation continued - on the works at the Exhibition and in various branches of industrial activity in numerous places. Among others there was a short gas and electricity strike at Lyons, and strikes in breweries, building, an aviation factory, etc. A good proportion of these strikes have been started without preliminary warning and with illegal breaches of collective contracts. Some have included occupation of the works. Certain incidents have also been provoked, notably in Paris, by the efforts of syndicalist workers to secure the monopoly of appointments. Further a campaign is being waged against the "pause" in order to obtain: (I) the carrying out of a programme of public works amounting
to Io Md., to be obtained by a forced loan ; (2) the pensioning of elderly workers, which would cost about 4 Md. , from which must be deducted, it is true, the saving in unemployment allowances and old age grants, etc. ; (3) the institution of a national unemployment fund.

At the end of the month however, the President of the Council declared that he could not countenance the realisation of these schemes before the necessary resources had been found.

The Minister of Finance has once again condemned all compulsory measures such as a forced loan, with the assurance that the needs of the Treasury are met for the present.

On Monday, April 5 th, the 40 -hour week regulation was extended to banks, insurance companies and retail trading (except food). The suddenness of this measure, and its aggravation by the enactment, under pressure of the syndicates, of a working week of 5 days of 8 hours each, led to very lively agitation, which persists in retail trade. Traders demand the application
of holidays in rotation，which would avoid closing the shops for two consecutive days．It is to be hoped that promises of a settlement which have been made for the duration of the Exhibition will materialise and be maintained to avoid loss of business，as detrimental to employees as to employers．Other decrees which come into force on May ist extend the 40 hours law to railways and numerous branches of industry and commerce．Employees on their side ask for the speedy application of the law to public adminis－ tration．

Revenue from indirect taxes，monopolies，etc．， was much more satisfactory in March than in the two preceding months；receipts reached 2，493 Mn．francs，or 315 Mn ．above the estimates and 323 Mn ．more than in 1936．The excess is mainly due to taxes on securities（ 194 Mn ．）， the turnover tax（ 46 Mn ．），customs（ 24 Mn ．）． But the 1937 figures are in devalued francs． By the end of the first quarter receipts from indirect taxes，etc．，were 345 Mn ．above the estimates．

Dealings on the Bourse in the new $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$ 1937 loan commenced at a little over 95，whereas it was issued at 98 ．

At the end of the month was announced the issue by the Treasury of one－year $4 \%$ bonds， interest payable in advance，to finance the war pensions fund．In the budget scheme it was anticipated that these bonds would bring in 2，200 Mn．of the total $4,500 \mathrm{Mn}$ ．to be allocated to the fund in 1937.

The city of Paris has issued an 800 Mn ． loan at an effective rate of above $6 \%$ ．

Hardly any important changes appear in the Bank of France balance－sheet．The gold reserve is unchanged at $57,359 \mathrm{Mn}$ ．，advances to the State（Art． 3 of the Convention of June I8th，1936）are unchanged at $7,800 \mathrm{Mn}$ ．On April 23rd the note circulation was $85,170 \mathrm{Mn}$ ． and the reserve ratio $55.2 \%$ ．

BANK OF FRANCE．Milliard Francs．

| 1936－37 | 1936 |  |  |  | 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan． <br> 17th | Apr. | July <br> 17 th | Oct． 16th | Jan． <br> 15th | Apr． <br> 16th |
| Gold | 66.4 | 62.5 | 54.7 | 62.4 | $60 \cdot 4$ | 57.4 |
| Foreign Assets－Bills and Sight Deposits ．． | $1 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | 0.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1．1 |
| Discounts（commercial） | 8.6 | $14 \cdot 0$ | $5 \cdot 9$ | 6.4 | 6.3 | $7 \cdot 1$ |
| Advances | $3 \cdot 3$ | $3 \cdot 4$ | $3 \cdot 5$ | $3 \cdot 5$ | 3.6 | $3 \cdot 7$ |
| Sinking Fund Bonds ．．． | $5 \cdot 7$ | $5 \cdot 7$ | $5 \cdot 7$ | 5.6 | $5 \cdot 6$ | $5 \cdot 6$ |
| Note Circulation ．．． | $80 \cdot 5$ | 83．0 | $85 \cdot 3$ | 85.4 | $87 \cdot 5$ | 85．7 |
| Deposits，Treasury and Sinking Fund | 2.8 | $2 \cdot 8$ | 1.5 | 3.6 | 1.9 | $5 \cdot 3$ |
|  | $8 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 7$ | 6.2 | $8 \cdot 1$ | 15.4 | 12.0 |
| Reserve Ratio（\％） | 72.4 | 66.8 | $58 \cdot 8$ | 64.2 | 57.6 | 55.6 |

During the month the exchange equalisation fund allowed the sterling and dollar rates to slide to the neighbourhood of the lower limit fixed by the currency law on the gold content of the franc．Thus from April Ist to 27th sterling rose from 106.33 to III． 48 and the dollar from 21.73 to 22.53 ．On April 30th the quotations reacted to 110.50 and 22.33 ．

In April，1937，the Bourse had a bad time， marked by heavy falls in rentes．At the begin－ ning of the month the rise in exchange rates，and rumours of revalorisation of the dollar，although contradicted，added to the fears inspired by the persistence of social agitation，causing a fall from 70.50 to 65.70 in the 3 per cents．between April Ist and i5th．The quotation recovered to 66.50 on 19th but fell to 64.30 on 2Ist，it ended at 64.35 on April 30th．At that date the $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$ 1932 Tranche A fell to 69.95 ，as against 73.50 at the beginning of the month．

The index numbers of stock exchange prices fell progressively．For 36 rentes and bonds the index（\％of 1913）fell steadily from 74.7 in the week ending April 3rd to 74．1，73．5， 73.2 in the following weeks．For 300 French shares the corresponding index fell from 260 to 254,246 and 236 ；that for 25 foreign securities from 395 to 394,391 and 382.

INDICES OF SECURITY PRICES．
（January，1931，as 100．）

| 1931－37 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 島 } \\ & \text { 馬 } \\ & \text { 可 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| April， 1931 | 104 | 103 | 102 | 109 | 106 | 88 | 98 | 86 |
| July ．．． | 101 | 105 | 91 | 96 | 106 | 69 | 89 | 75 |
| October ．．． | 97 | 99 | 73 | 61 | 101 | 50 | 76 | 50 |
| January，1932．．． | 91 | 95 | 75 | 59 | 104 | 52 | 79 | 48 |
| April ．．．．．． | 89 | 95 | 77 | 59 | 99 | 51 | 76 | 49 |
| July | 91 | 99 | 71 | 60 | 73 | 44 | 72 | 40 |
| October ．．．．．． | 96 | 101 | 72 | 59 | 79 | 43 | 69 | 41 |
| January，1933．．． | 90 | 95 | 73 | 62 | 84 | 45 | 72 | 44 |
| April ．．．．．． | 81 | 85 | 70 | 56 | 85 | 39 | 69 | 37 |
| July ．．． | 79 | 87 | 76 | 59 | 94 | 47 | 81 | 46 |
| Oct． | 80 | 89 | 71 | 54 | 89 | 43 | 74 | 43 |
| January，1934．．． | 76 | 85 | 70 | 51 | 81 | 36 | 69 | 39 |
| A pril ．．．．．． | 80 | 82 | 66 | 47 | 79 | 32 | 64 | 35 |
| July ．．． | 90 | 95 | 66 | 42 | 78 | 31 | 59 | 29 |
| Oct． | 85 | 94 | 62 | 37 | 66 | 26 | 55 | 26 |
| January，1935．．． | 98 | 102 | 64 | 37 | 68 | 37 | 57 | 28 |
| April ．．．．． | 90 | 92 | 60 | 34 | 62 | 36 | 56 | 24 |
| July ．．． | 90 | 91 | 59 | 33 | 62 | 34 | 51 | 25 |
| October ．．． | 88 | 93 | 55 | 33 | 55 | 35 | 49 | 26 |
| January，1936．．． | 82 | 88 | 57 | 34 | 53 | 41 | 49 | 34 |
| April ．．．．． | 78 | 85 | 55 | 33 | 48 | 39 | 46 | 31 |
| July ．．．．．． | 78 | 85 | 44 | 29 | 37 | 24 | 32 | 22 |
| October | 91 | 93 | 51 | 37 | 51 | 36 | 41 | 31 |
| January，1937．．． | 87 | 85 | 53 | 42 | 49 | 57 | 54 | 57 |
| April ．．．．．． | 77 | 78 | 50 | 41 | 45 | $57^{*}$ | $45^{*}$ | $47^{*}$ |

The volume of dealings on the Paris Bourse was smaller in April than in March．The index （\％of 1928）for shares fell from 86 in the week

|  | STOCKS \& SHARES. |  |  |  |  |  | EXCHANGE |  | BANK OF FRANCE. |  |  | WHOLESALE. |  |  |  |  | RETAIL |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index Nos. of Prices of |  |  |  |  <br> Mn.f. |  | Monthly Averages. |  |  <br> 00 Mn.f. |  <br> Mn.f. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 冗 } \\ & 0 \\ & \text { 0 } \\ & \text { per } \\ & \text { kilo } \\ & 000 \mathrm{f} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Index Nos. } \\ \text { for } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Index Nos. } \\ & \text { (Paris) } \\ & \text { for } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\text { g }} \\ & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { o } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \infty \\ & \% \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \#̈ g $\stackrel{s}{=}$ <br> \% |  |
| 1913 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 160 | 15 | 25.2 | 5.18 | 57 | 569 | 4 | 3.44 | 102 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100* | 1005 |
| 1924 | 60 | 67 | 105 | 119 | 658 | 306 | 85.0 | $19 \cdot 3$ | 399 | 2135 | 6 | 12.82 | 434 | 486 | 450 | 520 | 380 | 369 |
| 1931 1 stQr | 101 | 97 | 170 | 285 | 2005 | 410 | $123 \cdot 97$ | $25 \cdot 52$ | 77 | 19430 | 2 |  | 247 | 481 | 544 | 434 |  |  |
| 2nd , , , | 102 | 99 | 139 | 268 | 1413 | 453 | 124.29 | 25.56 | 777 | 20365 | 2 | , | 252 | 472 | 548 | 415 | 638 | 590 |
| 3rd ", ", | 101 | 101 | 114 | 240 | 565 | 365 | 121.08 | 25.49 | 783 | 23629 | ", | ", | 253 | 442 | 510 | 391 | 599 | 565 |
| 4th ", ", | 95 | 95 | 80 | 183 | 1496 | 307 | 93.21 | 25.46 | 823 | 28324 | $2 \cdot 5$ | ", | 287 | 408 | 469 | 362 | 561 | 531 |
| 1st Qr.Av | 91 | 91 | 101 | 208 | 509 | 285 | 89.09 | 25.42 | 833 | 26995 | , | " | 268 | 410 | 494 | 346 | 563 | 534 |
| 2nd ,, ,, | 86 | 88 | 79 | 174 | 829 | 289 | 93.67 | $25 \cdot 36$ | 817 | 26397 | ., | ,, | 248 | 408 | 503 | 335 | 559 | 535 |
| 3rd ", ", | 95 | 93 | 80 | 190 | 145 | 249 | $89 \cdot 33$ | 25.51 | 810 | 25346 | ", | " | 253 | 388 | 457 | 337 | 516 | 517 |
| 4 th ,"," 19838 | 90 | 94 | 79 | 189 | 462 | 285 | $84 \cdot 75$ | $25 \cdot 54$ | 818 | 23982 | ", | " | 240 | 382 | 443 | 336 | 505 | 516 |
| 1st Qr.Av | 86 | 85 | 73 | 186 | 256 | 304 | 86.97 | 25.50 | 843 | 20515 | , |  | 235 | 378 | 436 | 337 | 502 | 23 |
| 2nd , , " | 78 | 80 | 75 | 187 | 399 | 311 | 86.30 | 22.28 | 839 | 19525 | " | " | 255 | 378 | 416 | 350 | 481 | 516 |
| 3 rd , , , | 77 | 85 | 81 | 191 | 404 | 315 | 83.13 | 18.03 | 823 | 19954 | , | , | 241 | 383 | 423 | 354 | 474 | 516 |
| 4th ", ", | 77 | 82 | 72 | 182 | 139 | 331 | 82.00 | 16.47 | 809 | 17747 | ", | ", | 241 | 376 | 416 | 346 | 507 | 526 |
| 1stQr.Av | 76.7 | $80 \cdot 2$ | 60 | 173 | 358 | 315 | 78.81 | 15.57 | 807 | 15198 | $2 \cdot 8$ | " | 251 | 375 | 420 | 342 | 505 | 526 |
| APRIL | 86.2 | $83 \cdot 1$ | 56 | 171 | 1206 | 248 | 77.90 | 15.11 | 810 | 15232 | 3 | , | 248 | 369 | 416 | 334 | 481 | 520 |
| MAY .. | 89.2 | 91.3 | 58 | 167 | 286 | 256 | $77 \cdot 18$ | $15 \cdot 12$ | 804 | 16899 |  | ", | 238 | 363 | 410 | 329 | 478 | \} 522 |
| JUNE .. | $89 \cdot 2$ | 92.0 | 55 | 162 | 161 | 268 | $76 \cdot 50$ | $15 \cdot 15$ | 802 | 18467 | 2.5 | ", | 238 | 354 | 397 | 323 | 480 | $\int^{522}$ |
| JULY.. | 84.8 | $88 \cdot 3$ | 53 | 158 | 653 | 252 | 76.46 | $15 \cdot 16$ | 815 | 17952 |  |  | 248 | 353 | 394 | 323 | 478 |  |
| AUG... | 83.9 | 85.6 | 50 | 155 | 130 | 241 | 76.04 | 15.01 | 805 | 19705 | ", | ", | 258 | 354 | 400 | 322 | 476 | \} 511 |
| SEPT | 82.3 | $86 \cdot 1$ | 46 | 148 | 134 | 232 | 74.86 | 14.98 | 804 | 20644 | ", | " | 258 | 352 | 395 | 319 | 467 |  |
| OCT. | $83 \cdot 7$ 88.3 | 91.1 | 45 | 145 | 99 | 280 | 74.57 | 15.09 | 804 | 20837 | ", | ," | 283 | 343 | 378 | 320 | 466 |  |
| DEC. | 90.4 | $91 \cdot 4$ 91.1 | 51 | 142 | 74 274 | 279 240 | $75 \cdot 75$ 75.00 | $15 \cdot 18$ | 802 | 18498 | , | ", | 293 | 341 | 370 | 318 | 464 | \} 504 |
| 1985 |  | 81 | 51 | 142 | 274 | 240 | 0 |  |  | 19142 | " | " | 287 | 335 | 358 | 320 | 462 |  |
| JAN. .. | 96.3 | $94 \cdot 1$ | 64 | 150 | 73 | 314 | $74 \cdot 34$ | $15 \cdot 19$ | 821 | 19314 |  |  | 283 | 341 | 360 | 328 | 451 |  |
| FEB. | $84 \cdot 9$ 86.4 | 94.6 | 60 | 143 | 32 | 246 | 73.93 | $15 \cdot 17$ | 821 | 18187 | ", | ,", | 283 | 341 | 361 | 327 | 442 | <494 |
| APR. | 86.4 89 | $87 \%$ 85.1 | 61 | 138 135 | 137 | 287 | $72 \cdot 12$ | $15 \cdot 10$ | 822 | 19112 | ", | ,, | 308 | 335 | 349 | 328 | 432 |  |
| MAY | 89.9 | 86.7 | 72 | 143 | 337 | 325 | 73.27 74.22 | 15.15 | 828 | 17852 | $\ddot{ }$ |  | 353 | 338 | 353 | 329 | 420 |  |
| JUNE. | $91 \cdot 3$ | 87.0 | 62 | 136 | 52 | 274 | 74.66 | $15 \cdot 13$ | 814 | 13541 | 8 | , 11 | 378 | 375 335 | 337 | 337 | 422 | \} 490 |
| JULY... | 89.4 | 89.4 | 59 | 135 | 68 | 279 | $74 \cdot 81$ | $15 \cdot 10$ | 812 | 13675 | 312 |  | 348 | 326 | 326 | 329 | 407 |  |
| AUG.... | $91 \cdot 3$ | 91.1 | 59 | 135 | 36 | 247 | 75.00 | 15.09 | 811 | 13295 | 32 | ", | 348 | 335 | 346 | 330 | 397 | <469 |
| SEPT. | $89 \cdot 1$ 86.7 | 88.2 88.7 | 57 60 | 130 | 318 | 243 | 74.86 | $15 \cdot 17$ | 815 | 13285 | 3 | ", | 343 | 337 | 350 | 328 | 401 |  |
| NOV. | 83-8 | 88.1 | 60 | 128 | 291 | 303 318 | 74.50 | $15 \cdot 18$ | 824 | 13149 | 4 | ,', | 338 | 342 | 350 | 337 | 417 |  |
| DEC... | $82 \cdot 6$ | 83.3 | 61 | 129 | 823 242 | 318 255 | 74.80 74.71 | $15 \cdot 18$ $15 \cdot 16$ | 819 | 13212 | 4 | " | 338 | 345 | 354 | 340 | 427 | \} 478 |
| 1936 |  |  | 61 | 12 | 242 | 255 | 14 |  |  | 11740 | 6 | " | 308 | 348 | 364 | 338 | 435 |  |
| JAN. | $81 \cdot 3$ | 84.0 | 71 | 129 | 119 | 268 | $74 \cdot 89$ | 15•10 | 805 | 11024 | 4 |  | 233 | 355 | 377 | 340 | 441 |  |
| FEB. | 79.6 75 | $83 \cdot 3$ | 75 | 132 | 61 | 247 | 74.84 | 14.97 | 801 | 11221 | $3 \cdot 5$ |  | 233 | 368 | 405 | 341 | 448 | \} 486 |
| MARR | 75.8 | $79 \cdot 0$ 81.5 | 71 | 128 | 70 | 271 | 74.93 | 15.07 | 801 | 10485 | 3.5 | " | 233 | 370 | 411 | 340 | 446 |  |
| MAY. | 78.0 | 81.5 79 | 68 | 1125 | 39 | 272 | 75.05 75.48 | $15 \cdot 17$ | 830 | 10348 | 5 | , | 233 | 365 | 402 | 339 | 443 |  |
| JUNE. | $79 \cdot 1$ | $79 \cdot 3$ | 49 | 110 | 78 155 | 257 253 | 75.48 76.16 | $15 \cdot 18$ $15 \cdot 17$ | 835 848 | 8482 7314 | 6 4 | ", | 243 238 | 368 363 | 413 404 | 336 337 | 456 458 | \} 497 |
| JULY.. | $75 \cdot 5$ | 82.0 | 42 | 99 | 13 | 205 | 75.83 | $15 \cdot 10$ |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AUG. | 76.1 | 83.5 | 43 | 100 | 56 | 169 | 76.32 | 15.18 | 844 | 7769 | 3 | , | 233 | 379 386 | 429 | 342 | 446 |  |
| SEPT ... | 79.0 | $82 \cdot 6$ | 48 | 107 | 74 | 216 | 76.78 | 15.19 | 838 | 7863 | 3:5 | , | 233 | 386 397 | 438 | 347 | 460 | $\} 504$ |
| OCT. ... | 89.2 87.2 | 86.4 | 63 | 127 | 82 | 262 | 105•15 | 21.47 | 854 | 9879 | 2 | $24 \cdots 25$ | 328 | 441 | 482 | 411 | 504 |  |
| DEC. . | 88.1 | 81.8 81.5 | 68 | 130 | 172 | 234 | $105 \cdot 17$ | 21.52 | 863 | 12709 | , | - | 343 | 462 | 493 | 442 | 520 | \} 540 |
| $1937{ }^{\circ}$ |  | 815 | 76 | 136 | 209 | 256 | 105.15 | 21.42 | 866 | 13045 |  | , | 348 | 487 | 523 | 463 | 534 | \} 540 |
| JAN. ... | $86 \cdot 3$ | 77.5 | 98 | 145 | 200 | 243 | 105•15 | 21.42 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FEB. ... | 83.4 | $72 \cdot 7$ | 101 | 143 | 212 | 241 | $105 \cdot 11$ | 21.48 | 854 | 17412 | " | $2 \ddot{4} 0$ | 345 | 500 | 539 516 | 475 500 | 562 | \} 581 |
| APRIL | 80.2 73.6 | $72 \cdot 7$ $75 \cdot 5$ | 116 93 | 142 | 190 | 302 | 106.20 | 21.73 | 854 | 18544 | ,, | 24.4 | 335 | 524 | 531 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 15 | 93 | 131 |  |  | 110.02\|| | $21.42\|\mid$ | 857 | 14067 |  | $24 \cdot 9$ | 350 |  |  |  |  |  |

* July, 1914. $\ddagger$ Including Sinking Fund since 1928.

FINANCE,
Value of Stocks and Shares - Index numbers for end of month,
Clearing House Returns.- $\quad$ Total clearings during the month at the Bankers' Clearing House of Paris
Exchanses.-
Bank ol France. -

## RICES.

Wholesale,
Retail,-

Monthly average of daily rates in Paris. Middle of month,

Index calculated by the Statistique Générale de la France for 45 commodities at the end of the month
Index for Paris calculated (1) for 18 commodities by the Statistique Génerale during the month, giving each
commodity a weight corresponding to the consumption 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.

TRADE, OUTPUT, TRANSPORT \& EMPLOYMENT.


TRANSPORT.
Shipping.- Tonnage of ships of all nationalities entered and cleared (with cargoes) during the month.
Trucks.-Daily average number
EMPLOYMENT
(hose in Alsace-Lorraine
ending March 27 th to $57,54,53$, and 54 in the following weeks. For bonds the movement was different, for the volume of business fell at the beginning but increased at the end of the month ; the index fluctuated from 80 in the week ending March 27th to 63, 60, 80 and 90 in the ensuing weeks.

The general index of industrial production (\% of 1913) was 103 in February compared with a revised figure of ior for January. The rise did not extend to all groups of industries, for four of them fell, textiles from 71 to 70 , paper 145 to 143 , rubber 812 to 784 , motor cars 552 to 533 . There was a slight improvement in the adjusted index for building which rose from 62 to 65 , and for leather trades from 92 to 95 . In the mining industries, owing to improvement in the number of lost working days the index rose from 97 to IOI ; in February the output of coal reached $3,800,000$ tons compared with $3,725,000$ in January. But to meet current requirements $4,372,000$ tons were imported in January and February, compared with 2,930,000 during the first two months of 1936. This increase of $\mathrm{I}, 442,000$ tons in imports is a consequence of the application of the 40-hour week to the mines.

From January to February, 1937, the greatest increase was in the metal index, which rose from 94 to IOI ; the rise in engineering was smaller, from Iio to 113 . The general index was 99 in February, 1936, i.e., somewhat below the 1937 figure ( IO 3 ).

In February, 1937, the output of electricity reached 977 thousand Kwh. compared with 953 in 1936, or an increase of $2.6 \%$. As February, 1937, conta ned 24 working days compared with 25 last year, the daily average increase was actually greater- $6.2 \%$. The output of the thermo-dynamic works was $7.9 \%$ down; for the department of the Seine the reduction was $2 \mathrm{I} \%$. In the hydro-electric works, on the contrary, there was an increase of $7.6 \%$. The aggregate for January and February was un-changed- 2,008 in 1937, 2,001 in 1936; there was a slight advance in the thermo-electric works from 673 to 706 and a reduction of 1,327 to 1,303 in the hydro-electric works.

As a result of the two extra working days, coal output in March amounted to 4,180 thousand tons compared with 3,800 in February and 4,033 in March, 1936.

The fall in the number of assisted unemployed continued steadily from 394,000 on March 20th to 386,000 on April 3rd, 378,000 on

17th and 371,000 on 24 th. A year ago on April 25 th the number was 446,000 .

In the first 14 weeks of the year (to April 8th) gross railway receipts of the principal railways were $10.5 \%$ higher than in 1936. The increase for passengers only was $16.3 \%$, for goods $8.9 \%$. In the 14th week (April 2-8th) the increase over 1936 was only $1.4 \%$, two companies even showed a decrease. During the same period the number of trucks loaded rose $2 \%$. The daily average for the twelfth week was 42,500 , fell to 36,800 in Easter week and rose to 41,000 in the fourteenth week. The improvement recorded at the beginning of the year seems to be falling off.

According to the customs statistics the value of imports stood at $3,227 \mathrm{Mn}$. francs compared with 3,68I in February, a reduction of 455 Mn . On the contrary, exports rose by 142 Mn . from I,695 to $\mathrm{I}, 837 \mathrm{Mn}$. Consequently the visible adverse balance was lowered from 1,986 Mn. in February to $\mathrm{I}, 389 \mathrm{Mn}$. in March. In the first quarter the deficit was nearly 5 Md . If this rate continues the year's deficit will approach 20 Md ., a prospect which justifies very serious apprehensions.

DISTRIBUTION OF SPECIAL TRADE. Mn. France.

| Two Months | Imports |  | Exports |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 |
| Great Britain | 252 | 547 | 295 | 405 |
| Germany... ... | 268 | 445 | 89 | 172 |
| Belgium \& Luxembourg | 239 | 494 | 279 | 432 |
| Switzerland | 87 | 128 | 156 | 235 |
| Italy ... | 6 | 91 | 33 | 70 |
| Spain ... | 99 | 56 | 75 | 49 |
| U.S.A. | 534 | 687 | 137 | 230 |
| Brazil .. | 55 | 97 | 20 | 23 |
| Argentina . | 95 | 170 | 76 | 71 |
| Other Countries | 1355 | 2566 | 468 | 658 |
| Total Foreign Countries | 2990 | 5281 | 1628 | 2345 |
| Algeria, Colonies and Protectorates... | 1075 | 1720 | 804 | 1124 |
| Total ... | 4065 | 7001 | 2432 | 3469 |

Compared with the first quarter of 1936, there was an increase of $4,206 \mathrm{Mn}$. in imports in the first three months of 1937 (I0228 instead of 6,022 ) and a much smaller increase of $1,629 \mathrm{Mn}$. in exports ( 5,306 in place of 3,677 ). The change to devalued francs must not be forgotten.

Price movements in March showed the two following characteristics - the rapid rise in wholesale prices and stability of retail prices. The wholesale index of 45 commodities ( $\%$ of July 1914) rose from 517 at the end of February

Average $1901-10=100$.

to 537 at the end of March ; the rise was more marked in materials (from 528 to 55I) than in foodstuffs ( 506 to 52 I ). The rise slackened in April, the general index having advanced to 542 by April Ioth reacted to 539 on 17th and 537 on 24th. The reaction is attributable to both foodstuffs ( 533 to 526 ) and materials ( 550 to 547). In April, 1936, the general index was 374 , so that the rise in a year has been 163 points or $43 \%$.

The retail index of $I_{3}$ items (Paris, \% of July, 1914), was at the same level (577) in March as in February. In March, 1936, it was only 446 , so that the rise in the year was I3I points or $25 \%$. The Paris index relating to 34 articles was also steady ( 576 in March, 577 in February).

Transactions between the savings banks and
the deposit bank in the second fortnight of March resulted in an excess of withdrawals of 53 Mn . francs, which increased to I26 Mn. between April Ist and 15th. The 242 Mn . excess of deposits from March ist to I5th was thus reduced to 63 Mn . by April I5th.

Although economic developments in other countries may justify some fears of too great rapidity, the upward movement which began in France in the last quarter of 1936 has since February exhibited signs of slackening which have been confirmed in March and April.

Too hurried application of extensive measures affecting the duration and conditions of labour, the persistence of social unrest, financial and monetary difficulties restrain production at the same level as a year ago and exports at a lower level,

## GERMANY.

Information communicated by Dr. M. J. ELSAS.

## REVIEW OF THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1937

$$
\text { May } 2 n d, 1937 .
$$

THE influence of the employment programme of the government, in particular the armaments programme which was the predominant factor in the situation last year, persisted in the first quarter of this year. The great extension of this programme has entailed heavy demands on the capital market, and the same is true of the four-year plan, whose object is to render Germany as far as possible independent of foreign countries. The extension of home production and the manufacture of substitutes require new installation and equipment, which are very costly and necessitates recourse to the capital market.

The financing of this programme, which in the first instance is initiated with the help of employment-creation bills, can only take the form of funded debt when saving has been brought more or less into line. Actually in the past year the funding of floating debt into the form of loans and treasury bonds took place to the extent of $5,000 \mathrm{Mn}$. marks. The latest funding loan was issued in the first quarter to the amount of 700 Mn . marks in $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$ Reich Treasury bonds.

In the course of time a criterion of the amount of funds seeking investment has developed from which can be gauged beforehand the possibilities for a new loan. This is the circulation of the 'sola' bills of the Gold Discount Bank, which have become the most popular form of short-term investment. Before the issue of the last loan the circulation of these bills had exceeded I,000 Mn. marks.

The total national debt has been given by the Statistical Office as under $16,000 \mathrm{Mn}$., but it should be noted that this relates only to the statistically recorded figures. They do not include government obligations to the institutions entrusted with the conduct of public works; how great are the obligations arising out of this so-called pre-financing is not evident.

It is hoped to continue funding the financial requirements of the Reich in this way in the future, but it is realised that this largely depends upon the maintenance of steady prices. Last autumn it was believed that the prices of mid-October could be maintained, but the
subsequent rise in world prices, especially of raw materials and above all of the essentials for rearmament, such as metals and rubber, has made this impossible. All the more emphasis has therefore been laid upon the necessity for stabilising the prices of goods which are not in the sphere of capital but of consumption, and with that intent wages have been kept unchanged, in order to check any extension of consumption from the side of wages, or, with an unchanged volume of supply, to prevent any increase in price arising out of wage increases. That a rigid price policy is not feasible, particularly with rising world prices, is shown by the decree issued in March relating to prices in the spinning industry. Under this decree allowances could be made for changes in the cost, at least of the principal factors. At the end of the quarter a new interpretation was given to the policy for stabilising rents. So-called "crisis" rents, which fell abnormally during the depression can now be adjusted. There is no question here, however, of a general increase.

The upswing in trade which has increased from year to year especially since 1934 has led to a corresponding expansion in the yield of state revenue. Year by year the receipts from direct and indirect taxation have increased and the first quarter of 1937 again shows an increase on the corresponding period of 1936. (For the twelve months up to the end of March, 1937, the increase was I, 822 Mn . marks.) It should be noted that a new tax has been placed on long distance motor traffic and and that the corporation tax has been increased. The comparison is not therefore direct, but even apart from new and increased taxation the revenue yield shows an upward trend. But however large the increase, and compared with the years of crisis the increase is large, it cannot be expected that revenue will keep pace with expenditure, whilst the impulse to rising business comes mainly from government orders.

At the end of March the Budget law for the financial year 1937 was approved. Figures were not made public, but certain authorisations of the Finance Minister were made known through the Press. Among them was a grant of 300 Mn . marks for the promotion of German foreign
trade as compared with a grant of 200 Mn . last year, 360 Mn . for the grain and legume markets, and 100 Mn . for increasing employment in agriculture.

The loan fund which has to be built up by companies whose profits exceed $6 \%$ has produced relatively small results so far, the highest yearly total not exceeding 35 Mn . marks. Next year the accumulated amounts are due for distribution to shareholders, and one would not be far wrong in assuming that the distribution will be in the form of government stock, and on the other hand that the law concerning the accumulation of loan funds will be renewed; a prolongation for another three years is probable. Since wages are not to be raised, it is believed that social justice requires the limitation of dividends. There is the further consideration that limitation of dividends puts a brake on consumption at a time when all possible monetary resources are required for an extension of the productive apparatus.

The standstill agreement with foreign creditors has been extended almost unchanged for another year. The negotiations this time were rather prolonged, since the creditors expected a partial repayment in view of the favourable German trade balance for 1935 when the export surplus amounted to 550 Mn . marks.

The large banks tend to show a reduction in outside assets and an increase in liabilities. This reflects the profits which business and the heavy industries in particular are making, thanks to large government orders. It may, however, also reflect a reduction in stocks with a corresponding increase in bank balances. The profits of the large banks increased last year, and, in all cases but one, dividends were increased.

The rise in share prices on the bourse continued in the first quarter. Over the quarter the share index rose by $5 \%$ and at the end of March was $18 \%$ higher than at the corresponding date of 1936. The largest rise occurred in the shares of mining and the heavy industries.

New issues and capital increases during the quarter showed an increase, but there was a still stronger movement for the conversion of companies into private concerns.

The commodity price level rose again during the quarter, the general wholesale index increasing by $\mathrm{I}_{\frac{1}{4}}^{11} \%$. A much larger increase occurred in respect of imported commodities governed by world prices, such as metals, rubber and grain.

Since the harvest of last year was insufficient in itself to cover requirements and stocks have
been heavily depleted, measures have been necessary to keep the import of bread grains as small as possible. One of these prescribes the admixture of maize meal and another a more intensive grinding of grain.

In order to ensure larger supplies of home foodstuffs for the German population special measures have been taken within the framework of the four-year plan. The most important is the reduction in the price of nitrogen products. Nitrogen fertilisers have been reduced in price by $30 \%$ retrospectively from January ist of this year. No refunds in cash will be made but purchasers will be entitled to free delivery of $30 \%$ of the quantity already bought. From the middle of May prices of potash fertilisers will be reduced by $25 \%$. The object of these measures is to extend the use of fertilisers and so bring about an increase in yield.

At the same time the potato acreage will be extended, and also the cultivation of root crops for fodder. Prices of edible potatoes will not be raised, but the price of those used for manufacturing processes will be increased by $20 \%$ in order to stimulate output. On the other hand the price of dried potatoes will be lowered by the aid of a subsidy to enable this product to compete with other fodders. With these measures it is hoped to secure a changeover from grain-feeding to potato-feeding. Rye prices are to be raised but no corresponding rise in bread prices is permitted, the sum required being raised by a levy on brewing barley. In order to bring unused land into cultivation the government proposes to give a subsidy of Ioo marks per hectare in the first year with a gradual reduction in subsequent years.

Another method of stimulating agriculture is to give financial facilities for the acquisition of agricultural machinery. Further, in order to combat the flight from the land, house-building in agricultural districts is to be subsidised. The Prussian Land Bank has set aside 44 Mn . marks for this purpose, and landowners who erect dwellings will receive a subsidy of 1,800 marks per tenement. A condition is that building is begun before July ist of this year.

External trade in the first quarter resulted in a large favourable balance. The figure was 191 Mn . marks, an increase of 109 Mn . on the surplus for the first quarter of 1936 . Exports of manufactures totalled 1,019 Mn . as compared with 89 I Mn . last year. In January 46 Mn . marks of gold were imported, in February, 70 Mn ., the efflux being only 6 Mn .



## NOTES AND SOURCES.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

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

[^12]
## Germany]

In the past quarter compensatory trade was to all intents interdicted and in future external trade will be conducted normally on a monetary basis. It is hoped that exports will not suffer in view of the expanding character of world demand. Above all the business will be conducted by the regular trade agencies which formerly undertook export business, for compensatory trade had in many cases been arranged by outsiders.

Industry shows a further increase in activity ; engineering of all kinds, the electrical trades, and the rubber industry are working at a peak. The optical industry is also very busy. The automobile industry has increased its output of commercial vehicles.

The unemployment total at the end of the first quarter was $\mathrm{I}, 245,000$ a reduction of 700,000 on the figure for a twelvemonth previously. There is an acute shortage of skilled workers especially in the metal and engineering industries and former workers in these trades who had found other occupations have been re-transferred. The engagement of new metal workers is now subject to official permission.

In spite of these measures the shortage persists and in future every metal works must institute a training school.

Wage rates have remained unchanged for a year, and under the decree for stabilising prices, cannot be raised. We are thus witnessing a sharp upward movement in trade under conditions of unchanged wages. Strikes of course are forbidden.

## RECENT MOVEMENTS.

In April the money market was easy, and as treasury bills and private discounts were in insufficient supply there was renewed buying of 'sola' bills of the Gold Discount Bank and their circulation largely increased. The total circulation can be taken at about $\mathrm{I}, 200 \mathrm{Mn}$. The continued ease of the market was notable since calls on outstanding instalments of the last government loan made for some stringency. One probable factor in the situation is the running down of stocks which increases the liquidity of industry.

The Reichsbank return for mid-April showed a bill portfolio of $4,495 \mathrm{Mn}$., an increase of 400 Mn . on mid-April, 1936. The note circulation was $4,498 \mathrm{Mn}$., an increase of 437 Mn . The gold and foreign currency reserve totalled 74 Mn . In the third week of the month the Bank's position showed further easing and the
situation in the money market makes it possible and probable that before long a new loan will be issued to reduce the floating debt.

The Statistical Office gives the National Debt at the end of February as $15,300 \mathrm{Mn}$. marks, an increase of 842 Mn . over the year. This total does not include tax certificates. The external debt of the state has declined to 1,457 Mn . (in February, 1936, 1,668 Mn.).

The combined balance sheets of the large banks for March show an increase in debtor accounts of 67 Mn . and in creditor accounts of 79 Mn . On the assets side bills showed a decline of 59 Mn .

The Bourse was firm up to the fourth week in April both in the bond and the share markets. Share prices rose all round, with engineering and automobile shares prominent. Chemical and mining shares also showed large gains. Good current business and large orders in hand were the basis of the movement, but with the prevailing monetary liquidity there is also a certain shortage of share investments.

Wholesale prices in general showed no important change up to mid-April, and the official cost of living index shows little change over the month and year.

There is already a delivery quota for bread grains and now minimum delivery quotas are to be imposed for barley, oats and mixed grains. But if the farmer can deliver more bread-grain there may be a corresponding hold-back of fodder. At the end of April the scheme for granting loans to agriculture was drawn up. The loan must not exceed $10 \%$ of the value of the undertaking and for small holdings not more than 2,000 marks. The loan charge is $2 \frac{1}{2} \%$, and redemption takes place over io years by halfyearly instalments. The loans must be applied to extension of the undertaking or purchase of additional capital goods.

The export surplus in March was 53 Mn . Exports were up by 56 Mn . and imports by 62 Mn . The largest increases in food imports were in maize and fodder barley, lubricating oil and whale oil. In raw material imports, wool, timber. lubricating oils and ore showed large increases. Exports increased, in particular to Scandinavia, Great Britain and Holland.

In spite of the advanced season coal output increased in the first part of April and coke production was $20 \%$ above the level of the previous year. The mining of ore shows a large increase: in the first quarter the output
was I. 85 Mn . tons as compared with I. 39 Mn . in the first quarter of 1936. The daily average figure for waggon loadings on the railways was at 146,000 , an increase of 16,000 on the figure for early April, 1936.

Unemployment declined in March by 366,000 . According to the Health Insurance

Statistics, on March Ist 17,000,000 workers were in employment compared with $15,750,000$ a year ago. The estimate of the Statistical Office of earnings in 1936 was $35,000 \mathrm{Mn}$. marks, an increase of $2,800 \mathrm{Mn}$. in 1935, but a figure still $8,000 \mathrm{Mn}$. below the high level of 1929.

## ITALY.

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

JAN.-APRIL, 1937.

## May Ist, 1937.

IN the first four months of 1937 there was the stimulus of considerably greater employment and activity than in the corresponding period of 1936. This was largely due to the expansion in trade, road construction and allied works in East Africa. Many thousand workmen and labourers are now occupied in the new territories, where outlets may be found for part of the population who formerly emigrated to the colonies and foreign countries.

Finance.-Movements in the principal currencies have been diverse. The dollar was constant at 19; sterling, the Swiss franc and the franc fell in the first three months, when the averages were:-Sterling 93.25, 93 and 92.82 ; Swiss franc 435.97, 433.93, 433.2I ; franc 88.68, 88.48, 87.39. In April there were varied movements; the franc continued to fall, reaching a minimum of 84.30 on 24 th, but recovered to 85.14 at the end of the month. Sterling rose to 94 and the Swiss franc to 435.70 at the end of the month.

The circulation of the Bank of Italy on March 20th amounted to 15,871 and the reserve 4,021.6 Mn. lire, of which gold $3,958.8$ as at the end of December, 1936.

Clearings rose in the first quarter to 138 Md .; in the corresponding period of 1936 they amounted to 104 Md .

The number of ordinary bankruptcies fell to very low levels in the past quarter- 317 in January and February and 281 in March, compared with 556, 482 and 507 in 1936, and an
average of 596 per month in 1912-4. Liabilities declined to 28.30 and 27 Mn . lire.

There was an upward tendency underlying moderate fluctuations on the Bourse ; it is true excessive speculative movements were controlled, so that the market appeared to be steady. Shares showed a moderate rising tendency-the index of selected industrials went from 189 in January to 196 in April, a rise attributable to all classes. Government securities were practically steady. In March and April dividends were paid in the principal industries; in general they were greater than a year before. The technical position is sound, but the policy of the government is to restrict profits to a certain level so that part of the benefits may be devoted to the economic-social sphere.

Production and Employment.-In the first quarter industrial production showed slight improvement in some fields and very great improvement in others. There was a slight rise in pig iron from 52,000 quintals in January to 54,000 in March, and a rise in steel from I59,000 to 183,000. There were large increases in mercury, benzine, refined petroleum, gas oil, residual fuel oils, where the increases over the first quarter of 1936 were $84 \%, 90 \%, 82 \%$, $88 \%$ and $169 \%$. In two months of 1937 compared with 1936 natural silk increased $108 \%$, cellulose $65 \%$, pit coal $60 \%$.

The number of employees in 8,142 establishments in February, 1937, was 1,051,500 or 23,700 more than in January and 79,800 more than in the last week of February, 1936.



+ Instituto Centr, di Statistica; \% of 1928. (a) General.

TRANSPORT.
Shipping.
Railways. -
PRICES WHOLESALE

PRICES RETAIL

UNEMPLOVMENT

Monthly Total of Goods passing through Port of Genoa. (Boll, del consorzio autonomo del Porto di Genova-Boll. statistico del comune di Genova). ferroviarie del Ministero delle Comunicazioni.
Wholesale prices of selected commodities at end of month. (Boll. del consigtio provinciale dell'Economia di Milano, e Listino ufficiale della Borsa merci del consiglio provinciale dell'Economia di Genova.). Indici generali dell'Istituto centrale di Statistica, Indio Generale-Bachi; Indici particolari-Ottolenghi.
Prices of certain selected goods. (Boll. del Ministero dell'Economia nazionale) di Milano e di Index Nos, of the Cost of Living for working-class families (Boll. delle cilta Natiorino.).

External Trade and Transport.-External trade in the first quarter was much greater than in preceding months, or than in the corresponding months of 1936. The figures for 1935, i.e., prior to the economic war, are added below for comparison :-

| Mn. Lire |  | Imports |  | Exports |  | Balance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1935, 1st Qr. | $\ldots$ | 1917 | $\ldots$ | 1160 | $\ldots$ | 757 |
| 1936, | $\ldots$ | 1442 | $\ldots$ | 889 | $\ldots$ | 553 |
| 1937,,, | $\ldots$ | 2906 | $\ldots$ | 2263 | $\ldots$ | 639 |

Allowing for the alignment of the lira there is still evidently a large increase in foreign trade and a reduction of the adverse balance. Transport by land and sea has also increased appreciably. Goods carried on private account on the state railways, including traffic via the ports, totalled $4,163,000$ tons in March, 1937, compared with 3,776,000 in February and 3,175,000 in March, 1936. The quarter's total was II. 3 Mn . tons compared with 9.I Mn . in 1936. In March, 1937, the total volume of goods passing through all ports was 3.5 Mn . tons, or 0.5 Mn . more than in February and 0.6 more than in March, 1936. Comparing the statistics for Genoa for 1937 with the 1935 figures to avoid the influence of sanctions shows the rise in exports was very great :-


Wholesale Prices.-The general index of wholesale prices (Milan Corporation, \% of 1913),
which showed a slight rise from 363 in January, 1936, to 368 in September, recorded 375 in October, a fall in November, 38I in December. It then rose more rapidly from 393 in January, 1937, to 406 in February, 41 I in March, 42 I at the end of April. The rise was mainly attributable to metals and textile materials; building materials were stationary and animal foodstuffs fell.

Labour.-The worker is specially considered by the government, which wishes him to have a share in the increased output which he has helped to produce. Besides assurance against accident, sickness, unemployment, old age, and besides the increases in wages and salaries in the past year the following measures of great demographic and social significance have been introduced. In the first place, family allowances have been instituted; these additions to wages are in proportion to the number of children of the worker or employee, on the basis of three types of family-(I) with single dependent child, (2) with 2 or 3 children, (3) with 4 or more. Secondly, an increase in wages will be given on the birth of additional children. Thirdly, to encourage marriages state loans to engaged couples have been instituted.

At the end of the month it was decided that wage increases of 10 to $12 \%$ for all wage earners and of $10 \%$ on salaries up to 1,500 lire per month should be made as from May 9th, the anniversary of the formation of the Empire.

## BELGIUM.

## Information communicated by l'Institut des Sciences économiques, University of Louvain.

## April 30th, 1937.

DURING the first quarter of 1937 the general economic situation in Belgium was dominated by a particularly sharp acceleration in the recovery, which presents various problems similar to those to be met with in boom periods - lack of skilled workers, scarcity of raw materials, and difficulty of factories in securing supplies.

In the first two months of the year speculation was very active; the index for securities dealt in on the Brussels bourse rose from 45 in January to 54 on March Ist ( $\%$ of Jan., 1928). But it receded to 53 on April Ist, and since then quotations have on the whole undoubtedly fallen
further. Shares in the unsheltered industries, which suffered most from the crisis, have benefited most from the recovery. The bond market remains firm, and continues to be affected by the strong downward trend in the long-term rate of interest. $4 \%$ unified rentes now stand at I02.50, and $3 \%$ rentes yield only $3.27 \%$. Further, at the end of January the government issued a $1,500 \mathrm{Mn} .3 \frac{1}{2} \%$ loan at 97 . This issue met with great success.

Money is plentiful ; the fall in interest rates is such that the financial houses are faced with difficult investment problems. Issues of securities to the public remain below the volume of savings.


Dates of Series.-Cols. 1, 2, 1st of month; 4,5,4th-10th; 6, 7, Average; 8 , Average second half of month; 9,15 th; 16 , for 25 working days 7. at end of month or year ; 18, 30-day month; 19, calendar month.

## Belgium]

The official discount rate is still $2 \%$; the open market rate $\mathrm{I} \%$; money at call has not been quoted for a long time.

The barometer of the three markets remains favourable, the money curve being in a particularly favourable position.

As in other countries, prices are rising in all fields. The index of wholesale prices (\% of 1914) rose from 602 in October to 693 in March. The rise in retail prices is, however, moderate; apart from seasonal variations it is only $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$ above the pre-stabilisation level.

During the winter there was a seasonal increase in the number of unemployed; the rise, however, did not go beyond the 1935-6 level, and thanks to the warmer weather the spring decline occurred two or three weeks earlier than last year.

The daily record of unemployed rose from 123,000 in October to 165,000 in January but fell to 113,000 on April 17th, compared with 155,000 in the corresponding week of 1936.

Thanks to the satisfactory revenue receipts, the government has been able to introduce substantial tax reductions. Further, the government continues its policy of reducing the external public debt by a series of conversion operations.

The provisional index of industrial production for March was I22.5 compared with IO9 last September (\% of 1925). Order books are full, and as a result of the rapid pace of expansion many problems will have to be solved in the different branches of industry.

Though badly situated at the beginning of the recovery, engineering firms are now enjoying a return of prosperity.

In the sphere of transport, internal goods traffic is showing marked expansion. At the ports the number of ships entered shows little alteration, but the tonnage is rising appreciably, which should be a favourable influence on working costs. External trade is likewise benefiting from the recovery in both imports and exports.

## NETHERLANDS.

## Information communicated by the Netherlands Central Statistical Bureau.

## REVIEW OF FIRST QUARTER, 1937.

The Hague, April 30th, 1937.

THE economic revival in Holland is, on the whole, fairly on its way now. In the shipbuilding and allied trades, as well as in the cotton industry, the increase in activity is considerable, and it is gradually spreading to more and more other industries working mainly for the home market. But the various indices are not quite unanimous in their indications. This is quite in harmony with the development of the world situation, where a pause and some apprehension as to the further development of affairs, especially in the political domain, may be observed.

Imports of materials for capital goods industries, which, after correction for seasonal influences and erratic movements, rose in December to about $75 \%$ above the low mark of 1932 (though remaining still $25 \%$ below the 1929 average), have slightly fallen off during the first months of 1937; but in the case of consumption goods industries the upward movement continued, and the combined index shows an uninterrupted increase. After their rapid
increase during the autumn quarter, exports of finished goods remained practically stable, and the turnover tax has increased only proportionally to the rise in prices of finished articles. Clearings by the Netherlands Bank have declined from the high figures of December and January.

In nearly all trade groups unemployment is now decreasing more or less rapidly. In the metal trades the number of unemployed shows a reduction of $25 \%$ in comparison with last year, and in the cotton industry even of $40 \%$. More or less important declines are to be found in the mining, clothing, wood-working and diamond trades. Traces of improvement are shown in printing and paper manufacturing. In the food and the leather industries unemployment as yet shows hardly any change, and the same is true with respect to commerce, transport and agriculture.

Building is still very depressed. The upswing in the number of houses commenced observed in the last quarter of 1936 has proved only temporary; this number receded to the former low level after New Year. A rise in the


* Jan. to June figures include Pernis and Vonderlingerplaat. $\quad \S \S$ New Series, excluding Agriculture. $\ddagger$ Base 1926-80=100\%. Dec., 1935, 62.5.
** Amsterdam, + Without gold \& silver, bullion \& cash. Ht Last month of Quarter. ${ }^{\circ}$ Up to Sept. 27th when gold standard was abandoned,

8. Number of days worked divided by total number of possible working days of the workers covered in the investigation.

Note,-Pottery and Agriculture not always included.
Value to June, 1983, then quantity index, \% of 1925.7

## Netherlands]

amounts of new mortgages and building contracts (probably not exceeding the rise of building costs) did not continue. It is true that the February figures for building contracts are exceptionally high, but this is only due to the putting out to contract of two extensive works, one municipal and the other governmental, which will take a considerable time for their completion, viz., the tunnel joining the two banks of the Maas river at Rotterdam, and the enclosing dyke for the second polder in the Zuyder Zee. The unemployment figures in the building trade were, at the end of February and March, slightly lower than last year, despite unfavourable weather conditions, but it is not at all certain that this will prove the beginning of an upturn. On the other hand it may be considered that the present low rate of building, which is considerably lower than the yearly increase in the number of families, cannot continue for a very long time, as with the economic revival one may expect many families now sharing their dwellings with others to require homes of their own.

The rise in the price level continues, the index-number for March being again $2.7 \%$ higher than that for February and 21.4\% higher than in September. For raw materials the corresponding increases are $5.8 \%$ and $5 \mathrm{I} .9 \%$, for finished products $2.2 \%$ and $\mathrm{I} 7.1 \%$, for foodstuffs $2.3 \%$ and $14.6 \%$. Comparing March with February the most conspicuous rises are shown in the prices of raw materials for the paper industry, in hides and in metals, for which the increases reached $12.7 \%, 10.8 \%$ and $10.4 \%$ respectively. The rise in retail prices has been small till now, with a few exceptions; in the majority of cases no changes or only slight ones have been reported, and only exceptionally have increases greater than $5 \%$ been observed. Costs of living, which include such invariables as rents, taxes and municipal rates, were only $1.7 \%$ higher in March than in September. An extensive inquiry into house rents for the working and middle classes between September Ist, 1936, and January 2nd, 1937, in the cities and towns of more than 50,000 inhabitants has shown that, during this period, the rent level has been practically stable ( $\mathrm{I} \%$ decrease), but that the decreases, numbering 6,654 on a total of 42,555 houses investigated, nutnumbered by far the increases (291). The decline in wages has come to an end and an increasing number of irregular, though small, strikes may indicate the beginning of a new rise in wages.

Imports and exports continued to rise sharply as regards values, but volumes have not shown any further increase since the beginning of the year. During the first quarter of 1937, the values of imports and exports were $30 \%$ and $60 \%$ greater than a year ago, but after seasonal corrections, $55 \%$ and $47 \%$ below the 1929 averages. The gap between the values of imports and exports has diminished considerably, both in absolute figures and proportionally; the value of exports covered about $73 \%$ of the imports in the first quarter of 1937, as in 1929. The volume of exports has nearly reached the pre-depression level, but the import volume is still $30 \%$ below that mark. By volume, imports had, till 1935, declined much further than exports, but their recovery has been much slower. In this are reflected the results of the restrictive measures with regard to the imports of finished articles, whereas the change in relative price levels caused by the devaluation has placed our finished articles in a more favourable position for international competition.

The recovery in the Netherlands is, of course, supported by the strong improvement of economic conditions in the colonies. The world price situation, with high prices for raw materials (in which practically all the colonial export products are to be reckoned), and relatively much lower prices for finished goods which are imported, has favourably affected the colonial trade balance, which is the chief factor there in the economic situation.

The favourable development of our economic position is reflected by a considerable inflow of gold. The gold stock of our Central Bank has now reached nearly $1,000 \mathrm{Mn}$. guilders. Much money is lying idle in the banks, and the amount due to private customers on current account by the Netherlands Bank rose to 318 Mn . after the last balance sheet. Money rates are again very low, both private discount and call money, $\frac{1}{4} \%$. The average yield on bonds, as calculated by the Netherlands Bank, has been about $3 \frac{3}{4} \%$ since New Year.

The rise in share quotations continued till March, but April shows some hesitation, which, however, may denote only an adjustment of a former exaggerated rise.

The general impression to be gained from the above survey is that the Netherlands find themselves in a favourable condition for a gradual recovery, which may, for the present, be endangered only by unsettled international relations.

## CANADA.

## Information communicated by Mr. D. C. MacGREGOR, of the University of Toronto.

April 22nd, 1937.

TENDENCIES apparent in the latter half of 1936 became even more pronounced in the first quarter of the new year. The sharp contrast between rapid expansion in some directions and relatively little improvement in others was heightened rather than diminished in the construction industry, which lost ground in comparison with the previous winter owing to the absence of public works. Some improvement in private construction is indicated in the latest figures, and a larger volume of " contemplated construction " is reported. The hitherto depressed curves of railway traffic, imports and retail sales have shown consistent gains. Larger imports have chiefly reflected the rise of prices, but the growth of wholesale and retail sales, taken in conjunction with the associated freight traffic and employment indexes and the relatively small rise in retail prices, suggests a considerable rise of volume as well as of price in domestic as well as export business.

The sharp upswing in world prices of many raw materials has raised Canadian price indexes abruptly, chiefly those relating to grains, copper, lead, zinc, iron and steel, lumber and hides. Most of these advances will raise incomes immediately, in so far as export sales can be made in the face of higher prices, but the rise of grain prices cannot become generally effective in larger farm income until next summer's crops have been sold. The method of applying a constant weight to a staple commodity, the sales of which are confined chiefly to a few months of the year, produces unwarranted perturbations in monthly price indexes.

Newsprint contracts for 1938 are being negotiated at $\$ 50$ a ton (compared with a current price of $\$ 42.50$ ), but this rise has not yet influenced the price indexes. Minor gains have appeared in animal products, large shipments to the U.S.A since January having sustained the livestock markets. At the present rate of movement to the U.S.A. quotas will be exhausted long before the end of the year ; higher rates of duty will then become applicable.

The index of export prices has risen from 83.4 in December to 93.4 in March, and that of import prices from 75.7 to 83.7 . Notwithstand-
ing the large imports of raw materials, the terms of trade are still moving in favour of this country, largely owing to the relatively stable prices of coal, petroleum and sugar.

Important changes in manufacturers' and retailers' gross margins are indicated by recent movements of the sub-indexes, as shown below.

| \% of 1826. | $\begin{array}{r} \text { June } \\ 1936 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { March } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manufacturers costs for materials $\ldots$ .... | $62 \cdot 9$ | 77.6 | $86 \cdot 9$ |
| Manufacturers'selling prices: |  |  | 86 |
| Fully and chiefly manufactured goods |  |  |  |
| 11. Wholesale prices of con- | 719 | 77.3 | $79 \cdot 7$ |
| sumers' goods ... .. | $73 \cdot 7$ | $76 \cdot 9$ | $78 \cdot 3$ |
| Retail prices of consumers' foods (excludes rentals) | 74 | 77 | 77.7 |
| II. Cost of Building and Con- |  |  | 77.7 |
| materials(whole- | 8 |  |  |
| Interest rates on high grade |  |  |  |
| bonds $\quad . .$. | 66.9 | $64 \cdot 1$ | $72 \cdot 7$ |
| Rentals of dwellings... | $83 \cdot 8$ | 84.9 | 84.9 |

In each of the above groups costs have risen more rapidly than selling prices. The most noticeable narrowing of the margin has been in manufacturing, where, however, the volume of output has continued to expand rapidly. While maintenance of the present level of export prices should give rise to incomes large enough to be capable, in due course, of paying higher retail prices and rentals, the new relation appears unstable and the possibility of temporary difficulties presents itself. Recent labour troubles associated with "speed-ups" doubtless reflect in part the pressure of raw material prices on gross margins. In general, the possibility that certain branches of the economic structure may pass abruptly from one condition of disequilibrium to another (e.g. construction) seems worth examining.

The only up-to-date statistics of industrial wage-rates in Canada are those of the federal Department of Labour, while recent data on annual wages in agriculture are provided by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The figures of industrial wage-rates are not very inclusive, and are considered reliable only in the few cases which refer to trades which are either wholly unionised or not at all unionised. Wage statistics collected by the annual census of industry and merchandising are more comprehensive, but at least a year old and not comparable with

Canadal


Dates of Series: Cols. 4, 5, 16-18, end of month; 1-2, 6-9, averages. Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics. † Estimated from weekly data. Notes on Series

Col. 1.-"Investors' Index." Index of current market valuation of shareholders' equity in over 100 companies.
2.-Weighted index of yield to maturity or call date (whichever gives lowest) of 6 taxable federal issues maturing in not less than 7 years
3.-From 32 banking centres, comprising about $85 \%$ of total debits. Excludes debits to accounts of central bank since its founding in April, 1935. Largely influenced by financial transactions.
4.-Refers to operations in Canada only. Includes loans to provincial and municinal governments.
5.-Includes governmental deposits. Excludes all deposits with provincial, and postal and Quebeo savings banks, and with trust companies.
$6-9$.-Col. 6 comprises 70 items ; col. 7, 322 items ; col. 8, 567 items ; col. 9 comprises separate groups for food, fuel, rent, clothing, sundries (including services)
11.-Excludes most exports of both monetary and non-monetary gold ; includes gold in small quantities only, shipped as dust, quartz, etc.
12.-Comprises "animal products" and "vegetable products" groups : includes partly and fully manufactured products; in
some cases based on imported raw materials, e.g., rubber products.
Col. 13.-Adjusted for seasonal variation. Includes 41 weighted series largely representing foreign trade in raw materials. Tends to overstate amplitude of cyclical fluctuations, probably with an upward bias.
, 14.-Based on value of contracts awarded, deflated annually for chang s in union rates of wages, and monthly for changes in prices of building materials
15.-Revenue freight only; excludes cars received from U.S. connections.
16.-Index of value, comprising 13 groups adjusted for number of business days. Refers to department, "variety," and chain stores only, representing chiefly urban sales. Base-Av. 1930 $=100 \%$. Monthly series commenced January, 1929. Annual estimates from 1923.
,, 17.-Includes workers on relief projects.
,, 19.-Establishments with over 15 employees only. Includes parttime workers on same basis as full-time. Excludes farm labourers and civil servants, and underweights the service industries.
those issued prior to 193I. The following table presents averages already available for 1936 which are believed to be trustworthy.

| Wagr-Rates- | 1926 | 1929 | 1933 | 1935 | 1936 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Logging and Saw- <br> milling (\% of 1913) | 181 | 186 | 122 | 152 | 166 |
| Steam Railways (\% of <br> 1913) $\ldots \ldots$ | 186 | 204 | 180 | 184 | 184 |
| Annual Wage- <br> Farm labour, male, <br> cashonly, Sper year | 384 | 373 | 161 | 184 | 206 |

Considerable recovery in logging and sawmilling wages has taken place, but farm labourers' cash wages remain depressed. Railway workers have recently been granted a gradual restoration of the 1929 wage scale. Partial restorations of wage cuts in manufacturing have been reported from time to time. Recent American attempts to substitute industrial for craft unions have spread to this country, especially in the motor car industry where a large strike is still in progress.

Employment in manufacturing has maintained the advances over the previous year, running $6 \%$ to $7 \%$ higher whereas that in construction and maintenance receded to the lowest levels of the depression during January and February, largely as a result of further curtailment in government expenditure. Logging slackened earlier than usual as a result of the mild winter, a decline of over $20 \%$ taking place during February, but the resulting index was still high compared with earlier years. Notwithstanding the marked upturn of prices, output and exports, the volume of employment still fails to respond proportionally.* Trade Union records of unemployment at the end of January confirm this view, $14.5 \%$ of the members of 1825 labour organisations being " involuntarily" out of work compared with $14.8 \%$ a year earlier.

During the spring and summer of 1936 the total number of persons on relief declined below the levels of 1935, but in September, October and November the numbers again exceeded the previous year and reached levels almost as high as in the worst years of the depression. Statistics are not released regularly, but a recent statement by the Minister of Labour indicates an important decline of $13 \%$ in the preliminary figures for last February.

The writer has frequently stressed the marked divergence between the upward trends

[^13]of the indexes of production and of employment. In addition to factors tending to depress the employment index in a period of expansion, it should be remembered that the index of production is a very crude measure of cyclical movements, even when its month-to-month vagaries are smoothed out, owing to the double counting of heavy industries and the failure to include a wide enough sample of light industries, both of which defects widen the amplitude of cyclical fluctuation. The index of the physical volume of business, which attempts to include certain services, is a somewhat more reliable measure.

The fall of long-term interest rates in November was sharply reversed at the turn of the year. By early April the index of yields on federal long-term issues was roughly $16 \%$ above the level of last summer. This closely resembles the movement of comparable British securities, and is in marked contrast to levels in the United States. Meanwhile Province of Ontario bonds improved their relative position. Difficulty was encountered in floating new bond issues early in the year, and in the case of a $\$ 20 \mathrm{Mn}$. C.N.R. refunding issue the Bank of Canada gave direct assistance through security purchases. Paralleling New York rather than London, the rate on three month federal treasury bills rose from a low point of $.643 \%$ in September to $.749 \%$ in November, receded to $.747 \%$ in December and January, advanced to $.776 \%$ in February, and to $.805 \%$ in March.

Security holdings of the commercial banks were increased in December by more than enough to offset the decline in the previous month. Further purchases were made in January and February against falling bond prices. Meanwhile, additional purchases made by the Central Bank (culminating in November, having in that month offset large sales by the commercial banks) were retained in the Bank's portfolio. The cash position of the commercial banks has been improved to the extent of about half of the Central Bank's purchases.

Commercial loans by the banks increased slightly in January and February, in harmony with former seasonal movements in a period of rising activity, but hardly in proportion to the rapid recovery now taking place. Large transactions involving wheat and the funding of loans for fixed capital are no longer influencing this series as much as in previous months. (See analysis of bank loans in Table II.).

Statistics of internal trade for January and February indicate sustained and somewhat
more rapid improvement than in the autumn (relative to the previous year) especially in the value of wholesale trade and the movement of merchandise and miscellaneous freight. The value of wholesalers' inventories increased rapidly.

A small but widespread sample of the monthly sales of country general stores is now being collected and published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The movements of this series parallel the index of retail sales, but show a larger but unsteady improvement over 1936. Outside bank debits are in conformity with the other general series, running about $7 \%$ above a year ago.

The federal budget, presented on February 25 th, announced an estimated increase in net debt of $\$ 87 \mathrm{Mn}$., against $\$ 160 \mathrm{Mn}$. in 1935-36, \$116 Mn. in 1934-35, \$134 Mn. in 1933-34 and $\$ 220 \mathrm{Mn}$. in 1932-33. A further increase of $\$ 35 \mathrm{Mn}$. is expected during the current year. Apart from the new trade agreement with Great Britain, which was published sa part of the budget, no important changes in taxation were announced.

The Ontario budget showed an over-all surplus of over $\$ 7 \mathrm{Mn}$. after providing for costs of direct relief, and a corresponding reduction in net debt. Figures stressing large reductions in gross direct debt are misleading, owing to conversion of direct debts into contingent liabilities. The province of Quebec is now having deficits as large as those experienced by Ontario several years ago, the estimated total for 1937-8 being \$3I Mn.

The Bank of Canada has published and circulated a special report on the financial position of the prairie provinces, recommending additional federal grants to Manitoba and Saskatchewan to tide over the situation until a proposed Royal Commission has investigated the problem of federal-provincial financial relations. Special federal grants aggregating $\$ 2,250,000$ were subsequently made. Following an adverse court decision, Alberta has revised its debt reduction laws in an endeavour to bring them within the powers of the province.

Continuing the table presented a year ago, the official preliminary estimate of the balance of international payments for 1936 is presented below, with 1935 figures for comparison (in \$ Mn.). The Canadian balance of payments

[^14]TABLE I.


* Includes earmarked gold, excludes gold-bearing quartz (a small item) $\dagger$ Statistics of capital movements collected directly but not necessarily covering all movements indicate a net outflow of capital funds of $\$ 227 \mathrm{Mn}$.
possesses unusually large "invisible" items, among which the transactions of firms and investors operating in Canada and other English speaking countries, especially the United States, are particularly hard to estimate.

The following table brings up to date the classification of bank loans published a year ago. The importance of repayment of the government's borrowings against grain (item 2b) and the funding by public issue of the C.P.R.'s $\$ 60 \mathrm{Mn}$. of Five Year Notes to the banks (item 8 ) is apparent. The relatively small importance of loans for the manufacture and distribution of general merchandise suggests that col. 4 in the usual table of figures (p. 156) is not a good measure of general business activity, or of commercial lending in the ordinary sense.

I ABLE II.
LOANS OF CHARTERED BANKS OF CANADA.


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For particulars, apply to the Secretary, London \&f Cambridge Economic Service, Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C.2.

Telephone: Holborn 9783-7.

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## U.K. INDEX CHART.



## U.S.A. HARVARD INDEX CHART.



# THE GENERAL BUSINESS POSITION. 

## UNITED KINGDOM.

May 20th, 1937.
On the Stock Exchange the effects on security prices of the Budget proposals and of the uncertain future of gold are not fully reflected in our index, but there has been a tendency to recovery and the movements certainly have not had the characteristics of a major crisis. The result has perhaps been a marking-down of stocks till they are in accordance with present rather than possible future profits.

The movement of wholesale prices of commodities continues to be dominated by those of a small number of commodities. If non-ferrous metals are eliminated, the index is found to have risen throughout the year till the end of April, and during the first three weeks of May other changes have been unimportant. Prices of manufactured goods at least may be expected to rise further.

The value of exports has been rela-
tively high for several months, and has been affected only to a minor extent by rising prices. The statistics for April show a further increase, mainly due to large exports of iron and steel manufactures. The change in value of imports of materials has been dominated by price movements, and there has been little increase in quantities imported in recent months except of cotton.

Employment improved further in April in most industries, and the percentage unemployed was $10 \cdot 8$, whereas the lowest recorded for any April since 1924 was 9.4 (in 1927). At such a phase of increasing industrial activity as the present, demands for higher wages and industrial disputes not unusually take place. Apart from these there is at present every prospect of continued good employment.

In brief, there is no major change to be made in our summary of last month.

## ANALYSIS OF RECENT MOVEMENTS.

## UNITED KINGDOM.

FINANCE.-On May 19th the effect of the Coronation demand for currency was shown in a rise in the Bank of England's note circulation to a new high level of $£ .48 \mathrm{I} .4 \mathrm{Mn}$. The effect of this increase of $£_{15.7} \mathrm{Mn}$. over the mid-April circulation on the total of the Bank's deposits was largely offset by an expansion of $£ 6.3 \mathrm{Mn}$. in the Banking Department's holding of Government Securities and by the purchase of $£ 7.6 \mathrm{Mn}$. of gold by the Issue Department. Though Other Securities were rather lower on the month, total deposits, at $£_{1} 54.2 \mathrm{Mn}$., were only $£_{3} \mathrm{Mn}$. lower, and as Government Deposits were $£_{3} .2 \mathrm{Mn}$. lower and Other Deposits also slightly reduced, Bankers' Deposits, at £97.4 Mn., showed a small expansion. The Bank is thus continuing its
policy of offsetting changes in the note circulation and keeping total deposits approximately constant. The gold purchase has served the double purpose of replenishing the note reserve of the Banking Department and augmenting the sterling resources of the Exchange Fund, which, it is believed, are now low. In view of the reputed position of the Exchange Fund, it would not be surprising if further purchases of gold were made by the Bank in the near future.

The April average returns of nine London clearing banks show a continuation of the recent marked increase in Advances, which rose during the month by $£ 10.6 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 903.7 \mathrm{Mn}$. Investments were $£_{5} 5.9 \mathrm{Mn}$. lower at $\AA_{6} 616.1 \mathrm{Mn}$., but a fall of $£ 6.1 \mathrm{Mn}$. in Discounts to $£ 237.3 \mathrm{Mn}$. was offset by a rise of $£ 6.7 \mathrm{Mn}$. in Money at

Call to $£ 166.1 \mathrm{Mn}$. Cash was $£ 3.8 \mathrm{Mn}$. higher at $£ 2$ I8.7 Mn., and despite a rise of $£ 8.1 \mathrm{Mn}$. in Deposits to $£ 2,139.4 \mathrm{Mn}$., the ratio of Cash to Deposits was slightly higher at $10.2 \%$. It will be interesting to observe during coming months whether the banks' cash reserves will be allowed to rise further, or whether the continued rise in Advances will be offset by a fall in Investments or in other assets.

Town Clearings in April, after seasonal adjustment, showed little change on the month, though they were still above the level of a year ago. Country Clearings rose, though the increase was less than from March to April last year, but there was a fairly sharp fall in Provincial Clearings, which, however, are still above last year's figures in all centres, especially in Liverpool, Sheffield, Bristol, Newcastle, Manchester and Leeds.

New Capital Issues on home account were again moderate in April, but issues on overseas account were the largest for over two years.

Our index of prices of industrial securities shows a further fall as compared with mid-April, though there has been a considerable recovery from the level reached at the end of April. Prices of fixed interest securities have continued their slight and gradual recovery. Short-term interest rates are unchanged. Our crude index of foreign bond prices shows a very slight improvement.

The total of Treasury Bills outstanding, at $£_{6} 674 \mathrm{Mn}$., shows a fall of $£, 7 \mathrm{Mn}$. in the four weeks ending May 15th. At this period the Treasury Bill total is usually rising, but this year the seasonal rise has been offset by the receipt by the Treasury of $£_{2} 25 \mathrm{Mn}$. on account of the first two payments on the recent issue of $£_{\text {I }} 00 \mathrm{Mn}$. of $2 \frac{1}{2} \%$ National Defence Bonds. Bills issued by tender, on the other hand, have risen by $£ 25 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 535 \mathrm{Mn}$., so that ' tap bills' (issued to government departments, the Bank of England, etc.) have fallen during the month by $£ 32 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 139 \mathrm{Mn}$. Part of this fall may be due to purchases of gold by the Exchange Fund, but it seems probable that the Bank of England and the departments, having taken up a large proportion of the issue of National Defence Bonds, have had to part with Treasury bills in order to meet their calls.

Imports of gold in April were swelled by further shipments of $£ 20 \mathrm{Mn}$. from Russia to the large total of $£ 33.1 \mathrm{Mn}$. The only other important arrivals were $£ 7.7 \mathrm{Mn}$. from South Africa and $£ 2.4 \mathrm{Mn}$. from France. Exports at $£_{\text {£ }} 1 \mathrm{Mn}$. were only slightly below imports. Over $£ 30 \mathrm{Mn}$. went to the United States.

During the first half of May gold movements were on a more normal scale. Imports totalled only $£ 5.2 \mathrm{Mn}$., of which $£ 3.8 \mathrm{Mn}$. came from South Africa and $£ 0.9 \mathrm{Mn}$. from India, while exports amounted to $£ 8.2 \mathrm{Mn}$., of which $£ 7.3$ Mn . went to the United States.

Foreign Exchanges.- The franc, after weakening in terms of sterling towards the end of April, recovered fairly sharply at the beginning of May, but since then has again shown a gradual fall. The dollar has also declined in terms of sterling, probably chiefly because of the repatriation of the proceeds of arbitrage shipments of gold to New York.

Prices and Wages.-The Board of Trade's index of sterling wholesale prices of food moved up $\mathrm{I} \%$ in April owing to the further rise in the price of cereals. The Statist, which gives figures for the end of the month shows a slight fall over the month in cereals and no change for all food together.

For materials the differences between the two accounts are more marked. The Board of Trade shows a further advance of about $\mathrm{I}_{2}^{\frac{1}{2}} \%$, the Statist a fall of $4 \%$. The differences are found to be in metals and textiles, and the reason is that prices of lead, tin, copper and cotton fell considerably during April. Since non-ferrous metal prices have dominated the movements for some time, and have been subject to rapid fluctuations, we ought not to assume that the general upward movement is over.

If we eliminate non-ferrous metals from the Board of Trade index we have approximately the following figures for 1937 as percentages of 1930:-

| Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 102.5 | 103.2 | 100.0 | 108.1 |

Retail prices have not fallen so much as usual this April, mainly owing to the increased price of bread.

There has been no significant change in wages.

Trade and Output.-In comparing the statistics of April with previous months it is to be remembered that Easter fell in March in 1937, but in April in 1936. Either the two months should be taken together for comparison or some trade should be mentally transferred from March to April in 1936 or from April to March in 1937. In the two months together Imports (net) show an increase of $£ 29 \mathrm{Mn}$. over the year, and exports of £16 Mn. But when April is compared with March this year it is seen that there is no increase in imports or
exports till the seasonal change, which would be expected to lead to a fall in April, is taken into account.

The increase in the value of imports of food this year is traceable to increased prices. For raw materials the 1937 figures should in the aggregate be discounted nearly $20 \%$ for increased prices, but there has been some increase in quantity, especially in cotton. For the months, October to April, the quantities of cotton imported have been 694 Mn . lbs. (1934-5), 1,015 Mn. lbs. (1935-6), 1,040 Mn. lbs. (1936-7), but from January to April inclusive the figures are 380 (1935), 494 (I936), and 584 (1937). Among manufactures the importation of nonferrous metals has increased in value, mainly owing to the rise of price, but the quantities of copper and zinc imported have been greater.

IMPORTS LESS RE-EXPORTS. £Mn.


Under Manufactures, A includes commodities used in further manufacture and transport; 'Other' contains leather, paper and motor accessories. B includes all other manufactures.

Exports of British manufactures in April showed little change from March, except for a continuance of the increase in value of Iron and Steel Manufactures. The weight of these manufactures exported was 204 thousand tons in April 1935, 176 in April 1936, and 239 in April 1937. The increase over the year in nonferrous metals is only partly due to price.

For cotton we have-


EXPORTS OF BRITISH PRODUCE. £Mn.


There were few changes in the geographical distribution of total exports from the first quarter of 1936 to that of 1937. The principal diminutions were to Egypt and South Africa, the increases to France, New Zealand and the United States. Only a small part of the trade to Italy was recovered.

It has been necessary to change the arrangement of the Tables A and B which show imports and exports at unchanged prices (average values) since the Board of Trade has changed the base of calculation from 1930 to 1935. For imports of materials, as there classified, the two accounts (February Bulletin p. 60 and below)
give :-

| IMPORTS OF MATERIALS. | £ Mn. |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| First Quarter-1935 | 1936 | 1937 |  |  |
| At 1930 'average values' | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$. | $76 \cdot 1$ | $84 \cdot 9$ |
| At 1935 'average values $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $57 \cdot 0$ | $63 \cdot 9$ | $66 \cdot 8$ |

It is seen that average values fell by about $25 \%$ from 1930 to 1935 .
A. TOTAL IMPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS-REVALUED AT 1935 AVERAGE PRICES,
With Certain Partly Manufactured Goods but Excluding Rubber. £Mn.


On either reckoning the quantity of imports of these materials increased about $12 \%$ from I935 to 1936.

From 1936 to 1937 the increase in total value was $22 \%$ in 'average values' $18 \%$ and in volume about $4 \%$.

For Exports the differences are as follows :-


On either reckoning there is practically no change in the volume from 1935 to 1936. The 'Average values' fell about $20 \%$ from 1930 to 1935 .


For previous tables on basis of 1930 average prices, see Bulletin, Feb. 23rd, 1937, page 60.

From 1936 to 1937 the total value of exported manufactures rose about $13 \%$, average values about $4 \%$ and the volume about $10 \%$.

Index numbers of wholesale prices may be exhibited as follows :-


The figures in the last two columns are only approximate, since they are the results of linking different series together.

It will be seen that prices of imports fell more than those of exports from 1924-1933, and though they recovered more rapidly the fall over the I3 years is greater for imports than for exports.

Production. - Excluding holiday weeks, Coal output exceeded 5.2 Mn. tons per week from mid-March to mid-April. Pig iron output increased still further April in and that of crude
steel has averaged over a million tons per month ${ }^{\star}$ in the past three months.

Other production figures are as follows :-
PRODUCTION OF ARTIFICIAL SILK. Mn. lbs.

|  |  |  | 1934 |  | 1935 |  | 1936 |  | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1st Qr. | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $24 \cdot 2$ | $\ldots$ | $30 \cdot 5$ | $\ldots$ | $36 \cdot 0$ | $\ldots$ | $36 \cdot 0$ |
| 2nd Qr. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $21 \cdot 8$ | $\cdots$ | $30 \cdot 9$ | $\cdots$ | $36 \cdot 2$ | $\cdots$ | - |
| 3rd Qr. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $21 \cdot 5$ | $\cdots$ | $28 \cdot 2$ | $\cdots$ | $36 \cdot 9$ | $\cdots$ | - |
| 4th Qr. | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $25 \cdot 6$ | $\cdots$ | $34 \cdot 3$ | $\cdots$ | $36 \cdot 2$ | $\cdots$ | - |
| Total | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\overline{93 \cdot 1}$ |  | $\overline{123 \cdot 9}$ |  | $\overline{145 \cdot 3}$ |  |  |

MOTOR SPIRIT IMPORTED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION


|  | OUTPUT OF ELECTRICITY. |  |  |  |  | Mn. Units. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1934 |  | 1935 |  | 1936 |  | 1937 |
| 1st Qr. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 4270 | $\ldots$ | 4699 |  | 5547 |  | 6194 |
| 2nd 9 r . | ... | ... | 3362 | $\ldots$ | 3803 |  | 4345 |  | - |
| 3rd Qr. | $\ldots$ | ... | 3243 |  | 3725 |  | 4279 |  | - |
| 4th Qr. | $\ldots$ | ... | 4586 | $\ldots$ | 5337 |  | 6050 | . | - |
| Total | l ... | ... | 15461 |  | 17564 |  | 20421 |  |  |

Building plans approved for houses showed a new increase in April, tending to reverse the fall of recent months. The increase for other buildings was continued.

| BUILDING | PLANS A | VED. | £Mn. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Houses | Other | Total |
| April, 1636 | $6 \cdot 1$ | $3 \cdot 2$ | $9 \cdot 3$ |
| April, 1937 | 6.9 | 3.9 | $10 \cdot 8$ |

The increase in plans for houses over the twelve months was mainly in Yorkshire, South Midlands and outer London Districts.

Unemployment. - Employment improved in April and the percentage unemployed fell to io.8, the lowest figure for many years, and not far above the minimum for April in the period 1924-36, which was 9.4 (in 1927).

There had been some apparent slackening in the improvement in March, due to severe weather on the day of the count, and to the early week in which it took place. But building employment has not in fact increased this spring so rapidly as last.

In 1936 there was an increase in the number of temporarily unemployed coal miners. If we exclude coal, building and public works we find


On the whole the diminution of unemployment has not been quite so rapid this year as last, but apart from the exceptions noted the movement has been similar.

* Four weeks

INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED. (000's)

|  |  |  | 1935-6 | 1936-7 | Decrease |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| April ... |  | ... | 2030 | 1807 |  |
| May ... | ... | ... | 2024 | 1697 | 327 |
| June ... |  | $\ldots$ | 2004 | 1708 | 296 |
| July | $\ldots$ |  | 1992 | 1660 | 332 |
| August |  |  | 1950 | 1612 | 338 |
| September | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1953 | 1620 | 333 |
| October | ... |  | 1902 | 1614 | 288 |
| November | ... |  | 1906 | 1621 | 285 |
| December | $\ldots$ |  | 1858 | 1622 | 236 |
| January | ... |  | 2131 | 1677 | 454 |
| February | ... |  | 2017 | 1625 | 392 |
| March | $\ldots$ |  | 1879 | 1576 | 303 |
| April |  |  | 1807 | 1436 | 371 |
| Excluding Coal. |  |  |  |  |  |
| April |  | .. | 1800 | 1589 | 211 |
| May ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 1762 | 1480 | 282 |
| June ... | ... | ... | 1704 | 1433 | 271 |
| July ... | ... | ... | 1698 | 1425 | 273 |
| August |  | ... | 1693 | 1422 | 271 |
| September | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1710 | 1428 | 282 |
| October | $\ldots$ | ... | 1683 | 1437 | 246 |
| November |  |  | 1716 | 1459 | 257 |
| December |  | ... | 1676 | 1475 | 201 |
| January |  | ... | 1948 | 1539 | 409 |
| February |  | ... | 1827 | 1488 | 339 |
| March |  |  | 1676 | 1445 | 231 |
| April | ... | ... | 1589 | 1312 | 277 |

The effect of excluding the Building Trade from the totals is as follows

EXCLUDING BUILDERS
Males. (000s).

|  |  | 1936 |  |  | 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. |
| Wholly | 1288 | 1232 | 1185 | 1055 | 1029 | 971 |
| Temporarily | 168 | 164 | 178 | 101 | 103 | 83 |
|  | 1456 | 1396 | 1364 | 1157 | 1132 | 1054 |

INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED. ( 000 's).
A. Wholly Unemployed. B. Temporarily Stopped.

| Males. | Feb. |  | Mar. |  | Apr. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936 | A | B | A | B | A | B |
| Building ... | 183 | 14 | 140 | 5 | 121 | 4 |
| Public Works ... | 132 | 3 | 124 | 2 | 119 | 2 |
| Coal | 160 | 29 | 157 | 45 | 158 | 59 |
| Textiles | 49 | 27 | 48 | 26 | 48 | 28 |
| Other Industries | 568 | 97 | 539 | 80 | 517 | 78 |
| Commerce, \&c. | 379 | 13 | 364 | 11 | 343 | 11 |
| Totals | 1471 | 183 | 1372 | 169 | 1306 | 182 |
| 1937 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building | 160 | 7 | 148 | 18 | 118 | 4 |
| Public Works ... | 121 | 2 | 119 | 5 | 111 | 2 |
| Coal ... | 119 | 18 | 116 | 14 | 112 | 11 |
| Textiles | 38 | 18 | 38 | 16 | 36 | 15 |
| Other Industries | 445 | 53 | 431 | 57 | 409 | 46 |
| Commerce, \&c. | 333 | 10 | 324 | 11 | 302 | 9 |
| Totals | 1216 | 108 | 1176 | 121 | 1088 | 87 |
| Females. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1936 | A | B | A | B | A | B |
| Cotton | 32 | 14 | 31 | 13 | 30 | 14 |
| Wool | 4 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| Other Textiles | 25 | 15 | 26 | 17 | 27 | 17 |
| Clothing | 23 | 14 | 19 | 9 | 17 | 8 |
| Distribution | 60 | 6 | 57 | 4 | 51 |  |
| Hotels, \&c. | 43 | 1 | 40 | 1 | 35 | 1 |
| Others ... | ¢4 | 26 | 90 | 22 | 86 | 21 |
| Totals | 281 | 82 | 267 | 71 | 250 | 70 |
| 1937 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton | 21 | 6 | 20 | 6 | 20 | 6 |
| Wool | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | , |
| Other Textiles | 24 | 11 | 23 | 11 | 23 | 11 |
| Clothing | 19 | 11 | 16 | 8 | 14 | 7 |
| Distribution | 54 | 5 | 51 | 4 | 47 | 3 |
| Hotels, \&c. | 40 | 1 | 38 | 1 | 35 | 1 |
| Others ... | 83 | 18 | 79 | 15 | 75 | 12 |
| Totals ... | 244 | 57 | 230 | 49 | 217 | 44 |

STOCKS OF STAPLE COMMODITIES.
Table supplementary to the summary table, p. 2, Special Mem. 32.

| Beginning of |  | (1) Amerioan Cotton.1,000 bsles | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{(2)}{\text { Tin. }} \\ & 1,000 \\ & \text { tons. } \end{aligned}$ | (3) <br> Lead. <br> 1,000 tons. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline(5) \\ \text { Rubber } \\ 1,000 \\ \text { tons. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline(6) \\ & \text { Sugar. } \\ & 1,000 \\ & \text { tons } \end{aligned}$ | (7) Tea. Mn. lbs | (8) <br> Coffee. <br> Mn. bags. |  | (9) <br> Wheat. <br> Mn. <br> bushels. | (10) Petroleum Mn. barrels. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | U.S. |  | U.K. | A |  |  |  |  | B |  |  |
| 1934 | Jan. |  | 9,785 | 26.6 | 181.3 | $29 \cdot 2$ | 100 | 616 | 8,333 | 270 | $7 \cdot 6$ | * | 476 | 598 |
|  | April...... | 9,236 | $21 \cdot 8$ | $197 \cdot 7$ | 30.0 | 105 | 623 | 8,046 | 251 | $8 \cdot 1$ | * | 483 | 590 |
|  | July ......... | 9,362 | 18.4 | $212 \cdot 7$ | 27.0 | 99 | 650 | 7,501 | 212 | 8.5 | $17 \cdot 0$ | 407 | 594 |
|  | Oct. | 9,468 | $17 \cdot 0$ | $205 \cdot 5$ | 20.0 | 106 | 655 | 5,692 | 233 | 8.7 | 13.7 | 445 | 581 |
| 1935 | Jan. | 9,070 | $15 \cdot 5$ | $209 \cdot 8$ | $19 \cdot 4$ | 118 | 679 | 7,887 | 279 | 6.6 | * | 448 | 565 |
|  | April | 8,581 | $19 \cdot 2$ \\| | 203.2 | 18.9 | 110 | 653 | 8,058 | 267 | 6.9 | 19.0 | 411 | 570 |
|  | July | 8,413 | 14.4 | $206 \cdot 3$ | $17 \cdot 1$ | 111 | 648 | 6,170 | 225 | $7 \cdot 5$ | $15 \cdot 5$ | 313 | 566 |
|  | Oct. | 8,141 | 11.5 | $200 \cdot 6$ | $9 \cdot 3$ | 104 | 641 | 4,688 | 216 | $7 \cdot 6$ | it | 367 | 547 |
| 1936 | Jan. | 7,488 | 13.5 | 198.5 | $7 \cdot 0$ | 83 | 576 | 6,237 | 247 | $7 \cdot 8$ | $22 \cdot 1$ | 397 | 541 |
|  | Feb. | 7,099 | 15.4 | $200 \cdot 0$ | $5 \cdot 7$ | 79 | 558 | 5,829 | 253 | $7 \cdot 9$ | , | 430 | 543 |
|  | March | 6,934 | $15 \cdot 8$ | $200 \cdot 9$ | 58 | 75 | 560 | 6,337 | 244 | 79 | * | 394 | 549 |
|  | April....... | 6,768 | 16.5 | 199.5 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 80 | 539 | 6,671 | 232 | $8 \cdot 2$ | $22 \cdot 2$ | 349 | 551 |
|  | May ......... | 6553 | 15.1 | $197 \cdot 3$ | $6 \cdot 3$ | 81 | 525 | 6,295 | 219 | 82 | + | 309 | 554 |
|  | June | 6,553 | $17 \cdot 0$ | 204-8 | 6.8 | 83 | 499 | 5,680 | 208 | $8 \cdot 1$ | * | 266 | 550 |
|  | July ........ | 6,384 | $15^{\circ} 0$ | $205 \cdot 8$ | 6.7 | 88 | 491 | 4,990 | 199 | $8 \cdot 1$ | $20 \cdot 8$ | 221 | 545 |
|  | Aug. ....... | 6,265 | $15 \cdot 1$ | $206 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 2$ | 93 | 488 | 4,207 | 186 | $8 \cdot 0$ | * | 237 | 542 |
|  | Sept | 6,429 | 16.0 | 194.8 | $7 \cdot 2$ | 91 | 466 | 3,652 | 195 | $7 \cdot 9$ | * | 251 | 532 |
|  | Oct. | 6,537 | $15 \cdot 1$ | 179.0 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 82 | 457 | 2,983 | 201 | $7 \cdot 8$ | * | 282 | 527 |
|  | Nov. | 6,312 | $17 \cdot 0$ | 163.8 | 6.4 | 77 | 449 | 3,866 | 207 | 7.9 | * | 269 | 522 |
|  | Dec. | 6,218 | 21.2 | 158.0 | 6.4 | 67 | 436 | 5,502 | 215 | $7 \cdot 8$ | * | 251 | 518 |
| 1937 | Jan. | 6,116 | 21.8 | 153.9 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 57 | 430 | 5,389 |  | $7 \cdot 9$ | 20.91 |  |  |
|  | Feb. ........ | 5,984 | 23.4 | 151.6 | 6.4 | 48 | 411 | 5,071 | 208 | $8 \cdot 0$ |  | 300 | 527 |
|  | March ...... | 5,968 | 21.7 | $140 \cdot 0$ | 6.9 | 39 | 398 | 5,834 | 189 | 80 |  | 281 | 534 |
|  | April........ | 5,861 | 22.0 |  | $7 \cdot 1$ | 34 | 415 | 6,026 | 161 | $8 \cdot 1$ |  |  |  |
|  | May ........ | 5,707 $\uparrow$ | 220 |  | 6.9 | 31 |  |  | 134 | $8 \cdot 3$ |  |  |  |

April, 1935, onwards includes whole buffer stock.
(I) Total supply seasonally corrected, exclusive of European and
(2) Asiatic mill stocks
(2) Visible Supply plus estimate of Straits stocks,
3) U.K. stocks in offlcial warehouses.
4) Visible supply in U.K. and U.S.
(5) Crude rubber stocks (outside regulated areas) in U.K U.S.A., Singapore, Penang, Para and Manaos plus estimated afloat as published by the International Rubber Regulation Committee.

* Not available.
(6) Total visible supply.

7) Tea Brokers' Association, London stocks
8) (A) Visible supply. (B) Interior Brazil stock and San Paulo Pledged stock. Figures supplied by Messrs. Duuring \& Zoon.
(9) Stanford Wheat Studies Estimates of World's Visible
9) Stanfor
(IO) Total crude petroleum, natural gasolene (ex at plants), refined products.

## Value of Exports of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom in the ist Qrs. of 1924, 1936 and 1937.

| Countries and Regions TO WHICH CONSIGNED. | AMOUNT. £Mn. |  |  | Percentage of Total. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1924 | 1936 | 1937 | 1924 | 1936 | 1937 |
|  | 1st Qr. |  |  | 1st Qr. |  |  |
| Russia (Soviet Union) ... ... | $\begin{array}{r} .31 \\ 1.43 \\ .56 \\ 10.01 \\ .74 \\ .33 \\ 16.51 \\ 4.37 \\ 8.88 \\ 6.19 \\ 6.30 \\ 3.60 \\ 2.23 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ 1.41 \\ 4.64 \\ .99 \\ .55 \\ .44 \\ 6.84 \\ .11 \\ 7.76 \\ 3.02 \\ 2.86 \\ 1.76 \\ 2.25 \end{array}$ | .491.785.091.14.62628.80.769.253.562.351.572.31 | $\begin{array}{r} \cdot 2 \\ .8 \\ .3 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ .4 \\ .2 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \\ 2.4 \\ 4.85 \\ 3.4 \\ 3.45 \\ 2.0 \\ 1.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ 1.4 \\ 4.6 \\ 1.0 \\ .55 \\ .45 \\ 6.8 \\ .1 \\ 7.7 \\ 3.0 \\ 2.85 \\ 1.75 \\ 2.2 \end{gathered}$ | .41.554.41.0.55.557.6.658.03.052.051.352.0 |
| Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Germany ... ... ... ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Poland ... ... ... ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Austria, Hungary ... ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Czecho-Slovakia ... ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Belgium, France $\quad .$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Italy ${ }^{\text {Norway, }}$ Sweden, Denmark. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Holland ... ... ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Switzerland, Spain, Portugal |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Greece, Balkans, Turkey ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Europe | 61.46 | 33.33 | $38 \cdot 34$ | 33.7 | 33.05 | 331 |
| Egypt and Soudan ... ... | $\begin{array}{r} 4.17 \\ .57 \\ .51 \\ 1.57 \\ 3.09 \\ 819 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.43 \\ .24 \\ .25 \\ 1.29 \\ 3.37 \\ 9.84 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.09 \\ .22 \\ .23 \\ 1.38 \\ 4.02 \\ 10.64 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2 \cdot 3 \\ .3 \\ \cdot 3 \\ 9 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 4.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.4 \\ .25 \\ .25 \\ 1 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 35 \\ 9.75 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 8 \\ \cdot 2 \\ \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 45 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \end{array}$ |
| Algeria ... ... ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rest of North Africa... East Africa |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Africa... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Africa ... ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total A frica | $18 \cdot 10$ | $17 \cdot 42$ | 18.57 | 9.9 | 17.25 | 16.05 |
| Asiatic Turkey, Syria, Persia, etc.... | $\begin{array}{r} 2.55 \\ 22.59 \\ 3.19 \\ 3.10 \\ 7.36 \\ 7.56 \\ .40 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.99 \\ & 9.07 \\ & 2.63 \\ & 1.04 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 13 \\ & 9 \cdot 47 \\ & 3 \cdot 44 \\ & 1 \cdot 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.4 \\ 12.4 \\ 1.75 \\ 1.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.95 \\ & 9.0 \\ & 2.6 \\ & 1.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \cdot 85 \\ & 8 \cdot 2 \\ & 2 \cdot 95 \\ & 1 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ |
| British India ... ... ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ceylon, Straits, Borneo $\ldots \ldots$.... $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Siam |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1.79 \\ .88 \\ .33 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.55 \\ 1.37 \\ .31 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 0 \\ & 4 \cdot 15 \\ & \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.75 \\ .85 \\ .35 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 2 \\ & 1 \cdot 2 \\ & -25 \end{aligned}$ |
| China and Hong Kong ... ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Japan and Korea <br> Pacifio Islands... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Asia | 46.75 | $17 \cdot 73$ | 20.43 | $25 \cdot 6$ | $17 \cdot 55$ | $17 \cdot 65$ |
| Australia, New Zealand ... ... ... | 18.88 | 10.86 | 12.79 | $10 \cdot 3$ | $10 \% 75$ | 11.05 |
| Canada and Newfoundland, etc. United States ... | $\begin{array}{r} 6.98 \\ 13.95 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.91 \\ & 6.94 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.50 \\ & 8.95 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 7.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.9 \\ & 6.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.75 \\ & 7 \cdot 75 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total North America | 20.93 | 11.85 | 14.45 | 11.5 | 11.75 | $12 \cdot 5$ |
| Mexico, West Indies, Central and Equatorial | 4.20 | 3.48 | 4.18 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 3.45 | 3.6 |
| America <br> Brazil $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.64 \\ & 1.95 \\ & 7.61 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.01 \\ .81 \\ 4.45 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.43 \\ 72 \\ 4.84 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \cdot 4 \\ & 1 \cdot 1 \\ & 4 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 108 \\ 4.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.25 \\ & .6 \\ & 4.2 \end{aligned}$ |
| Peru, Chile $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $11 \cdot 17$ | 9.0 | 9.65 | 9.65 |
|  | 16.40 | 9.75 |  |  |  |  |
| otal (excluding Irish Free State) ... <br> Irish Free State | 182.53 | $100 \cdot 94$ | 115.77 | $100 \cdot 0$ | $100 \cdot 0$ | $100 \cdot 0$ |
|  | 10.80 | 514 | 5.35 | $5 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 1$ | 4.6 |

As values are given to two decimal places only, the totals are not always identical with the sum of the items.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES
Value of chief articles exported in the 1st Qrs. of $1936 \& 1937$ to the principal countries concerned


# RECENT MOVEMENTS IN UNITED STATES. 

(Report from Harvard, May ioth, 1937.)

GENERAL business activity in the United States, on the whole, seems to have maintained during April the gains made in March, and some lines have reported further improvement. Labour difficulties had a less pronounced effect upon production in important industries than in the earlier months of the year, automobile production, in particular, rising sharply after settlement of the Chrysler strike. There was a marked drop in commodity prices, however; and this decline, together with rumours and fears of further governmental action, particularly in the monetary field, have had some adverse effects on business sentiment. Stock prices were under severe pressure for a good part of the month, and declines were widespread and marked. Bond prices again showed a net decline for the month, but the April decrease was small, particularly in comparison with the March decline. Money rates averaged higher than in March, but chiefly because of increases which took place in the latter part of the earlier month.

The most important development in Washington was perhaps the upholding of the constitutionality of the National Labour Relations Act, presaging a new era in industrial relations in the United States. The President's warning concerning too rapid a rise in commodity prices, particularly those of producers' goods, had its effect upon financial and commodity markets. Rumours were rife concerning a reduction in the official gold-buying rate, but this was emphatically denied in Washington.

The chief change in the Index of General Economic Conditions^ was a sharp decrease in the speculative curve, which is now lower than at any time since last October. The business curve moved upward slightly, and there was a moderate advance in the money curve.

Seasonally adjusted bank debits outside New York City, on which the business curve is based, averaged slightly higher than in March. A drop in the second week of the month was more than offset by a sharp increase in the third week; and this higher level was maintained until the end of the month. In view of the price decline, the behaviour of bank debits seems

[^15]to indicate a physical volume of business as high as that in March, if not higher.

While data on physical volumes are as yet fragmentary, those figures that are available indicate that marked improvement occurred in the automobile industry, in which production rose sharply after settlement of the Chrysler strike; steel-mill activity continued at about the average level of March; and for both lumber production and cotton-mill activity the April average seems to have been approximately that prevailing in the latter part of the preceding month. Electric-power production, one of the more general indicators of business activity, also appears to have shown little change from March. Output of bituminous coal, which-because of fears of an industry-wide strike-had increased sharply in February and March, showed a marked drop after the settlement between workers and operators was reached at the beginning of April.

Total freight-car loadings, seasonally corrected, averaged about the same in April as in March. Miscellaneous loadings, the most important group, showed no change after seasonal correction, and less-than-carload shipments increased very slightly. The two largest changes were in shipments of ore and coal. Ore loadings, even after the normal seasonal correction, increased sharply, as the Great Lakes ore traffic, stimulated by the activity in the steel industry and given impetus by the early ice break-up, got under way earlier than usual. Coal and coke shipments declined markedly after the unusual activity which preceded the labour settlement. Slight to moderate increases were recorded in the other classes of freightgrain and grain products, livestock, and forest products.

The decline in wholesale prices, as indicated by the movement of the Bureau of Labor Statistics composite index, was fairly marked, although the index fell by an amount considerably less than the March rise. The decline in prices was most evident among commodities traded on organised markets, and this fact is reflected by the behaviour of the various groups in the B.L.S. index. Large declines occurred in farm products and foods, and smaller, though still substantial, decreases were recorded by chemicals and drugs
and metals and metal products. The remaining indices either rose or were unchanged. The Harvard sensitive price index declined during the month, but the April average was above that of February.

Share prices were characterised by pronounced weakness, particularly during the first full week of April, and again during the last ten days of the month. Relatively, the largest decreases were in the industrial and utility averages, but rails, which had shown considerable strength in earlier months, also participated in the decline. The weakness in the stock market is not to be explained by changes in business activity during the month, but rather by the drop in commodity prices, rumours of governmental monetary action, and probably selling from abroad. Trading was in considerably smaller volume than during March.

While bond prices recorded a net decline for the month, the pronounced weakness evident in March was not continued. Moderate strength was apparent as the month ended, and continued through the first week of May. For April as a whole, high-grade railroad and public utility bonds showed a small net decline, secondgrade rails dropped fairly sharply, while industrial bond prices were practically unchanged at the month-end. New security offerings were down sharply in April, as uncertainty among investors and security dealers led to the withholding of further new issues. The amount of new offerings during the month was the smallest for over two years.

Money-market developments during April were less striking than those in March. The most important changes during the month were the inauguration of open-market purchases of government securities by the federal reserve system after a lapse of more than three years, a further large increase in gold imports, and cessation, at least for the time being, of widespread liquidation of bank investments in government securities. While money rates averaged higher than in March, the increased average represented primary maintenance of the higher rates reached in the latter part of March, rather than further increases.

The continued import of gold, on a larger scale than during any preceding month of this year, has caused considerable comment concerning the government's "sterilisation" policy and some rumours, emphatically denied by Treasury officials, that the buying price for gold might be lowered. Gold imports impounded by the government since the sterilisation program went
into effect last December amounted, on May ist, to nearly $\$ 600 \mathrm{Mn}$. Continuation of gold imports at the rate of the last few months, if the sterilisation programme is maintained in its present form, adds to the financial difficulties of the government, already struggling with a large deficit. Payment for these gold imports under the present arrangement acts as a drain on the working funds of the Treasury, and necessitates additional borrowing if the Treasury's cash balance is to be maintained and the gold imports prevented from adding to bank reserves.

The only change of importance among the assets of the federal reserve banks was the increase in government securities, amounting to about $\$ 100 \mathrm{Mn}$. The reserve banks added to their holdings of governments in three of the four weeks following the announcement that such action might be taken. The purchases are related to the state of the government bond market rather than to the monetary factors which customarily induce central bank openmarket operations. Among federal reserve liabilities, notes in circulation were practicularly unchanged in amount. Deposits on memberbank reserve account, however, showed a very large increase, most of which came in the second week of April. The increase for the month was accounted for partly by the increase in federal reserve credit (through open-market purchases) but mainly by a large drop in Treasury deposits at the reserve banks.

The final increase in member-bank reserve requirements went into effect on May Ist, and resulted in a reduction of excess reserves from about $\$ 1,640 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $\$ 890 \mathrm{Mn}$. This figure is considerably more than was estimated when the increased reserve requirements were first announced, chiefly because of subsequent increases in reserves arising from Treasury disbursements and federal reserve open-market purchases.

Total loans and investments of reporting member banks were at the end of April only slightly below the level of the last week in March, although, on a monthly average basis, the April figure was considerably below that of the month preceding. The month-end figure for investments was somewhat below that at the end of April ; the decline, however, was moderate and represented more a decrease in "other" securities rather than in governments. Total loans increased, the rise being entirely in " all other" loans, which are chiefly for commercial purposes. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the advance in this latter series was substantial, and represented continuation of a marked upward
movement which has been under way for more than a year．Adjusted demand deposits averaged lower in April than in March． Although the decline was the third in four months，the April average was less than $2 \%$ below that for December．

The monetary situation still remains some－ what confused．Interest rates，despite recent
increases，are still abnormally low，and bank credit remains plentiful for normal business needs．The needs of government finance still cast their shadow over the business scene，and future developments in the field of money and credit will undoubtedly continue to be related， both as cause and effect，to policies adopted by the governmental and monetary authorities．

# UNITED STATES． 

|  |  | F．R．Member Banks |  | Bank Debits |  |  | INT．RATES $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  | TRADE |  | PRODUCTION |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { g } \\ \frac{1}{4} \\ \text { 品 } \\ 0000 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| 35 | 12 | 3 | $4{ }^{4} 5$ | ${ }^{6}$ |  |  | 15 | 10 | ${ }_{0}^{11}$ | 12 | 13 | 14 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ 284 \end{array}$ |  | 247 |
| 1st Qr．Av | 72436 | 1167 | 7961151 | 1448 | 1470 | ＋ 95.1 | 15 | 1．00 |  |  |  | 172 |  | $90$ | $353$ | $\begin{aligned} & 162 \\ & 165 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 284 \\ & 250 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | 99 | 247 |
| 2nd Qr ．Av． | 72435 | 1237 | 7941179 | 1537 | 1577 | +1751 $+\quad 73.0$ | 1.5 |  |  | 505 | 11 |  |  |  |  | 169 |  | 165 | 269 |
| 3rd Qr．Av． | 2435 | 1315 | 7821207 | 1516 |  | ＋ 730 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OCT． | 2435 | 1336 | 7881239 | 1573 | 1696 | ＋315 3 | 1.5 | 29 | 0.75 | 63 | 124 |  |  | 97 | 272 | 198 | 315 | 201 | 32 |
| NOV． | 2435 | 1378 | 7931248 | 1554 | 1680 | ＋2106 | 1.5 | 75 | 0.75 | 378 |  |  |  |  |  | 211 |  | 188 | 273 |
| DEC． | 2435 | 1390 | 8101259 | 1768 | 1869 | ＋190．0 | 1.5 | 75 |  | 457 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 254 |
| JAN． 1936 |  | 13 | 8011285 | 1792 | 1750 | ＋ 45.6 | 1.5 | 75 | 0.75 | 411 | 133 |  | 187 | 95 | 364 | 203 | 305 | 205 | 265 |
| FEB | 2435 | 1406 | 7911307 | 1581 | 1577 | － 16.6 | 1.5 | 75 | 0.75 | 302 | 138 |  | 193 | 95 |  |  |  | 142 | 262 |
| MARCH | 62435 | 1388 | 8151322 | 1963 | 1786 | ＋ 7.9 | 1.5 |  | 0.75 | 767 | 142 |  | 199 |  | 503 |  | 394 | 235 | 279 |
| APRIL | 62435 | 1398 | 8291338 | 1729 | 1750 | ＋ 281 | 1.5 | 1．75 | 0.75 0.75 | 1413 | 138 | 197 | 191 | 105 | 461 | 265 | 405 | 216 | 290 |
| MAY | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 2435 \\ 6 & 2433\end{array}$ | 1437 | 8271348 8441384 | 1826 | 1700 | +1700 +2778 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 731 | 141 | 181 | 190 | 104 | 453 | 259 | 398 | 233 | 305 |
| JULY | 2433 | 1475 | 8321411 | 1620 | 1862 | ＋ 15.4 | 1.5 |  | 0.75 | 338 | 148 | 176 | 194 | 104 | 441 | 259 | 392 | 295 | 19 |
| AUGUST | 2433 | 1478 | 8301393 | 1436 | 1711 | ＋ 67.5 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 296 | 151 | 175 | 192 | 106 | 271 | 271 | 420 | 275 |  |
| SEPT． | 2433 | 1496 | 8541389 | 1566 | 1759 | ＋171．8 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 409 | 153 | 217 | 216 | 107 | 135 | 273 | 416 |  |  |
| OCT． | 72433 | 1515 | 8661385 | 1717 | 2014 | ＋218．8 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 465 | 160 | 262 | 212 | 111 | 225 | 299 | 43 | 226 | 369 |
| NOV． | 2433 | 1536 | 8691369 | 1739 | 1848 | ＋ 75.8 | 1.5 | 1.00 | $0 \cdot 75$ | 354 | 166 | 223 | 196 | 115 | 395 | 295 | 434 |  | 314 |
| DEC． | 2433 | 1554 | 8971373 | 2266 | 2324 | ＋ 570 | 1.5 | 1.00 | － | 724 | 16 | 227 | 244 | 11 |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| 1937 | 433 | 1552 | 8941374 |  | 2038 |  | 1.5 |  |  | 622 | 167 |  |  | 112 |  |  |  | 243 | 285 |
| FEB | 2433 | 1557 | 8911362 | 1691 | 1762 | ＋120．3 | 1.5 | 1.00 | $0 \cdot 75$ | 522 | 171 | 229 | 278 | 117 | 364 | 300 | 442 | 188 | 278 |
| MARCH | 2433 | 1543 | 9201332 | 2040 | 2162 | $+154.3$ | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 382 | 172 | 252 | 307 |  |  |  |  | 270 | 324 |
| APRIL | 102494 | 1528 | 9321288 | 1708 | 2005 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 1.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \cdot 00 \\ & 1.00 \end{aligned}$ |  | 287 | $\begin{aligned} & 163 \\ & 157+ \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Latest figures are preliminary
$\ddagger$ Averages of Daily Rates．
+1 st to 18 th
§ Monthly Average of Wednesday figures．
＊Estimates for Calendar months．
For prices see page 177 ．

# ANNUAL INDEX OF THE VOLUME OF PRODUCTION. 

Section I.-INTRODUCTORY.

THE basis of the Index of Production is the output of the year 1924. The production figures for 1924 have been equated to 100 and the production figures for each year are expressed as percentages on this basis, while the method of combination rests on the 1924 Census of Production, the weights used being proportional to the net output of the industries in 1924. The following available information has been used in the calculations :-
Group I. Agriculture. - Production of crops, meat, milk and wool.
Group II. Mining.-Production of principal minerals, the most important of which is coal.
Group III. Iron and Steel, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.-Production of iron and steel, finished steel products, tinplate, wire rods, exports of railway locomotives, wheels and axles, tonnage of ships launched, number of motor cars and commercial vehicles produced.
Group IV. Non-Ferrous Metal Trades. Copper, lead, tin and zinc: home smelter output and total metal manufactured.
Group V. Textile Trades. - Separate series for cotton, wool, jute, hemp and linen, silk and lace manufacture, based mainly on the Trade Returns of Imports and Exports. The indices for artificial silk are combined equally with those for natural silk to produce the silk index.
Group VI. Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades.Separate series for grain milling, total flour consumption, sugar refining, cocoa and tobacco manufacture, based on the

Trade Returns, and the production of beer and spirits. The latter figures are taken from the January Monthly Accounts, the year of reference being the calendar year. Group VII. Chemical and Allied Trades.Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. kindly supply us with indices of production of various of their products. The Sulphuric Acid Association Ltd. and the Fertilizer Manufacturers' Association Ltd. kindly supply us with production of Sulphuric Acid and Superphosphates respectively. With these are combined indices of production of Sulphate of Ammonia and Coal Tar, and from the trade returns are obtained imports of oil-seeds. All these except the last are hidden in the final indices.
Group VIII. Paper, Printing and Allied Trades. -Net imports of raw materials reduced to their paper-making equivalents.
Group IX. Leather Trades.-Net imports of raw materials reduced to their leather content.
Group X. Rubber Trades.-Net imports of crude rubber, gutta-percha and balata.
Group XI. Building and Contracting Trades.Total number of houses built in England and Wales, since 1923.
The net output in the Building and Contracting trades in 1924 was $£ 94 \mathrm{Mn}$.; owing to the fact that house-building only forms a part of this industry the weight attached to this index is taken as 35 .

Note-Corrections for stocks at different stages are possible in the case of non-ferrous metals, cotton, grain and flour, and rubber.

## Section II.-GROUP INDEX NUMBERS AND THE FINAL INDEX.

The following table shows the index numbers for each group of industries, and in the last column is the combined index. The weights used in combining the group index numbers are shown in each case; they are proportional to the net output of each group as shown in the 1924 census. Thus the net output of Agriculture was $£_{2} 274,000,000$. The exceptions to this are the Textile group, where
the weight has been increased to provide for the representation of the Clothing Trades, and the Building group where the weight assigned is much less than the net product of the group, since the number of houses built is not adequately representative.

The combined index for all industries in 1936 is 136.9, an improvement of nearly ro points on 1934. The improvement in output is general.

TABLE I.
INDEX-NUMBERS OF PRODUCTION FOR GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, AND THE COMBINED INDEX.
$($ Year $1924=100$.

| Group Number. | I. | II. | III. | IV. | V. | VI. | VII. | VIII. | IX. | X. | XI. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industries. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\infty} \\ & \text { 雨 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weights, Proportional to net output, 1924 Census. | 274. | 232. | 341. | 25. | 270. | 209. | 62. | 98. | 13. | 12. | 35. | 1571. |
| Year. 1920 | $101 \cdot 7$ | $86 \cdot 1$ | 118.0 | $73 \cdot 7$ | 118.9 | $102 \cdot 5$ |  | $91 \cdot 2$ |  |  |  |  |
| 1921 | 93.9 | $61 \cdot 2$ | 69.4 | 46.9 | $75 \cdot 8$ | 98.4 | 64.0 | 43.7 | 57.6 | 121.0 70.7 |  | 1047 75.3 |
| 1922 | 99.0 | $92 \cdot 2$ | $69 \cdot 4$ | $56 \cdot 3$ | $109 \cdot 2$ | 96.4 | 83.4 | $74 \cdot 1$ | $74 \cdot 2$ | 48.0 |  | 89.3 |
| 1923 | 96.6 | $102 \cdot 5$ | $82 \cdot 5$ | 85.6 | 84.7 | 95.7 | 93.5 | $92 \cdot 3$ | $92 \cdot 2$ | $110 \cdot 5$ | $66 \cdot 9$ | 91.1 |
| 1924 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1925 | $105 \cdot 7$ | 91.8 | $100 \cdot 1$ | $106 \cdot 3$ | 105.0 | 99.4 | 93.3 | 99.2 | $97 \cdot 1$ | $129 \cdot 4$ | $135 \cdot 3$ | 101.4 |
| 1926 | $102 \cdot 9$ | $50 \cdot 1$ | 86.2 | $100 \cdot 8$ | $97 \cdot 4$ | $97 \cdot 0$ | $77 \cdot 4$ | 106.1 | 92.4 | $125 \cdot 5$ | 168.5 | 90.5 |
| 1927 | $103 \cdot 1$ | $95^{\circ} 0$ | 124.5 | 116.7 | 104.7 | $100 \cdot 9$ | 96.9 | 118.0 | 101.1 | $174 \cdot 4$ | $207 \cdot 9$ | 1101 |
| 1928 | $110 \cdot 4$ | 90.2 | 126.8 | 118.0 | $99 \cdot 3$ | 103.0 | $104 \cdot 2$ | 105.8 | 112.2 | $172 \cdot 4$ | 136.3 | 108.7 |
| 1929 | $112 \cdot 1$ | 97.0 | 136.4 | $120 \cdot 1$ | 98.8 | 1071 | $109 \cdot 8$ | 133.6 | 88.9 | $270 \cdot 0$ | 164.6 | 115.8 |
| 1930 | 104.4 | 92.4 | 1262 | $117 \cdot 6$ | 79.4 | 105.5 | $102 \cdot 8$ | $122 \cdot 8$ | 99.9 | 276.5 | 1640.2 140 | 1158 |
| 1931 | $100 \cdot 3$ | $83 \cdot 7$ | $96 \cdot 3$ | $99 \cdot 1$ | $82 \cdot 7$ | $103 \cdot 7$ | 90.8 | 114.8 | 90.0 | 283.5 | $164 \cdot 7$ | 97.3 |
| 1932 | $107 \cdot 0$ | 79.4 | $92 \cdot 1$ | 93.0 | 87.7 | $100 \cdot 1$ | 99.6 | $134 \cdot 1$ | 83.6 | 295.5 | $163 \cdot 4$ | 98.8 |
| 1933 | 113.5 | 79.0 | 114.0 | $100 \cdot 0$ | $95^{\circ}$ | 103.2 | 97.5 | $139 \cdot 3$ | 96.9 | $280 \cdot 8$ | 196.7 | 988 107 |
| 1934 | 117.6 | $84 \cdot 7$ | 141.3 | $\underline{136.8}$ | 97.3 | 108.3 | $100 \cdot 2$ | 159.4 | 91.4 | 388.9 | $260 \cdot 4$ | 1077 1204 |
| 1935 | 116.3 | 85.7 | 165.0 | 159.0 | 103.5 | 112.0 | 105.3 | $159 \cdot 3$ | $105 \cdot 1$ | 338.9 | 261.0 | 127.4 |
| 1936 | 119.6 | 87.5 ${ }^{4}$ | $192 \cdot 4$ | $166 \cdot 8$ | 109•1 | 119.6 | 110.4 | 173.7 | 114.7 | 282.6 | 259.6 | 136.9 |

* Provisional


## - New Serie

## NOTES ON THE INDUSTRIES.

Group I.-The figure for Agriculture is tion has altered the group figure to a new high greater than in 1935. A notable decline is recorded in Wheat. Increases are shown in the Meat figures, especially in Pig Meat.

Group II.-An increase is shown in this figure, reflecting the increased output of Coal.

Group III.-A large increase has taken place in this figure, although a decline occurs in the Railway Materials figure.

Group IV.-There is an increase in the NonFerrous metal figure reflecting the greater consumption during 1936.

Group V.-An all-round increase in produc-
level.

Group VI.--The Cocoa figure and Tobacco figure attain new high levels and together with increases in Sugar, Brewing, and Spirit Distilling, more than counteract declines in Grain Milling and Bread.

Group VII.-The Chemical figure is at a greater level than at any time in the past I5 years.

The Building figure is practically the same as last year, the Rubber figure shows a decline, and Paper and Leather show increases.

## SECTION III.-STATISTICS IN DETAIL.

## Group I.-Agriculture.

INDEX-NUMBERS FOR IHE PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF PRODUCTION IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE COMBINED INDEX (Year $1924=100$.)

|  | Wheat. | Barley. | Oats. | Potatoes. | Beans and Peas. | Hay. | Hops. | Wool. | Milk. | Beef and Veal. | Mu ton and Lamb. | Pig <br> Meat. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production, 1924. | $\begin{aligned} & 000 \text { tons } \\ & 1,412 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 000 \text { tons } \\ 1,143 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 000 \text { tons } \\ & 2,200 \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 000 \text { tons } \\ 3,541 \text {. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 000 \text { ton } \mathrm{s} \\ & 271 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 000 \text { tons } \\ & 8,973 . \end{aligned}$ | 00 ) cwts. 444. | $\underset{91^{\prime} 2 .}{\mathrm{Mn} . \mathrm{lbs} .}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mn. } \\ & \text { gallons. } \\ & \text { 1,271. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 000 \text { cw ts. } \\ 10,783 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 000 \mathrm{cwts} \\ 3,460 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 000 \mathrm{cwts} . \\ 5,623 . \end{gathered}$ | Com. bined Index |
| Weights. | 10 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 45 | 41 | 19 | 23 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year. } \\ & 1920 \end{aligned}$ | $107 \cdot 3$ | 121.7 | $100 \cdot 7$ | 123.9 | 119.6 | 102.0 | $63 \cdot 3$ |  | 93•7 | 108.4 | 124.6 |  | 1017 |
| 1921 | 143.6 | 102.5 | 97.4 | 112.9 | +93.7 | 68.2 | 50.4 | 96.8 | 92.6 | 193.6 | 124.6 93.0 | 72.3 | 1019 |
| 1922 | 123.4 | $95 \cdot 9$ | 87.8 | 147.0 | 91.9 | 74.6 | $67 \cdot 8$ | $99 \cdot 7$ | 95.6 | 88.0 | $110 \cdot 0$ | 92.6 | 990 |
| 1923 | $112 \cdot 3$ | 96.2 | 92.0 | 101.0 | 96.3 | 95.8 | 51.6 | 97.9 | $97 \cdot 7$ | 98.2 | $100 \cdot 0$ | 86.5 | 96.6 |
| 1924 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1925 | $100 \cdot 2$ | 100.9 | 95.2 | 118.8 | 83.4 | 89.0 | 80.0 | 105.4 | 101.4 | 99.6 | 10.2 | 127.9 | 105.7 |
| 1926 | 96.3 | 89.7 | 101.8 | $103 \cdot 4$ | 79.0 | 90.5 | $74 \cdot 8$ | 114.6 | 101.0 | $100 \cdot 8$ | 121.2 | 101.9 | 102.9 |
| 1927 | 105.4 | 83.7 | 89.3 | $108 \cdot 8$ | $80 \cdot 1$ | $80 \cdot 0$ | 57.4 | 119.0 | $107 \cdot 3$ | $100 \cdot 1$ | 131.6 | 892 | 1031 |
| 1928 | $94 \cdot 1$ | 98.2 | 97.6 | 128.4 | 69.7 | 81.4 | 54.5 | 123.7 | 109.5 | 106.9 | 143.4 | 107.0 | 110.4 |
| 1329 | $94 \cdot 1$ | 961 | 103.9 | 134.0 | $65 \cdot 3$ | $70 \cdot 1$ | $80 \cdot 8$ | $122 \cdot 9$ | $110 \cdot 2$ | 107.3 | 137.9 | 117.4 | 1121 |
| 1930 | 79.8 | 72.8 | 90.4 | 101.7 | $73 \cdot 8$ | 91.1 | 57.0 | 1205 | $110 \cdot 9$ | 109.1 | 131.7 | 92.7 | 104.4 |
| 1931 | 71.9 | 74.0 | $84 \cdot 6$ | 87.7 | 64.6 | $91 \cdot 3$ | 38.1 | 116.4 | 112.2 | 101.8 | $120 \cdot 3$ | $93 \cdot 3$ | 100.8 |
| 1932 | 82.5 | 72.9 | $90 \cdot 8$ | 125.7 | $60 \cdot 9$ | $79 \cdot 1$ | $42 \cdot 3$ | 120.2 | 115.4 | 97.2 | 135.5 | 111.4 | 1070 |
| 1933 | 118.1 | $60 \cdot 2$ | $87 \cdot 3$ | 128.6 | 63.9 | $66 \cdot 4$ | 48.7 | 129.4 | 119.4 | 94.3 | 154.0 | 124.7 | 113.5 |
| 1934 | 131.6 | 71.5 | $80 \cdot 1$ | 126.1 | 64.2 | 66.6 | $58 \cdot 3$ | 128.3 | 121.6 | 104.9 | 187.4 | $180 \cdot 1$ | 117.6 |
| 1935 | 123.4 | 64.0 | $82 \cdot 7$ | 107.4 | * | 76.8 | 55.8 | 114.0 | 123.4 | $115 \cdot 3$ | $137 \cdot 7$ | $126 \cdot 1$ | 1163 |
| 1936 | 104.3 | $63 \cdot 8$ | 78.1 | 107.4 | * | $74 \cdot 1$ | 56.7 | 114.0 | 124.9 | $120 \cdot 6$ | $140 \cdot 7$ | $145 \cdot 8$ | 119.6 |

[^16]
# Group II.-Mining. 

INDEX-NUMBERS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERALS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND COMBINED INDEX.
(Year $1924=100$.)

|  | Coal, | Iron Ore. | Salt. | China, Clay, \&c. | Oil Shale. | Fireclay. | Clay and Shale. | Igneous Rocks. | Limestone | Sandstone. | Slate. | Combined Index. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Production } \\ & 1924 . \\ & 000 \text { tons. } \end{aligned}$ | 267,100. | 11,051. | 2,027. | 1,087. | 2,857. | 2,178. | 10,843. | 7,489. | 12,813. | 2,532. | 2,877 |  |
| Weights. | 252. | 3. | 2. | 1. | 1. | 1. | 1. | 3. | 3. | 2. | 2. |  |
| Year. <br> 1920 | 85.9 | 114.7 | $100 \cdot 6$ | $93 \cdot 3$ | 99.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1921 | 61.1 | 31.4 | 104.4 | $57 \cdot 9$ | 65.3 | $90 \cdot 3$ $62 \cdot 1$ | 74.0 77.0 | $75 \cdot 1$ 76.7 | $87 \cdot 6$ 57.3 | 74.0 | $74 \cdot 8$ | 861 |
| 1922 | 93.4 | $61 \cdot 9$ | 86.6 | $80 \cdot 2$ | 91.1 | 83.7 | 59.0 | $79 \cdot 9$ | 57.3 73.5 | 74.4 84.5 | 82.5 80.4 | $612$ |
| 1923 | 103.3 | 98.4 | 92.2 | $90 \cdot 4$ | $100 \cdot 2$ | 96.9 | 78.4 | 90.6 | 89.2 | 84.5 90.2 | $80 \cdot 4$ 91.6 | $922$ |
| 1924 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | ${ }_{100}$ | ${ }_{100} 9$ | $102.5$ |
| 1925 | 91.0 | 91.8 | 94.6 | 102.5 | 86.3 | 102.4 | $120 \cdot 5$ | 109.8 | $101 \cdot 9$ | 114.1 | 100 | 100 91.8 |
| 1926 | $47 \cdot 3$ | 37.0 | 84.7 | 97.3 | 68.6 | 68.5 | $119 \cdot 1$ | $110 \cdot 1$ | 79.1 | 117.8 | $106 \cdot 3$ | 91.8 50.0 |
| 1927 | 94.4 | 101.4 | $97 \cdot 5$ | 103.4 | 71.6 | $110 \cdot 7$ | 134.7 | $113 \cdot 1$ | 112.5 | 123.7 | 103.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 500 \\ & 950 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1928 | $89 \cdot 0$ | $101 \cdot 9$ | $95 \cdot 3$ | 95.5 | 71.3 | 103.8 | 122.4 | 112.2 | 110.2 | 121.1 | 103.4 | $95.0$ $90 \cdot 2$ |
| 1929 | $96 \cdot 1$ | $119 \cdot 4$ | 96.6 | $100 \cdot 9$ | 70.8 | 101.4 | 131.6 | 115.5 | $117 \cdot 0$ | $117 \cdot 2$ | 104.4 | 90.2 97.0 |
| 1930 | $91 \cdot 3$ | 105.2 | 101.4 | 90.3 | $70 \cdot 7$ | 193.2 | 141.6 | $127 \cdot 3$ | 115.7 | 124.2 | 104.5 90.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 97.0 \\ & 92.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1931 | $82 \cdot 4$ | 68.9 | 93.0 | $70 \cdot 2$ | $60 \cdot 7$ | $78 \cdot 3$ | $144 \cdot 1$ | 140.8 | 107.0 | 127.8 | 84.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 92.4 \\ & 83: 7 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1932 | $78 \cdot 3$ | $66 \cdot 3$ | $108 \cdot 8$ | $62 \cdot 9$ | $47 \cdot 9$ | $70 \cdot 9$ | 137.2 | 123.1 | 96.1 | 110.8 | $84 \cdot 4$ 87.9 |  |
| 1933 | 77.5 | $67 \cdot 6$ | 116.1 | 71.5 | 48.9 | $77 \cdot 3$ | 169.6 | $117 \cdot 4$ | 102.1 | 110.8 112.5 | 87.9 94.7 | $\begin{array}{r} 794 \\ 79.0 \end{array}$ |
| 1934 | 87.7 | 95.8 | 123.6 | 82.0 | 49.0 | 92.6 | $202 \cdot 2$ | 118.4 | 114.5 | 125.4 | 101.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 79^{\circ} 0 \\ & 84^{\prime} 7 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1935 | $83 \cdot 4$ 85.5 | 98.6 | 132.6 | 86.5 | $49 \cdot 3$ | 104.8 | 214.5 | $122 \cdot 8$ | 121.2 | 129.8 | 105.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 84 \cdot 7 \\ & 85 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1936 | $85 \cdot 5$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $875^{\text {i+ }}$ |

*Provisional.
Group III.-I Iron and Steel, Engineering and Shipbuilding.
INDEX-NUMBERS FOR THE FERROUS METAL GROUP AND COMBINED INDEX. (Year 1924 =100.)

|  | Pig Iron. | Steel. | Finished Steel. | Tin Plate. | Wire Trades. | Rly. Locos., Wheels, Axles | Shipbuilding. | Motor Industry, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prod'tion, 1924. | $00 \text { tons. }$ $73,074$ | $\begin{gathered} 00 \text { tons. } \\ 82,012 \end{gathered}$ | $\ddagger$ | 00 tons. 8,495 | $\begin{gathered} 00 \text { tons.* } \\ 3,936 \end{gathered}$ | $\dagger$ | 00 tons. <br> 14,399 | 192,0008 | Combined Index. |
| Weights. | 5 | 15 | 29 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 22 | 45 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1820$ | $110 \cdot 0$ | $110 \cdot 5$ | 99.8 | 71.6 | 93.4 | $198 \cdot 7$ | 142.8 | - | 118.0 |
| 1821 | $35 \cdot 8$ | $45 \cdot 1$ | $45 \cdot 8$ | $34 \cdot 2$ | $32 \cdot 4$ | 188.1 | 108.8 | - | 69.4 |
| 1922 | $87 \cdot 1$ | $71 \cdot 7$ | $87 \cdot 6$ | $79 \cdot 2$ | $76 \cdot 3$ | 1420 | 71.6 | $55 \cdot 3$ | 69.4 |
| 1923 | 101.8 | 103.4 | 98.2 | 85.6 | $107 \cdot 1$ | 160.0 | 44.8 | $65 \cdot 9$ | 82.5 |
| 1824 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1025 1926 | $85 \cdot 7$ 33.6 | $90 \cdot 0$ 43.9 | 98.0 66.1 | $90 \cdot 2$ 87.2 | 94.0 75.2 | $130 \cdot 1$ 132.7 | $75 \cdot 3$ 44.4 | 115.9 136.4 | 100.1 |
| 1827 | $35 \cdot 6$ 98.8 | 43.9 110.9 | 66.1 116.4 | 67.2 88.2 | 75.2 95.4 | 132.7 152.4 | 44.4 85.1 | 136.4 180.6 | 86.2 124.5 |
| 1928 | 90.5 | 103.9 | 108.7 | 101.8 | $104 \cdot 8$ | 182.6 | $100 \cdot 4$ | 160.6 | 126.8 |
| 1989 | $103 \cdot 7$ | 117.7 | 113.7 | 103.6 | 113.3 | $150 \cdot 7$ | $105 \cdot 7$ | 181.1 | 136.4 |
| 1930 | $84 \cdot 8$ | 89.0 | 88.6 | $95 \cdot 8$ | 89.4 | 180.0 | $102 \cdot 7$ | 179.6 | 126.2 |
| 1931 | 51.4 | $63 \cdot 1$ | $66^{2}$ | 84.4 | 90.4 | 73.6 | 32.4 | 169.0 | 186.3 |
| 1932 | $48 \cdot 9$ | $64 \cdot 1$ | $60 \cdot 3$ | $87 \cdot 8$ | 101.0 | 16.0 | $13 \cdot 3$ | 176.5 | 92.1 |
| 1933 | $58 \cdot 4$ | $85 \cdot 4$ | $72 \cdot 8$ | $90 \cdot 3$ | 116.4 | 31.3 | $9 \cdot 2$ | 223.5 | 1140 |
| 1934 | 81.8 | 108.0 | $91 \cdot 1$ | 88.1 | $150 \cdot 3$ | $23 \cdot 6$ | 320 | 269.0 | 141.8 |
| 1935 | 87.9 | $120 \cdot 0$ | 103.2 | 83.4 | 153.2 | $92 \cdot 1$ | $34 \cdot 7$ | 316.0 | 165.0 |
| 1936 | $105 \cdot 2$ | 142.6 | 123.2 | 85.9 | 181.8 | $48 \cdot 1$ | $59 \cdot 3$ | 365.0 | 192.4 |


Finished Steel Products.
(Year $1924=100$.)

|  | Forgings. | Plates. | Sheets. | Galvanised Sheets. | Rails. | Rails for Trams. | Sleepers and Fishplates. | Sections Girders. | Hoops and Strips. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Combined } \\ & \text { Index. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Weight. | 8 | 12 | 8 | 15 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 4 |  |
| Year. <br> 1920 | 112.9 | 142.6 | 71.9 | $60 \cdot 6$ | $92 \cdot 9$ | 56.2 | $62 \cdot 3$ | 121.8 | $62 \cdot 2$ |  |
| 1921 | 52.0 | 142.6 57.0 | 32.5 | 39.1 | $67 \cdot 9$ | 46.5 | $60 \cdot 1$ | 121.8 | $62 \cdot 2$ | 99.8 $45 \cdot 8$ |
| 1922 | 48.4 | 51.8 | $77 \cdot 8$ | 78.6 | $87 \cdot 0$ | 51.5 | 89.4 | 68.4 | $61 \cdot 3$ | 67.6 |
| 1823 | 96.5 | $90 \cdot 7$ | $102 \cdot 3$ | $90 \cdot 8$ | $110 \cdot 6$ | 111.2 | $140 \cdot 2$ | $102 \cdot 1$ | $93 \cdot 6$ | 98.2 |
| 1924 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1925 | $90 \cdot 8$ | $79 \cdot 7$ | $103 \cdot 7$ | 111.6 | $102 \cdot 5$ | 67.8 | 126.4 | 97.5 | 101.8 | 98.0 |
| 1926 | $63 \cdot 1$ | $39 \cdot 3$ | $83 \cdot 4$ | 101.4 | $43 \cdot 9$ | $36 \cdot 1$ | $64 \cdot 7$ | 58.0 | $73 \cdot 4$ | 86.1 |
| 1827 | 119.4 | $118 \cdot 9$ | 114.7 | 113.0 | $141 \cdot 3$ | 91.5 | $184 \cdot 1$ | $115 \cdot 7$ | 81.7 | 116.4 |
| 1928 | 94.7 | 101.4 | 119.9 | 117.1 | 114.1 | 48.0 | 1087 | 111.5 | 99.0 | 108.7 |
| 1929 | $93 \cdot 8$ | 121.6 | $124 \cdot 1$ | 111.0 | 115.2 | 56.0 | 86.5 | 120.7 | 101.6 | 113.7 |
| 1930 | 89.9 | 92.8 | 88.8 | 76.3 | 86.3 | $48 \cdot 1$ | 91.8 | 100.8 | 66.0 | 88.6 |
| 1931 | 54.9 | 47.8 | 76.4 | $58 \cdot 9$ | $73 \cdot 7$ | 36.7 | $90 \cdot 5$ | 82.6 | 56.5 | 66.2 |
| 1932 | $40 \cdot 5$ | $45 \cdot 1$ | 81.2 | 47.2 | 51.7 | $43 \cdot 7$ | $53 \cdot 3$ | 78.8 | 73.0 | $60 \cdot 3$ |
| 1933 | $54 \cdot 9$ | 59.6 | $95 \cdot 9$ | $48 \cdot 3$ | 49.8 | $46 \cdot 3$ | 29.6 | 98.2 | $106 \cdot 4$ | $72 \cdot 8$ |
| 1934 | $79 \cdot 3$ | $79 \cdot 1$ | 113.7 | $46 \cdot 3$ | $67 \cdot 9$ | $45 \cdot 7$ | $41 \cdot 9$ | 128.0 | 132.9 | $91 \cdot 1$ |
| 1935 | $100 \cdot 0$ | $92 \cdot 1$ | 128.9 | 51.2 | 63.2 | $47 \cdot 1$ | $47 \cdot 1$ | $143 \cdot 2$ | 155.4 | 103.2 |
| 1936 | 113.3 | 118.0 | 156.9 | 47.6 | 61.8 | $40 \cdot 7$ | 51.6 | 179.5 | $170 \cdot 2$ | 123.2 |

INDEX-NUMBERS FOR THE NON-FERROUS METAL INDUSTRIES, AND COMBINED INDEX. (Year 1924=100).

|  | Copper. | Lead, Tin and Zinc. | Combined Index |  | Copper. | Lead, Tin and Zinc. | Combined Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Weights. | 55. | 59. |  | Weights. | 55. | 59. |  |
| Year. |  |  |  | Year. | $115 \cdot 1$ | 124.6 | $120 \cdot 1$ |
| 1920 | 81.5 | $66 \cdot 4$ 44.9 | 73.7 46.9 | 1930 | $117 \cdot 4$ | $117 \cdot 7$ | 117.6 |
| 1922 | 49.0 40.8 | $70 \cdot 7$ | 56.3 | 1931 | $89 \cdot 7$ | $107 \cdot 7$ | $99 \cdot 1$ |
| 1923 | 79.2 | 91.6 | 85.6 | 1932 | $195 \cdot 3$ | 90.9 | 93.0 |
| 1924 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1933 | 102.6 | 97.5 | $100 \cdot 0$ |
| 1925 | $100 \cdot 6$ | 111.7 | 1063 | 1934 | $\underline{151 \cdot 6}$ | 123.0 | 136.8 |
| 1926 | 101.6 | $100 \cdot 0$ | 100.8 | 1935 | $179 \cdot 1$ | 140.3 | 1590 |
| 1927 | 119.4 | 114.2 | 116.7 | 1936 | 192.5 | $142 \cdot 9$ | 166.8 |
| 1928 | 121.8 | 114.4 | 118.0 |  |  |  |  |

## Group V.-Textiles.

INDEX-NUMBERS FOR THE PRINCIPAL TEXTILE TRADES AND COMBINED INDEX.
(Year $1924=100$.

|  | Cotton. | Wool and Worsted. | Jute, Hemp and Linen. | Lace. |  | Silk. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Production } \\ 1924 . \end{gathered}$ | Yarn produced plus yarn manufactured. Mn. lbs. 2574 |  | Quantities retained plus home crops. 000 tons. 286 | * | $\begin{gathered} \text { Art. Silk. } \\ 000 \text { lbs. } \\ 25525 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { Silk consumed. } \\ 000 \text { lbs. } \\ 2403 \end{array}$ | Silk Index. | Combined Index. |
| Weights. | 82 | 52 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 10 |  |
| 1920 | $102 \cdot 8$ | $140 \cdot 7$ | 108.9 | 225.5 |  | 114.8 | 114.8 | 118.9 |
| 1921 | $70 \cdot 7$ | $93 \cdot 1$ | $47 \cdot 8$ | $130 \cdot 6$ |  | $35 \cdot 7$ | $35 \cdot 7$ | 75.8 |
| 1922 | 101.6 | $129 \cdot 0$ | 78.7 | $150 \cdot 0$ | $60 \cdot 1$ | $106 \cdot 7$ | 83.4 | 109.2 |
| 1923 | 91.1 | 78.1 | $77 \cdot 0$ | $93 \cdot 3$ | 69:0 | $72 \cdot 1$ | $70 \cdot 5$ | 84.7 |
| 1924 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1925 | $114 \cdot 1$ | $92 \cdot 9$ | $99 \cdot 3$ | 114.5 | $105 \cdot 8$ | $85 \cdot 7$ | $95 \cdot 8$ | 105.0 |
| 1926 | $95 \cdot 7$ | 103.1 | 74.4 | 121.4 | 99.8 | 90.6 | 95.2 | 97.4 |
| 1927 | $106 \cdot 3$ | 95.2 | $123 \cdot 8$ | 123.5 | $152 \cdot 1$ | 83.6 | 117.8 | 104.7 |
| 1928 | 97.0 | $92 \cdot 9$ | 103.6 | $100 \cdot 5$ | 197.4 | 96.4 | 146.9 | 99.3 |
| 1929 | 95.4 | 90.4 | $109 \cdot 3$ | 98.6 | $205 \cdot 1$ | $109 \cdot 2$ | 157.1 | 98.8 |
| 1930 | $69 \cdot 1$ $75 \cdot 6$ | 81.0 | 79.5 | $102 \cdot 2$ | $180 \cdot 4$ | 95.6 | 138.0 | $79 \cdot 4$ |
| 1931 | 75.6 76.9 | 77.4 | 79.5 | 91.8 | $205 \cdot 1$ | 102.0 | 153.5 | $82 \cdot 7$ |
| 1933 | 83.9 | 84.5 | 88.4 | 118.0 | $317 \cdot 3$ | 155.8 | 236.5 | 87.7 95.0 |
| 1934 | 84.5 | $82 \cdot 2$ | 103.2 | 121.0 | $346 \cdot 1$ | $192 \cdot 0$ | 289.0 | $97 \cdot 3$ |
| 1935 | 89.6 | 85.3 | $95 \cdot 4$ | $135 \cdot 1$ | 424-1 | 197.7 | 310.9 | 103.5 |
| 1936 | 95.7 | 87.7 | 105.7 | $135 \cdot 0$ | $442 \cdot 0$ | $210 \cdot 7$ | $326 \cdot 3$ | 109.1 |

* For method of calculation see Special Mem. No. 8, and for further details respecting other Trades.

Group VI.-Food, Drink and Tobacco Trades.
INDEX-NUMBERS FOR THE PRINCIPAL TRADES, AND COMBINED INDEX
(Year $1924=100$.)

|  | Grain Milling. | Bread and Biscuit Manufacture. | Cocoa Manufacture. | Sugar Refining. | Brewing. | Spirit Distilling.* | Tobacco Manufacture. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Production } \\ & 1924 \end{aligned}$ | (Mn. cwts.) 142 '5 | (Mn. ewts.) 156 '6 | $\begin{gathered} (000 \text { cwts.) } \\ 10369 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} (0.0 \text { cwts. }) \\ 19917 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (000 \text { standard } \\ & \text { barrels) } \\ & 20732 \end{aligned}$ | (000 proof gallons) 36404 | $\begin{gathered} (000 \mathrm{lbs} .) \\ 145910 \end{gathered}$ | Combined Index. |
| Weights. | 12. | 38. | 17. | 6. | 46. | 3. | 24. |  |
| 1920 | 89.9 | 92.2 | $97 \cdot 7$ | $97 \cdot 1$ | 116.6 | - | 103.0 | 102.5 |
| 1921 | $91 \cdot 6$ | 96.6 | 88.4 | $92 \cdot 3$ | $105 \cdot 3$ | - | 99.9 | 98.4 |
| 1922 | $93 \cdot 7$ | 98.6 | 97.5 | 111.0 | 90.6 | - | $100 \cdot 7$ | 96.4 |
| 1923 | $92 \cdot 1$ | 94.0 | 96.1 | 109.6 | $94 \cdot 0$ | - | 99.4 | 95.7 |
| 1924 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1925 | 91.9 | 92.0 | 108.6 | $99 \cdot 3$ | $100 \cdot 6$ | 108.7 | $105 \cdot 1$ | 99.4 |
| 1926 | $88 \cdot 1$ | 89.3 | 108.8 | 93.6 | $97 \cdot 1$ | 79.5 | 108.2 | 970 |
| 1927 | $97 \cdot 1$ | $97 \cdot 9$ | $107 \cdot 7$ | $102 \cdot 3$ | 96.0 | 81.8 | 114.4 | $100 \cdot 9$ |
| 1928 | $92 \cdot 5$ | 92.2 | 107.2 | 158.2 | 94.5 | 94.9 | 125.6 | 103.0 |
| 1929 | $94 \cdot 1$ | 94.0 | $110 \cdot 9$ | $190 \cdot 0$ | 93.7 | 108.0 | $136 \cdot 3$ | 107.1 |
| 1930 | 89.1 | $91 \cdot 3$ | 109.9 | 194.6 | 90.7 | 103.9 | 139.5 | 105.5 |
| 1931 | 99.6 | 99.9 | $116 \cdot 2$ | 187.6 | 79.0 | 85.5 | 131.6 | 103.7 |
| 1932 | $97 \cdot 1$ | 96.0 | 128.9 | 2220 | 63.8 | 87.3 | 128.6 | 1001 |
| 1933 | 99.2 | 98.6 | 129.0 | 202.5 | 69.1 | 112.8 | 133.1 | 103.2 |
| 1934 | 98.9 | 98.4 | $139 \cdot 6$ | $199 \cdot 9$ | 74.9 | 143.1 | 143.5 | 108.3 |
| 1935 | $97 \cdot 3$ | $95 \cdot 7$ | 159.0 | 192.5 | 78.4 | 158.9 | 150.6 | 1120 |
| 1936 | 91.8 | $91 \cdot 0$ | 196.8 | 216.7 | $80 \cdot 7$ | $184 \cdot 8$ | 157.8 | 119.6 |

[^17]Group VII.-Chemical and Allied Trades.
INDEX-NUMBERS FOR CHEMICAL TRADES.
(Year $1924=100$.)

|  | Oil Seed Crushing. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1924 Net Imports Oil Seeds, \&c., 1,700,400 tons. | Combined lndex.* |
| 1920 | 79.2 | 947 |
| 1921 | $76 \cdot 3$ | 64.0 |
| 1922 | $78 \cdot 1$ | $83 \cdot 4$ |
| 1923 | 92.4 | $93 \cdot 5$ |
| 1924 | 100 | 100 |
| 1925 | $97 \cdot 3$ | 93.3 |
| 1926 | $79 \cdot 7$ | $77 \cdot 4$ |
| 1927 | $74^{2}$ | 96.9 |
| 1928 | $87 \cdot 6$ | 104.2 |
| 1929 | $89 \cdot 1$ | 109.8 |
| 1930 | $72 \cdot 6$ | 1028 |
| 1931 | 86.4 | 90.8 |
| 1932 | $87 \cdot 1$ | 99.6 |
| 1933 | $75 \cdot 7$ | $97 \cdot 5$ |
| 1934 | 75.4 | $100 \cdot 2$ |
| 1935 | $90 \cdot 5$ | 1063 |
| 1936 | $84 \cdot 7$ | 1104 |

*Includes Production of Alkali, Coal Tar, Sulphuric Acid, Ammonium Sulpbate, and other (hemical Manufactures and Super-Phosphate manufacture.

Group IX.-Leather Trades.
INDEX-NUMBERS FOR THE PRINCIPAL BRANCHES OF THE LEATHER TRADES, AND COMBINED INDEX.
(Year $1924=100$.)

|  | Sole <br> Leather. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Imports } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Goatskins. } \end{gathered}$ | Imports of Leather Undressed. | Upper and Fancy Goods. (Cols. 2 \& 3 combined.) | Combined Index (Cols. 1 \& 4 combined). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Production 1924 | $000 \mathrm{cwts} .$ $2375$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Numbers } \\ & (000 \text { 's } 5076 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 000 \text { cwts. } \\ 596.4 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| 1920 | 78.6 | $148 \cdot 1$ | $57 \cdot 9$ | $90 \cdot 5$ | 83.0 |
| 1921 | $64 \cdot 8$ | $25 \cdot 4$ | 36.5 | $35 \cdot 5$ | 57.6 |
| 1922 | $80 \cdot 6$ | $53 \cdot 7$ | $62 \cdot 4$ | $61 \cdot 3$ | 74.2 |
| 1923 | 93.6 | $90 \cdot 1$ | $89 \cdot 9$ | $89 \cdot 9$ | 92.2 |
| 1924 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1925 | 95.2 | 72.0 | $102 \cdot 3$ | $99 \cdot 8$ | 971 |
| 1926 | $92 \cdot 5$ | $61 \cdot 4$ | $95 \cdot 1$ | $92 \cdot 2$ | 92.4 |
| 1927 | $93 \cdot 8$ | $90 \cdot 5$ | $111 \cdot 1$ | $109 \cdot 6$ | 101.1 |
| 1928 | $97 \cdot 3$ | 99.0 | $132 \cdot 7$ | $130 \cdot 2$ | 112.2 |
| 1929 | $83 \cdot 2$ | 76.5 | $97 \cdot 0$ | $95 \cdot 4$ | 88.9 |
| 1930 | 91.6 | 108.5 | $108 \cdot 3$ | $108 \cdot 3$ | $99 \cdot 9$ |
| 1931 | $90 \cdot 7$ | $101 \cdot 9$ | $87 \cdot 6$ | 89.2 | $90 \cdot$ |
| 1932 | 89.6 | 127.6 | $65 \cdot 4$ | $75 \cdot 8$ | 83.6 |
| 1933 | 101.5 | 168.0 | 71.4 | $90 \cdot 8$ | 96.9 |
| 1934 | 96.4 | $139 \cdot 3$ | $73 \cdot 4$ | 84.6 | 914 |
| 1935 | 107.8 | 1936 | $73 \cdot 5$ | 1002 | 1051 |
| 1936 | 116.6 | 208.6 | 89.8 | $112 \cdot 1$ | 114.7 |

Note.-Weights used are the respective total values each year.

## Group X.-Rubber Trades-Index.

Quantity of Rubber, Gutta Percha and Balata retained in U.K., 1924 (646,000 centals) equals 100.

| 1920 | $\ldots$ | $121 \cdot$ | 1929 | $\ldots$ | $270 \cdot 0$ |
| ---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 1921 | $\ldots$ | $70 \cdot 7$ | 1930 | $\ldots$ | $276 \cdot 5$ |
| 1922 | $\ldots$ | $48 \cdot 0$ | 1931 | $\ldots$ | $283 \cdot 5$ |
| 1923 | $\ldots$ | $110 \cdot 5$ | 1932 | $\ldots$ | $295 \cdot 5$ |
| 1924 | $\ldots$ | 100 | 1933 | $\cdots$ | $280 \cdot 5$ |
| 1925 | $\ldots$ | $129 \cdot 4$ | 1934 | $\cdots$ | $388 \cdot 9$ |
| 1926 | $\ldots$ | $125 \cdot 5$ | 1935 | $\ldots$ | $338 \cdot 9$ |
| 1927 | $\ldots$ | $174 \cdot 4$ | 1936 | $\cdots$ | $282 \cdot 6$ |
| 1928 | $\ldots$ | $172 \cdot 4$ |  |  |  |

Note.-Above figures corrected for port stocks.

## Group VIII.-Paper, Printing, and Allied Trades.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF PAPER FROM ESPARTO AND PULP, WITH INDEX-NUMBER.

| Year. | Paper from EsLarto (00 tons) | Paper from Pulp. (00 tons). | Index Number* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1920 | 1463 | 7447 | 91.2 |
| 1921 | 656 | 3619 | $43 \cdot 7$ |
| 1922 | 1542 | 5704 | $74 \cdot 1$ |
| 1923 | 1946 | 7069 | $92 \cdot 3$ |
| 1924 | 2161 | 7610 | 100 |
| 1925 | 2101 | 7590 | 99.2 |
| 1926 | 2164 | 8204 | 1061 |
| 1927 | 2606 | 8921 | 118.0 |
| 1928 | 2501 | 7838 | $105 \cdot 8$ |
| 1929 | 2814 | 10245 | 133.6 |
| 1930 | 2443 | 9560 | 122.8 |
| 1931 | 2332 | 8893 | 114.8 |
| 1932 | 2191 | 10910 | $134 \cdot 1$ |
| 1933 | 2388 | 11223 | $139 \cdot 3$ |
| 1934 | 2577 | 12995 | 159.4 |
| 1935 | 2652 | 12925 | $159 \cdot 3$ |
| 1936 | 2900 | 14075 | 178.7 |

* Total production 1924 (977,200 tons) equals 100

Group XI.-Building Trades.
NUMBER OF HOUSES BUILT AND INDEX NUMBER. England and Wales. (Year $1924=100$.)

|  | Estimated <br> houses <br> built. 00's | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Yea: |  |
| 1923 | 825 | $66^{\prime 9}$ |
| 1924 | 1,232 | $100 \cdot 0$ |
| 1925 | 1,662 | $135^{3} \cdot$ |
| 1926 | 2,076 | $168 \cdot 5$ |
| 1927 | 2,561 | $207 \cdot 9$ |
| 1928 | 1,680 | $136 \cdot 3$ |
| 1929 | 2,028 | $164 \cdot 6$ |
| 1930 | 1,728 | $140 \cdot 2$ |
| 1931 | 2,029 | $164 \cdot 7$ |
| 1932 | 2,012 | $163 \cdot 4$ |
| 1933 | 2,423 | $196 \cdot 7$ |
| 1934 | 3,207 | $260 \cdot 4$ |
| 1935 | 3,218 | $261 \cdot 0$ |
| 1936 | $3,200^{\text {* }}$ | $259 \cdot 6^{\text {* }}$ |

Note.-Estimated houses built in calendar year 1924 taken as half sum of houses built year ended March 31, 1925, and houses built year ended September 30, 1924.

Note.-Similar figures for Scotland; being about $10 \%$ of the correspouding figures for England and Wales and shewing the same general tendency, are given below.

## HOUSES BUILT IN SCOTLAND.

```
1924-5,937; 1925-10,053 ; 1926-14,930; 1927-21,000;
1928-19,799; 1929-19,157 ; 1930-12,104; 1931-12,119;
1932-17,274; 1933-26,247 ; 1934-24,390; 1935-25,302 ;
```

1936-23,372.


* NORMAL SEASONAL GHANGE REMOVED.

FINANCE.


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

PRICES AND WAGES.

|  | wholesale. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Retail |  |  |  | AGEs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Bar } \\ \text { silver } \\ \text { Silash). } \\ \text { d.parozos.sta. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Board of Trade Index Nos, <br> General. Food. Materials <br> $\% \quad \% \quad$ etc. |  |  | Statiat (Sauerbeok) Index Nos, <br> Food. $\begin{gathered}\text { Raw } \\ \text { Materials. }\end{gathered}$ Total. <br> \% |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{M} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { Cost of } \\ \text { Living. } \\ \% \end{array} . \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Food. } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ | 34.0 | 100 | 00 | 100 | 100 | * | 100 | 100 | 100 | * | 100 | $\star$ | 100* |
|  | 25.4 | 63.1 | 65.5 | 61.7 | 59 | $58 \cdot 5$ | 60 | 60 | $80 \cdot 5$ | 80 | 71.5 | 71.6 | 94. |
| 3rd , ", ", | 82.9 82.9 | 63.3 63.8 | ${ }_{65 \cdot 7}^{65 \cdot 4}$ | $62 \cdot 1$ $62 \cdot 6$ | 59 59 | $\begin{aligned} & 58 \cdot 6 \\ & 59 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{61}^{61} 5$ | 60.5 60.5 | ${ }_{82} 8.5$ | ${ }_{82}^{82}$ | ${ }_{74}^{71.5}$ | ${ }_{7}^{78.5}$ | ${ }_{\text {945 }}^{\text {95 }}$ |
| OCT....... NOV..... | ${ }_{29}^{29.4}$ | ${ }^{65 \cdot 6}$ | 68.1 | 64.0 | 5995 | 60 | 63 | 61.5 | 84 | 82:5 | 77 | ${ }_{746}$ | 959 |
| DEC... | ${ }_{27} 2$ | 65.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 67.2 \\ & 67.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 646 \\ & 64 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58 \cdot 5 \\ & 59 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 64 \\ & 64 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 84 \\ & 84 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{95} 95$ |
| JAN. ${ }^{193}$ | $20 \cdot 4$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FEB, | 19.9 19.7 | $65 \cdot 9$ 65.9 | 67.1 | 655 | 59.5 |  | 64 | $\begin{aligned} & 62.5 \\ & 625 \\ & 625 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{83} 8$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83 \\ & 83 \end{aligned}$ | 75.5 |  | 97 |
| ${ }_{\text {APR }}$ A..... | 19.7 20.5 | 65•9 | $66 \cdot 4$ $66 \cdot 4$ | $65 \cdot 4$ 656 | $\begin{aligned} & 59.5 \\ & 59.5 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{69}^{69} 5$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64 \\ & 63 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{62}^{62}$ | 82:5 | 83.5 84 | ${ }_{73}^{74} 5$ | ${ }_{76}^{76}$ | 97 97 |
| MAYE | 20.5 19.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 66 \cdot 1 \\ & 66 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66.1 \\ & 68 \cdot \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | $65 \cdot 3$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59 \cdot 5 \\ & 60 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62 \\ & 61 \\ & 61 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61.5 \\ & 60.5 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88 \cdot 5 \\ & 83 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 844 \\ & 84 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74 \\ & 75 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ |  | 97 |
| JULY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AUG. ....... | 19.5 | $68 \cdot 5$ | 71.3 | 66:8 | 63 | ${ }_{63}$ |  | 64 |  | 840 | 77 | $\begin{aligned} 77 \\ 7 \gamma \end{aligned}$ | 98 |
| OCT. ......... | ${ }_{20.0}$ | ${ }_{70 \cdot 2}^{66 \cdot 1}$ | + 772 | 67.3 67.7 | ${ }_{65}^{64}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \\ & 66 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{6}^{65}$ | 65 66 | 84.5 86.5 | 84.5 | ${ }_{80}^{77.5}$ | 776 776 $7 / 6$ | ${ }_{98}^{98}$ |
| DEC. .. | 21.7 21.2 | 70.7 72.5 | $73 \cdot 6$ 756 | 69.0 70 | ${ }^{65} 5$ | ${ }_{6 \%}^{66}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69 \\ & 69 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68 \\ & 78 \\ & 78 \end{aligned}$ | $86 \cdot 5$ | $\begin{aligned} & 84, \\ & 85 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 80 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\gamma 7.5}{77}$ | 98 |
| 1937 |  |  |  | $70 \cdot 7$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TEAN.... | 21.2 20.1 |  |  | 72:8 | 67 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{79} 79.5$ |  |  |
| MARCH..... | $20 \cdot 6$ | $77 \cdot 2$ | 76.6 | 77.1 | 73 | 72.5 | 79.5 | 77 | $86 \cdot 5$ | $87 \cdot 6$ | 79.5 | $81 \cdot 6$ | $99 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| MAY.......... | $20 \cdot 9$ 20.4 | 78.2 | $77 \cdot 6$ | 78\%3 |  |  | 76 | 75 |  |  |  |  | 100 100 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * Normal seasonal change removed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

U.S.A. PRICES.



直 NORMAL SEASONAL VARIATION REMOVED.
Exports relate to British Goods.
Other Industries $=$ Cols. $16-18$ of table opposite.

TRADE AND OUTPUT.


OUTPUT: COAL.-Total for 4 weeks ending approximately at end of month
TRANSPORT.
UNEMPLOYMENT.


| Near End of Month. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\Phi} \\ & \stackrel{\oplus}{\Delta} \\ & \dot{\Delta} \end{aligned}$ |  | 号 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { did } \\ & \frac{1}{4} \\ & \text { z } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 坒 | - |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936 Apr | 13.6 | 15.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 8.9 \\ & 8.3 \\ & 8.1 \end{aligned}$ | 7.56.86.7 | 7.5 <br> 6.4 <br> 5.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.8 \\ & 8.7 \\ & 8.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \cdot 3 \\ & 8.8 \\ & 9 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.8 \\ & 16.7 \\ & 18.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.5 \\ & 16.8 \\ & 16.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 19.5 \\ & 18.5 \\ & 17.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \cdot 2 \\ & 29 \cdot 9 \\ & 30 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \cdot 6 \\ & 22 \cdot 4 \\ & 22 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | 2.01.81.7 |
| May... | 12.8 12.8 | 14.4 14.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | N.E.* | N.W. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| July... | 12.4 | 14.1 13.5 | 8.1 8.2 | 6.5 6.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 6 \\ & 5 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | 78 78 | $\begin{aligned} & 9 \cdot 4 \\ & 9 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | 14.2 12 | 16.0 16.1 | 21.4 21.2 | 18.0 17.2 | 28.5 27.4 | $\begin{gathered} 23 \cdot 3 \\ 23 \cdot 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 1.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| Aug.... | $12 \cdot 1$ | 13.5 | 8.2 | $6 \cdot 3$ | $\frac{5 \cdot 6}{5 \cdot 9}$ | 7.8 | 8.5 | 12.9 | $\frac{16.1}{16.2}$ | 21.0 | 17.4 | 28.0 | 25.6 |  |
| $\dagger$ Sept... | ${ }_{12} 12.1$ |  | 8.2 8.0 | 6.0 6.4 | 5.9 6.5 | 7.9 8.8 | 8.5 7.7 | $12 \cdot 6$ 11.8 | 16.2 15.9 | ${ }_{21} 21.3$ | 17.4 17.0 | ${ }^{28 \cdot 0}$ | $22 \cdot 6$ $22 \cdot 5$ | 1.6 1.6 |
| Oct.... | 12.1 12.2 | 13.6 13.7 | 8.0 8.1 | 6.4 6.7 | 7.7 | 9.0 | $7 \cdot 5$ | 11.7 | 15.9 | 21.0 | 17.2 | 27.0 | 23.7 | 1.7 |
| Dec.... | 12.2 | 13.8 | $7 \cdot 7$ | 6.5 | $7 \cdot 8$ | 9.0 | 7.7 | 11.6 | $15 \cdot 7$ | 21.4 | 17.5 | $26 \cdot 3$ | $24 \cdot 5$ | 1.7 |
| 1937 Jan.... | 12.6 | 14.0 | 8.6 | 7.5 | $8 \cdot 6$ | $10 \cdot 1$ | 8.1 | 11.5 | $15 \cdot 5$ | 21.0 | 18.0 | $26 \cdot 3$ | $25 \cdot 4$ | 17 |
| Feb.... | 12.2 | 13.6 | $8 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 3$ | $8 \cdot 4$ | 9.6 | 7.6 | 11.0 | 15.0 | $20 \cdot 3$ | 17.6 | 26.0 | $25 \cdot 1$ | 1.6 |
| Mar.... | 11.8 | 13.3 | 7.7 | 6.8 | $7 \cdot 9$ | 8.8 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 11.0 | 14.5 | $20 \cdot 8$ | 17.6 | $24 \cdot 7$ | $24 \cdot 7$ | 1.5 |
| Apr.... | 10.8 | $12 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 2$ | $6 \cdot 1$ | $6 \cdot 8$ | $7 \cdot 9$ | 6.6 | 10.0 | 13.5 | 185 | 16.2 | $23 \cdot 1$ | $23 \cdot 5$ | 1.5 |

* New areal divisions.

The Percentages after August, 1936, are based on the estimated numbers insured in July, 1936.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGES. <br> average of daily rates.

|  | Paris $\text { f. to } £$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Milan } \\ & \text { 1. to £ } \end{aligned}$ | Berlin <br> M. to £ | Amsterdam <br> fl. to $\mathbf{£}$ | Prague $\mathrm{kr} . \text { to } £$ | Zurich <br> f. to $£$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stock- } \\ & \text { holm } \\ & \text { kr. to } £ \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { New York } \\ \$ \text { to } £ \end{gathered}$ | Buenos Aires d. to $\$$ | Rio de Janeiro d. per mil. | Bombay <br> d. per rup. | Hongkong <br> d. per $\$$ | Kobe <br> d. per yen. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1084 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| JAN......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FEB. ..... | 77.81 | 58.52 | 12.93 | 7.61 | $113 \cdot 19$ | 15.84 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.019 | $27 \cdot 93$ | $4 \cdot 13 \pm+$ | 18.094 | 18.22 | 14.25 |
| MAR. ..... | 77.34 | $59 \cdot 20$ | 12.84 | $7 \cdot 56$ | 121.87 | $15 \cdot 76$ | 19.40 | $5 \cdot 089$ | 27.24 | $4 \cdot 13+1$ | 18.093 | 18.23 | 14.20 |
| APRIL ... | 77.88 | $60 \cdot 14$ | 13.02 | $7 \cdot 59$ | 123.50 | 15.87 | 19.40 | 5-154 | 26.26 | $4 \cdot 17+1$ | 18.093 | 17.81 | $14 \cdot 17$ |
| MAY ...... | 77.20 | 59.91 | 12.94 | 7.54 | $122 \cdot 32$ | 15.70 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.105 | 25.02 | $4 \cdot 21 \pm+$ | 18.061 | 17.05 | 14.25 |
| JUNE...... | 76.50 | 58.67 | $13 \cdot 14$ | $7 \cdot 44$ | $121 \cdot 38$ | 15.53 | 19.40 | 5.059 | 26.38 | $4.25 \ddagger+$ | 18.032 | 17.37 | 14.26 |
| JULY ...... | 76.46 | 58.80 | $13 \cdot 10$ | $7 \cdot 44$ | $121 \cdot 37$ | 15.47 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.042 | 26.69 | 3.02 | 18.063 | 17.88 | 14.24 |
| AUG. ...... | 76.07 | 58.47 | 12.83 | $7 \cdot 40$ | $120 \cdot 84$ | $15 \cdot 36$ | 19.40 | 5.067 | 29.24 | 3.21 | 18.063 | 18.34 | 14.26 |
| 8EPT. | 74.85 | 57.54 | 12.43 | 7.29 | 118.64 | $15 \cdot 12$ | 19.40 | 4.996 | 29.28 | 3.37 | 18.063 | 18.93 | 14.34 |
| OCT. ...... | 74.32 | 57.38 | 12.21 | 7.25 | 117.58 | 15.07 | 19.40 | 4.942 | 28.83 | 3.55 | 18.063 | 19.80 | 14.00 |
| NOV. ...... | 75.73 | 58.40 | 12.41 | 7.38 | 119.42 | 15.36 | 19.40 | 4.990 | 27.80 | 3.42 | 18.063 | 19.92 | 14.02 |
| DEC. 1935 | 74.98 | 57.89 | $12 \cdot 30$ | 7.31 | $118 \cdot 26$ | 15.26 | 19.40 | 4.946 | $\underline{27 \cdot 50}$ | $3 \cdot 24$ | 18.0063 | $20 \cdot 57$ | 14.01 |
| JAN........ | $74 \cdot 36$ | 57.47 | $12 \cdot 22$ | $7 \cdot 26$ | $117 \cdot 33$ | $15 \cdot 15$ | 19.40 | 4.895 | $\frac{19.411}{}$ | $3 \cdot 21$ | 18•107 | 21.21 | 14.00 |
| FEB......... | 73.92 | $57 \cdot 43$ | 12.15 | 7.21 | 116.66 | 15.06 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.875 | 18.98 | 3.28 | $18 \cdot 156$ | 21.87 | 14.01 |
| MAR. | $72 \cdot 11$ | 57/17 | 11.82 | 7.03 | $113 \cdot 74$ | 14.68 | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 776$ | 18.88 | $3 \cdot 15$ | $18 \cdot 127$ | 24.13 | 14.09 |
| APRIL | 73.28 | 58.28 | 12.00 | 7.17 | 115.57 | 14.93 | 19.40 | 4.835 | $18 \cdot 90$ | 3.01 | $18 \cdot 117$ | 26.28 | 14-10 |
| MAY. | $74 \cdot 19$ | 59.37 | $12 \cdot 22$ | 7.23 | $117 \cdot 30$ | $15 \cdot 13$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.890 | 18.91 | $2 \cdot 72$ | $18 \cdot 128$ | $29 \cdot 18$ | $14 \cdot 14$ |
| JUNE ...... | 74.68 | 59.75 | $12 \cdot 21$ | $7 \cdot 27$ | 117.94 | $15 \cdot 10$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 936$ | 18.70 | $2 \cdot 61$ | 18.126 | 28.02 | $14 \cdot 13$ |
| JULY ...... | 74.79 | $60 \cdot 25$ | 12.23 | 7.29 | 118.77 | $15 \cdot 13$ | 19.40 | $4 \cdot 956$ | 18.65 | $2 \cdot 62$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 25.80 | $14 \cdot 14$ |
| AUG. ${ }_{\text {SEP }}$..... | 75.01 | 60.49 | 12.32 | $7 \cdot 33$ | 119.46 | $15 \cdot 19$ | 19.40 | 4.971 | 18.52 | $2 \cdot 58$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 24.33 | 14.18 |
| SEPT. | 74.84 | 60.46 | 12.25 | $7 \cdot 30$ | $119 \cdot 20$ | $15 \cdot 17$ | 19.40 | 4.933 | $18 \cdot 37$ | $2 \cdot 62$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | $24 \cdot 37$ | $14 \cdot 11$ |
| OCT. | 74.49 74.77 | ${ }_{\text {6 }}^{60 \cdot 30}$ | 12.20 | 7.24 | 118.48 | 15.08 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.908 | 18.01 | $2 \cdot 75$ | 18.125 | 24.09 | 14.05 |
| DEC. | 74.77 74.69 | * | 12.24 12.25 | 7.26 7.27 | 119.06 | $15 \cdot 18$ | 19.40 | 4.925 | 18.09 | $2 \cdot 72$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 17.91 | 14.02 |
| $1936{ }^{\text {c... }}$ | 146 |  | 12.25 | $7 \cdot 27$ | 118.89 | $15 \cdot 20$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.929 | 18.06 | 2.68 | 18.126 | 16.04 | 14.01 |
| JAN.... | 74.86 | $61 \cdot 71$ | 12.28 | 7.28 | $119 \cdot 19$ | $15 \cdot 19$ | 19.40 | $4 \cdot 960$ | 18.24 | $2 \cdot 68$ | $18 \cdot 152$ | $15 \cdot 66$ | 14.04 |
| FEB. | 74.84 | $62 \cdot 15$ | $12 \cdot 29$ | 7.28 | $119 \cdot 21$ | $15 \cdot 14$ | 19.40 | 4.996 | 18.07 | 2.74 | 18.125 | 15.75 | 14.08 |
| MAR. ...... | 74.92 | 62.35 | 12.29 | 7.27 | $119 \cdot 31$ | $15 \cdot 14$ | 19.40 | 4.971 | 18.04 | $2 \cdot 73$ | 18.125 | 15.73 | 14.08 |
| APRIL MAY | $75-00$ 75.47 | 62.66 63.03 | 12.28 | 7.28 | 119.50 | $15 \cdot 17$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.944 | 17.98 | $2 \cdot 71$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 15.80 | 14.03 |
| MAX | $75 \cdot 47$ 76.14 | 63.03 | 12.34 | $7 \cdot 35$ | 119.92 | $15 \cdot 36$ | 19.40 | 4.971 | 18.00 | $2 \cdot 71$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 15.71 | 14.06 |
| JUNE | $76 \cdot 14$ | $63 \cdot 84$ | 12.46 | $7 \cdot 42$ | 121.27 | $15 \cdot 48$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.020 | $18 \cdot 13$ | $2 \cdot 72$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 15.44 | 14.07 |
| JULY ...... | 75.86 | 63.65 | 12.45 | $7 \cdot 38$ | $120 \cdot 97$ | 15.35 | $19 \cdot 40$ |  | 18.42 | $2 \cdot 77$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 15.33 | 14.03 |
| AUG. ....... | 76.33 | 63.84 | 12.49 | $7 \cdot 40$ | $121 \cdot 59$ | 15.42 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.027 | 18.02 | $2 \cdot 80$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 14.89 | 14.05 |
| SEPT....... | 76.74 105.09 | 64.26 | 12.57 | 7.58 | $122 \cdot 17$ | 16.01 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.041 | 1776 | 2.81 | $18 \cdot 125$ | 14.86 | 14.04 |
| NOV. . . . . . . | 105.09 105.17 | 92.96 92.86 | 12.19 | $9 \cdot 13$ | $134 \cdot 39$ | 21.31 | 19.40 | 4.900 | 17.56 | $2 \cdot 87$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 14.88 | 14.03 |
| DEC. ....... | $105 \cdot 14$ | 92.86 93.19 | $12 \cdot 15$ $12 \cdot 19$ | 9.05 8.99 | 138.09 | 21.27 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.888 | $17 \cdot 54$ | 2.89 | $18 \cdot 125$ | 14.95 | 14.03 |
| $1937{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10514 | 9319 | 1219 | 8.99 | 139•26 | 21.35 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.907 | 16.42 | $2 \cdot 93$ | $18 \cdot 144$ | 14.93 | 13.96 |
| JAN......... | 105.14 | 93.23 | $12 \cdot 19$ | 8.96 | 140.48 | 21.39 | 19.40 | 4.908 | $16 \cdot 16$ | 2.95 | $18 \cdot 151$ | 14.95 | 13.95 |
| FEB. $\quad . . .$. | 105.11 | 92.99 92.81 | $12 \cdot 16$ $12 \cdot 14$ | 8.95 8.93 | $140 \cdot 30$ | 21.44 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.894 | $16 \cdot 24$ | 3.01 | 18.125 | 14.94 | 13.98 |
| Weak onding | 10631 | 92.81 | $12 \cdot 14$ | 8.93 | 140.00 | 21.43 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.885 | 16.23 | 3.01 | $18 \cdot 125$ | 14.94 | 14.00 |
| Apr. 3..... | 106.36 | 92.86 | 12.16 | 8.93 | 140.20 | 21.47 | 19.40 |  | $16 \cdot 19$ |  | $18 \cdot 125$ | 14.94 | 14.00 |
| , 10...... | 107.44 | 93.08 | 12.18 | 8.95 | 140.46 | 21.51 | 19.40 | 4.899 | 16.11 | 3.04 | 18.125 | 14.94 | 14.00 |
| ", 17...... | 109.92 110.76 | 93.24 93.67 | 12.21 | 8.96 | 140.83 | 21.53 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.909 | $16 \cdot 12$ | 308 | $18 \cdot 125$ | 14.94 | 14.00 |
| May $1 . . .$. | 110.78 | 93.87 | 12.29 | 9.00 9.01 | 141.41 | 21.56 | 19.40 | 4.928 | $16 \cdot 19$ | 3.09 | $18 \cdot 125$ | 14.94 | 14.00 |
| ,, 8..... | $109 \cdot 88$ | 93.79 | 12.28 | 9.00 | 141.79 | 21.57 | 19.40 | 4.942 | 16.27 | 3.09 | 18.125 | 14.94 | 14.00 |
| ", 16...... | $110 \cdot 21$ | 93.84 | 12.31 | 8.99 | 141.67 141.70 | 21.58 21.59 | $19 \cdot 40$ 19.40 | 4.937 4.940 | $16 \cdot 30$ | 3.11 | $18 \cdot 125$ 18.125 | 14.94 14.94 | 14.00 |
| , 22...... | 110.59 | 93.91 | 12.30 | 8.99 | 141.76 | 21.62 | 19.40 | 4.942 | 16.27 | 3.14 | 18.125 | 14.91 | 14.00 |

† Sollers

## St. Cliemgnts Priess Liton

Portugal St. Kingsway,
London, W.C.2.

|  |
| :---: |

## LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE

SUPPLEMENT TO MONTHLY BULLETIN VOL. XV.<br>JUNE 7th, 1937.

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For particulars, apply to the Secretary, London 8 Cambridge Economic Service, Houghton Street, Aldwuch, W.C.2.

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## NEW CAPITAL ISSUES.

For Great Britain
For Abroad

## PROVINCIAL CLEARINGS.

As in Bulletin...

## MONEY.

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

## May

$$
\begin{aligned}
& £ 8,313,000 \\
& £ 3,098,000
\end{aligned}
$$

May $£ 117,050,000$

Week ending
$32.5 \%$ June 5th
0.75\% ,
$0.61 \% \quad$,
$2 \%$ on June 30th, 1932

## PRICES.

Silver Bar-cash per oz. 20.3d. Week ending June 5th
"Times" Index (Wholesale) Apr. 29th May 29th
Food ... ... ... ... 124.8\% 125.2\%
Materials ... ... ... $131 \cdot 9 \%$ 136.1\%
Total ... ... ... ... $129 \cdot 3 \%$ 132•1\%

RAILWAYS.
Weight carriedMerchandise (A) Fuel ... ,, 15,355,000 15,685,000
Minerals \& Merchandise(B) ,, 4,144,000 4,217,000
Goods Receipts

## EXCHANGES.

| Week ending |  | Paris | Milan | Berlin | Amsterdam |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May 29th | $\ldots$ | 110.55 | 93.90 | 12.31 | 8.99 |  |  |  |  |
| June 5th | $\ldots$ | 110.62 | 93.66 | 12.29 | 8.96 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Prague |  |  |  |  | Zurich | Stockholm | New York |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May 29th | $\ldots$ | 141.74 | 21.62 | 19.40 | 4.941 |  |  |  |  |
| June 5th | $\ldots$ | 141.38 | 21.60 | 19.40 | 4.927 |  |  |  |  |

B.Aires Rio deJ. Bombay H.Kong Kobe

| May 29th.. | 16.15 | 3.16 | 18.125 | 14.86 | 14.00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| June 5th | $\ldots$ | 16.15 | 3.18 | 18.125 | 14.79 | 14.00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## UNEMPLOYMENT.

Nos. on Live Register. 000's. Great Britain. Males. Females. Total.

| April 27th, 1936 | 1498 | 333 | 1831 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May 25th | 1401 | 304 | 1705 |
| June 22nd | 1410 | 293 | 1703 |
| July 20th | 1362 | 290 | 1652 |
| Aug. 24th | 1313 | 301 | 1614 |
| Sept. 21st | 1321 | 303 | 1624 |
| Oct. 26th | 1318 | 294 | 1612 |
| Nov. 23rd | 1326 | 297 | 1624 |
| Dec. 14th | 1346 | 282 | 1629 |
| Jan. 25th, 1937 | 1370 | 320 | 1689 |
| Feb. 22nd | 1324 | 304 | 1628 |
| March 15th | 1308 | 293 | 1601 |
| April 19th | 1182 | 272 | 1454 |

## FRANCE.

## Information communicated by M. MICHEL HUBER, Directeur des Etudes à l'Institut de Statistique de l'Université de Paris.

May 3ist, 1937.

THE Chamber, after passing a vote of confidence in the Government at the end of the great debate on May 7 th and 8th, adjourned for the session of the general Councils. Nearly all the departmental assemblies have expressed themselves in favour of the return of social peace, the maintenance of public order and respect for all liberties. Parliament reassembled on May 20th.

In the Senate, after a question on the application of the 40 -hour week to agriculture, the order of the day, as originally worded and accepted by the Government, was rejected by 120 votes to 117 .

New decrees have extended the application of the 40 -hour week regulation. Owing to strong protests from business men, temporary regulations, valid until December 3ISt, have mitigated the effect of this
regulation on retail businesses, other than foodstuffs. The two days' rest may now be given in rotation, and the large shops will open on Mondays.

The ist of May passed without incident; during the month, in spite of a relative calm, agitation has continued. There were few big strikes, but a number of clashes, some of them accompanied by the occupation of factories. These were often due to the refusal of the workers to submit to arbitration awards. Attacks on the free right to work continue, and remain unpunished, in spite of protests by employers and certain labour elements. The threat of a strike by hotel, cafe and restaurant employees was averted, but a strike of Paris hairdressers, followed by a general strike of seamen, fortunately settled within forty-eight hours, broke out on the day of the opening of the Exhibition. It is high time that the "pause" became effec-

FINANCE.
PRICES.


Dates of figures, Cols. 1-4, end of month, latest month provisional for 25 th ; $9,12,18$, midale of month; 10, 11, discontinued; 16-18, end of month ; 19, 20, "during" the month.
tive and that there was at least a suspension in the incessant demands which endanger both social peace and the privileges already obtained by the employees．

The financial situation，and in particular the continued fall of French rentes，continues to give rise to serious anxiety．The price of the last $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$ loan，issued at 98 with an exchange guarantee，has fallen to 92 ．

The yield from indirect taxes in April was less favourable．In March the receipts from indirect taxes，monopolies and properties exceeded the budget estimate by 315 Mn ．；in April they were short of the estimate by 252 Mn ．In com－ parison with the receipts of April，1936，there was a shortfall of 183 Mn ．，while in March there was a surplus of 323 Mn ．These results are due to the application，as from ist April， 1937，of the new system of taxation on turnover． In April the turnover tax produced 397 Mn ．，or 23 IMn ．less than the estimate and 143 Mn ． less than in April，1936．For the first four months of 1937 the turnover taxes and the special indirect taxes yielded 2，135 Mn．，which is 313 Mn ．less than the budget estimate，but 85 Mn ．more than the receipts for the corres－ ponding period of 1936.

According to the statement of the President of the Council to the Chamber on May 7th，it
will be necessary before the close of the Parlia－ mentary session to consider adjustments（that is to say，increases）in tariffs，dues and taxes； borrowing or reduction of expenditure seem out of the question，and there only remain the alternatives of increased taxes or inflation．

There have been hardly any changes in the gold reserve，which remains in the neighbour－ hood of $57,359 \mathrm{Mn}$ ．The note circulation，which was $85,063 \mathrm{Mn}$ ．on April 30th，rose to 85,348 on May 2oth．

The balances of the public Treasury with the Bank of France，which had risen by 74 Mn ．to $3,628 \mathrm{Mn}$ ．on April 9th，following the $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$ loan， fell to I，043 Mn．on May 20th．The reserve ratio，which fell to 54.7 on May 7 th，rose to 55.5 on the 20th．

Exchange rates have not shown any import－ tant changes in May．The pound sterling， quoted at about IIO francs at the begining of the month，did not rise above IIo．85，or fall below 109．60．The dollar remained between 22.18 and 22.43.

The Bourse was not very active during the first three weeks of May．The index of the volume of dealings in variable income securities （ $193 \mathrm{I}-\mathrm{IOO}$ ），which rose to 90 during the week ended May Ist，fell to 60,65 and 48 during the three weeks following．The corresponding index

## TRADE，OUTPUT，TRANSPORT $\mathcal{E}$ EMPLOYMENT．

|  | imports． |  |  |  | EXPORTS． <br> Declared Values． |  |  |  |  |  | output． |  |  | SHIPPING． |  |  | RAILWAYS． |  | Emp＇t． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Declared Values． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 膏 <br> Mn．t． | ジ <br> Mn．f． |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 玉. } \\ & \text { H. } \end{aligned}$ <br> Mn．f． | 蒿 <br> Mn．f |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pig } \\ \text { Iron. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | 702 | 153 | 411 | 138 | 573 | 70 | 155 | 348 |  |  | $3 \cdot 68$ | 184 | 3720 | 756 | 581 | 2：87 | $2 \cdot 17$ | $10 \cdot 5$ | 39 |  |  |  |
| 4th Or．Av | 1812 | 560 | 956 | 296 | 1354 | 231 | 373 | 751 | 3.81 | $2 \cdot 52$ | 4016 | 489 | 542 | 4.04 | $3 \cdot 70$ | 13.2 | 173 | 38 | $4 \cdot 9$ | $2 \cdot 4$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st Qr. Av. } \\ & \text { APRIL. } \end{aligned}$ | 2008 2128 | 592 | 1119 | 3236 | $\begin{aligned} & 1236 \\ & 1201 . \end{aligned}$ | 183 | 353 325 | 688 | $\begin{aligned} & 3: 82 \\ & 4.12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 37 \\ & 2 \cdot 39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3966 \\ & 4059 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{524}^{517}$ | 557 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.87 \\ & 4.13 \end{aligned}$ | 3.20 3.58 3 | $11 \cdot 2$ | 159 176 | $\begin{aligned} & 36.4 \\ & 35 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | 3.9 4.4 | ${ }_{2}^{1.1}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { MAY } \\ & \text { JUNE } \end{aligned}$ | 1967 1831 | 614 557 | 1108 1001 | 295 273 | 1170 1131 | 174 171 | 354 375 | 668 685 685 | 3.93 <br> 3.74 | 2.49 2.37 |  | 524 470 | 509 603 503 | 4.62 4.27 | cor3.77 <br> 3.65 | 1200 | 171 169 | $35 \cdot 4$ 346 | 5.0 4.3 | 2.8 2.0 20 |
|  |  |  | 1001 | 273 | 1131 | 171 | 275 | 685 | 3.74 |  |  | 470 | 503 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| JULY | 1851 | 541 | 103 | 278 | 1100 | 168 | 306 | 626 | $3 \cdot 71$ | 2.09 |  | 519 | 542 | 5.03 | $4 \cdot 20$ |  | 193 | 34：8 | 4.7 | 2.1 |
| SEPT | 1862 | 627 | 919 | ${ }_{316}^{294}$ | ${ }_{1194}^{119}$ | 18 | 355 358 | 648 | 387 4.01 |  |  | 495 | 445 | 4.83 4.60 |  | $\}^{12 \cdot 4}$ | 189 | 36 | － | $4 \cdot 1$ |
| OCT．． | 2247 | 763 | 1143 | 341 | 1460 | 260 | 398 | 802 | 340 | $2 \cdot 46$ | 4165 | 551 | 627 | 4.71 | 4.05 |  | 194 | 41.9 | $5 \cdot 7$ | 3.1 |
| DEC， | ${ }_{3013}^{2707}$ | 847 | 1476 | 384 | ${ }_{1720}^{1727}$ | 297 | 534 504 | 888 889 | 4.34 4.74 | 2.57 2.43 | 3436 3816 | 562 558 | 579 591 | 4.19 4.77 | ${ }_{3}^{3} 4.63$ | ${ }^{12 \cdot 1}$ | 179 185 189 | 42.1 39 |  |  |
| 1937 |  |  | 1708 | 425 | 1837 | 294 | 504 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| JAN．． | 3319 | 886 | 1959 | 474 | 177 | 283 |  |  | 4．75 | $2 \cdot 40$ | 3623 3710 | 587 574 | 603 624 | 4．19 |  |  | 179 195 | ${ }_{38 \cdot 1}^{36}$ | 4.9 4.9 |  |
| MAR． | 3227 | 790 | 1898 | 539 | ${ }_{1837}^{1695}$ | 266 | 608 | ${ }_{963} 8$ | 4．60 | 2.27 | 4087 | 649 | 675 | $4 \cdot 44$ | 3．52 | ） | 199 | 37.6 | 54 | ${ }_{2}^{2 \cdot 7}$ |
| APRIL | 3297 | 830 | 1986 | 481 | 1973 | 277 | 735 | 961 | 4．95 | $2 \cdot 60$ | 3910 | 653 | 684 | $4 \cdot 47$ | $3 \cdot 70$ |  | 196 |  |  |  |
| + Total for Quarter． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## France]

for rentes and fixed interest securities showed 94 and subsequently 76,66 and 61 . The indices of security prices showed a slight improvement for the first week of May, but then fell back to still lower levels; thus the index of prices of 300 French securities ( $1913=100$ ), which stood at 260 at the beginning of April, fell to 225 at the end of that month; it rose to 233 during the first week of May, but fell back to 222 in the two weeks following. For 36 French fixed interest securities the same occurred : the index fell from 74.7 to 72.6 during April, rose to 73.5 for the first week of May, and went back again to 72.8 and 72.6.
$3 \%$ Rentes, quoted at 70.50 on April Ist and 65.05 on May 3rd, fell to 63.20 on May 26th, but rose to 63.65 on May 27 th and 28 th.

As in the preceding months, the general index of industrial production increased by only one point to 104 in March, 1937, as against IO3 in February, and a low point of 93 in August ,1936. The present level slightly exceeds the previous peak of 102 for April-May, 1936, but is lower than that of July, 1933, IO6 (1913 = IOO). From February to March, I937, there was an improvement in the leather industry, which rose from 95 to 98 , while mining rose from 102 to I05, mechanical industries from 113 to 115 , metal trades from IOI to IO2, and paper from I43 to 144 . The building index remained unchanged at 67. There is a fall for motor-cars from 533 to 494 , for rubber from 784 to 754 , and for textiles from 70 to 69 .

In March, 1937, the output of electricity exceeded by $9.6 \%$ that of the corresponding month in 1936, whereas in February the increase was only $2.6 \%$, and in January there was a decrease of $1.6 \%$. The increase in March is entirely due to hydro-electric works, where the total increase in comparison with 1936 reached $17.8 \%$, while the thermo-electric works were down by $8.3 \%$.

For the first quarter of 1937 the total output of 2,969 thousand Kwh. exceeded that of the first quarter of 1936 by $3.4 \%$; for the hydro-electric works only, which produced 2,084 thousand Kwh., the increase is $4.7 \%$, but there is a decrease of $0.8 \%$ for the thermo-electric works, which produced only 985 thousand Kwh.

The number of assisted unemployed continued to decrease from 371,000 on April 24th to 352,000 on May 22nd; a year ago the number was 430,000. But this decrease of 78,000 is less than the decline to be expected
from the application for the 40 -hour week and the calling up in November, 1936, of an additional half-year's contingent for military service. In businesses employing more than 100 persons, the number employed in April, 1937, exceeded that in April, 1936, by $5.3 \%$; those businesses where the 40 -hour week was not yet applicable employed 465,000 as against 457,000 a year ago. In the businesses where the 40 -hour week had been applied there were 1,757,000 persons employed compared with 1,654,000 a year ago.

For the first 19 weeks of the year, from ist January to I3th May, the receipts of the principal railways exceeded those of 1936 by $9.8 \%$. The increase was $9.3 \%$ for passengers and $10 \%$ for goods There is talk of forthcoming adjustments in the goods tariff; the deficit of the railways, which was 7 Md . for 1936, weighs more and more heavily on the Treasury, which already has to face a grave situation.

During the same period, the number of trucks loaded rose $2.2 \%$ in comparison with 1936.

The figures of international trade published by the Customs Department in April, 1937, show a slight decrease in the adverse balance of trade at I,324 Mn., as compared with $\mathrm{I}, 380 \mathrm{Mn}$. in March. For the first four months of the year the adverse balance reached a figure of more than 6 Md . This deficit seriously affects the balance of payments with foreign countries and the stability of the franc. The value of goods imported in April was 3,297 Mn., and exceeded that of March ( $3,227 \mathrm{Mn}$.) by 70 Mn . In exports the increase is more considerable, I,973 in April, as compared with I,837 in March, an increase of I36 Mn.

In comparison with April, 1936, there is an increase of $\mathrm{I}, 169 \mathrm{Mn}$. in imports, and of 773 Mn . in exports, but in making this comparison it should be remembered that the figures for April, 1937, are in devalued francs.

Prices showed little alteration in April. The wholesale index of 45 commodities (July, 1914, $=100$ ) fell from 537 in March to 532 ; this relapse is ascribable to the decline in industrial raw materials from 552 to 542 , while foodstuffs rose one point from 52 I to 522 .

The weighted index of 126 articles (1913= 100) gives a slightly different indication, since it increased by 2 points, but there is, at least, a marked slowing down in the upward trend, since this index had risen 17 points from February to March.

According to the weekly indices for 45 commodities, the check to the rise, which had continued almost without interruption since the middle of 1935, was maintained in May, for the index, which rose from 532 at the end of April to 536 on May 8th, subsequently fell to 532 on May 22nd. In April, 1936, the wholesale index of 45 commodities was 374.

There has also been a slackening in rise in the retail index of 13 articles (Paris, July 1914 $=$ 100); this remained at the same level (577) from February to March, and increased only 3 points in April, to 580 . The movement is the same for the retail index of 34 articles, which was 577 in February, 576 in March and 580 in April.

As from June Ist, increases in the fares of the Paris Underground and in the price of newspapers from 30 to 40 centimes have been announced.

Transactions between the savings banks and
the deposit bank still result in an excess of withdrawals : 98 Mn . in April and 48 from May Ist to 15th. The excess of deposits since the beginning of the year was thus reduced to 43 Mn . from January ist to May I5th. The National Savings Bank also reports an excess of withdrawals amounting to 170 Mn . in March.

The general situation shows no signs of improvement in comparison with the preceding month ; the recovery continues to be limited to those industries working on the armament programme. The authorities have recognised that the present experiment will be doomed to failure if French industry cannot manage to produce as much in 40 hours a week as it did in 48. The uncertainty felt concerning this result is aggravated by the continued social problems, the difficulties of the Treasury and the monetary instability, which remains in spite of the recent devaluation.

## GERMANY.

## Information communicated by Dr. M. J. ELSAS.

Fune 2nd, 1937

IN the first half of May 600 Mn . marks of $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$ Treasury bonds with a 15-year maturity were issued. The issue price was $98 \frac{3}{4}$. A previous placing had absorbed 100 Mn . and actually 500 Mn . came on to the market. After io days, advantage was taken of the oversubscription to raise the amount to 800 Mn . marks. Thus the second consolidation operation of 1937 was accomplished. The circulation of Gold Discount Bank bills declined during this period but increased during the third week of May and is now back at its former level.

The ease of the money market has not only been maintained but accentuated. This, although the Reichsbank placed a Treasury bill offer in addition to the long-term loan in May. The bills are of less than 12 months maturity, carry $3 \frac{1}{8}$ to $3 \frac{1}{4} \%$ interest and are rediscountable at any time. Then further bills with a currency of nearly 2 years were placed carrying $3 \frac{5}{16} \%$. The total amount of these bill issues has not been made known.

Day-to-day money was very easy and obtainable at $2 \frac{1}{2} \%$ and less. Other rates, such as monthly money, private discounts and bill rates, also tended downwards.

The Reichsbank return for mid-May showed a bill portfolio of $4,718 \mathrm{Mn}$. (compared with 4,132 Mn. a year ago), and a note circulation of $4,638 \mathrm{Mn}$. as against $4,077 \mathrm{Mn}$. The gold and eligible foreign exchange reserve was shown at 74 Mn .

State revenue in April amounted to 9 II Mn. marks as compared with 780 Mn . in April, 1936. Both direct and indirect taxes showed an increased yield. It should be remembered that the corporation tax has been increased this year.

In the balance sheets of the large banks creditor items have increased by 58 Mn . On the assets side the April figures show an increase of 238 Mn . in bills, a decline of 63 Mn . in securities and of 80 Mn . in advances. The increase of advances in March was thus only temporary.

The Bourse was firm in May and the share index slightly higher than in April. There was a keen demand for shares of companies which had already accumulated large amounts of loan stock, the hope being that sooner or later this stock will be distributed in some form or other. Whilst considerable weakness developed on Western bourses and in the U.S.A., partly on account of the uncertainty regarding the price

## Germany]

of gold, the discussion on this matter had no effect whatsoever in Germany. The contrast is notable and is not fully explained by the assertion that Germany has very little interest in any change in the price of gold. On the contrary it seems to emphasise the fact that the supply of shares which are definitely regarded as 'real' values is not equal to the demand. The increasing ease of money coincides with a share market, which as a result of the cessation of new issues has not widened for years

The general wholesale price index declined by $\frac{1}{2} \%$ over the first half of May. The so-called sensitive index showed a sharp decline of $4 \%$. The cost of living index is unchanged

As has occurred in the case of other industries the control in the leather industry has been revised and its price structure put on a new basis. The latest decree is very comprehensive and complicated, but the purport of it is that, as in the case of the textile industry, price increases are no longer categorically forbidden. In future changes in raw material prices can be taken into account, although not all increases in costs of production are to be determinant for price policy. It
would have been impossible to maintain fixed prices in the leather industry, since it is largely dependant on imported raw materials.

According to the reports of the Statistical Office, the crop situation at the beginning of May was less favourable than in the previous year, and below the average of recent years. The wet weather has greatly hindered tillage, and at the end of April in half the districts the work was only half done. Root crops are also behindhand. Since the crops wintered badly many acres have been ploughed up, and as the extent of this reploughing has not yet been ascertained, a further crop census is to betakenat theend of May.

A decree has just been issued permitting the mixture of old bread with new flour provided it comes from the same establishment. The proportion of old bread must not exceed $3 \%$ and it must be so finely ground that the mixture is not evident to ordinary observation.

| EXTERNAL TRADE-Merchandise only. Mn. Marks. April, 1937. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Food | Materials | Mfs. | Total |
| Imports |  | 181 | 258 | 34 | 477 |
| Exports |  | 8 | 93 | 390 | 492 |

Both imports and exports showed a large increase in April. Imports were up by 68 Mn .

FINANCE, PRICES $\mathcal{E}$ WAGES.

|  | STOCKS AND SHARES. |  |  | BANKING. |  |  |  | Mn. Gold Marks | G. Mks. to 8 | Daily Money Rate. |  | WHOLESALE. |  |  |  | RETAIL. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { REAL } \\ & \text { WAGES } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Capital Issues by |  | Reichsbank |  | Note Circulation. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Inde Pr | Nos. of es of |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Mn. G Mks. |  | Reichsbank Notes only. <br> Marks Mn. | Including other Notes \& Coinage. <br> Gold Marks 000 Mn . |  |  |  |  | G. Mks p. Kg, | Mks.p. M.Ton | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ® } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ \text { Aug.'14 } \end{gathered}$ | 7 | 8 | 9 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 10 \\ T^{\prime} \mid v^{\prime} 14 \end{gathered}\right.$ | 11 | 12 | 18 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 18 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Pre-War } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 6100 |  | Aug. 4500 |  |  | $4 \cdot 2$ | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { y } \\ 3\end{array}$ | 815 | 81.0 | 74.5 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { 4th Qr. Av } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $89 \cdot 9$ | $4 \cdot 4$ | 11.8 | 5012 | 696 | 4210 | $6 \cdot 31$ | 14086 | 2.488 | $3 \cdot 25$ | 266 | 56.4 | 63 | $104 \cdot 6$ | $103 \cdot 1$ | 123.0 | $105 * 3$ |
| 1st Qr.Av | 93.0 | 4.0 | 16.5 | 4788 | 622 | 4179 | 6.19 | 14409 | 2.469 | $3 \cdot 29$ | 240 | 44.0 | 63 | 104•8 | 103.6 | $124 \cdot 3$ | $104 \cdot 1$ |
| APRIL | 96.2 | 2.0 | 14.2 | 4989 | 776 | 4348 | $6 \cdot 35$ | 14429 | 2.489 | $3 \cdot 37$ | 181 | 39.5 | 63 | $105^{\circ} 0$ | 103.8 | $124 \cdot 3$ | $105 \cdot 9$ |
| MAY ... | 99.3 101.6 | 4.2 | 10.7 8.5 | 4849 5203 | 650 | 4430 | 6.44 6.35 | 14649 | 2.490 | $3 \cdot 37$ | 234 | 40.5 | 63 | 105.3 | $103 \cdot 7$ | 124.3 | $104 \cdot 0$ |
| JUNE... | $101 \cdot 6$ | - | 8.5 | 5203 | 677 | 4389 | $6 \cdot 35$ | 14735 | 2.489 | 3 | 208 | $40 \cdot 0$ | 63 | 105*7 | $104 \cdot 6$ | 124.5 | 104.0 |
| JULY. | 103.1 | 7.6 | 197.6 | 5371 | 804 | 4471 | 6.45 | 14654 | 2.484 | 3 | 218 | 39.5 | 63 | 106•1 | $104 \cdot 2$ | $125 \cdot 3$ | 103.8 |
| AUG. | $101 \cdot 8$ | $\overline{7 \cdot 3}$ | 68.5 | 4815 | 640 | 4540 | 6.54 | 15463 | 2.488 | $3 \cdot 37$ | 193 | 39.5 | 63 | 106.4 | 104.8 | 125.4 | 103.2 |
| SEPT | $100 \cdot 1$ 106.0 | $7 \cdot 3$ 2.2 | 22.0 | 5288 | 669 | 4657 | 6.65 | 15417 | 2.490 | $3 \cdot 12$ | 178 | $40 \cdot 5$ | 63 | 105.0 | $104 \cdot 2$ | 124.4 | 103.9 |
| NOV. | 106.6 | $0 \cdot 1$ | 184.0 | 5928 | 694 | 4713 | 6.71 6.65 | 15017 | 2.495 | 3.37 | 199 | $39 \cdot 9$ | 63 | 103.8 | $104 \cdot 3$ | 124.4 | $104 \cdot 1$ |
| DEC.. | $105 \cdot 4$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | 12.4 | 5834 | 667 | 4980 | 6.65 6.96 | 15245 15246 | 2.491 2.490 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 212 235 | 39.6 41.5 | 63 | 1036 | $104 \cdot 3$ $105 \cdot 0$ | 124.3 | $107 \cdot 1$ |
| JAN. ... | 106.6 | $80 \cdot 3$ | 867 | 5405 | 775 | 4799 | 6.72 | 15311 | 2.490 | $3 \cdot 37$ | 226 | $42 \cdot 2$ | 63 | 103.2 | 105•3 | 124.5 | $103 \cdot 5$ |
| FEB. ... | $108 \cdot 1$ | $49 \cdot 1$ | $72 \cdot 5$ | 5018 | 731 | 4816 | 6.74 | 15300 | 2.490 | 3 | 206 | $40 \cdot 2$ | 63 | 103.4 | $105 \cdot 5$ | 124.8 |  |
| MARRIL... | $109 \cdot 3$ $110 \cdot 6$ | - | 13.3 8.8 | $5800$ $6263$ | 716 | 4938 | 6.84 | 16058 | 2.490 | 2.87 | 235 | 39.9 | 63 | 103.9 | 106.2 | $125 \cdot 0$ |  |
| MAY ... | $110 \cdot 6$ | - | $8 \cdot 8$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6263 \\ & 5552 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 789 \\ & 736 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4979 \\ & 4902 \end{aligned}$ | 6.94 |  | 2.490 2.490 | 3 | 234 | $41 \cdot 3$ | 63 | $103 \cdot 9$ | $\begin{array}{r}105.9 \\ \hline 105.8\end{array}$ |  |  |
| JUNE... |  |  |  |  |  | 4902 |  |  | 2.490 2.497 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 75 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ |  | 40.7 |  |  | 1058 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | * Pr | ate De | posits an | d other daily | obligatio |  | $\ddagger$ Bas | 192 | averag |  |  |  |  |  |

Dates of figures. Cols. 1, 15, 16, mid-month ; 5, second week; 6,7 and 8 , end of month; $9,10,12-18,1$ st of month; 14, 18, average per month.
and exports by 30 Mn ．Compared with a year ago the increase is still more striking，imports being up by 116 Mn ．and exports by 126 Mn ．

The output of coal and coke is still rising， the figure for coke being $20 \%$ above that of last year．The figures for railway waggon loadings are moving in the same direction and the average daily total of 150,000 represents an increase of $12 \%$ ．

The production of pig－iron in April gave an average figure of 43,500 tons per working day， and was 15,000 tons larger than in March．The number of furnaces in blast was 115 compared with II3 in March and 107 in April， 1936.

The unemployment total at the end of April was 961,000 ，a reduction of 280,000 on the previous month＇s total，and of 800,000 on the figure for April，1936．The maximum of unemployed for this year is 700,000 lower than the maximum of last year．The improvement was particularly marked in the Rhineland， Westphalia and Saxony，and in the districts in
which the heavy industries are located．Unem－ ployment in agriculture has been halved with the advent of spring，and on May Ist was only 13，000．In building unemployment declined over April from 126，000 to 53,000 ．Employ－ ment has improved，notably in mining and in the iron and steel and other metal industries．

According to the Health Insurance statistics the numbers of persons in employment at the end of April was $18,400,000$ ．This is an increase of 800,000 on the figure for 1929．The number of applicants for employment during April increased by 55,000 but this reflects the school leavings at Easter．

The supply of building operatives has been adjusted to the demand and the recent shortage of labour in this industry is no longer evident． The supply of skilled workers is now in excess． In agriculture the reverse situation obtains．At the end of April nearly 100，000 jobs in agri－ culture were open whilst unemployment in agriculture was barely 10，000．

TRADE，TRANSPORT，UNEMPLOYMENT．

|  | EXTERNAL TRADE． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | OUTPUT． |  |  | SHIPPING． |  |  | EMPLOY． MENT． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IMPORTS． |  |  |  | EXPORTS． |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Estimated } \\ & \text { VALUE } \ddagger \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ज⿹丁口㇒ } \\ & \text { 世̀ } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $$ <br> Metric | ＂ <br> ons |  |  |  |  | Coal． <br> 0000 <br> Met， <br> Tons． | Iron <br> 000 <br> Met． <br> Tons． | Steel． <br> 000 <br> Met． <br> Tons． |  | nage． <br> ت <br> 000 Tons． |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ 607^{*} \end{gathered}$ | 2 | 3 | 4 | $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ 614^{*} \end{gathered}$ | ， | 7 | 8 | $\begin{gathered} 9 \\ 934 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & \hline 850 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11 \\ 1474 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & { }_{910}^{12} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 981 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14 \\ 1182 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ 1203 \end{gathered}$ | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| $1935$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { 4th Qr.Av. } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}\right.$ | 390 | 26 | 357 | 6 | 477 | 10 | 414 | 53 | 352 | 403 | 1323 | 1195 | 1492 | 1481 | 1494 | $211 \cdot 1$ | 1843 | 66.0 |
| 1st Qr．Av． | 402 | 47 | 350 | 4 | 411 | 3 | 361 | 47 | 351 | 378 | 1306 | 1234 | 1544 | 1502 | 1497 | 199.5 | 2514 | 63.2 |
| APRIL．． | 428 | 50 | 374 | 4 | 406 |  | 361 | 42 | 361 | 365 | 1188 | 1211 | 1467 | 1612 | 1624 | 198.9 | 1937 | 65.4 67.4 |
| MAY． | 426 | 46 | 376 | 4 | 413 | 3 | 364 | 46 | 337 | 372 | 1816 | 1228 | 1568 | 1708 | 1686 | 210.6 | 1763 | $67 \cdot 4$ $69 \cdot 3$ |
| JUNE | 460 | 49 | 406 | 4 | 437 | 3 | 389 | 45 | 360 | 370 | 1230 | 1242 | 1631 | 1686 | 1667 | 2120 |  |  |
| JULY | 473 | 38 | 430 | 5 | 426 | 3 | 374 | 49 | 346 | 395 | 1338 | 1312 | 1712 | 1730 | 1744 | 225.5 | 1315 | 70.4 |
| AUG． | 442 | 35 | 402 | 5 | 443 | 2 | 392 | 49 | 346 | 409 | 1299 | 1362 | 1725 | 1718 | 1707 | 2150 | 1170 | 71.2 |
| SEPT． | 442 | 32 | 405 | 5 | 468 |  | 419 | 47 | 336 | 412 | 1335 | 1350 | 1721 | 1636 | 1636 | 2377 | 1098 | 72.4 |
| OCT | 426 | 37 | 382 | 7 | 491 | 2 | 437 | 52 | 356 | 431 | 1460 | 1379 | 1705 | 1579 1521 | 1462 | 2358 | 1076 | $72 \cdot 4$ |
| DEC | 421 | 40 | 376 | 5 | 506 | 2 | 452 | 52 | 367 | 457 | 1468 | 1258 | 1470 | 1520 | 1239 | $228 \cdot 4$ | 1197 | $72 \cdot 3$ |
| ${ }_{\text {JAN }} 1937$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1479 | $70 \cdot 9$ |
| FEB．．． | 347 | 34 40 | 304 | 3 | 4895 | 2 | 445 | 48 | 347 | 406 | 1430 | 1191 | 1520 | 1430 | 1366 | 216.2 | 1853 | 69.2 |
| MARCH | 427 | 63 | 360 |  | 540 | 2 | 482 | 55 | 409 | 462 | 1509 | 1301 | 1582 | 1634 | 1591 | $233 \cdot 3$ | 1611 | $69 \cdot 4$ 71.5 |
| APRIL． | 493 | 75 | 413 | 3 | 597 | 2 | 538 | 56 | 477 | 492 | 1572 | 1306 | 1645 |  |  |  | 1245 961 | $74 \cdot 3$ |
|  |  |  |  | clu | ng Lu | nbur |  |  | rovisio | nal． |  | Gold and | silver | exclude |  |  |  |  |



# LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE 

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## EDITORIAL COMMITTEE.


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K. C. Smith (Statistician).

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## LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE

VOL. XV.

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## U.K. INDEX CHART.


U.S.A. HARVARD INDEX CHART.


# THE GENERAL BUSINESS POSITION. 

UNITED KINGDOM.

18th fune, 1937.
The most evident movement in recent months is the rapid fall in value of StockExchange securities; since January our index has fallen about $12 \%$ back to its level at the end of 1935. In successive months the decline has been attributed to the Re-armaments Loan, to the belief that securities had been overvalued in anticipation of profits, to the National Defence Contribution and its successor, and to the ambiguous position of gold. There has been no definite crisis and there is no expectation of a general col'apse of values, but there is danger that if the present uncertainties continue there may be some slackening of investment and business. If this is avoided, the scaling down of values at this stage of expansion
may have a corrective influence. The position is unstable and not without elements of danger, one of which is the difficult financial position in France.

Wholesale prices have continued to rise, but only because an increase in iron and steel prices has more than counterbalanced decreases for other commodities; the rise in raw materials has been $20 \%$ in twelve months and has possibly reached a maximum.

Meanwhile production, employment, imports and exports have continued at their relatively high levels, and there is no indication of any change. Especially because May is normally the month of least unemployment, increased activity is hardly to be anticipated in the near future.

## ANALYSIS OF RECENT MOVEMENTS.

## UNITED KINGDOM.

FINANCE.-The note circulation of the Bank of England, after falling from the Coronation peak of $£ 48 \mathrm{I} .4 \mathrm{Mn}$. on May 19th to $£ 475.2 \mathrm{Mn}$. on May 26 th, has since risen again to $£ 479.8 \mathrm{Mn}$. on June 16 th. The bulk of this last rise is attributed to French hoarding of British notes. The rise of $£_{\mathrm{I} .7} 7$ Mn . in the note reserve of the Banking Department during the four weeks ending June 16th was offset by a reduction of $£_{2} \mathrm{Mn}$. in holdings of Government securities to $£_{1 \text { IoI. } 3 \mathrm{Mn} \text {. Mean- }}$ while Discounts and Advances declined by $£_{2} .8$ Mn . to $£ 3.7 \mathrm{Mn}$. and Other Securities by $£ \mathrm{I} .5$ Mn . to $£_{19.9 \mathrm{Mn} \text {. Total Deposits were thus }}$ $£ 4.8 \mathrm{Mn}$. lower at $£ 149.4 \mathrm{Mn}$., but as Government Deposits fell more than $£ 9 \mathrm{Mn}$., to $£ 10.0$ Mn ., and Other Deposits were also slightly lower,

Bankers' Deposits were $£_{6} 4.8 \mathrm{Mn}$. higher at $£_{£} 102.3 \mathrm{Mn}$.

The average returns of nine London Clearing Banks for May show a further rise of $£ 5.5$ Mn . in Advances to $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{g}} 909.2 \mathrm{Mn}$. This figure is $£ 84 \mathrm{Mn}$. higher than a year ago and the largest since 193I. Of the other assets, Discounts show an increase of $£ 3.7 \mathrm{Mn}$., but Investments continue their recent decline, with a fall of $£_{6} .7 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£_{6} 6 \mathrm{II} .4 \mathrm{Mn}$. Deposits are slightly higher on the month at $£_{2}, \mathrm{I} 42.9 \mathrm{Mn}$., but as Cash Reserves have risen by a further $£_{3.3} \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 222 \mathrm{Mn}$. the ratio of cash to deposits is again higher at $10.4 \%$. Thus there is no immediate probability that the rise in bank advances will be retarded by any inadequacy of cash reserves. Indeed, the lower
level of Government Deposits at the Bank of England during June, and the consequent rise in Bankers' Deposits make it likely that the clearing banks' average cash reserves will show a further rise in June.

Town Clearings in May, after adjustment for season, show a small decline, but remain well above the level of a year ago. Country Clearings continue to increase, and Provincial Clearings are maintained at about the lower level reached in April. Compared with a year ago, however, average daily clearings are higher in nearly all Provincial centres, especially Newcastle, Liverpool and Bradford. The only decline recorded is a small one at Bristol.

New Capital Issues on home account in May remain moderate in amount, and it seems probable that the present stock exchange uncertainty is having an appreciable effect on the new issue market. Issues on overseas account, while still small, are again higher than a year ago.

Our index of prices for industrial securities fell slightly between the middle and end of May, and more seriously during the first half of June. The index has now lost the whole of the increase since the end of 1935. The decline from the peak of October is approximately $13 \%$. Our index of fixed interest securities is also lower on the month, though here the decline is relatively small. Short-term interest rates are unchanged, apart from the three-months' rate, which shows a seasonal rise in consequence of preparations for the usual window-dressing arrangements for the end of the banking half-year. Our crude index of foreign bond prices shows an appreciable recovery, due largely to a rise in prices of South American securities.

The total of Treasury bills outstanding on June 12th was $£ 675 \mathrm{Mn}$., an increase of $£ \mathrm{IM}$. since May I5th. The smallness of the increase is due to the fact that nearly $£ 25 \mathrm{Mn}$. was received at the beginning of June in payment of the second call on the issue of $f$ roo Mn . of $2 \frac{1}{2} \%$ National Defence Bonds. During the same period issues to the market have risen by $f_{5} 5 \mathrm{Mn}$. from $£ 533 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 538 \mathrm{Mn}$., while issues of ' tap' bills to government departments, etc., have fallen from $£_{\mathrm{I}} \mathrm{I} 4 \mathrm{I} \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£_{1} 137 \mathrm{Mn}$. The fall in 'tap' bills is surprisingly small; for the Exchange Equalisation Fund is believed to have bought substantial quantities of gold during the month, while government departments are thought to have taken up a large proportion of the new National Defence Bonds, on which they have had to pay their share of the calls.

Imports of gold in May were lower than in April at $£ 11.7 \mathrm{Mn}$., of which $£ 6.4 \mathrm{Mn}$. came
from South Africa, $£ 1.7 \mathrm{Mn}$. from India and $f_{1}$ I. 7 Mn . from Russia. Exports were again heavy at $£ 21.7 \mathrm{Mn}$., of which $£ 20.4 \mathrm{Mn}$. went to U.S.A. The excess of exports presumably consists of gold released from private hoards in London.

During the period May 3Ist-June 17th imports of gold again became heavy, and were in excess of exports. As it is believed that further substantial quantities were sold during this period from private hoards in London, it is probable that the British Exchange Fund bought a considerable amount. Of the import total of $£ 19.9 \mathrm{Mn}$., $£ 7.5 \mathrm{Mn}$. came from France, presumably on official account, $£ 6.7 \mathrm{Mn}$. from S. Africa, $£_{2.8}$ from Russia and $£_{1.7} \mathrm{Mn}$. from Germany. Exports amounted to $£ 17.2 \mathrm{Mn}$. of which $f_{1} 16.7 \mathrm{Mn}$. went to U.S.A.

Foreign Exchanges. - During the past month, and especially since the beginning of June, large transfers of capital from France have been resumed. The French Exchange Fund has prevented the spot franc-sterling rate from declining to more than a small extent, but the wide discount on forward francs reveals the acuteness of the crisis which is likely to continue at least until the present political crisis has been resolved.

The value of the dollar recovered in terms of sterling during the period at the end of May, when arbitrage shipments of gold to New York were deterred by fears concerning the maintenance of the dollar price of gold, but, with the resumption of arbitrage shipments, the dollar has again depreciated slightly.

Prices and Wages.-The movement of the index-numbers of wholesale sterling prices is dominated by the increase in the prices of iron and steel at the beginning of May. In this group the Board of Trade shows a rise of $11 \%$, while most other prices fell. In particular the index of the non-ferrous metal group fell $5 \%$. Meanwhile food prices as a whole changed little, a fall in cereals being balanced by an increase in meat. The general index rose $1.7 \%$. The Statist gives similar movements.

Since iron and steel are counted as manufactured articles, the index for this group rose $5 \%$, while that of intermediate products rose $3 \%$, and that of basic materials fell very slightly, but not to the level of previous months.

The prices of some commodities fell a little in the first half of June.

On p. 198 will be found our quarterly table of comparative index numbers of wholesale prices in eleven countries.

The index of retail food prices did not show the usual slight fall in May.

The index-number of wage-rates is unchanged. The numbers in the Table have been revised from the beginning of 1936, with very small alterations. Further revision may be necessary when information about earnings in the coal, cotton and woollen industries is more nearly complete.

Trade and Output.-The total value of imports, less re-exports, was the same in May as in April, 1937. There was a seasonal increase in food, and a slight fall in materials and manufactures. Compared with May, 1936, there was an increase of $28 \%$ in the value of materials, but most of this is due to increased prices. Among manufactures in Group A below the principal increases over the twelve months are of non-ferrous metals, of which the value more than doubled while the quantity increased only about $30 \%$, and oils, where about half the increase is due to higher prices.

The quantity of cotton imported in the eight months, October-May, was I,I26 Mn. lbs. in 1935-6 and 1,176 Mn. lbs. in 1936-7.


| Materials- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cotton | 2.9 | 3.2 | 29 | $5 \cdot 5$ | z 9 | 4.0 |
| Wool | $4 \cdot 1$ | 3.4 | $4 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 3$ |
| Seeds \& Oils | 2.5 | 26 | 2.5 | $3 \cdot 4$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 6$ |
| Hides \& Skins | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 06 |
| Timber | $1 \cdot 6$ | $1 \cdot 8$ | 2.5 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 2.7 | $3 \cdot 4$ |
| Rubber | -0.1 | $-0.2$ | 0 | $0 \cdot 1$ | 04 | $0 \cdot 6$ |
| Non-ferrous metals | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Other | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 39 | $4 \cdot 6$ |
| Total | 16.4 | 16.5 | 17.0 | 21.6 | 21.6 | 21.6 |


| Manufactures- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A. Iron, Steel | $\ldots$ | 1.0 | $0 \cdot 9$ | 0.9 | 0.9 | $0 \cdot 9$ | 1.0 |
| Non-ferrous |  | 2.0 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 16 | 3.2 | 4.0 | $3 \cdot 7$ |
| Timber ... |  | 0.6 | 06 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Oils |  | $3 \cdot 1$ | $3 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | 3.7 | $4 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 2$ |
| Other |  | 2.0 | $1 \cdot 9$ | $2 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 3$ | 2.2 | $2 \cdot 4$ |
| Total |  | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.1 | $10 \cdot 7$ | 11.9 | 12.0 |
| B. Total |  | $7 \cdot 7$ | 7.5 | 75 | 9.2 | $9 \cdot 8$ | 8.7 |
| All Imports (net) |  | $62 \cdot 1$ | $60 \cdot 7$ | $63 \cdot 5$ | 76.0 | 75.6 | 75.7 |

Under Manufactures, A includes commodities used in further manufacture and transport; 'Other' contains leather, paper and motor accessories. B includes all other manufactures

There was a trifling reduction in the total value of British exports from April to May, whereas normally some increase is expected; but the April figures were unusually high, and
comparison with the first three months of 1937 is more favourable. The first five months of 1937 show an increase of $18 \%$ over the first five months of 1936. This increase is seen under all the main categories, but principally in the iron, steel and machinery groups and in cotton. The improvement was first noticeable in the third quarter of 1936. There has been little general change in prices of exports.

| EXPORTS | OF BRIIISH PRODUCE. |  |  |  | £ $\mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{N}}$. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mar. | 1933 April | May | Mus | 1937 |  |
| Beverages* ${ }^{\text {\% }}$.. | $1 \cdot 1$ | 0.8 | $1 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | ${ }_{1}$ | $\xrightarrow[1.3]{\text { May }}$ |
| Tobacco | 0.4 | $0 \cdot 3$ | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Food ... | 1.4 | $1 \cdot 3$ | 1.2 | 14 | 1.5 | $1 \cdot 3$ |
| Total | $2 \cdot 9$ | $2 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 9$ | $3 \cdot 1$ | $3 \cdot 1$ |
| Materials- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coal | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.7 | $2 \cdot 7$ | 29 |  |
| Wool ... | $0 \cdot 6$ | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Oils and fats | 0.2 | $0 \cdot 3$ | 0.3 | $0 \cdot 3$ | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Other | 1.1 | 0.8 | 10 | $1 \cdot 4$ | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| Total | 4.1 | 3.9 | $4 \cdot 5$ | $5 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 6$ | $5 \cdot 5$ |
| Manufactures- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-ferrous metals <br> Iron, steel, machinery | 1.2 | 0.8 | $1 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 7$ | 1.4 | 1.2 |
|  | 78 |  | $8 \cdot 2$ |  |  |  |
| Vehicles ... | $2 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 8$ | 3.2 | 30 | 3.6 |
| Wool | $5 \cdot 3$ | 4.6 | $4 \cdot 8$ | 6.0 | $5 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 9$ |
|  | 28 | $2 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 3$ | $3 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 6$ |
| Other textiles and apparel | 28 | $2 \cdot 2$ | 2.4 | 3.1 |  | 2.7 |
| Chemicals | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.8 | $2 \cdot 1$ | 2.2 | $2 \cdot 1$ |
| Other | 4.5 | $4 \cdot 3$ | 4.8 | 5.5 | $5 \cdot 4$ | 5.4 |
| Total | 28.6 | 26.0 | 28.2 | $\overline{34 \cdot 2}$ | $33 \cdot 4$ | $33 \cdot 3$ |
| Total exports of |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British Produce | 33.5 | 33.4 | 36.4 | $43 \cdot 5$ | 430 | $42 \cdot 7$ |

* Includes Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, etc.

The quantity of steel produced in four weeks in May was a little greater than the previous highest record of March; that of iron was I\% lower than in April, which was the highest recorded in recent years.

The value of Building Plans approved in May showed a considerable falling off from April and from May, 1936. Since local councils were preoccupied with the Coronation it may prove that the statistics are exceptional.

Unemployment.-Unemployment increased a little in May, whereas last year the spring fall continued. The increase, however, is solely among those 'temporarily stopped,' more than half among coal-miners ; this is said to be partly due to the occurrence of holidays, and it occurred mainly in the North-Eastern division. The changes in the numbers wholly unemployed from April to May were slight in most industries. Where so many factors are involved, it is difficult to say whether the favourable movement is completed. Last year there was no change from May to June ; in 1935 and in 1936 there was a reduction of unemployment from June to August.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline April \& \& \& \& $$
\begin{gathered}
1936-7 \\
1807
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \multirow[t]{28}{*}{Decrease
223
327
296
332
338
333
288
285
236
464
392
303
371
241

211
282
271
273
271
282
246
257
201
409
339
231
277
180} <br>
\hline May ... \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ \& 2024 \& 1697 \& <br>
\hline June ... \& $\ldots$ \& $\ldots$ \& 2004 \& 1708 \& <br>
\hline July \& \& \& 1992 \& 1660 \& <br>
\hline August \& \& \& 1950 \& 1612 \& <br>
\hline September \& \& ... \& 1953 \& 1620 \& <br>
\hline October \& \& \& 1902 \& 1621 \& <br>
\hline November \& \& \& 1858 \& 1622 \& <br>
\hline January \& \& .. \& 2131 \& 1677 \& <br>
\hline February \& \& ... \& 2017 \& 1625 \& <br>
\hline March \& $\ldots$ \& ... \& 1879 \& 1576 \& <br>
\hline April \& \& \& 1807 \& 1436 \& <br>
\hline May ... \& \& \& 1697 \& 1456 \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& ding Co \& \& <br>
\hline April \& \& \& 1800 \& 1589 \& <br>
\hline May ... \& $\ldots$ \& ... \& 1762 \& 1480 \& <br>
\hline June \& \& \& 1704 \& 1433 \& <br>
\hline July ... \& \& \& 1698 \& 1425 \& <br>
\hline August \& \& ... \& 1693 \& 1422 \& <br>
\hline September \& \& \& 1710 \& 1428 \& <br>
\hline October \& $\ldots$ \& \& 1683 \& 1437 \& <br>
\hline November \& \& . \& 1716 \& 1459 \& <br>
\hline December \& \& \& 1676 \& 1475 \& <br>
\hline January \& \& \& 1948 \& 1539 \& <br>
\hline February \& \& \& 1827 \& 1488 \& <br>
\hline March \& \& .. \& 1676 \& 1445 \& <br>
\hline April ... \& \& \& 1589 \& 1312 \& <br>
\hline May ... \& ... \& ... \& 1480 \& 1300 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

The effect of excluding the Building Trade from the totals is as follows :-

|  |  | Mdin | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BUII } \\ & (000 \mathrm{~s}), \end{aligned}$ | DERS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1936 |  |  | 1927 |  |
|  | Mar. | Apr. | May | Mar. | Apr. | May |
| Wholly | 1232 | 1185 | 1127 | 1029 | 971 | 928 |
| Temporarily | 164 | 178 | 163 | 103 | 83 | 146 |
|  | 1396 | 1364 | 1230 | 1132 | 1054 | 1074 |


| A. Wholly U Males. | Mar. |  |  | aril | opped |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936 | A | B | A | B | A | B |
| Building | 140 | 5 | 121 | 4 | 105 | 3 |
| Public Works ... | 124 | 2 | 119 | 2 | 113 | 2 |
| Coal | 157 | 45 | 158 | 59 | 159 | 57 |
| Textiles | 48 | 26 | 48 | 28 | 47 | 25 |
| Other Industries | 539 | 80 | 517 | 78 | 487 | 69 |
| Commerce, \&c. | 364 | 11 | 343 | 11 | 322 | 10 |
| Totals | 1372 | 169 | 1306 | 182 | 1232 | 166 |
| 1937 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building | 148 | 18 | 118 | 4 | 114 |  |
| Public Works ... | 119 | 5 | 111 | 2 | 106 | 2 |
| Coal | 116 | 14 | 112 | 11 | 103 | 46 |
| Textiles $\quad .$. | 38 | 16 | 36 | 15 | 35 | 25 |
| Other Industries | 431 | 57 | 409 | 46 | 304 | 63 |
| Commerce, \&c. | 324 | 11 | 302 | 9 | 284 |  |
| Totals | 1176 | 121 | 1088 | 87 | 1012 | 149 |
| Females. | Mar. |  | Apr. |  | May |  |
| 1936 | A | B | A | B | A | 13 |
| Cotton | 31 | 13 | 30 | 14 | 30 | 13 |
| Wool | 4 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 4 |  |
| Other Textiles | 26 | 17 | 27 | 17 | 26 | 15 |
| Clothing | 19 | 9 | 17 | 8 | 15 |  |
| Distribution | 57 | 4 | 51 | 3 | 46 | 3 |
| Hotels, \&c. | 40 | 1 | 35 | 1 | 32 | 1 |
| Others ... | ¢0 | 22 | 86 | 21 | 82 | 18 |
| Totals | 267 | 71 | 250 | 70 | 235 | 64 |
| 1937 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton | 20 | 6 | 20 | 6 | 20 |  |
| Wool | 3 | 4 | 3 |  | 3 | 8 |
| Other Textiles | 23 | 11 | 23 | 11 | 23 | 11 |
| Clothing | 16 | 8 | 14 | 7 | 14 | 13 |
| Distribution | 51 | 4 | 47 | 3 | 42 |  |
| Hotels, \&c. | 38 | 1 | 35 | 1 | 30 | 1 |
| Others ... | 79 | 15 | 75 | 12 | 71 | 16 |
| Totals | 230 | 49 | 217 | 44 | 203 |  |

For Table of Stocks of Staple Commodities, see page 197.

## RECENT MOVEMENTS IN UNITED STATES.

## (Report from Harvard, Fune 8th, 1937.)

IN general, business activity in the United States during May maintained the gains made in the past several months. Labour difficulties continued to play an important rôle in the industrial sphere ; and at the month-end, steel activity in particular suffered from important strikes. The decline of commodity prices persisted until mid-May, after which recovery in some groups of commodities was evident. Bond prices, on the whole, showed little change; and this factor, together with relatively stable money rates, reflected improved sentiment in the money markets. Stock prices averaged lower than in April. Weakness was most marked around the middle of the month, although the decline of railroad stock prices was fairly persistent after the first week in May.

Gold imports continued on a large scale, and considerable uncertainty exists as to the future action of the Administration with respect to its gold-buying policy.

The Supreme Court, in upholding the unemployment insurance and old age pension provisions of the Social Security Act, seems to have significantly widened the sphere of action within which the Administration may operate. A proposal is now before Congress which would attempt to regulate generally maximum hour and minimum wage conditions in industry.

No pronounced change in the Index of General Business Conditions ${ }^{\star}$ occurred during

[^18]May. The business curve continued the advance of recent months; the money curve rose slightly; while the speculation curve dropped by a small amount.

Bank debits outside New York City in May failed to show the seasonal decline which usually occurs in that month, and the adjusted index averaged slightly higher than in April. Since commodity prices were lower than in April, the advance of debits indicates a well-sustained volume of business, despite labour difficulties in numerous industries.

The meagre data as yet available on physical volumes in May indicate that in many important industries the customary seasonal spring decline has not taken place. In the steel industry, output increased as threats of labour difficulties became marked in the early part of the month, and the adjusted index was substantially above that for April. Automobile output increased considerably, and lumber production and cotton mill activity also rose substantially above the levels of the preceding month. The index of electric power output appears to have been about the same as in April.

In May revenue freight car loadings as a rule are considerably greater than in April. While some improvement occurred last month, the advance was not so great as usual, and hence the daily average figure adjusted for seasonal changes was considerably lower than in April. Among the various classes of freight, loadings of grain, livestock, coal and coke, and miscellaneous commodities actually declined, although the seasonal movement is upward, and ore loadings made only part of the customary May gain. Forest products, on the other hand, experienced a greater-than-seasonal advance, while small-lot shipments-the only group that generally moves sidewise from April to May-decreased.

The decline in the B.L.S. index of wholesale commodity prices, which had persisted during each week in April, continued until the middle of May. Thereafter, some improvement was evidenced, but for the entire month the weekly indices averaged lower than in April. A large part of the advance after mid-May was due to increased prices for farm products and foods; but building materials, metals and metal products, and house-furnishing goods also rose somewhat. Hides and leather, textile products, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities, however, continued downward, while fuel and lighting materials remained unchanged.

Share prices averaged lower in May than in April. Weakness was evident chiefly in the
second week of the month, after which some recovery took place. At the month-end, industrial stock prices were back to the level of the beginning of May, but prices of both rails and utilities showed a net decline. Trading was in extremely small volume, the daily average turnover being the lowest in many months.

Bond prices during May moved, on the whole, within a fairly narrow range. Prices of high-grade rails and industrials showed a net increase for the month, while second grade rails and public utilities recorded declines. The general average showed a very slight increase. Investment demand has recovered to some extent after the hesitation inspired by falling bond prices earlier in the year. New security offerings were much greater than in April and somewhat larger than in March.

Gold imports continued on a large scale during May. The increase in time-money rates, which had taken place in April, was maintained last month; and, since money rates normally decline somewhat in May, the money curve of the index chart rose slightly. The tension in the money market evidenced in March has definitely eased, and rates on various maturities of bankers' acceptances, after remaining stable during April, were reduced slightly early in May.

Total earning assets of the federal reserve banks showed little change during the month. The renewed purchase of government securities was confined to three weeks in April ; during May Reserve Bank holdings of governments remained unchanged. Federal reserve notes, as well as total money in circulation, increased. Deposits on member bank reserve account for the week ending June 2 were somewhat below the level at the end of April. This net decrease was accounted for in the main by a substantial rise in Treasury cash and deposits at the Reserve Banks, and the increase in money in circulation, offset in part by the enlargement in the country's monetary gold stock. At the beginning of June excess reserves of member banks stood at $\$ 860$ Mn ., which was a little less than the amount of surplus reserves after the final increase in reserve requirements went into effect on May I.

Total loans and investments of reporting member banks showed but little change during the month. Bank holdings of investments, chiefly government securities, continued to decline ; weekly figures indicate that the decrease in May was about equal to that in April, but much less than the decline in March, when widespread liquidation of government bond
holdings by banks was most marked. Total loans increased during the month, and, as had largely been the case for some months past, the rise was confined to " all other" loans, which are chiefly for commercial purposes. A recent official revision of member-bank data, beginning May 19, has resulted in a re-classification of loan statistics ; therefore only rough comparisons of the current data for commercial loans and loans on securities, with those published before midMay, can be made. Adjusted demand deposits of member banks (excluding government and inter-bank items) increased moderately during

May. The rise in deposits since the beginning of April has offset in good part the sharp decline which took place in March.

On the whole, the monetary situation in May was less confused than during either of the preceding two months. One of the chief elements of uncertainty concerns the gold problem, with respect both to the burden imposed by the sterilization programme on federal finances and to the possibilities of governmental action aimed at stopping the gold flow. In the meantime, interest rates remain low, and ample bank credit is available for business needs.

UNITED STATES.


## STOCKS OF STAPLE COMMODITIES.

Table supplementary to the summary table, p. 2, Special Mem. 32.

| Beginuing of |  | (1) <br> American <br> Cotton.1,000 bile: | $\begin{gathered} (2) \\ \text { Tin. } \\ 1,000 \\ \text { tons. } \end{gathered}$ | (B) <br> Lead. <br> 1,000 tons. |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline(6) \\ \text { Sugar. } \\ 1,000 \\ \text { tons } \end{gathered}$ | (7)Tea.Mn. 1 bs | (8) Coffee. Mn, bags. |  | (9) <br> Wheat. <br> Mn . bushels. | (10) <br> Petroleum <br> Mn . barrels. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $1,000 \text { bile: }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { tons. } \end{aligned}$ | U.S. | U.K. |  |  |  |  | A | B |  |  |
| 1934 | Jan. | 9,785 | 26.6 | $181 \cdot 3$ | 29.2 | 100 | 616 | 8,333 | 270 | $7 \cdot 6$ | * | 476 | 598 |
|  | April. | 9,236 | 21.8 | $197 \cdot 7$ | $30 \cdot 0$ | 105 | 623 | 8,046 | 251 | $8 \cdot 1$ | * | 483 | 590 |
|  | July | 9,362 | 18.4 | $212 \cdot 7$ | 27.0 | 99 | 650 | 7,501 | 212 | $8 \cdot 5$ | $17 \cdot 0$ | 407 | 594 |
|  | Oct. | 9,468 | $17 \cdot 0$ | 205.5 | $20 \cdot 0$ | 106 | 655 | 5,692 | 233 | $8 \cdot 7$ | 13.7 | 445 | 581 |
| 1935 | Jan. | 9,070 | $15 \cdot 5$ | 209.8 | 19.4 | 118 | 679 | 7,887 | 279 | 6.6 | * | 448 | 565 |
|  | April | 8,581 | 19.2\| | 203.2 | 18.9 | 110 | 653 | 8,058 | 267 | 6.9 | $19 \cdot 0$ | 411 | 570 |
|  | July | 8,413 | 14.4 | $206 \cdot 3$ | $17 \cdot 1$ | 111 | 648 | 6,170 | 225 | 7.5 | $15 \cdot 5$ | 313 | 566 |
|  | Oct. | 8,141 | 11.5 | $200 \cdot 6$ | $9 \cdot 3$ | 104 | 641 | 4,688 | 216 | $7 \cdot 6$ | * | 367 | 547 |
| 1936 | Jan. | 7,488 | 13.5 | 198.5 | $7 \cdot 0$ | 83 | 576 | 6,237 | 247 | 7.8 | $22 \cdot 1$ | 397 | 541 |
|  | Feb. | 7,089 | 15.4 | $200 \cdot 0$ | $5 \cdot 7$ | 79 | 558 | 5,829 | 253 | 7.9 | 22 | 430 | 543 |
|  | March | 6,934 | 15.8 | $200 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 8$ | 75 | 560 | 6,337 | 244 | 7.9 | * | 394 | 549 |
|  | April | 6,768 | 16.5 | 199.5 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 80 | 539 | 6,671 | 232 | 8.2 | $22 \cdot 2$ | 349 | 551 |
|  | May | 6.553 | $15 \cdot 1$ | $197 \cdot 3$ | $6 \cdot 3$ | 81 | 525 | 6,295 | 219 | 8.2 | * | 309 | 554 |
|  | June | 6.553 | $17 \cdot 0$ | 204.8 | 6.8 | 83 | 499 | 5,680 | 208 | $8 \cdot 1$ | * | 266 | 550 |
|  | July | 6,384 | $15^{\circ} 0$ | $205 \cdot 8$ | $6 \cdot 7$ | 88 | 491 | 4,990 | 199 | $8 \cdot 1$ | $20 \cdot 8$ | 221 | 545 |
|  | Aug. | 6,265 | 15.1 | 206.3 | $7 \cdot 2$ | 93 | 488 | 4,207 | 186 | 8.0 | * | 237 | 542 |
|  | Sept | 6,429 | 16.0 | $194 \cdot 8$ | $7 \cdot 2$ | 91 | 466 | 3,652 | 195 | $7 \cdot 9$ | * | 251 | 532 |
|  | Oct. | 6,537 | $15 \cdot 1$ | 179.0 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 82 | 457 | 2,983 | 201 | $7 \cdot 8$ | * | 282 | 527 |
|  | Nov. | 6,312 | 17.0 | 163.8 | 6.4 | 77 | 449 | 3,866 | 207 | 7.9 | * | 269 | 522 |
|  | Dec. | 6,218 | 21.2 | 158.0 | 6.4 | 67 | 436 | 5,502 | 215 | $7 \cdot 8$ | * | 251 | 518 |
| 1837 | Jan. | 6,116 | 21.8 | 153.9 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 57 | 430 | 5,389 | 215 | $7 \cdot 9$ | 20.91 |  |  |
|  | Feb. | 5,984 | $23 \cdot 4$ | 151.6 | 6.4 | 48 | 411 | 5,071 | 208 | 8.0 |  | 300 | 527 |
|  | March | 5,968 | 21.7 | $140 \cdot 0$ | 6.9 | 39 | 398 | 5,834 | 189 | 8.0 |  | 281 | 534 |
|  | April. | 5,861 | 22.0 | 122.5 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 34 | 415 | 6,026 | 161 | $8 \cdot 1$ |  |  |  |
|  | May . | 5,694 | 22.0 | 114.7 | 6.9 | 31 | 390 | 5,356 | 134 | $8 \cdot 3$ |  |  |  |
|  | June. | 5,674 | 21.6 |  | 6.8 | 31 |  |  | 132 | $8 \cdot 1$ |  |  |  |

|| April, 1935, onwards includes whole buffer stock.

* Not available.
+ Preliminary figure.
(1) Total supply seasonally corrected, exclusive of European and Asiatic mill stocks.
(2) Visible Supply plus estimate of Straits stocks.
(3) U.K. stocks in offficial warehouses.
(4) Visible supply in U.K. and U.S.
(5) Crude rubber stocks (outside regulated areas) in U.K., U.S.A., Singapore, Penang, Para and Manaos plus estimated afloat as published by the International Rubber Regulation Committee.
(6) Total visible supply.
(7) Tea Brokers' Association, London stocks.
(8) (A) Visible supply. (B) Interior Brazil stock and San Paulo Pledged stock. Figures supplied by Messrs. Duuring \&
(9) Stanford Wheat Studies Estimates of World's Visible Supply.
(io) Total crude petroleum, natural gasolene (ex at plants), refined products.


# WHOLESALE PRICES. COMPARATIVE INDEX NUMBERS FOR 11 COUNTRIES. 

See previous Bulletins for March, June, September and December.
The table below gives comparable index-numbers of wholesale prices, based upon a list of commodities as nearly identical as possible for all the countries, and the same method of calculation and weighting is applied in each case. The index-numbers were described in detail in Special Memorandum No. 24.

|  | Bise 1925=100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Base 1913 $=100$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1935 |  |  | 1936 |  |  |  | 1937 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & 1925 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr. } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdon U.S.A. | 56 75 | 56 72 | 56 | 55 | 57 | 64 | 67 | 70 | 75 | 71 | 74 | 75 | 159 | 118 |
| U.S.A. ......... | 75 | 72 | 71 | 67 | 65 | 84 | 91 | $\bigcirc 6$ | 95 | 96 | 99 |  | 151 | 151 |
| Sweden ${ }_{\text {Holland }}$ *...... | 72 | 69 | 70 | 70 | 72 | 76 | 76 | 79 | 80 | 80 | 81 |  | 160 | 129 |
| Holland ${ }_{\text {Germany }}$....... | 48 | 47 | 49 | 50 | 52 | 52 | 59 | 62 | 62 | 64 | 66 | 64 | 147 | 96 |
| Belgium......... | 92 | 92 | 84 96 | 83 100 | 86 102 | r 8 | 84 | 85 | 85 | 86 | 86 |  | 128 | 109 |
| France ........ | 64 | 66 | 69 | 79 | '78 | 94 | 107 | 110 | 107 | 110 | 110 | 127 | 649 | 813 |
| Italy ............ | 57 |  |  | 9 | . | 9 | 107 | 110 | 107 | 110 | 110 |  | 504 | 550 |
| Canada ......... | 67 | 64 | 62 | 61 | 63 | 74 | 78 | 80 | 82 | 82 | 85 |  | 158 | 134 |
| New Zealand.. + S. Africa | 73 | 75 | 79 83 | 78 | 78 | 81 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 84 |  |  | 158 |  |
| $\ddagger$ S. Africa ...... | 81 | 80 | 83 | 81 | 79 | 82 |  | 86 |  |  | 81 |  | 122 | 96 |
| MATERIALS- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 72 | 74 | 77 | 81 | 8 ? | 87 | 89 | 91 | 157 | 138 |
| U.S.A. ......... | 64 | 65 | 68 | 68 | 67 | 69 | 73 | 76 | 77 | 80 | 79 | 91 | 175 | 134 |
| Sweden ......... | 71 | 72 | 76 | 74 | 73 | 76 | 83 | 87 | 91 | 98 | 101 |  | 141 | 135 |
| Holland ......... | 42 | 42 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 44 | 57 | 61 | 64 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 148 | 99 |
| Germany ...... | 66 | 64 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 69 | 69 | 70 | 151 | 100 |
| Belgium......... | 100 | 100 | 102 | 103 | 103 | 105 | 113 | 117 | 124 | 129 | 130 | 123 | 584 | 719 |
| France ........ | 73 | 69 | 70 | 70 | 71 | 77 | 95 | 98 | 100 | 105 | 105 |  | 542 | 506 |
| Italy ............ | 48 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 713 |  |
| New Zealand.. | 64 78 | 63 79 | 66 79 | 66 | 66 | 67 | 69 | 72 | 74 | 77 | 76 |  | 170 | 129 |
| $\ddagger$ S. Africa ..... | 70 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 81 69 | 83 | 89 | $\begin{aligned} & 90 \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ | 92 | 95 | 76 |  | 165 | 115 |
| TOTAL- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom | 64 | 64 | 65 |  |  |  |  | 77 | 77 | 81 | 83 | 85 | 158 | 130 |
| U.S.A. ......... | 68 | 68 | 69 | 68 | 66 | 75 | 80 | 84 | 84 | 86 | 87 |  | 165 | 141 |
| Sweden ........ | 71 | 71 | 74 | 72 | 73 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 87 | 91 | 93 |  | 149 | 133 |
| Holland......... | 44 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 46 | 47 | 58 | 61 | 63 | 66 | 68 | 68 | 148 | 98 |
| Germany ...... | 71 | 70 | 72 | 72 | 74 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 75 | 76 | 76 |  | 142 | 104 |
|  | 97 | 97 | 100 | 102 | 103 | 105 | 113 | 116 | 122 | 126 | 128 | 126 | 610 | 757 |
|  | 41 | 41 | 43 | 44 | 44 | 45 | 48 | 50 | $5 \pm$ | 54 | 57 | 54 |  |  |
| France | 69 | 68 | 70 | 74 | 74 | 84 | 100 | 103 | 103 | 107 | 107 |  | 527 | 528 |
|  | 58 52 | $5 S$ | 59 | 62 | 62 | \%1 | 60 | 62 | 62 | 64 | 64 |  | 693 |  |
|  | 69 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 693 |  |
| Canada ........ | 65 | 63 | 64 | 64 | 65 | 70 | 73 | 75 | 77 | 79 | 80 |  | 164 | 131 |
| New Zealand.. $\ddagger$ S. Africa | 76 74 | 77 73 | 79 73 | 80 74 | 80 73 | 83 74 | 88 | 88 76 | 89 | 91 | 78 |  | 162 145 | 107 |

$\ddagger$ Figures in first six columns relate to the month after that indicated in heading.

## SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE OF UNEMPLOYMENT． <br> PERCENTAGE OF INSURED PERSOINS UNEMPLOYED．－GREAT BRITAIN AND N．IRELAND．

| Near End of Month． |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{8} \\ & \text { O} \\ & \text { O } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { d } \\ & \text { y } \\ & \text { i } \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { in } \\ & \text { 豆 } \\ & \text { 哥 } \\ & \text { a } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 出 } \\ & \text { 4 } \\ & \text { 宅 } \\ & \text { 亿 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ूㅔㄴ } \\ & \text { 4 } \\ & \text { द } \end{aligned}$ |  | － |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936 May．．．${ }^{\text {June．．}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \cdot 8 \\ & 12 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17.4 \\ 14.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \cdot 3 \\ & 8 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.8 \\ & 6.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.4 \\ & 5 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \cdot 1 \\ & 8.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \cdot 8 \\ & 9.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \% \\ & 18.4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | 6.8 6.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 18.5 \\ & 17.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 y \cdot y \\ & 30 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.4 \\ & 22.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.8 \\ & 17 \end{aligned}$ |
| July．．． Aug．．． + Sept．．． | 12.4 $12 \cdot 1$ $12 \cdot 1$ | 14.1 $13 \cdot 5$ .13 .6 | 8.1 8.2 8.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 6.5 \\ & 6.3 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78 \\ & 7.8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $9 \cdot 4$ $9 \cdot 1$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { N.E. } \\ 14.2 \\ 12.9 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { N.W. } \\ 16.0 \\ 16.1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{N} . \\ 21.4 \\ 21.2 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 18.0 17.2 |  |  | 17 1.6 1.6 |
| Oct．．．． | 12.1 | 136 136 | 8.2 8.0 | 6.0 6.4 | 5．9 | 1.8 8.8 | 8.5 | $12 \cdot 6$ | $10^{\prime \prime}$ | 21.0 | 17.4 | 28.0 | 42.6 | $1 \cdot 6$ |
| Nov．．．． | $12 \cdot 2$ | 13.7 | $8 \cdot 1$ | 67 | 7.7 | 8.8 9.0 | 7.7 7.5 | 11.8 11.7 | 15.9 15.9 | $21 \cdot 3$ 21.0 | $17 \cdot 0$ | $28 \cdot 3$ | $22 \cdot 5$ | 1.6 |
| 1937 Dec．．．． | $12 \cdot 2$ | $13 \cdot 8$ | $7 \cdot 7$ | $6 \cdot 5$ | $7 \cdot 8$ | 9.0 | $7 \cdot 7$ | 11.6 | 15.7 | 21.0 21.4 | 17.2 17.5 | 27.0 26.3 | 23.7 24.5 | 1.7 |
| 1937 Jan．．．． | $12 \cdot 6$ | $14^{\circ} 0$ | 8.6 | $7 \cdot 5$ | 86 | $10 \cdot 1$ | $8 \cdot 1$ | 11.5 | $15 \cdot 5$ | 21.0 | 18.0 | 20.3 | 25.4 | 1.7 |
| Feb．．．． | $12 \cdot 2$ | 13.6 | $8 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 3$ | 84 | $9 \cdot 6$ | 76 | 11.0 | 150 | $20 \cdot 3$ | 17.6 | 26.0 | 25.1 | 1.6 |
| Mar．．．． | 11.8 | $13 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 7$ | 6.8 | $7 \cdot 9$ | 8.8 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 11.0 | 14.5 | $20 \cdot 8$ | 17.6 | $24 \cdot 7$ | 24.7 | 1.5 |
| Apr．．．． May．．． | 10.8 | $12 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 2$ | $6 \cdot 1$ | 6．8 | $7 \cdot 9$ | 6.6 | $10 \cdot 0$ | 13.5 | 185 | 16.2 | 23.1 | $23 \cdot 5$ | 1.5 |
| May．．． | 10.9 | $12 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 3$ | 6.2 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 7.6 | $7 \cdot 0$ | $12 \cdot 3$ | 14.0 | $17 \cdot 7$ | $15 \cdot 3$ | $22 \cdot 5$ | 22.7 | 1.5 |

New areal divisions．$\quad$ The Percentages after August，1936，are based on the estimated numbers insured in July， 1936.
FOREIGN EXCHANGES．
AVERAGE OF DAILY RATES

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Paris } \\ & \text { f. to } £ \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Milan } \\ & \text { 1. to } £ \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Berlin } \\ & \text { M. to } £ \end{aligned}$ | Amster dam il．to $f$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Prague } \\ & \mathrm{kr} . \text { to } £ \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Zurich } \\ & \text { f. to } £ \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stook- } \\ & \text { holm } \\ & \text { kr. to } £ \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { New York } \\ \$ \text { to } £ \end{gathered}$ | Buenos <br> Aires | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Rio de } \\ \text { Janeiro } \\ \text { d. per mil. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bombay } \\ \text { d. per rup. } \end{gathered}$ | Hong－ <br> kong <br> d．per | Kobe <br> d．per yen |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1934 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| JAN．．．． | 8178 | $\begin{array}{r} 60 \cdot 78 \\ -58 \cdot 52 \\ 59 \cdot 20 \\ 60 \cdot 14 \\ 59 \cdot 91 \\ 58 \cdot 67 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.44 \\ & 12.93 \\ & 12.84 \\ & 13.02 \\ & 12.94 \\ & 13.14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.94 \\ & 7.61 \\ & 7.56 \\ & 7.59 \\ & 7.54 \\ & 7.44 \end{aligned}$ | 107.42 | 16.49 | 19.40 | 5.056 | $35 \cdot 63 \ddagger$ | $4 \cdot 13+1+$ | 18.073 | 17.87 | $14 \cdot 34$ |
| FEB． | 77.81 |  |  |  | 113.19 | 15.84 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.019 | $27.93+$ | $4 \cdot 13$ | 18.094 | 18.2 ？ | 14.25 |
| MAR． | 77.34 |  |  |  | 121.87 | 15.76 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.089 | 27.24 | $4 \cdot 13$ | 18.093 | 18.23 | 14：2） |
| APRIL | 77.88 |  |  |  | $123 \cdot 50$ | 15．87 | 19.40 | 5.154 | 26.26 | $4 \cdot 17$ t | 18.093 | 17.81 | $14 \cdot 17$ |
| MAY | $77 \cdot 20$ |  |  |  | $122 \cdot 32$ | 15.70 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5•105 | 25.02 | $4 \cdot 21$ | 18.061 | 17.05 | 14.25 |
| JUNE |  |  |  |  | 121．38 | 15.53 | $19 \cdot 40$ | $5 \cdot 059$ | 26.38 | 4．25 | 18.032 | 17.37 | 14：26 |
| JULY | 76.46 | 58. | $13 \cdot 10$ | 7.4 | $121 \cdot$ | $15 \cdot 47$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.042 | 26.69 | 3.02 | 18.063 | 17.88 | 14.24 |
| AUG． | 76．07 | 58.47 | 12.83 |  | $120 \cdot 84$ | $15 \cdot 36$ |  | 5．0674.996 | － 29.28 |  | 18.063 | $18 \cdot 34$ | 14.2614.34 |
| SEPT． | 74.85 | 57.54 | 12.43 | 7.29 | 118.64 | $15 \cdot 12$ | $19 \cdot 40$ |  |  |  |  | 18.93 |  |
| OCI． | 74.32 | 57．38 | 12.21 | 7.25 | 117.58 | 15.07 | 19.40 | 4.942 | 28.8327.80 | 3.55 <br> 3.42 | 18.06318.063 | 19.8019.92 | $\begin{aligned} & 14.00 \\ & 14.02 \end{aligned}$ |
| NOV． | 75.73 | 58.40 | 12.41 | 7.387.31 | 118.26 | $15 \cdot 36$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.990 |  |  |  |  |  |
| DEC． | 74．98 | 57.89 | $12 \cdot 30$ |  |  | 15．26 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4．946 | $\underline{27.50}$ | 3．24 | 18．063 | 20.57 |  |
| 1935 JAN．．． | 74 | $57 \cdot 47$ | $12 \cdot 22$ | 7.26 | 117．33 | 15.15 | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 895$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 21 \\ & 3 \cdot 28 \end{aligned}$ | 18.1 | $21 \cdot 21$ | 14.00 |
| FEB． | 73.92 | $57 \cdot 43$ | $12 \cdot 15$ | 721 | 116.66 | 15.06 | 19.40 | 4.8754.776 | 18.98 |  | $18 \cdot 156$ | $21 \cdot 87$$24 \cdot 13$ |  |
| MAR． | $72 \cdot 11$ | 57－17 | 11.82 | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \cdot 03 \\ & 7.17 \end{aligned}$ | 113.74 | 14.68 |  |  | 18.88 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.28 \\ & 3 \cdot 15 \end{aligned}$ | 18.127 |  | 14.01 14.03 |
| APRIL | 73.28 | $58 \cdot 28$ | 12.00 |  | 115.57 | 14.93 | $19 \cdot 40$ 19.40 | 4.776 4.835 |  | 3.01 | $18 \cdot 128$ | $24 \cdot 13$ $26 \cdot 28$ | 14：10 |
| MAY ．．． | $74 \cdot 19$ | 59．37 | 12.22 | 7.23 | 117.30117.94 | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \cdot 13 \\ & 15 \cdot 10 \end{aligned}$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4890 | 18.91 | $2 \cdot 72$ |  | 29.18 29 | 14.1414.13 |
| JUNE | 74.68 | 59.75 | 12.21 |  |  |  | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 936$ | 18.70 | $2 \cdot 61$ | 18．126 | 28.02 |  |
| JULY | 74.79 | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \cdot 25 \\ & 60.49 \\ & 50.46 \\ & 60.30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.23 \\ & 12.32 \\ & 12.25 \\ & 12.20 \\ & 12.24 \\ & 12.25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.29 \\ & 7.33 \\ & 7.30 \\ & 7.24 \\ & 7.26 \\ & 7.07 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 118 \cdot 77 \\ & 119.46 \\ & 119 \cdot 20 \\ & 118 \cdot 48 \\ & 119 \cdot 06 \\ & 118 \cdot 89 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \cdot 13 \\ & 15 \cdot 19 \\ & 15 \cdot 17 \\ & 15 \cdot 08 \\ & 15 \cdot 18 \\ & 15 \cdot 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \cdot 40 \\ & 19 \cdot 40 \\ & 1940 \\ & 19 \cdot 40 \\ & 19.40 \\ & 19 \cdot 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 956 \\ & 4.971 \\ & 4.933 \\ & 4.908 \\ & 4.925 \\ & 4.929 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.65 \\ & 18.52 \\ & 18.37 \\ & 18.01 \\ & 18.09 \\ & 18.06 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.62 \\ & 2.58 \\ & 2.62 \\ & 2.75 \\ & 2.72 \\ & 2.68 \\ & 2.68 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \cdot 125 \\ & 18 \cdot 125 \\ & 18 \cdot 125 \\ & 18 \cdot 125 \\ & 18 \cdot 125 \\ & 18 \cdot 126 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \cdot 80 \\ & 24 \cdot 33 \\ & 24 \cdot 37 \\ & 24.09 \\ & 17.91 \\ & 16 \cdot 04 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \cdot 14 \\ & 14.18 \\ & 14.11 \\ & 14.05 \\ & 14.02 \\ & 14 \cdot 01 \end{aligned}$ |
| AUG． | 75.01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SEPT | $74 \cdot 84$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OCT． | 74.49 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NOV． | $74 \cdot 77$ 74.69 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1936 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \cdot 28 \\ & 12 \cdot 29 \\ & 12.29 \\ & 12 \cdot 23 \\ & 12.34 \\ & 12 \cdot 46 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.28 \\ & 7.28 \\ & 7.27 \\ & 7.28 \\ & 7.35 \\ & 7.42 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 119 \cdot 19 \\ & 119 \cdot 21 \\ & 119 \cdot 31 \\ & 119 \cdot 50 \\ & 119 \cdot 92 \\ & 121 \cdot 27 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \cdot 19 \\ & 15 \cdot 14 \\ & 15 \cdot 14 \\ & 15 \cdot 17 \\ & 15 \cdot 36 \\ & 15 \cdot 48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \cdot 40 \\ & 19 \cdot 40 \\ & 19 \cdot 40 \\ & 19 \cdot 40 \\ & 19 \cdot 40 \\ & 19 \cdot 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.960 \\ & 4.996 \\ & 4.971 \\ & 4.944 \\ & 4.971 \\ & 5.020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.24 \\ & 18.07 \\ & 18.04 \\ & 17.98 \\ & 18.00 \\ & 18.13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 68 \\ & 2.74 \\ & 2.73 \\ & 2.71 \\ & 2.71 \\ & 2.71 \\ & 2.72 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \cdot 152 \\ & 18.125 \\ & 18.125 \\ & 18.125 \\ & 18 \cdot 125 \\ & 18.125 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.66 \\ & 15.75 \\ & 15.73 \\ & 15.80 \\ & 15.71 \\ & 15.44 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.04 \\ & 14.08 \\ & 14.08 \\ & 14.03 \\ & 14.06 \\ & 14.07 \end{aligned}$ |
| JAN．．． | 74.86 | $\begin{aligned} & 61 \cdot 71 \\ & 62 \cdot 15 \\ & 62 \cdot 35 \\ & 62 \cdot 66 \\ & 63.03 \\ & 63 \cdot 84 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FEB． | 74.84 74.92 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MPRLIL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MAY | $75 \cdot 47$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| JUNE | $70 \cdot 14$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| JULY | $75 \cdot 86$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \cdot 65 \\ & 63 \cdot 84 \\ & 64.26 \\ & 92.96 \\ & 92.86 \\ & 93.19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \cdot 45 \\ & 12.49 \\ & 12.57 \\ & 12.19 \\ & 12.15 \\ & 12.19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \cdot 38 \\ & 7 \cdot 40 \\ & 7 \cdot 58 \\ & 9 \cdot 13 \\ & 9 \cdot 05 \\ & 8.99 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \cdot 97 \\ & 121.59 \\ & 122.17 \\ & 134.99 \\ & 138.09 \\ & 139.29 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \cdot 35 \\ & 15 \cdot 42 \\ & 16 \cdot 01 \\ & 21.31 \\ & 21 \cdot 27 \\ & 21 \cdot 35 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \cdot 40 \\ & 19 \cdot 40 \\ & 1940 \\ & 19 \cdot 40 \\ & 19 \cdot 40 \\ & 19 \cdot 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.023 \\ & 5.027 \\ & 5.041 \\ & 4.960 \\ & 4.888 \\ & 4.907 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.42 \\ & 18.02 \\ & 1776 \\ & 17.56 \\ & 17.54 \\ & 16.42 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.77 \\ & 2.80 \\ & 2.81 \\ & 2.87 \\ & 2.89 \\ & 2.93 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \cdot 125 \\ & 18 \cdot 125 \\ & 18 \cdot 125 \\ & 18 \cdot 125 \\ & 18 \cdot 125 \\ & 18 \cdot 144 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \cdot 83 \\ & 14.89 \\ & 14.86 \\ & 14.88 \\ & 14.95 \\ & 14.93 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.03 \\ & 14.05 \\ & 14.04 \\ & 14.03 \\ & 14.03 \\ & 13.96 \end{aligned}$ |
| AUG． | 7633 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SEPT | $76 \cdot 74$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| OC1． | 105.07 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NOV． | $105 \cdot 17$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DEC． | 10， 14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1937 JAN．．． | 10514 | $\begin{aligned} & 93: 2 \\ & 92: 99 \\ & 92.81 \\ & 93 \cdot 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \cdot 19 \\ & 12 \cdot 16 \\ & 12 \cdot 14 \\ & 1222 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.96 \\ & 8.95 \\ & 8.93 \\ & 8.98 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 140 \cdot 48 \\ & 140 \cdot 30 \\ & 140.00 \\ & 141 \cdot 01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \cdot 39 \\ & 21 \cdot 44 \\ & 21 \cdot 43 \\ & 21 \cdot 54 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \cdot 40 \\ & 19 \cdot 40 \\ & 19 \cdot 40 \\ & 19 \cdot 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.908 \\ & 4.894 \\ & 4.885 \\ & 4.916 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \cdot 16 \\ & 16.24 \\ & 16.23 \\ & 16 \cdot 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.95 \\ & 3.01 \\ & 3.01 \\ & 3.07 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \cdot 151 \\ & 18 \cdot 125 \\ & 18.125 \\ & 18 \cdot 125 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.95 \\ & 14.94 \\ & 14.94 \\ & 14.94 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \cdot 95 \\ & 13 \cdot 98 \\ & 14.00 \\ & 14 \cdot 00 \end{aligned}$ |
| FEB． | 105．11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MAR． | 106．31 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| APRIL | 109：3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weak endi |  | $\begin{aligned} & 93.79 \\ & 93.81 \\ & 93.91 \\ & 93 \cdot 90 \\ & 93.66 \\ & 93.78 \\ & 93.83 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \cdot 28 \\ & 12 \cdot 31 \\ & 12.30 \\ & 12 \cdot 31 \\ & 12.29 \\ & 12 \cdot 32 \\ & 12.32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.00 \\ & 8.99 \\ & 8.99 \\ & 8.99 \\ & 8.96 \\ & 8.97 \\ & 8.98 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 141.67 \\ & 141.70 \\ & 141.76 \\ & 141.74 \\ & 141.38 \\ & 141.64 \\ & 141.66 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.58 \\ & 21.59 \\ & 21.62 \\ & 21.62 \\ & 21.60 \\ & 21.59 \\ & 21.55 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \cdot 40 \\ & 19 \cdot 40 \\ & 19 \cdot 40 \\ & 19 \cdot 40 \\ & 1940 \\ & 19 \cdot 40 \\ & 19 \cdot 40 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 937 \\ & 4.940 \\ & 4.942 \\ & 4.941 \\ & 4.927 \\ & 4.935 \\ & 4.938 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \cdot 30 \\ & 16 \cdot 26 \\ & 16.27 \\ & 16 \cdot 15 \\ & 16 \cdot 15 \\ & 16 \cdot 15 \\ & 16 \cdot 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 11 \\ & 3 \cdot 14 \\ & 3 \cdot 13 \\ & 3 \cdot 16 \\ & 3 \cdot 18 \\ & 3 \cdot 22 \\ & 3 \cdot 21 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \cdot 125 \\ & 18 \cdot 125 \\ & 18 \cdot 125 \\ & 18 \cdot 125 \\ & 18 \cdot 125 \\ & 18 \cdot 125 \\ & 18 \cdot 125 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 \cdot 94 \\ & 14.94 \\ & 14.91 \\ & 14.86 \\ & 14.79 \\ & 14.78 \\ & 14.78 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.00 \\ & 14.00 \\ & 14.00 \\ & 14.00 \\ & 14.00 \\ & 13.98 \\ & 13.97 \end{aligned}$ |
| May 8. | 109．88 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＂ 16. | 110．21 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29 | 110.55 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June 5 | 110.63 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ，， 12 | 110.94 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ，， 19. | 110.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



* NORMAL SEASONAL GHANGE REMOVED.

FINANCE.
 Dates of Figure CLEARINGS $\{$ Town-Three weeks covering two Stock Exchange Settlement Days and 4 th of following month. BANT OF
TREASURY BILLS ; On or about 15 th of month. CLEARING BANKS-Averages for month.
PRICES AND WAGES.

|  | wholesale |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | GEs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (Cash). } \\ & \text { peroz.st } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | Statist (Saue Food. |  | Cor Mos. |  |  |  |  |  | cos |
| 1924 Avarage | 340 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  |  |  |  | 100 * |  | ${ }^{100}$ |
| citionc | ${ }_{\substack{254 \\ 325}}^{2}$ | ${ }_{6}^{685}$ | ${ }_{655}^{654}$ | ${ }_{6}^{61.7}$ |  | ${ }_{60}^{60}$ | ${ }^{60}$ |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{\substack{329 \\ 294 \\ 294}}$ |  | cole |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \frac{61}{6.15} \\ 6.5 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nov. | - |  | ${ }_{\substack{674 \\ 674}}^{67}$ |  |  | ${ }_{64}^{64}$ | ${ }_{62}^{62}$ |  | 848 |  | ${ }_{77}^{77}$ 談 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {g }{ }^{515} \text { \% }}$ |
| $\underbrace{}_{\substack { 1936 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{\text { JeF }{ 1 9 3 6 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { \text { JeF } } }\end{subarray}}$ |  | ${ }_{660}^{659}$ | ${ }_{6}^{671}$ | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{65}$ | ${ }_{\text {cos }}^{60}$ | ${ }_{\substack{675 \\ 64}}$ | ${ }_{625}^{625}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{96 ; 14}$ |
|  | $\xrightarrow{\substack{199 \\ 190 \\ 205}}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{61 \\ 664 \\ 664}}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{615}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May | ${ }^{\substack{20.5 \\ 199}}$ | ${ }_{668}^{661}$ | ${ }_{\substack{671 \\ 680}}$ | ${ }_{656}^{65}$ |  | ${ }_{61}^{62}$ | ${ }_{60}^{60.5}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{9} 9$ |
|  | ${ }^{19,7} 195$ | ${ }_{6}^{67} 8$ | ${ }^{837}$ | ${ }_{665}^{685}$ | ${ }^{61}{ }^{61}{ }_{65}^{65}$ | ${ }_{6}^{63}$ | ${ }_{6}^{625}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 㯭 |
| cier | (19, |  |  | ${ }^{677}$ | ${ }_{\text {cosem }}^{61}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {cid }}^{65}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\underbrace{217}_{212}$ | ${ }_{7}^{727}$ | ${ }^{\substack{756 \\ 756}}$ | ${ }^{690}$ | ${ }^{675}{ }^{675} 96$ | ${ }^{69}$ | ${ }_{11}^{68}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{80}^{80}{ }_{8}^{8 \%}$ |  | ${ }^{88}$ |
| cise | coter |  |  | ${ }_{721}^{728}$ |  | ${ }_{7}^{73}$ | ${ }_{17}^{715}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Marcher } \\ & \text { MAY } \\ & \text { NAT } \end{aligned}$ | $\substack{20.6 \\ 204 \\ 20 \\ 20}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \substack{766 \\ 774 \\ 70^{2}} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{77}{76} \\ & 78 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |

U.S.A. PRICES.


* NORMAL SIEASONAL VARIATION REMOVED.

Exports relate to British Goods.
Ot'er: Industries $=$ Cols, 16-18 of table opposite.

## TRADE AND OUTPUT.



COAL. - Total for 4 weeks ending approximately at end of month
TRANSPORT.
UNEMPLOYMENT.


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# LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE 

SUPPLEMENT To MONTHLY BULLETIN VOL. XV.<br>No. VI.<br>JULY 7th, 1937.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.



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

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## UNITED KINGDOM.

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STOCKS AND SHARES.

| Fixed Interest-Price |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| " | -Yield |
| Industrials |  |
| Sensitive Index |  |
| 1 st half-mont | h... |
| 2nd , |  |

## NEW CAPITAL ISSUES.

## For Great Britain

For Abroad

## PROVINCIAL CLEARINGS.

As in Bulletin ...

## MONEY.

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

## PRICES.

Silver Bar-cash per oz. 19.9d. Week en Jing July 3rd
"Times" Index (Wholesale) May 29th June 29th
Food
Materials
Total

End May End June
$128.4 \% \quad 125 \cdot 7 \%$
$77 \cdot 9 \% \quad 79 \cdot 6 \%$
$152 \%$ 149\%
May June
$+2.6 \%-2.5 \%$
$-1 \cdot 2 \%-0.6 \%$

June
£22,611,000 £1,904,000

June
$£ 112,000,000$

Week ending $35.0 \%$ July 3 rd
1.08\% ,,
$0.56 \% \quad$,
$2 \%$ on June 30th, 1932

RAILWAYS.
Weight carried-
Merchandise (A)
Fuel … ... ... , $15,685,000 \quad 14,378,000$
Minerals \& Merchandise (B) ,, 4,217,000 4,403,000
Goods Receipts ... ... ... $£ 7,590,000 £ 7,256,000$

## EXCHANGES.

| Week ending |  | Paris | Milan | Berlin | Amsterdam |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June 26th | $\ldots$ | 110.88 | 93.91 | 12.32 | 8.99 |
| July 3rd | $\ldots$ | $123.17^{*}$ | 93.87 | 12.31 | 8.99 |

Prague Zurich Stockholm New York
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { June 26th } & \text { I. } & 141.80 & 21.56 & 19.40 & 4.941\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { July 3rd } & \ldots & 141.68 & 21.59 & 19.40 & 4.938\end{array}$

|  | B.Aires |  |  |  | Rio deJ. | Bombay |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | H.Kong Kobe |  |  |  |  |  |
| June 26th... | 16.24 | 3.26 | 18.125 | 14.79 | 13.97 |  |
| July 3rd | .. | 16.32 | 3.21 | 18.125 | 14.71 | 13.97 |

* June 29th and 30th excluded.


## UNEMPLOYMENT.

| Nos. on Live Register. |  | 000's. Great Britain. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| May 25th, 1936 | 1401 | 304 | 1705 |
| June 22nd | 1410 | 293 | 1703 |
| July 20th | 1362 | 290 | 1652 |
| Aug. 24th | 1313 | 301 | 1614 |
| Sept. 21st | 1321 | 303 | 1624 |
| Oct. 26th | 1318 | 294 | 1612 |
| Nov. 23rd | 1326 | 297 | 1624 |
| Dec. 14th | 1346 | 282 | 1629 |
| Jan. 25th, 1937 | 1370 | 320 | 1689 |
| Feb. 22nd ... | 1324 | 304 | 1628 |
| March 15th | 1308 | 293 | 1601 |
| April 19th | 1182 | 272 | 1454 |
| May 24th | 1188 | 263 | 1451 |
| June 21st | 1115 | 241 | 1357 |

## FRANCE.

## Information communicated by M. MICHEL HUBER, Directeur des Etudes à l'Institut de Statistique de l'Université de Paris.

Fune 30th, 1937.

THE political and financial crisis developed rapidly in June. After the beginning of the month the government met with further difficulties in the senate in connection with the law regarding the Press and the application of the 40 -hour week in hotels, cafés, restaurants. Political difficulties have been further aggravated by declarations that the masses were determined to oppose parliamentary measures which might lead to the fall of the government. Further, the increase of public commitments regardless of the state of the budget had placed the Treasury in a critical position necessitating strong and rapid action.

The fall in government securities became disquieting; on June 9th the Three per cents fell below 60 fr . The pressure on the franc became severe, as indicated by the rise in sterling and dollar forward rates. Gold exports
were accelerated. On June 14th the experts of the Exchange Equalisation Committee, realising their powerlessness, tendered their resignation, which was not made public until later. On the same day the Bank of France raised the discount rate from 4 to $6 \%$.

To meet the pressing needs of the Treasury and the requirements for the defence of the franc, the government announced several fiscal and other measures. Then it suddenly decided to ask for plenary financial powers.

On June I5th the chamber granted these with amendments excluding devaluation and control of the exchanges. But on June 2ist the senate, in the face of the refusal of the government clearly to define its proposals, passed an amendment strictly limiting the powers to be granted. This vote led to the fall of the Blum Cabinet.

The usual consultations took place quietly.

FINANCE.
PRICES.

|  | STOCKS \& SHARES. |  |  |  |  |  | EXCHANGE. <br> Monthly Averages. |  | BANK OF FRANCE. |  |  | WHOLESALE. |  |  |  |  | RETAIL. <br> Index Nos. (Paris) for |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index Nos. of Prices of |  |  |  | $\text { 'sonssi \|ry!deว } \Lambda \partial N$ <br> Mn.f. |  |  |  |  <br> Mn.f. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { oi } \\ \text { 0 } \\ \text { per } \\ \text { kilo } \\ 000 \mathrm{f} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Index Nos. } \\ & \text { for } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 这 } \\ \text { D } \\ \text { per } \\ \text { kilo } \\ \text { f } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { घ } \\ & \text { g } \\ & \text { \& } \\ & \text { \% } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 立 } \\ & \text { " } \\ & \text { \% } \\ & \text { ¢ } \\ & \% \end{aligned}$ |  |  | a Cost of Living |
| 1913 | $\stackrel{L}{1000}$ | $100^{2} \cdot 0$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ 160 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \\ & 15 \end{aligned}$ | $25 \cdot 2$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 5 \cdot 18 \end{gathered}$ | 9 57 | 12 | 13 4 | 14 $3 \cdot 44$ | 15 102 | 16 100 | 17 100 | $\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 100 \end{array}$ | 19 $100 §$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 100+ \end{aligned}$ |
| 4th Qr. Av... 1936 | 84.4 | 81.7 | 61 | 128 | 452 | 292 | 74.67 | 15:17 | 817 | 12700 | 3 | $17 \cdot 15$ | 328 | 345 | 356 | 338 | 426 | 478 |
| 1st Qr. Av... | 78.9 | $82 \cdot 1$ | 72 | 130 | 83 | 262 | 74.89 | 15.05 | 809 | 10910 | $3{ }^{3}$ | , | 233 | 361 | 398 | 340 | 443 | 486 |
| APRIL........ | $77 \cdot 7$ | 81.5 | 68 | 125 | 39 | 272 | 75.05 | 15.17 | 830 | 10348 | 5 | " | 233 | 365 | 402 | 339 | 443 | $)^{480}$ |
| MAY JUNE | $78 \cdot 0$ $79 \cdot 1$ | $79 \cdot 3$ $79 \cdot 3$ | 54 | 113 | 78 155 | 257 | 75.48 | $15 \cdot 18$ | 835 | 8482 | 6 | " | 213 | 368 | 413 | 336 | 456 | 497 |
| JUNE | 791 | $79 \cdot 3$ | 49 | 110 | 155 | 253 | $76 \cdot 16$ | 15:17 | 848 | 7314 | 4 |  | 233 | 363 | 404 | 331 | 458 |  |
| JULY | 75.5 | 827 | 42 | 99 | 13 | 205 | 75.83 | $15 \cdot 10$ | 853 | 7469 | 3 |  | 233 | 379 | 429 | 342 | 446 |  |
| AUG. | 76.1 | 83.5 | 43 | 100 | 56 | 169 | $76 \cdot 32$ | $15 \cdot 18$ | 844 | 7741 |  | ," | 233 | 386 | 438 | 347 | 460 | \}504 |
| SEPT | 79.0 89.2 | 826 86.4 | 48 | 107 | 74 | 216 | 76.78 | 15.19 | 838 | 7863 | 3.5 | 2, 25 | 233 | 397 | 456 | 354 | 483 |  |
| NOV. ........... | 87.2 | 81.8 | 68 | 127 130 | 82 | 262 | 105 15 | 21.47 21.52 | 857 | 9879 | 2 | $24 \cdot 25$ | 328 | 441 | 482 | 411 | 507 |  |
| DEC. ........ | 86.1 | 81.5 | 78 | 136 | 206 | 256 | 105*15 | 21.42 | 886 | 127045 | " | " | 343 348 | 462 | 493 523 | 442 | 520 534 | $\} 540$ |
| JAN. | $86 \cdot 3$ | $77 \cdot 5$ | 98 | 145 | 200 | 243 | 105'15 | 21.42 | 875 | 17202 |  |  | 343 | 500 | 539 | 475 |  |  |
| FEB. | 83.4 | 72.7 | 101 | 143 | 212 | 241 | 105•11 | 21.48 | 854 | 1/412 | '4 | 24.0 | 325 | 507 | 516 | 500 | 577 | \} 581 |
| MARCH | 80.2 | $72 \cdot 7$ | 116 | 142 | 190 | 302 | 106.20 | 21.73 | 851 | 18544 |  | 24.4 | 335 | 524 | 531 | 523 | 577 |  |
| APRI | 73.8 | 75.2 | 93 | 131 | 28 | 316 | 109.39 | 22.25 | 857 | 14067 | " | 24.9 | 350 | 520 | 532 | 514 | 580 |  |
| JUNE. | 80.2 | 77.8 | 93 | 126 | 303 | 262 | 110.39 110.73 | 22.35 22.45 | 80 858 | 16246 18494 |  | 24.9 $25 \cdot 0$ | 338 338 | 516 | 525 | 513 | 584 |  |
| +1st Qr., 1914. |  |  |  |  |  | ** Including Sinking Fund. |  |  |  | § July, 1914. |  |  | $\ddagger$ On 14th. |  |  |  |  |  |

Date of figures, Cols. 1-4, end of month, latest month provisional for 25 th ; 9, 12, 13, middle of month ; 10, 11, discontinued; 16-18, end of month 19, 20, "during " the month.

On June 24th the Chautemps Ministry was formed, a republican coalition cabinet with radical leanings. An offer of communist participation was not accepted.

The presentation of the new Cabinet to Parliament was postponed until June 29th, pending the return of the new Minister of Finance, M. Bonnet, the Ambassador to U.S.A. To prevent speculation, the share and commodity markets were closed from June 29th.

The statements of the new government have revealed the full gravity of a situation resulting from a policy based upon the increase in the purchasing power of the masses, the abandonment of budgetary equilibrium and the wholesale application of social measures raising costs to excessive heights.

The 1937 budget deficit is estimated at 7 or 8 Md . in addition to 8 Md . on the extraordinary budget. Further, the Treasury will have to provide for the repayment of the English loan, the Germain-Martin bonds, etc., totalling about Io Md., in addition to 9 Md . for advances to various public bodies.

From June Ist to 28th gold exports amounted to $7,500 \mathrm{Mn}$. Drastic measures are indispensable, and as increases in taxation, direct and indirect, cannot produce immediate results,
recourse must be made to inflation and devaluation.

Full powers were accorded, by the chamber on 29th and by the Senate on 30th.

The first steps taken by the government are :-a fresh advance of 15 Md. by the Bank of France; the new gold content of the franc remains undefined; the resources of the Equalisation Fund are augmented by io Md. The stock exchanges were opened on July ist.

At the end of this month, other preoccupations are added to the financial troubles -the threat to close hotels, cafés, restaurants on July 3 rd, as the owners consider that the application of the 40 -hour week means ruin; and further, in the international sphere, the difficulties of the policy of non-intervention in Spain.

Revenue from indirect taxation in May was 125 Mn . below the estimates, compared with 252 Mn . below in April. The reduction in May included 148 Mn . in the turnover tax, which yielded 450 Mn . There was also a deficit of 90 Mn . in other indirect receipts; on the other hand customs receipts showed an excess of 75 Mn . and stamp duties 30 Mn .

For the five months of the financial year receipts from indirect taxation, monopolies, etc.,

TRADE, OUTPUT, TRANSPORT $\mathcal{E}$ EMPLOYMENT.

were 32 Mn . below the estimates. There was a short-fall of 46 I Mn . in the turnover tax, 149 Mn . in other indirect contributions, and an excess of 352 Mn . from customs and 260 Mn . from taxation on investments.

From June ist to 9th the sterling exchange rate advanced from IIO.60 to IIO.90; from that date the equalisation fund supported the rate, which was lowered to 110.55 on June 29th. The dollar rate has been more variable, between the extremes 22.49 on June 3 rd and 22.42 on June 23rd.

But the pressure upon the franc is revealed by the considerable rise in forward rates. On sterling they were raised from 0.50 for one month and 2 fr . for three months, at the beginning of June, to 8.50 and io fr. respectively on June 28 th. On the dollar they advanced from I2 and 43 centimes to 1.40 and 2 francs. On June 28th the union of bankers instructed its members to cease all forward transactions on exchange. Operations were restricted to indispensable transactions-tourists and necessary commercial payments.*

From the end of January until the report of June 17th, the gold reserves of the Bank of France was in the neighbourhood of $57,359 \mathrm{Mn}$. francs. The note circulation, which rose to $86,97 \mathrm{I}$ on June 3 rd receded to $85,798 \mathrm{Mn}$. on 19th. At the latter date the ratio of gold to sight obligations was $54.9 \%$ compared with 55.6 at the end of May.

The rise in the discount rate from 4 to $6 \%$ has already been mentioned. The three months Treasury bill rate was raised to $58 \%$ at the same time.

On the Paris bourse during June, 1937, the volume of dealings in shares was small at first but increased in the last week. The index (\% of 1931) which diminished in May from 90 to 42 , stood at $45,42,59$ in the first three weeks of June and 82 in the last. For bonds the rise began earlier and was more accentuated. The index, which fell from 62 at the end of May to 55 at the beginning of June, recovered to 78,87 and I2I in the following weeks.

The fall in the average level of security prices recorded up to June 20th is shown by the index of 300 French shares (\% of 1913) :- 222 in May, 216, 2II and 204 in the first three weeks of June, with a rise to 219 in the last week ; for 25 foreign shares a similar movement occurred:-

[^19]end of May, 367, and 360, 366, 351 and 365 in June.

The index of (36) rentes and French bonds fell from 72.3 at the end of May to 72.2, 70.9, 71.6 in June and recovered to 74.6 in the last week.

These weekly indices, however, cannot give any adequate indication of the unsettlement on the bourse during June. As an illustration, 3\% rentes, quoted at 63.65 on May 28th, were down to 60.10 on June 8 th, having lost i.io fr. on that one day; the price fell to 59.90 on 9 th. Political developments raised the quotation to 64.40 on 17th after a rise of 2.80 in a single session. After the fall of the government there was a fresh rise to 66.75 on June 22nd, to 69.50 on 24 th and to 70 on 25 th ; the final quotation was 69.60 on 28 th, the day before the closing of the bourse.

The index of industrial production again rose one point in April, from 104 to I05. It exceeds the April-May level in 1936, I02, but is below the July, I933, level of II2 (\% of I913). From March to April, 1937, the only increases were in metallurgy (IO2 to IO4), engineering (II6 to II8), rubber (771 to 78I), leather (98 to ioi). Textiles (69), and paper (144), were stationary. There was a fall in mining (I06 to I03), building ( 67 to 64 ), and motor cars ( 494 to 459 ).

The output of coal and lignite fell from 3,991 thousand tons in April to 3,473 in May; the daily average was 171,000 tons, compared with 177,000 in April and 177,500 in May, 1936.

In April, 1937, the output of electricity was $8.4 \%$ more than a year before, whereas in March the excess was $9.6 \%$. The expansion is due to the hydro-electric works, for which the total rose by $16.6 \%$, whilst there was a fall of $12 \%$ in the thermo-electric works. In the first four months of the year output totalled $4,078 \mathrm{Mn}$. Kwh. or $4.6 \%$ more than in 1936; hydro-electric works supplied $2,859 \mathrm{Mn}$. or $7.7 \%$ more, whilst the thermo-electric works supplied 1,22I Mn. which was $2 \%$ less than in 1936.

The number of assisted unemployed continued to decline, from 352,000 on May 22 nd to 328,000 on June 19th ; a year ago it was about 418,000. In establishments employing over 100 persons in May, employment was 6.1 \% greater than in May, 1936, compared with $5.3 \%$ in April and $5 \%$ in March. In 7,468 works where the 40 -hour week was in force there were 2,095,000 persons employed instead of 1,969,000 in May, 1936. In 673 works where the shortened
week was not applicable, there were 133,000 compared with I30,000 a year ago.

Railway receipts in the 23 rd week of the year, June 4 th to Ioth, were $18 \%$ greater than in the corresponding week of 1936. From Jan. Ist to June Ioth the increase was only $10.6 \%$ in the total, $9.8 \%$ in passenger receipts and $\mathrm{I} \%$ in goods receipts. The number of trucks loaded was $8.7 \%$ greater in the 23 rd week and $2.8 \%$ greater for the 23 weeks.

The customs statistics show a check in the value of foreign trade in May, 1937, compared with April-imports 3,05I Mn. francs (the lowest figure this year), compared with 3,297 Mn., i.e., 246 Mn . less ; exports showed a slightly smaller fall of 214 Mn . francs, from 1,973 to I,759 Mn. In the first five months of the year the deficit amounted to $7,717 \mathrm{Mn}$. francs. Thus there is no improvement in this sphere.

The check to the upward movement in wholesale prices in April and May was confirmed in June. The index for 45 items ( $\%$ of July, 1914), which reacted from 537 in March to 533 in April and 529 in May, stood at 530 in the first three weeks of June. The index for the materials group, however, fell from 540 on June 5th to 536 on June 19th, whilst that for the food group advanced from 518 to 523 . On June 26th the total index showed a rise of 7 points to 537 , foodstuffs to 529 , and materials to 545 . In the
same period the index of home-produced goods rose from 553 to 560 , and that of imported goods fell from 490 to 476.

The weighted index of 126 items also indicates the check to the advance:-550 in March, 552 in April and 550 in May (\% of July, I914).

In May, 1936, the index of 45 items did not exceed 377 and that of the 126 items 374 ; therefore there was a rise of about $40 \%$ in the year.

The index of retail prices of 13 items in Paris (\% of July, 1914), which rose 3 points in April to 580, advanced to 584 in May. The index of 34 articles moved likewise from 576 in March to 586 in May. In May, 1936, the former index stood at 456 and the latter at 459 , and the rise in the year was thus nearly $30 \%$.

Transactions between the savings banks and the deposit banks show an excess of withdrawals amounting to 32 Mn . francs in May, compared with 98 Mn . in April. From June Ist-I5th the excess of withdrawals fell to about 3 Mn .

The end of this month has witnessed the financial consequences of a policy which, since February, 1937, has almost entirely stopped the economic recovery due to the devaluation. The future of the national economy and the fate of the franc are wholly dependent on financial reorganisation, already too long delayed and now urgently necessary.

## GERMANY.

Information communicated by Dr. M. J. ELSAS.

$$
\text { Fuly 2nd, } 1937 .
$$

THE Money Market in the first half of June showed a somewhat altered appearance. The daily money rate increased to nearly 3\%, and the Diskontkompagnie also increased its rate. Offers of bills of exchange increased. The higher money rates were mainly caused by the need to meet taxes falling due, especially income tax and the corporation tax. The rate for private discount and for bills of exchange did not change.

The Reichsbank return at the middle of June showed bills and cheques amounting to $4,515 \mathrm{Mn}$. marks, as compared with $4,170 \mathrm{Mn}$. a year ago. The note circulation totalled 4,560 Mn. marks, as compared with $4,074 \mathrm{Mn}$. at the middle of June, 1936. Gold and foreign cur-
rencies are given at 74 Mn . marks. Daily maturing obligations were as high as 715 Mn . Despite the fact that the Reichsbank showed the usual ease in the middle of June, the money market was firmer.

In consequence of the issue of the new Reich loan of 800 Mn . marks in May, the circulation of sola bills of the Golddiskontbank decreased, but it is still regarded as distinctly high.

According to the "Statistiche Reichsamt," the debt of the Reich had increased by the end of March. Long and medium term internal debts amounted to $8,611 \mathrm{Mn}$. marks, as compared with 7,818 at the end of February, and 6,029 at the end of March, 1936.

The short term internal debts were given for the end of March as $2,383 \mathrm{Mn}$. marks, or 500

## Germany]

Mn. less than a year ago. The external debts are given as $\mathrm{I}, 44 \mathrm{I} \mathrm{Mn}$. at the end of March, showing a decrease of 236 Mn . on March, 1936. The total disclosed debt of the Reich was given as $16,000 \mathrm{Mn}$. marks at the end of the first quarter, which is 1,700 more than a year ago.

A new regulation has been introduced concerning maturing foreign debts. The foreign creditor can choose either to leave the maturing capital with the debtor, or to be credited on a blocked account. In future the interest on these maturing debts is to be limited as a rule to $4 \%$, or in the case of a voluntary agreement to $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$; but when the debtor and creditor agree to a longer period, an even higher rate of interest is allowed, provided the Devisen Office agrees. The reduction in the rate of interest is not permitted in cases where the debt becomes repayable because the debtor has not fulfilled his obligations

A new transfer agreement has been drawn up between Holland and Germany for one year. The interest on the $7 \%$ Dawes Loan will be decreased to $5 \frac{1}{2} \%$. $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$ will be paid as before in cash, while the other $2 \%$ (as compared with the $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$ paid up till now) is to be paid in "Dawes Marks," the price of which is much lower than ordinary marks.

The balance sheets of the Banks for the end of May show an increase in investments and a reduction in discounts. The big banks alone show a decrease in discounts of I9 Mn. marks, and in Treasury Bills of 13 Mn . On the other hand, their holdings of Reichs Loan are 83 Mn . higher. Debtors have decreased by 39 Mn . marks, and creditors have increased by i9 Mn. marks, although during May the Reichs Loan was issued ; the so-called " other creditors," which are chiefly clients' accounts, have increased by 80 Mn . marks.

The share market was firm during the first half of June, but business on the Stock Exchange was not very active owing to political events. Particular classes, such as chemical, shipping, and mining shares, were in demand. The trend of the share market is still upward, and though the upward movement is not very sharp, the increase in prices as compared with last year is considerable. The turnover on the Stock Exchange is not very large, but even a comparatively small demand raises prices as the number of shares on offer is small. Though dividends as a rule are legally restricted to $6 \%$, the expanding profits of trade and industry are reflected in

FINANCE, PRICES $\mathcal{E}$ WAGES.

|  | STOCKS AND SHARES. |  |  | BANKING. |  |  |  | Mn. Gold Marks 8 | G. Mks. to 8 |  |  | WHOLESALE. |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { RE- } \\ \text { TAIL. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { REAL } \\ & \text { WAGES } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Capital Issues by |  | Reichsbank |  | Note Circulation. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inde } \\ & \mathrm{Pr}_{\mathrm{r}} \end{aligned}$ | Nos. of ces of |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Mn. G Mks. |  | Reichs. bank Notes only. <br> Marks Mn. | Including other Notes \& Coinage. <br> Gold Marks 000 Mn . |  |  |  |  |  | Mks.p. <br> M.Ton | $\begin{aligned} & \text { : } \\ & \text { 8 } \\ & \text { B } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | $\frac{6}{}$ | 7 |  | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 18 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Pre-War } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 6100 |  | ${ }_{\text {Aug. }} 45$ |  |  | $4 \cdot 2$ | J'ly'14 ${ }^{\text {J }} 15$ | 815 | 81.0 | $74 \cdot 5$ | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { 4th Qr. Av } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $89 \cdot 9$ | $4 \cdot 4$ | 11.8 | 5012 | 696 | 4210 | $6 \cdot 31$ | 14086 | 2.488 | $3 \cdot 25$ | 266 | 56.4 | 63 | 104.6 | $103 \cdot 1$ | $123 \cdot 0$ | 105•3 |
| 1stQr.Av | 93.0 | 4.0 | 16.5 | 4788 | 622 | 4179 | 6.19 | 14409 | 2.469 | $3 \cdot 29$ | 240 | 44.0 | 63 | $104 \cdot 8$ | 103.6 | 124.3 | 104*1 |
| APRIL | 96.2 | 2.0 | 14.2 | 4989 | 776 | 4348 | 6.35 | 14429 | 2.489 | 3.37 | 181 | 39.5 | 63 | 105.0 | 103.8 | $124 \cdot 3$ | 105.9 |
| MUA $\cdot .$. | $99 \cdot 3$ 101.6 | 4.2 | 10.7 | 4849 | 650 | 4430 | 6.44 | 14649 | 2.490 | 3.37 | 234 | 40.5 | 63 | 105.3 | 103.7 | $124 \cdot 3$ | 104.0 |
| JUNE... | 101.6 |  | $8 \cdot 5$ | 5203 | 677 |  |  | 14735 | 2.489 |  | 208 | 40.0 | 63 | 105*7 | $104 \cdot 6$ | 124.5 | 104.0 |
| JULY... | $103 \cdot 1$ | 7.6 | 197.6 | 5371 | 804 | 4471 | 6.45 | 14654 | 2.484 | 3 | 218 | 39.5 | 63 | $106 \cdot 1$ | 104.2 | $125 \cdot 3$ | $103 \cdot 8$ |
| AUG. ... | 101.8 | $\overline{7 \cdot 3}$ | 68.5 22.0 | 4815 | 640 | 4540 | 6. 54 | 15463 | 2.488 | $3 \cdot 37$ | 193 | 39.5 | 63 | 106.4 | 104.8 | 125.4 | $103 \cdot 2$ |
| OCT. ... | 106.0 | 7.3 2.2 | 22.0 | 5288 | 669 | 4657 | 6.65 | 15417 | 2.490 | $3 \cdot 12$ | 178 | $40 \cdot 5$ | 63 | 105:0 | 104.2 | 124.4 | 103.9 |
| NOV.... | 106.6 | $0 \cdot 1$ | 194.0 | 5089 | 692 | 4713 | 6.71 | 15017 | 2.495 | $3 \cdot 37$ | 199 | $39 \cdot 9$ | 63 | 103.8 | $104 \cdot 3$ | 124.4 | 104.1 |
| DEC..... | $105 \cdot 4$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | 12.4 | 5834 | 667 | 4674 4980 | 6.65 6.96 | 15245 15246 | 2.491 | $3 \cdot 27$ | 212 | 39.6 | 63 | $103 \cdot 2$ | $104 \cdot 3$ | $124 \cdot 3$ | $104 \cdot 2$ |
| 1937 |  | 1 | 124 | 5834 | 667 | 4980 | 6.96 | 15246 | $2 \cdot 490$ |  | 235 | 41.5 | 63 | 1036 | 105.0 | $124 \cdot 3$ | 104.1 |
| JAN. ... | 106.6 | $80 \cdot 3$ | 867 | 5405 | 775 | 4799 | 6.72 | 15311 | 2.490 | $3 \cdot 37$ | 226 | $42 \cdot 2$ | 63 | 103.2 | $105 \cdot 3$ | 124.5 | $103 \cdot 5$ |
| FEB. ... | $108 \cdot 1$ $109 \cdot 3$ | $49 \cdot 1$ | 72.5 13.3 | 5018 | 731 | 4816 | 6.74 | 15300 | 2.490 | 3 | 206 | $40 \cdot 2$ | 63 | 103.4 | $105 \cdot 5$ | 124.8 |  |
| APRIL | 110.6 |  | $13 \cdot 3$ | 5800 6263 | 716 | 4938 | 6.84 | 16058 | 2.490 | 2.87 | 235 | $39 \cdot 9$ | 63 | 103.9 | 106.2 | 125.0 |  |
| MAY ... | 111.8 | $0 \cdot 7$ | $10 \cdot 3$ | 5552 | 789 736 | 4979 4902 | 6.94 6.83 | 16156 | 2.490 |  | 234 | $41 \cdot 3$ | 63 | 103.9 | $105 \cdot 9$ | 125.1 |  |
| JUNE... |  |  |  | 6048 | 715 | 4991 | 6.83 |  | 2.490 2.497 | ${ }_{3}^{2 \cdot 75}$ | 180 | $40 \cdot 7$ $40 \cdot 5$ | 63 | 104 1 | 105.8 106.0 | $125 \cdot 1$ |  |
| JULY... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.498 | 3.25 |  | $40 \cdot 1$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | * Pr | te Dep | posits and | other daily | obligation |  | $\ddagger$ Bas | e 1924- | 6 average |  |  |  |  |  |

the fact that fewer companies pass their divi－ dends，and more and more are showing increases．

Wholesale prices showed only a slightly upward trend in the first half of June．Prices of agricultural products are comparatively steady， while those of sensitive goods have only slightly increased．Amongst manufactured goods，tex－ tiles have risen，and some kinds of wood also show an increase．The cost of living during May was，according to official figures，unchanged． After the warm weather in May the crop fore－ casts，which were unfavourable in April owing to the long spell of wet，showed an improvement． The lateness in the germination of the seeds has now been partly made good，especially in Hanover， Westphalia，Rhineland，Wurttemburg，and other parts of West and South Germany．On the other hand the eastern districts，East Prussia and Pomerania，do not promise very favourable prospects．Altogether it may be said that the forecast for summer grains is better than for winter grains，which are expected to be worse than last year．Root crops have relatively good prospects，whereas，those for clover and other fodder crops are unfavourable as compared with last year．

In the third week in June the control was
extended to cover barley and oats products， especially barley－meal，oatmeal，rolled oats and groats．For instance，in future it is ordered that $20 \%$ of milled or rolled oats must be marketed as bran，and a further $17 \%$ as fodder；a similar regulation applies to barley．The purpose of these regulations is to ensure that the animals are fed on fodder instead of barley and oat－products．

Up till now only hereditary farms have been subject to control，preventing them from being sold in a free market；henceforth the sale of all agricultural land will be controlled．Agricultural land is to be reserved for the use of experienced farmers only．Furthermore，the price of land is to be controlled，and its sale can be forbidden if the price asked is officially considered too high． Finally，the sale of land can always be prevented if it is considered contrary to public interest．

German foreign trade in May showed an excess of exports of 9 Mn ．marks，as compared with I5 Mn．marks a month ago，and 35 Mn ．a year ago．Compared with last year imports are up by IIo Mn ．，and exports by 84 Mn ．


TRADE，TRANSPORT，UNEMPLOYMENT．

|  | external trade． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | outpur． |  |  | shipping. |  |  | EMPLOY． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | imports． |  |  |  | EXPorts |  |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Estimated }}$ VALUEI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 長 | 覴 | 㴔骂 | 恡 | Metric |  |  | 㜢 |  |  |  |  | Noot |  |  |  |  |  |
| war | ${ }_{6074}$ | ${ }^{\text {Velight in }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{6}^{5}{ }_{6}$. |  |  |  |  |  | 850 | ， 1474 |  | ${ }_{981}^{11}$ | $\left.\right\|_{1182} ^{11}$ | ${ }^{15}$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1935}$ | 390 | 26 | 357 | 6 | 477 | 10 | 414 | 53 | 35 | 52 | 403 | 1323 | 195 | 1492 | 1481 | 1494 | 2111 | 1843 |  |
| ctore | ${ }_{4}^{402}$ | ${ }_{50}^{47}$ | 350 | 4 | ${ }^{411}$ | 3 | ${ }_{361}^{361}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 378 | ${ }^{1306}$ | ${ }_{1234}^{1234}$ | 1544 | 1502 |  | ${ }_{199}^{1995}$ | 14 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 428 \\ & 446 \\ & 440 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 46 \\ & 46 \end{aligned}$ | 376 406 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4137 \\ & 4175 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 361 \\ & 364 \\ & 3899 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 46 \\ & 46 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 372 | $\begin{aligned} & 118868 \\ & 12120 \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12128 \\ & 1228 \\ & 124 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1567 \\ & 1568 \\ & 1658 \end{aligned}$ | （1708 | $\begin{aligned} & 162468 \\ & 1 \\ & 1686 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 198.9 \\ & 210.6 \\ & 010 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| JULY | ${ }_{4}^{472}$ | 38 <br> 35 <br> 3 | ${ }_{402}^{430}$ | 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 426 \\ & 443 \end{aligned}$ | 3 | ${ }_{3}^{374}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49 \\ & 49 \\ & 49 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 1338 1298 1 | ${ }_{1312}^{1312}$ | 1712 | 1730 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {SEPT }}$ | ${ }_{426}^{422}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 37 \\ & \hline 17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 405 \\ & \hline 882 \\ & 3820 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 7 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | 491 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | ${ }_{4}^{419}$ | 52 |  |  | ${ }_{431}^{412}$ | ${ }_{1460}^{1335}$ | ${ }_{1350}^{1359}$ | 1721 | 11636 |  | ${ }_{2584}^{237}$ |  |  |
|  | 397 421 | ${ }_{4}^{43}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3896 \\ & \hline 376 \end{aligned}$ | 5 | $\begin{aligned} & 4962 \\ & \hline 406 \\ & 506 \end{aligned}$ | 2 | 410 452 | 50 52 |  |  | ${ }_{457}^{422}$ | 1338 <br> 1468 |  |  | ${ }_{1521}^{1521}$ | ${ }_{1259}^{1262}$ | ${ }_{2285}^{235}$ |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {JaN．}}$ J ${ }^{1937}$ |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |  | $51$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 347 427 | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 40 \\ 63 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 350 \\ & \hline 304 \\ & \hline 600 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{4}{3}$ | 495 540 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 48 \\ 55 \end{array} \\ & \hline 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14000 \\ & 1509 \\ & 1509 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1301}^{1191}$ | ${ }_{1582}^{152}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1430} 1$ |  | ${ }_{23512}^{216}$ |  |  |
| MrRL | $\begin{aligned} & 4273 \\ & 471 \\ & 471 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \\ & 75 \\ & 79 \end{aligned}$ |  | 4 |  |  |  | 56 52 5 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{1}^{1306} 1$ | （1645 | 1562 |  | ${ }_{2416}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | L |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Germany]

Imports of food-stuffs and raw materials were respectively 12 and 14 Mn . marks less than in April, but it should be remembered that in April imports were especially high. In exports there was a reduction of 6 Mn . in raw materials, and of 28 Mn . in manufactures, but here again the April figures were exceptionally high. For the first five months of the year exports totalled 2,23I Mn. marks, i.e., 358 Mn . marks, or $20 \%$ more than for the first five months of 1936. This large increase in exports shows how considerably Germany is benefiting from the revival of world trade. It is due mainly to the increase in the foreign demand for manufactured goods, and to a smaller degree to the increase in prices of raw materials on the world market. The latter improves the competitive position of German industry, which in consequence of legal restrictions can quote unchanged prices and so regain foreign markets.

The engineering industry has benefited especially. The export of machinery has this year increased by a third, after showing a similar increase last year. As a result of the increase in exports the engineering industry is now working almost at full capacity. Owing to the expansion of German exports, German clearing debts with such countries as Italy and Holland have been considerably reduced. This consequently allows greater imports from the countries in question.

Mining shows a much higher output than last year. The production of coal and coke is higher by a sixth than in May, I936, and the production of lignite by more than a seventh.

The number of houses for which building plans were passed in the first quarter decreased, as compared with last year, from 78,000 to 60,000 . The number of houses completed has, however, increased from 45,000 to 51,000 . Buildings other than dwelling houses show the same number of plans passed as last year, but the number of completed buildings has increased from 6,800 to 9,400 .

The number of unemployed, according to official statements, had fallen by ist June to 776,000 , so that there are now 185,000 less than a month ago, and 700,000 less than a year ago. Those in receipt of insurance and emergency relief totalled 435,000, while 90,000 received poor relief. The increase in employment is greatest in the Rhineland, Saxony and Silesia, that is to say, especially in the heavy industrial areas. Out of nearly 800,000 unemployed, 200,000 are considered not wholly efficient, and a further 200,000 consists of persons who have changed their domicile or their working place and are therefore only temporarily unemployed. For the remaining 400,000 unemployed it is difficult to find work, as they are unable for some reason to leave their domicile.

Whereas the decrease in unemployed from the end of April to the end of May amounted to 185,000, the statistics of Health Insurance show an increase in the number of employed of more than 320,000 ; there are therefore now $18,750,000$ recorded as employed. The difference between the increase in employed workers and the decrease in unemployed is partly due to those who had left school and had not yet been absorbed in employment.

The unemployment insurance allowance has, since June, been modified; whereas in 1932 the different wage classes were combined and the higher allowances thereby reduced, by the new regulations there will be again eleven different wage classes. The new regulations also increase the allowance for dependents, and favour large families, in that higher rates will be paid for the third and following dependents. Finally these extra family allowances will be paid in future in those cases in which the family consists of more than six persons, whereas formerly not more than six dependents received the allowance. On the other hand, in no circumstances may the allowance exceed $80 \%$ of the wage earned during the last year of employment.

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> For particulars, apply to the Secretary, London E' Cambridge Economic Service, Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C. 2 .

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## INDEX CHART, U.K.



HARVARD INDEX CHART, U.S.A.
(2930

# THE GENERAL BUSINESS POSITION. <br> UNITED KINGDOM. 

20 th fuly, 1937.
The marking down of Stock Exchange securities appears to have been completed and stability reached at a level rather above the lowest point touched. There has been no crisis and there is no evidence of repercussions on industrial activity. Wholesale prices especially of non-ferrous metals have oscillated, but in general prices were nearly the same in mid-July as six weeks earlier. It appears to be improbable that the general level of prices will fall in the near future, especially in view of the acute demand for steel.

Employment improved again in June, whereas in 1935 and 1936 owing to increased unemployment in coal-mining there had been no significant change in the totals between May and June; this year the improvement was general, and in some industries and districts unemployment is remarkably slight.

The value of both imports and exports
was relatively high in June. The quantity of imports of materials in the second quarter of this year shows only a moderate increase over the previous year which does not suggest much development of manufacture. Also the value of building contracts has again diminished. On the other hand the increase in the value of exports has hitherto been due mainly to increased quantities and only to a relatively small extent to higher prices; and with the greater purchasing power in the hands of our overseas customers the expansion of exports may continue.

A great part of the existing activity is independent of the disturbed political and financial conditions on the continent. Part of it is due to the development of armaments at home, which will continue to have effect for some time. Bankers' advances continue to expand. No important change in output or employment is anticipated during the summer.

## ANALYSIS OF RECENT MOVEMENTS

## UNITED KINGDOM

FINANCE.-Between June 16th and July I4th the Bank of England's note circulation rose by a further $£ 13.6 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ .493 .4 \mathrm{Mn}$. Of this expansion, $£ 5 . \mathrm{I} \mathrm{Mn}$. was offset by an increase in the gold held in the Issue Department to $£ 326.4 \mathrm{Mn}$., so that the note reserve of the Banking Department fell by $£ 8.5 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 33.0 \mathrm{Mn}$. Government Securities in the Banking Department were increased by only £.2.6 Mn., but Discounts and Advances rose by $£ 5.1 \mathrm{Mn}$. and other Securities by $£ 0.9 \mathrm{Mn}$., so that total deposits were unchanged at £I49.4 Mn. As, however, Government Deposits rose from $£ 10.0 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 23$.I Mn., Bankers' Deposits fell from $£ 102.3 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 89.2 \mathrm{Mn}$. Thus the Bank appears to be continuing its policy of offsetting the rise in the note circulation and thus keeping its total deposits approximately constant (except at the half years), ignoring fluctuations in Bankers' Deposits due to changes in the amount of Government Deposits.

The average figures for June of the nine London clearing banks show a rise in cash from
$£_{222} \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 229.9 \mathrm{Mn}$., presumably due to the effects of the window-dressing arrangements for the end of the month. Advances show a further increase of $£_{1}$ II Mn. to $£ 920.4 \mathrm{Mn}$. Discounts have risen by $£ 14 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£_{2} 55 \mathrm{Mn}$. Except for investments, which show a further slight fall from $£ 6$ II. 4 Mn . to $£ 608.2 \mathrm{Mn}$., other assets are also higher, and Deposits show a rise of
 than a year ago. In view of the larger cash reserves shown, the ratio of cash to deposits increased to $10.6 \%$.

The fact that June 30th happened to fall on a Wednesday this year permits a comparison to be made between the Bank of England return and the half-year returns of the clearing banks. For the eleven clearing banks, the cash reserves on June 3oth are shown as $£ 250.4 \mathrm{Mn}$. On the same day Bankers' Deposits at the Bank of England were $£ 140.5 \mathrm{Mn}$. Therefore, the total of notes and coin in the hands of the clearing banks was $£ 109.9 \mathrm{Mn}$. This compares with the Bank of England's Statistical Summary, estimate for May of £il5.4 Mn. Bankers'

Deposits at the Bank of England were abnormally swollen at the end of the half-year, mainly by the money market's arrangements for the dates of payments for and maturities of Treasury Bills. If by deducting these abnormal additions, Bankers' Deposits are reduced to a normal level of, say, £95 Mn., the " true" level of the clearing banks' cash reserves becomes about $£_{2} 205 \mathrm{Mn}$., as compared with the $£ 230 \mathrm{Mn}$. or so shown in recent average monthly statements. If the figure for cash is taken for the eleven banks at $£ 205 \mathrm{Mn}$., the cash ratio becomes just under $9 \%$, as against $10.5 \%$ shown by the June averages and the $10.8 \%$ shown by the figures for June 30th.

Town clearings in June showed a sharp rise from the May figures, and after adjustment for season were among the highest recorded in recent months. Both Country and Provincial clearings were lower on the month, but remained well above the level of a year ago. All provincial centres showed substantial increases over 1936, the rise being especially marked in Manchester, Leeds, Nottingham, Bristol, Bradford and Liverpool.

New capital issues on home account showed a marked recovery in June from the lower levels ruling since February. The effect of the stock exchange reaction on the new issue market thus seems to have largely spent its force. Issues on overseas account, on the other hand, were smaller than in most recent months and than a year ago.

The fall in prices of industrial securities has been checked and our mid-July index shows a slight recovery over mid-June. The fall in prices of fixed interest securities has also recently ceased, though here there is a slight fall in the index as compared with a month ago. Shortterm interest rates have fallen back to the low level ruling before the half-year. Our crude index of foreign bond prices shows a small decline, due to a sharp reaction in Chinese and Japanese Bonds.

The total of Treasury Bills outstanding on July I7th was $£ 855 \mathrm{Mn}$., an increase of $£ 180$ Mn. since June i2th. The increase is more than accounted for by the issue early in July of an additional $£ 200 \mathrm{Mn}$. of bills to augment the sterling resources of the Exchange Equalisation Fund. Market bills increased by £io Mn to $£ 548 \mathrm{Mn}$., while ' tap' bills rose by $£ 170 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 307 \mathrm{Mn}$. But for the issue of additional bills, the 'tap' bill total would have fallen by $£ 30 \mathrm{Mn}$. Most of this fall is probably due to purchases of gold by the Exchange Fund, though part of it may be due to the payment by Government Departments of the last calls on their holdings of National Defence Bonds.

These are likely, however, to have been relatively small, as the Departments are believed to have resold, prior to the last call, a large proportion of the Bonds they originally took up.

The international movements of gold in June showed the effects both of the continuance of the gold panic and of the flight from the franc. British imports for the month totalled $£ 32.0 \mathrm{Mn}$., of which $£ 16.0 \mathrm{Mn}$. came from France, $£ 8.5 \mathrm{Mn}$. from S. Africa, $£ 2.8 \mathrm{Mn}$. from Russia and $£ 1.7 \mathrm{Mn}$. from Germany. Exports were also large ; of the total of $£_{2} 27.7 \mathrm{Mn}$., $£ 25.7 \mathrm{Mn}$. went to U.S.A. and $£_{\mathrm{I} .} 6$ Mn. to Belgium.

During the first half of July shipments of gold became less heavy. Imports for the fortnight ending July 15 th totalled $£ 13.9 \mathrm{Mn}$., of which $£ 6.2 \mathrm{Mn}$. came from France in the first few days of the month, and the remainder mainly from South Africa ( $£ 4.7 \mathrm{Mn}$.) and Germany ( $£ 2.4 \mathrm{Mn}$.). Exports amounted to $£_{12} \mathrm{Mn}$., nearly all to U.S.A.

Foreign Exchanges.-During the second half of June the weakness of the franc became intensified, culminating on the 29th June in the suspension of dealings, and on the 30th June In the abrogation of the gold parity clauses of the 1936 Monetary Law. When the exchanges were reopened on July ist, the franc-sterling rate fell to about i29 francs per $£$, and the dollar-franc rate to $\$ 3.84$ per 1,000 francs. Profit-taking by the former bears of francs caused the franc to recover slightly until July 13th, when it was quoted at $127^{3 \frac{3}{2}}$ in terms of sterling and $3.88 \frac{7}{16}$ in terms of dollars. Subsequently weakness again supervened, and the franc-sterling rate fell to $132 \frac{2}{3} \frac{9}{2}$ on July 20th.

Meanwhile the dollar has weakened in terms of sterling from under 4.94 at the middle of June to $4.98 \frac{3}{16}$ on July 20th. This decline in the dollar is ascribed partly to the withdrawal or transfer to London of French balances in New York in consequence of fears of the disclosure of their ownership, and partly to the sale of the dollar proceeds of American imports of gold, especially from Japan.

Prices and Wages.-The Board of Trade's index number of wholesale sterling prices for June is almost identical with that for May in respect of food, materials and the aggregate. This result is a balance of some increase in the miscellaneous food group and coal and steel against a slight fall in other groups. The Statist gives more importance to the commodities that have fallen in price and shows a fall of over $1 \%$ for the month of June. Actually prices of nonferrous metals fell in mid-June and recovered at
the end of the month; some further recovery took place in the first half of July.

The Board of Trade's index of the prices of manufactured goods has risen, especially since April, owing to the increased price of steel.

The Retail Food price index at this time of the year is dominated by the price of the new crop of potatoes; but this year there has been an upward tendency apart from this disturbing influence, continuing the movement that began in 1934. On January Ist, 1937, the cost of living index-number was $3 \%$ (4 points on 1914 base) higher than in January, 1936; on July ist, 1937, it was $6 \%$ ( 9 points) higher than in July, 1936, and $\mathrm{I} 2 \frac{1}{2} \%$ higher than in July, 1933.

There has been no change of wages large enough to affect our index-number of wage-rates.

Trade and Output.-Imports, alike of food, materials and manufactured goods, increased considerably in June, while normally there is some fall. When comparison is made with June, 1936, it is found that the whole value of imports, less re-exports, has increased $30 \%$. The greater part of this change is due to increased prices, but quantities have also increased, notably of timber, petroleum, iron and steel and their manufactures and machinery, especially machine tools. The increase in other fully manufactured goods is small.


Under Manufactures, A includes commodities used in further manufacture and transport; 'Other' contains leather, paper and motor accessories. B includes all other manufactures.

Exports were at a relatively high level, and their value in June ( $£ 44.4 \mathrm{Mn}$.) was greater than in any month since October, 1930; in June,

1924, however, the value was $£ 62 \mathrm{Mn}$. The June results more than compensate the slight reaction in May, and the clearest view of the general movement is obtained from the statistics of the quarters as on page 222. In June there was an increase in the exportation of coal, iron and steel products, and woollen goods. Cotton was stationary since the increase from February to March.

| EXPORTS | OF BRITISH |  | H PRODUCE. |  | \&Mn. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1936 |  |  | 1937 |  |
|  | April | May | June | April | May | June |
| Beverages* ${ }^{\text {* }}$. | 0.8 | 1.1 | $1 \cdot 1$ | 12 | $1 \cdot 3$ | $1 \cdot 2$ |
| Tobacco | $0 \cdot 3$ | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Food ... | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Total | $2 \cdot 4$ | 2.7 | $2 \cdot 6$ | $3 \cdot 1$ | $3 \cdot 1$ | $3 \cdot 0$ |
| Materials- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coal | $2 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 2$ | 2.9 | 3.0 | $3 \cdot 3$ |
| Wool | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Oils and fats | $0 \cdot 3$ | $0 \cdot 3$ | $0 \cdot 3$ | $0 \cdot 3$ | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Other | 0.8 | 1.0 | $0 \cdot 6$ | 1.5 | 12 | 12 |
| Total | 3.9 | $4 \cdot 5$ | 3.5 | $5 \cdot 6$ | $5 \cdot 5$ | 67 |
| Manufactures- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-ferrous metals | 0.8 | $1 \cdot 1$ | 10 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 12 |
| Iron, steel, machinery | $7 \cdot 6$ | 8.2 | $7 \cdot 1$ | $10 \cdot 1$ | 9.8 | 10.4 |
| Vehicles ... | $2 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 8$ | $2 \cdot 5$ | 3.0 | 3.6 | 3.2 |
| Cotton | 4.6 | $4 \cdot 8$ | $4 \cdot 4$ | $5 \cdot 9$ | 5.9 | $5 \cdot 9$ |
| Wool | $2 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 3$ | 2.2 | $2 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 6$ | 3.0 |
| Other textiles and apparel | $2 \cdot 2$ | 2.4 | $2 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 8$ |
| Chemicals | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.6 | $2 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 3$ |
| Other | $4 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 8$ | 4.0 | $5 \cdot 4$ | $5 \cdot 4$ | $5 \cdot 8$ |
| Total | 26.0 | 28.2 | $24 \cdot 8$ | 33.4 | $33 \cdot 3$ | 34.7 |
| Total exports of British Produce | 33.4 | 36.4 | $32 \cdot 1$ | 43.0 | $42 \cdot 7$ | 44.4 |

The output of steel in June^ was rather less than the record figure of May, while that of pigiron increased. The output of coal decreased seasonally in June, but was $10 \%$ higher than in June, 1936.

The value of building plans approved for dwelling houses was less than in May and considerably less than in June, 1936. Plans approved for factories and for public buildings were greater in value than in May or than in June of last year.

Unemployment. - Employment improved generally in June, so that the general percentage unemployed fell from 10.9 in May to Io. 3 . Last year it was $12.8 \%$ in May and June. The better result this year is due to the smaller increase in coal miners temporarily stopped, which was considerable in 1936. Apart from this the changes were similar in 1936 and 1937. Apart from coal and building the number of insured men wholly unemployed fell 48,000 from May to June, 1936, and 47,000 this year; the decreases for women wholly unemployed were also practically equal, viz., about 16,000 .

[^20]

For Quarterly Review, see page 221.

## RECENT MOVEMENTS IN UNITED STATES.

(Report from Harvard, fuly 8th, 1937.)

THE principal developments in the economic situation in the United States during June included further sharp declines in security prices, both stocks and bonds, expansion in bank loans and investments accompanied by a reduction in deposits, and a nearly horizontal movement in business activity in the face of various disquieting developments in industry and of continued but moderate weakness in commodity prices.

The most notable change in the index chart ${ }^{\star}$ was a sharp decline of the speculation curve, though this decline was not so large as that of April. The money curve moved horizontally, and there were no changes in the short-term interest rates upon which it is based. Other interest rates did not, however, remain unchanged. A substantial increase in the average yield of long-term bonds was reflected in declining bond prices. Rates on acceptances, which had long been exceedingly low, were reduced by

[^21]one-sixteenth shortly after the middle of the month. The business curve declined just perceptibly, and its nearly horizontal movement is in itself significant at a time when acute weakness has prevailed in speculative markets for several months. Commodity prices have been declining, and numerous and widespread labour disputes have brought about important stoppages in various branches of industry.

Currently available weekly figures upon business activity show irregular and somewhat contradictory movements during June. Early in the month, seasonally adjusted weekly figures for bank debits, at important centres not greatly subject to speculative influences, were at the lowest point of recent weeks ; but subsequently a considerable and sustained rise developed, and the final figure of the month was the highest of the year to date. The dollar volume of business transactions appears, therefore, to have been remarkably maintained, at least through June, and anticipations voiced in various quarters that recent developments would probably be accom-
panied and followed by a contraction in business had not by the end of June been realised. As already indicated, the record, as disclosed by certain other economic factors is somewhat contradictory. Actual production of electric power averaged somewhat higher than in May, but with a rough allowance for seasonal variation on a weekly basis the movement within the month shows a moderate decline from a peak in the first week to a level close to the May average. Freight car loadings for the miscellaneous class of commodities, comprising predominantly important materials and products of industry, averaged lower than for any other month of this year; and within the month the movement, after seasonal allowances, was irregular, with some evidences of revival in the late weeks. Small-lot shipments also averaged lower than in earlier months of 1937, but were only slightly lower than in May. The weekly figures revealed a fairly persistent downward tendency during the month. Car loadings of other classes of commodities in the aggregate showed a small decline. Steel-mill activity and automobile output averaged lower than in May, but in both cases moderate revival appeared in the final week. Cotton textile activity was distinctly higher than in May. No satisfactory interpretation of these movements, particularly of those in steel and automobiles, can be presented without due consideration of the extensive strikes which centred in recent weeks in the steel industry, although considerable instability in labour relations is still manifest in the automobile industry. The steel strikes at the time of their maximum effectiveness brought a large reduction in the operating rate of the steel industry, but later developments have restored some of the struck plants to operation, at least upon a partial basis. And even during the most effective stage of the strike, activity in the rest of the industry and in related industries was remarkably sustained, so that the complete picture of steel activity did not show serious impairment. The time element is of such great importance in appraising the effects of a strike that it is not yet possible to establish with confidence the probable consequences of the recent labour disturbances in steel. If it turns out that the back-to-work movement recently in progress is followed by an approximately complete abandonment of the strike, the few weeks of restricted activity already experienced may leave but slight marks upon the monthly statistical record of industrial output. Should, however, the current situation prove to be a mere interruption in a strike which persists over several months, the later figures will inevitably
show the same type of considerable contraction in business which has accompanied other really serious strikes in American industrial history.

The weakness in wholesale commodity prices, which had been serious and persistent for many weeks, continued into June, but was tempered by the development of diverse tendencies in different classes of commodities and by the appearance, toward the end of the month, of substantial advances in certain important commodities. The U.S.B.L.S. index averaged lower than in May; but the last reported weekly figure showed a slight rise, and most recent daily figures for important commodities suggest that this rise became substantial by the end of the month. The chief advance, late in the month, was in wheat, for which prices responded to news of crop impairment, particularly in Canada. Among the important groups within the U.S.B.L.S. index, the principal changes during June appeared in farm products, foods, textiles, and house furnishings. Both farm products and foods averaged lower than in May, but a moderate rise appeared late in June, ascribable to developments already mentioned. The textile index not only averaged lower than in May, but there was a nearly steady decline during June. For house furnishings, the June index averaged above May, and this condition probably reflects a substantial increase in recent months in residential building and in the current demand for related commodities.

June developments in banking were influenced predominantly by government financial operations and tax collections, together with a continuing increase in the demand for loans both for business and speculative purposes. Open-market holdings of government securities by the combined federal reserve banks, which had during April, in accordance with the announced change in policy, increased by about \$100 Mn., remained unchanged during June; and, in fact, since the end of April have approximated $\$ 2,500 \mathrm{Mn}$. June brought moderate increases in notes outstanding; changes in total deposits of the combined banks were small, although deposits on account of member bank reserve were reduced. Gold importations continued in June on a very large scale, and the aggregate was the greatest for any month since late 1935 ; but in accordance with the policy in force since December, the Treasury has been purchasing this gold for the inactive account.

Current figures concerning the condition of the member banks of the federal reserve system must be interpreted in the light of the changed classification of assets which took place in May. According to this change, current figures of the
earning assets of the member banks are classified broadly in terms of the purpose of the loan rather than, as heretofore, in terms of the nature of the security for the loan. From the point of economic interpretation this changed classification is thoroughly commendable, but for the time being the shortness of the record and corresponding obscurity of the seasonal movements render interpretation difficult. Total loans and investments of the member banks rose in June, and the advance was especially sharp after the middle of the month. Most of the rise was in loans, and, using the classified figures, we find that more than half of this increase was in loans made to carry securities and loans made principally to brokers and dealers to carry securities. Nevertheless commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans expanded about $\$ 70 \mathrm{Mn}$. from the end of May until the end of June. If we reconstruct the formerly reported figure for " all other loans," largely commercial, from the current data and apply weekly seasonal adjustments, a substantial advance appears early in June, but thereafter the movement was only gradually upward. The net reduction in deposits, excluding interbank holdings and government deposits, was somewhat over $\$ 200 \mathrm{Mn}$. from the end of May until the end of June. Fluctuations in the deposits figures during the month were extensively influenced by the June I5th federal tax receipts and by the large transactions incident to federal government financing in June.

Security prices declined with only moderate interruptions during the month, and in most cases the sharpest declines were in the final week, or thereabouts. Daily figures for average bond prices showed declines from the final market day of May to the final market day of June for the combined index and for all of the group indexes. For the highest grade rails the net change for the month was slight. For second-grade rails, on the other hand, there was a very severe decline, which was probably in response largely to the same influences which affected adversely the prices of railroad stocks, namely, the fear that an industrial recession would contract railway gross revenues and the more serious fear that announced demands of railroad labour would be met by wage increases involving important curtailment of net earnings. Declines for public utility and industrial bonds were moderate. The Dow-Jones indexes of stock prices showed declines from the end of May until the end of June in all three groups. The recorded losses for industrials and railroads were both very large and about equal to each other, although on a percentage basis the decline in the railroad stocks was much greater and
amounted to about $10 \%$. The actual decline in the public utility index was distinctly smaller, but here also on a percentage basis the loss was of important magnitude, amounting to more than $5 \%$. The volume of stock trading was lighter in June than in May, and on a daily average basis the decline was about $20 \%$. In spite of this continued weakness in security prices and accompanying contraction in the volume of trading there was, as indicated above, an expansion in the use of bank credit to carry securities. Flotations of new securities during June were slightly larger than in May, but remained much lower than the volume late in 1936. Weekly figures show negligible fluctuations in the early part of June but sharp increase after the middle of the month, ascribable mainly to a few very large issues.

The second quarter of 1937, viewed as a whole, was marked by some further gains in business activity and an approximate maintenance of these gains to the end of the quarter. On the other hand, the price movement both for securities and commodities was generally downward through the quarter, was attended by few and generally unimportant interruptions, and amounted in the aggregate to a large net reduction of the index figures prevailing early in the year. Meanwhile, bank credit in use experienced some further expansion during the quarter, though final weeks revealed moderate reductions in deposits. Short-term money rates remained at very low levels, and long-term rates rose in reflection of declining bond prices. It is not yet possible to give an adequate explanation of the remarkable change in speculative markets both for securities and commodities which has taken place since the early part of the year. That the revelations concerning the deficiencies in Federal tax collection in comparison with anticipations and the continued increase of the Federal deficit played an important part in the change of business opinion is manifest. That legislative and other governmental actions, or proposed actions, particularly with reference to the reorganisation of the Supreme Court and with reference to the regulation of labour, influenced the sentiment of business leadership cannot be doubted. The increasing alarm concerning the extent and duration and probable consequences of labour disputes has surely been an important factor in all recent business reckoning. That this and other disquieting conditions should have been reflected by acute weakness in speculative markets is scarcely surprising. That in the face of these conditions the actual volume of business should have been so well maintained during the quarter is remarkable.

## FINANCE, TRADE AND PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1937.

DURING the second quarter of 1937 the relapse in security values, which was so marked a feature of the first quarter, went further, and despite a slight recovery in the last month our index of industrial securities is still near the lowest point reached. Fixed interest securities, after a temporary slight recovery, have also fallen back, and our index is at its lowest point since August 1933. The upward movement in long-term interest rates has taken place without any corresponding movement in short-term rates. The Bank of England continues its cheap money policy, at least to the extent of offsetting the continued rapid rise in the note circulation by purchases of gold and securities. In view of the level of the note reserve in the Banking Department, further purchases of gold by the Bank would not be surprising. The clearing bank figures show a continued rise in Advances, which are now up to the level of early 1928 or late 1930. Although their Investments continue to fall slowly, and the issue of National Defence Bonds has prevented the usual seasonal rise in their Discounts, Deposits are $£ 57 \mathrm{Mn}$. up on the quarter. Their Cash reserves have increased more than proportionately, and their cash ratio is $0.5 \%$ higher. This rise in Cash seems to be due mainly to increased holdings of notes, though it is possible that the figures also contain an increased amount of window-dressing.

An interesting event of the quarter was the partial lifting of the official veil of secrecy over the Exchange Equalisation Fund by the revelation that its gold holdings on 30th March last were 26.7 Mn . fine ozs., worth about $£ \mathrm{I} 87 \mathrm{Mn}$. From this it is estimated that on that date the Fund held about $£ 75 \mathrm{Mn}$. of 'tap' Treasury Bills, leaving about $£$ roo Mn. of 'tap' Bills for the Bank of England and the departments. Between March 30th and July 17th the total of Treasury Bills outstanding rose by $£ 179 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 855 \mathrm{Mn}$. This increase is entirely due to the issue of an additional $£ 200 \mathrm{Mn}$. early in July to supplement the sterling resources of the Exchange Fund. Of this total, $£ 548 \mathrm{Mn}$. have been issued to the market, and $£ 307 \mathrm{Mn}$. through the 'tap' to government departments and the Bank of England. Holdings of 'tap' bills otherwise than by the Exchange Fund are now estimated at about $£ 85 \mathrm{Mn}$., leaving $£ 222 \mathrm{Mn}$. for the Exchange Fund. This would imply that the present gold holding of the Fund was about 32.4 Mn . ozs., an increase since March

30th of 5.7 Mn . ozs., worth $£ 40 \mathrm{Mn}$. In addition, 3 Mn . ozs., worth $£_{2} 2 \mathrm{Mn}$., have been bought during the quarter by the Bank of England.

International gold movements during the quarter were again heavy. British imports for the quarter were $£ 76.8 \mathrm{Mn}$., mainly from Russia, S. Africa and France, while exports totalled $£ 80.4 \mathrm{Mn}$., nearly all to U.S.A. In addition, large quantities of gold are reported to have been released from hoards in London and bought by the British Exchange Fund. The fears regarding the maintenance of the price of gold now appear to have died down. It would not be surprising if they were to revive later, though the reduced size of private gold hoards would tend to mitigate the effects of any future panic.

The chief event in the foreign exchange market was the abandonment at the end of June of the French government's attempt to keep the gold value of the franc within the limits set by last year's gold law. The franc declined to I29 to the $£$, recovered temporarily to under 128 , and has since fallen further to nearly 133. Its prospects depend largely upon the success or failure of the French government's efforts to balance the budget. Meanwhile the heavy movements of gold to New York and some withdrawal of French balances from there have depressed the dollar from about 4.89 at the end of March to about 4.98 ; the price of gold in London has consequently fallen from over 142/per ounce at the end of March to under 140/in mid-July.

Prices and Wages.-The increase in wholesale sterling prices was considerable during the first quarter of this year, but since March the movements have been variable and hesitating. The price of steel has risen, that of non-ferrous metals on the whole fallen; if these two groups are excluded the rise in the prices of other materials is found to be between I and $2 \%$ from March to June. The index of prices of materials classed as basic is the same in June as in March, that of intermediate products rose $3 \%$, while that of finished goods (influenced by steel products) rose $7 \%$.

The Cost of Living index number increased $3 \%$ ( 4 points) during the quarter, whereas normally there is no net movement.

There has been no important change in wage rates during the quarter, in contrast to the gradual increase, that has covered a great number of industries, since 1934. Actual earnings,

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY STATISTICS.


* Mean weekly averages.
+ Including sovereigns at their face value.
I Liverpool clearing area reduced on April 1st, 1995.

influenced by piece-rates and overtime, have no doubt increased on the average, and with the diminution of unemployment the aggregate wage-bill has increased.

Trade. - The value of Exports has been relatively high; the increase that began in the third quarter of 1936 has been accelerated.

| EXPORT OF BRITISH PRODUCE. \&M |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Quarter | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1935-6 | 1936-7 |  |
| 1st | 106 | 103 | 121 | 0 | Change |  |
| 2nd | 101 | 102 | 130 | +1 | +28 |  |
| 3rd | 105 | 112 | - | +7 | - |  |
| 4th | 114 | 121 | - | +7 | - |  |

Some part of the increase is due to increased prices, as is indicated in the following Table.

| Coal | Tons Mn. | Quantities. |  | Values. <br> £ Иn. |  | Percentage Change in Average Value. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $16 \cdot 3$ | 18.6 | 136 | 16.6 | 100 | 10 |
| Manu'actures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron, Steel. | Tons 000's. | 1051 | 1350 | 17.1 | 23.2 | 100 | 10 |
| Machinery | Tons 000's. | 185 | 207 | 19.9 | 23.0 |  |  |
| Cotton Yarn | lbs. Mn. | 76 | 85 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 7.2 | 100 | 109 |
| Cotton |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| piece-goods | Sq. yds. Mn. | 926 | 981 | 19.2 | $21 \cdot 9$ | 100 | 10 |
| Woollens ... |  | 38 | 40 | $5 \cdot 5$ | $6 \cdot 1$ | 100 | 10 |
| Worsteds |  | 18 | 21 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 100 | 10 |
| Tin ........... | Tons | 9091 | 5929 | $1 \cdot 9$ | 1.5 | 100 | 12 |

No useful figure can be given for the average value of the heterogeneous and changing category of machinery.

For the first quarter of the year it was computed that average values of all exports of British produce had increased about $4 \%$ (Bulletin, May, 1937, p. 164), from which it appears that the quantitative volume of exports had increased about $10 \%$. It is probable that the quantitative increase was greater in the second quarter.

The value of Imports of food has varied almost entirely in accordance with price changes.

Goods classed as raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, imports less re-exports and excluding rubber, were valued at $£ 50.4 \mathrm{Mn}$. in the second quarter of 1936 and at $£ 66.4 \mathrm{Mn}$. in the second quarter of 1937. Since prices of raw materials in general rose about $22 \%$ in the period, it appears that the great part of the change was due to increased prices. Some of the quantities for the first six months of the year are as in the following table :-

IMPORTS, RETAINED OR RE-EXPORTED

|  |  | 1st Half-year. |  |  |  | Percentage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Quantities. <br> $1936 \quad 1937$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Values £M } \\ & 1936 \quad 1937 \end{aligned}$ |  | a e erage value |
| Materials |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton | lbs. Mn. |  | 822 513 | $20 \cdot 3$ 27.2 | $25 \cdot 5$ $32 \cdot 7$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100: 112 \\ & 100: 139 \end{aligned}$ |
| Wool | d c.ft. M | $\begin{aligned} & 592 \\ & 567 \end{aligned}$ | 513 | 27 6 | 86 | 100:127 |
| Manufacture |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron \& Ste | el tons 000's | 723 | 624 | 5.7 | 12 | 100: 121 |
| Copper | ", | 144 | 192 | 5.7 | 12.8 4.8 | 100:158 |
| Lead |  | 178 | 175 8638 | $2 \cdot 9$ | 2.8 | 100:119 |
| Tin | tons | 9350 | 8638 73 | 8.8 |  | 100 : |

In the first quarter of the year the value of imports of materials and some semi-manufactured goods at 1935 average prices was $£ 63.9 \mathrm{Mn}$. in 1936 and $£ 66.8 \mathrm{Mn}$. in 1937, an increase of $5 \%$ (Bulletin, May, 1937, p. I63). The increase in quantity for the second quarter of 1936 to that of 1937 was probably about the same percentage.

The output of steel and iron showed a further advance in the second quarter of 1937. The home consumption of steel was $5 \%$ greater than in the first quarter of 1937 and nearly $10 \%$ greater than a year before (See Table p. 225). The output of coal kept up unusually well in the second quarter and was about $13 \%$ greater than a year ago.

Shipbuilding (tonnage commenced) increased considerably, but only reached the level of 1929 or 1930. This is exclusive of naval building.

The Index of Production rose about $5 \%$ in the second quarter.

| INDEX OF PRODUCTION. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Quarters | 1935 | 1938 | 1937 | 1935-6 | 1936-7 |
|  |  |  |  | Change |  |
| 1 | 104.0 | $116 \cdot 3$ | 119.6 | +12.3 | $+3 \cdot 3$ |
| 2 | 108.4 | 118.4 | 125.5 | +10.0 | +711 |
| 3 | $104 \cdot 5$ | 114.6 | - | $+101$ | - |
| 4 | 116.5 | $122 \cdot 2$ | - | + $5 \cdot 7$ | - |

The rise over the twelve months is mainly due to the steel, machinery and vehicle group; the increase here was about $12 \%$ between the second quarters of 1936 to 1937. In all other groups together it was only about $3 \%$.

The building boom seems to have been generally checked but not in all districts.

Approximate summary figures are as follow :

|  |  | Houses | Kactories | Others | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936 | 1st Quarter | 18.6 | $2 \cdot 2$ | $7 \cdot 9$ | 28.7 |
|  | 2nd | $20 \cdot 9$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | 9.2 | $32 \cdot 8$ |
| 1937 | 1st | 15.7 | $3 \cdot 3$ | $10 \cdot 1$ | 29.1 |
|  | 2nd | 18.0 | $2 \cdot 3$ | $8 \cdot 5$ | 28.8 |

* Includes provisional incomplete totals for June.

There is some indication of increase in plans for factories.

Unemployment. - Unemployment has diminished during the quarter, though there was some check to the progress in May. From a general average of $11.8 \%$ in March it has fallen to $10.3 \%$ in June. The percentage, however, still varies from 5.2 in the South Eastern Division to 22.2 in Northern Ireland, and from 2.7 in Tramway and Omnibus service to 35.4 in Public Works Contracting.

TABLE A. NET IMPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS (EXCLUDING RUBBER) AND CERTAIN PARTLY MANUFACTURED GOODS. DECLARED VALUES. £ Mn.

|  | $\begin{gathered} 1924 . \\ \text { Quarterly } \\ \text { Average. } \end{gathered}$ | 1934Quarters.3 |  |  | $1935$ <br> Quarters. |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1936 \\ \text { Quarters. }_{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | 4 | $\begin{gathered} 1937 \\ \text { Quarters. } \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pig iron, etc. $\ldots$ | 1.8 |  |  |  |  | $\cdot 4$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Copper, tin, lead, zinc | 5.4 | 3.5 | 3.7 | $4 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 4$ | 4.2 | 4.4 | $4 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 0$ |  | $6 \cdot 0$ | .5 6.9 |  |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Yarns } \\ \text { Leather } & \ldots . . & \ldots \\ & \ldots & \ldots\end{array}$ | 1.8 2.9 | .2 1.6 | .2 1.4 | .2 1.5 | $\cdot 1$ 1.6 | -1 | $\cdots$ | -2 | -1 | -1 | - | $6 \cdot 0$ -2 | 6.9 .2 | 8.7 .2 |
| Leather ... ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.1 | $2 \cdot 0$ | $\stackrel{-2}{2}$ |
| Minerals (non-metals) | $1 \cdot 3$ | 8 |  | 1.0 | $\cdot 9$ | 1.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron Ore $\ldots$.. | 2.1 | 1.2 | $1 \cdot 1$ | 1.2 | $1 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 3$ | 1.4 | 1.2 | $2 \cdot 2$ | 1.4 | ${ }_{2} 1.0$ | 1.1 1.8 | 1.0 |  |
| Other Metals | 3.7 12.6 | 2.6 | 2.4 14.9 | $\begin{array}{r}2.8 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ | 2.4 | 2.8 | 29 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 3.0 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 $5 \cdot 4$ |
|  | $12 \cdot 6$ | 8.9 5.2 | 14.9 | $10 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 1$ | 7.5 | 12.6 | 100 | $5 \cdot 7$ | 8.5 | $15 \cdot 6$ | 13.4 | 7.5 | + ${ }^{5.4}$ |
| Hides... $\ldots$... ... | 2.0 | $1 \cdot 9$ | 5.0 1.8 | $1 \cdot 9$ | 6.2 | 6.1 | $5 \cdot 7$ | 6.6 | 7.4 | 75 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 9.2 | 12.3 |
| Paper Materials ... ... | $2 \cdot 9$ | $2 \cdot 9$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.6 | ${ }_{2} \cdot 6$ | 2.4 3.1 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 2.1 | 2.7 | 3.1 | $2 \cdot 7$ | 2.7 |
| Silk .... ... ... ... | + | $\cdot 3$ | $\cdot 2$ | $\cdot 3$ | ${ }^{2} \cdot 3$ | ${ }^{-3}$ | ${ }^{2} \cdot 3$ | ${ }^{2} 6$ | 2.6 .6 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.8 |
| Other Textiles (exoept Cotton and Wool) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | $\cdot 5$ |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Cottion } \\ \text { Wool } & \ldots\end{array}$ | $27 \cdot 5$ | $7 \cdot 6$ | 7.4 | $9 \cdot 1$ |  |  |  |  | 35 | 2.0 | 1.9 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 4.6 |  |
| Wool ... ... ... | 10.9 | 6.5 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6.9 \\ & 8.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 3 \\ & 3 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | 14.3 6.0 | 10.2 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 14.9 | $13 \cdot 9$ | $11 \cdot 3$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9.6 |  | 8.6 | $12 \cdot 2$ | 12.4 |
| Total, both groups and miscellaneous | 92.8 | 47\% | $47 \cdot 7$ | $49 \cdot 4$ | 47.8 | $46 \cdot 9$ | 47-3 | 60:0 | 58.7 | $57 \cdot 6$ | 59.9 | $71 \cdot 1$ | $71 \cdot 3$ | 78.5 |
| Total. exol. cotton and wool | 54.4 | $32 \cdot 9$ | $38 \cdot 3$ | 35*8 | $31 \cdot 8$ | 32.0 | 38.4 | 39.7 | 37.5 | 38.2 | $46 \cdot 8$ | 47.6 | 45.2 |  |

TABLE B. EXPORTED MANUFACTURES—DECLARED VALUES. £ Mn .


* Including rubber tyres after 1924.

[^22]IRON AND STEEL STATISTICS FOR U.K. 000 tons.

|  | PIG-IRON. $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  | CRUDE STEEL. |  |  |  | EXPORTS OF IRON \& STEEL. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Produc- <br> tion <br> 2565 | $+\mathrm{Im} .$ ports | $\underset{\text { ports }}{\text { per. }}$ | = Home Cons'mp tion | \% Imports to Home Consump. tion | Produotion | ${ }_{\text {ports }} \text { Im- }$ | Home Con. sumption | \% Imports to Home Consumption | Seml. Finished | Finished |
| 1913 | Qrly. aver'ge | 2565 | $46$ | 236 | $2375$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1916 \\ & 2054 \end{aligned}$ | 215 | $2131$ | 10 | 209 | 751 |
| 1924 | ," | 1840 | 77 71 | 150 140 | 1756 | 4.4 |  | 271 |  |  |  | 573 |
| 1926 | " | 610 | 124 | 148 | 1490 | 4.8 19.0 | 1849 | 289 | 2139 | $13 \cdot 5$ | 188 | 600 |
| 1927 | ", | 1826 | 152 | r 83 | 1895 | 19.0 | 890 2275 | 390 | 1280 | 30.5 | 145 | 521 |
| 1988 | " | 1653 | 30 | 114 | 1569 | 1.8 | 2131 | 286 | 2417 | $15 \cdot 6$ | 251 | 712 |
| 1989 | " | 1895 | 38 | 136 | 1797 | $2 \cdot 1$ | 2415 | 247 | 2662 | 11.8 9.3 | 245 | 702 |
| 1930 | " | 1549 | 78 | 79 | 1548 | 5.0 | 1825 | 272 | 2097 | 9.3 13.0 | 252 | 699 |
| 1932 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | 939 | 76 | 50 | $\begin{array}{r} 1014 \\ 943 \\ 821 \\ 825 \end{array}$ | $7 \cdot 9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1294 \\ & 1373 \\ & 1309 \\ & 1230 \\ & 1344 \end{aligned}$ | 314 | $\begin{aligned} & 1639 \\ & 1521 \\ & 1385 \\ & 1449 \end{aligned}$ | 19.4 | 168 | 537 344 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 989 \\ & 944 \\ & 812 \\ & 828 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58 \\ & 42 \\ & 28 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & 43 \\ & 19 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5.7 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 3.4 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 266 \\ & 212 \\ & 155 \\ & 105 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 16 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 98 \\ 129 \\ 126 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 344 \\ & 338 \\ & 336 \\ & 286 \\ & 333 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1933 | 1234 | $\begin{array}{r} 890 \\ 1010 \\ 1066 \\ 1157 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 31 \\ & 34 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 27 \\ & 28 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 890 \\ 1014 \\ 1072 \\ 1157 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & 3 \cdot 1 \\ & 3 \cdot 2 \\ & 2 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1505 \\ & 1678 \\ & 1788 \\ & 2032 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86 \\ & 57 \\ & 78 \\ & 93 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1591 \\ & 1735 \\ & 1866 \\ & 2125 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 4 \\ & 3 \cdot 3 \\ & 4 \cdot 2 \\ & 4 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 95 \\ 102 \\ 130 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 312 \\ & 337 \\ & 331 \\ & 373 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1934 | 1234 | $\begin{aligned} & 1359 \\ & 1540 \\ & 1532 \\ & 1548 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 38 \\ & 39 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & 37 \\ & 32 \\ & 37 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1369 \\ & 1541 \\ & 1539 \\ & 1560 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.7 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2253 \\ & 2254 \\ & 2120 \\ & 2233 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2369 \\ & 2365 \\ & 2221 \\ & 2359 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 116 \\ & 111 \\ & 101 \\ & 127 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 9 \\ & 4 \cdot 7 \\ & 46 \\ & 5 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 129 \\ & 149 \\ & 154 \\ & 167 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 312 \\ & 364 \\ & 394 \\ & 413 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1936 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1558 \\ & 1614 \\ & 1620 \\ & 1633 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & 30 \\ & 30 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 49 \\ & 36 \\ & 39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1560 \\ & 1596 \\ & 1614 \\ & 1626 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \\ & 1 \cdot 9 \\ & 1 \cdot 9 \\ & 2 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2369 \\ & 2432 \\ & 2419 \\ & 2622 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 120 \\ 67 \\ 77 \\ 101 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2489 \\ & 2499 \\ & 2496 \\ & 2723 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 8 \\ & 2 \cdot 7 \\ & 3 \cdot 1 \\ & 3 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 149 \\ & 183 \\ & 157 \\ & 182 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 334 \\ & 357 \\ & 391 \\ & 390 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | , | 1814 | 40 | 23 | 1831 | $2 \cdot 2$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 | 1935 | 57 | 27 | 1964 | 2.9 | 2913 | 143 | 3000 | $5 \cdot 7$ | 134 | 332 |
|  | 3 | 1952 | 121 | 33 | 2040 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 2874 | 163 | 3037 | 4.7 5.4 | 161 | 361 |
|  | 1 | 1985 | 92 | 28 | 2049 | 4.5 | 3081 | 77 | 3158 | 5.4 2.4 | 149 | 373 407 |
| 1937 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1935 \\ & 2076 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 77 \\ 143 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \\ & 45 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1967 \\ & 2174 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.9 \\ & 6.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3104 \\ & 3234 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 80 \\ 108 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3185 \\ & 3342 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 5 \\ & 3 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 178 \\ & 190 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 413 \\ & 452 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## STOCKS OF STAPLE COMMODITIES.

Table supplementary to the summary table, p. 2, Special Mem. 32.

| Beginning of |  | (1) American Cotton. 1,000 bales | $\begin{aligned} & 121 \\ & \text { Tin. } \\ & 1,000 \\ & \text { tons. } \end{aligned}$ | (3) <br> Lead. <br> 1,000 tons. |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline(4) \\ \text { Spelter } \\ 1,000 \\ \text { tons. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline(5) \\ \text { Rubber. } \\ 1,000 \\ \text { tons. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | (6) <br> Sugar <br> 1,000 <br> tons | $\begin{gathered} \text { (7) } \\ \text { Tea. } \\ \text { Mn. lbs } \end{gathered}$ | (8) Coffee, Mn. bags. |  | (9) Wheat. Mn. bushels. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline(10) \\ \text { Petroleum } \\ \text { Mn. } \\ \text { barrels. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1,000 bales | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & \text { tons. } \end{aligned}$ | U.S. | U.K. |  |  |  |  | A | B |  |  |
| 1934 | Jan. | 9,785 | 26.6 | $181 \cdot 3$ | 29.2 | 100 | 616 | 8,333 | 270 | $7 \cdot 6$ | * | 476 | 598 |
|  | April........ | 9,236 | $21 \cdot 8$ | $197 \cdot 7$ | 30.0 | 105 | 623 | 8,046 | 251 | $8 \cdot 1$ | * | 483 | 590 |
|  | July ........ | 9,362 | 18.4 | $212 \cdot 7$ | 27.0 | 99 | 650 | 7,501 | 212 | $8 \cdot 5$ | $17 \cdot 0$ | 407 | 594 |
|  | Oct. | 9,468 | $17 \cdot 0$ | $205 \cdot 5$ | 20.0 | 106 | 655 | 5,692 | 233 | $8 \cdot 7$ | 13.7 | 445 | 581 |
| 1935 | Jan. | 9,070 | $15 \cdot 5$ | $209 \cdot 8$ | 19.4 | 118 | 679 | 7,887 | 279 | 6.6 | * | 448 | 565 |
|  | April | 8,581 | $19 \cdot 2 \mid$ | $203 \cdot 2$ | 18.9 | 110 | 653 | 8,058 | 267 | 6.9 | 19.0 | 411 | 570 |
|  | July | 8,413 | 14.4 | $206 \cdot 3$ | $17 \cdot 1$ | 111 | 648 | 6,170 | 225 | $7 \cdot 5$ | $15 \cdot 5$ | 313 | 566 |
|  | Oct. | 8,141 | 11.5 | $200 \cdot 6$ | $9 \cdot 3$ | 104 | 641 | 4,688 | 216 | $7 \cdot 6$ | * | 367 | 547 |
| 1936 | Jan. | 7,488 | 13.5 | 198.5 | $7 \cdot 0$ | 83 | 576 | 6,237 | 247 | 7.8 | $22 \cdot 1$ | 397 | 541 |
|  | Feb. | 7,099 | 15.4 | 200.0 | $5 \cdot 7$ | 79 | 558 | 5,829 | 253 | 7.9 | 22 | 430 | 543 |
|  | March | 6,934 | $15 \cdot 8$ | $200 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 8$ | 75 | 560 | 6,337 | 244 | 7.9 | * | 394 | 549 |
|  | April...... | 6,768 | 16.5 | 199.5 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 80 | 539 | 6,671 | 232 | $8 \cdot 2$ | $22 \cdot 2$ | 349 | 551 |
|  | May ......... | 6.553 | 15.1 | $197 \cdot 3$ | $6 \cdot 3$ | 81 | 525 | 6,295 | 219 | 8.2 |  | 309 | 554 |
|  | June ......... | 6,553 | 17.0 | 204• 8 | $6 \cdot 8$ | 83 | 499 | 5,680 | 208 | $8 \cdot 1$ | * | 266 | 550 |
|  | July ......... | 6,384 | 15.0 | $205 \cdot 8$ | 6.7 | 88 | 491 | 4,990 | 199 | $8 \cdot 1$ | $20 \cdot 8$ | 221 | 545 |
|  | Aug. ......... | 6,265 | $15 \cdot 1$ | $206 \cdot 3$ | 7.2 | 93 | 488 | 4,207 | 186 | 8.0 | * | 237 | 542 |
|  | Sept.......... | 6,429 | 16.0 | $194 \cdot 8$ | $7 \cdot 2$ | 91 | 466 | 3,652 | 195 | $7 \cdot 9$ | * | 251 | 532 |
|  | Oct. | 6,537. | $15 \cdot 1$ | 179.0 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 82 | 457 | 2,983 | 201 | $7 \cdot 8$ | * | 282 | 527 |
|  | Nov. | 6,312 | 17.0 | 163.8 | 6.4 | 77 | 449 | 3,866 | 207 | 7.9 | * | 269 | 522 |
|  | Dec. | 6,218 | 21.2 | 158.0 | 6.4 | 67 | 436 | 5,502 | 215 | $7 \cdot 8$ | * | 251 | 518 |
| 1937 | Jan. ......... | 6,116 | 21.8 | 153.9 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 57 | 430 | 5,389 | 215 | $7 \cdot 9$ | * |  |  |
|  | Feb. ......... | 5,984 | 23.4 | 151.6 | 6.4 | 48 | 411 | 5,071 | 208 | 8.0 | * | 300 | 527 |
|  | March ...... | 5,968 | 21.7 | $140 \cdot 0$ | 6.9 | 39 | 398 | 5,834 | 189 | 8.0 | * | 281 | 534 |
|  | April........ | 5,861 | 22.0 | 122.5 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 34 | 415 | 6,026 | 161 | $8 \cdot 1$ | 26.2 |  | 510 |
|  | May ......... | 5,694 | 22.0 | 114.7 | 6.9 | 31 | 390 | 5,356 | 134 | $8 \cdot 3$ | 202 |  |  |
|  | June......... | 5,676 | 21.6 | $103 \cdot 4$ | 6.8 | 31 | 374 | 4,878 | 132 | 8.1 |  |  |  |
|  | July ... | 5474* | 21.1 |  | 6.3 | 32 |  |  | 125 | $7 \cdot 9$ |  |  |  |

[^23]Preliminary figure
(6) Total visible supply.
(7) Tea Brokers' Association, London stocks.
(8) (A) Visible supply. (B) Interior Brazil stock and San Paulo Pedged stock. Figures supplied by Messrs. Duuring \& Zoon.
(9) Stanford Wheat Studies Estimates of World's Visible Supply.
(ro) Total crude petroleum, natural gasolene (ex at plants),

## THE PHYSICAL VOLUME OF PRODUCTION.

THE Index of Production for the second quarter of 1937 is 125.9 . This shows an increase of 6 points over last quarter, and an increase of 7 points over the corresponding quarter of a year ago.

The Iron and Steel figure shows a large increase of 7 points over the previous quarter, and increases are also shown in the Textile group and the Food group and in Paper.

QUARTERLY INDEX OF PRODUCTION.





FINANCE.

† I2-months moving average superimposed.

FINANCE.


## * NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED.

+ Exclusive of Investments in Afflisted Banks. For Table From 1929 first figure Bankers, second figure Others.

STOCKS \& SHARES-
NEW CAPITAL ISSUESBANK CLEARINGS-

BANK OF ENGLANDPRINCIPAL BANKS-

TREASURY BILLS SHORT MONEY INDEX -

Index Nos. of Prices and Yield as percentage of 1924 level; on 15 th of month.
sensitue Inder.-Geometric Mean of monthly percentage changes.
published by the MIDLAND BANK (
${ }_{2}$ Totsl of Town Clearings (i.e., excluding Metropolitan) of London Banker's Clearing House for 3 weeks covering of London Bankers' Clearing House and Provincial Clearings for 11 towns-Pritho month. Country Cloaringa Deposits, other than pubic, 11th-17 of mon Bank Notes and Currency Notes in circulation

Current Deposit and other accounts," etc. the National Bank, Ltd., and the District Bank).-AS published by THE MIDLAND BANE (Lee, excluding lear outstanding in middle of month (11th-17th) As Dabished by THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
Average of Bank Rate, Bankers' Deposit Rate, 3 Months' Bill Rate and day-to-day rate for week ending 15th of Day-to-Day Rate and 3 Months' Rate Arerage

## PRICES.



Scale applicable to all lines.
ћ Normal seasonal change removed.

## PRICES AND WAGES.

|  | WHOLESALE. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | RETAIL. |  |  |  | WAGES. <br> Index of Average Weekly Wages \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bar Silver (Cash). | Board of Trade Index Nos. General. Food. Materials. etc. \% \% \% |  |  | Statist (Bauerbeck) Index Nos. |  |  |  |  | M. of ost of ving. | Labou | r. |  |
|  | d. per oz. |  |  |  | \% | \% | \% | \% |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 1924 \text { Av... } \\ 1932 \end{gathered}$ | 34.0 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  |  |  |  | 100 | \% | 100 | 100 | 100 | $\star$ | 100 | $\star$ | 100* |
| 1stQr.Av. | $19 \cdot 1$ | 63.6 | 69.5 | 60.6 | $65 \cdot 5$ |  |  |  |  | 83 | 75.5 | 75.5 |  |
| 2nd 3 , ", " | $16 \cdot 9$ $17 \cdot 7$ | 61.0 60.7 | 68.1 | 57.4 | 64 | 63 | 58 53 | 61.5 57.5 | 83.5 81.5 | 83 83 | 75 73 | 75.5 75.5 | 95 |
| 4th ,", ", | 17.7 | $60 \cdot 7$ 61.1 | $65 \cdot 5$ | 58.2 59.4 | 60 | 60 | 56 | 58 | 81 | 81 | 72.5 | 73 | 954 |
| 1933 " |  |  | 610 | $59 \cdot 4$ | 56.5 | 57 | $55 \cdot 5$ | 56 | 81.5 | 79.5 | 73 | $70 \cdot 5$ | $94 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1stQr. Aı. | $17 \cdot 1$ | $60 \cdot 1$ | $52 \cdot 9$ | 58.5 | 57.5 | 57 | $54 \cdot 5$ | 55.5 | 79.5 | 79.5 | 70 | $69 \cdot 5$ | 94 |
| 2nd ", ", | 18.7 18.2 | $60 \cdot 7$ | $62 \cdot 3$ | $59 \cdot 7$ | $57 \cdot 5$ | 57 | 58 | 57.5 | 78 | 79.5 | 68 | $69 \cdot 5$ | 94 |
| 4 th ", ", | 18.2 18.5 | $62 \cdot 7$ 63.0 | $63 \cdot 6$ $63 \cdot 5$ | $62 \cdot 1$ | 58 | 58 | 59 | 58.5 | 80 | $80 \cdot 5$ | 71 | 71.6 | 94 |
| $1934$ | 18 | 63.0 | 63.5 | $62 \cdot 5$ | 57 | 67 | 58 | $57 \cdot 5$ | 81.5 | 79.5 | 74 | 71 | 94 |
| JAN. ...... | $19 \cdot 3$ | 63.8 | $64 \cdot 1$ | 63.5 | 59.5 | 59 | 59 | 59.5 | $80 \cdot 5$ | $79 \cdot 5$ | $71 \cdot 5$ | 70 | 94 |
| FEB. ...... | $20 \cdot 0$ | $64 \cdot 1$ | $64 \cdot 2$ | $64 \cdot 0$ | $59 \cdot 5$ | 59 | 59 | 59.5 | 80 | 79.5 | $70 \cdot 5$ | 70 | 94 |
| APR. ....... | 20.6 20.2 | $63 \cdot 4$ | $62 \cdot 6$ | $63 \cdot 6$ | 58 | 58 | $59 \cdot 5$ | 59 | 79.5 | $80 \cdot 5$ | 69.5 | 71 | 94 |
| MAY ....... | 19.4 | $63 \cdot 1$ $62 \cdot 7$ | $62 \cdot 3$ $62 \cdot 0$ | $63 \cdot 3$ 62.8 | 58 | 57 | $58 \cdot 5$ | 58.5 | $78 \cdot 5$ | 80 | 68 | 70.5 | 94 |
| JUNE .... | $19 \cdot 6$ | 63.2 | 64.2 | $62 \cdot 8$ $62 \cdot 5$ | 59 59 | 68 69 | 58 57 | 58.5 | 79 80.5 | $80 \cdot 5$ 82 | 68.5 71.5 | ${ }_{78}^{71.5}$ | 94 94 |
| JULY .. | $20 \cdot 7$ | $62 \cdot 8$ | 64.2 | $61 \cdot 9$ | 62 | 62 | 57 | 59.5 | 81 | 82 | 72 | 73.5 | 94 |
| AUG...... | 21.6 | 64.0 | $68 \cdot 3$ | 61.7 | 63 | 63.5 | 58 | 60 | 81.5 | 82 | 74 | 74.5 | 94 |
| SEP1. ... | $21 \cdot 7$ $24 \cdot 1$ | $63 \cdot 6$ | $67 \cdot 3$ | 61.6 | $60 \cdot 5$ | 61.5 | 58 | 59 | 81.5 | 81 | 73.5 | 72.5 | 94 |
| NOV....... | 24.1 24 | $63 \cdot 1$ | $66 \cdot 4$ | 61.4 | 59.5 | $60 \cdot 6$ | 57.5 | 58.5 | 82.5 | 80.5 | 74.5 | 72.5 | 944 |
| DEC....... | 24.5 | $62 \cdot 1$ | $65 \cdot 8$ $65 \cdot 8$ | $61 \cdot 3$ 61.6 | $58 \cdot 5$ 60 | 69 60 | 58 59 | 58.5 59.5 | 82.5 | 80 | 74.5 | 72 | 94. |
| 1935 |  |  | 65 | 61 |  | 60 | 59 | 59.5 | 81.5 | 80 | 73.5 | 71.5 | 94 |
| JAN. ..... | 24.5 | 63.5 | $66^{2}$ | $62 \cdot 0$ | 59.5 | 59.6 | 60 | 60 | 81 | 80 | 73 | 71.5 | 944 |
| FEB....... | 24.5 | $63 \cdot 3$ | $65 \cdot 9$ | $61 \cdot 8$ | 59 | $58 \cdot 5$ | 60 | 60 | 80.5 | 80 | 71.5 | 71 | $94 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| MAR...... | $27 \cdot 2$ | $62 \cdot 5$ | $64 \cdot 3$ | $61 \cdot 3$ | 58 | 58 | 60 | 59.5 | 79.5 | 80.6 | 70 | 71.5 | 94.4 |
|  | 29.75 33.7 | $62 \cdot 9$ $63 \cdot 5$ | $64 \cdot 9$ $65 \cdot 5$ | $61 \cdot 7$ | 59 | 58 | 61 | 60.5 | $79 \cdot 5$ | 81 | 69.5 | 71.5 | $94 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| JUNE . .... | $32 \cdot 9$ | 63.6 | $65 \cdot 9$ $65 \cdot 9$ | $62 \cdot 3$ $62 \cdot 2$ | 68.5 | $59 \cdot 5$ $58 \cdot 5$ | 62 | $61 \cdot 5$ 60 | 80 81.5 | 88 | 74 | 73 75.5 | 9494 |
| JULY ... | $30 \cdot 7$ | $63 \cdot 3$ | $64 \cdot 7$ | $62 \cdot 5$ | 58.5 | 68.5 | 61.5 | $60 \cdot 5$ | 81.5 | 82.5 | 74 | 75.5 | $95 \frac{3}{4}$ |
| AUG...... | 29.8 29.3 | 63.6 | $65 \cdot 3$ | 62.5 | 59 | $69 \cdot 5$ | 615 | 60.5 | 81.5 | 82 | 73.5 | 74 | 95 |
| SEPT..... | $29 \cdot 3$ | $64 \cdot 4$ | $67 \cdot 0$ | $62 \cdot 9$ | 59.5 | 60 | 62 | 61 | 83 | 82.5 | 75 | 75.5 | $95 \frac{3}{4}$ |
| NOV. ${ }^{\text {OT..... }}$ | $29 \cdot 4$ $29 \cdot 3$ | $65 \cdot 6$ | 68.1 | $64^{\circ} 0$ | $59 \cdot 5$ | 60 | 63 | 61.5 | 84 | $82 \cdot 5$ | 77 | 74.5 | $95 \frac{}{4}$ |
| DEC. | 27.2 | $65 \cdot 7$ $65 \cdot 8$ | 67.2 | $64 \cdot 6$ | 58.5 | 69 | 64 | 62 | 84 | 82 | 77 | 74 | 95 |
| 1936 |  | 65 | 67.4 | 64 | 59.5 | 59.5 | 64 | $62 \cdot 5$ | 84 | $82 \cdot 6$ | 77 | 74.5 | $95 \frac{3}{4}$ |
| JAN. | 20.4 | 66.0 | $67 \cdot 7$ | $65 \cdot 0$ | $60 \cdot 5$ | 60 | 63.5 | $62 \cdot 5$ | 84 | 83 | 76.5 | 75 | $96 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| FEB. | $19 \cdot 9$ | $65 \cdot 9$ | $67 \cdot 1$ | $65 \cdot 2$ | 59.5 | 69 | 64 | $62 \cdot 5$ | 83.5 | 83 | $75 \cdot 5$ | 75 | 97 |
| MAR. | $19 \cdot 7$ | $65 \cdot 9$ | $66^{4}$ | $65 \cdot 4$ | 59 | 69 | 64 | 62 | 82.5 | 83.5 |  | 76 | 97 |
| APRIL ... | 205 | $66 \cdot 1$ | 66.4 | $65 \cdot 6$ | $59 \cdot 5$ | 58.5 | 63 | 61.5 | 82.5 | 84 | 73.5 | \%6 | 974 |
| MAY .... | $20 \cdot 5$ | $66 \cdot 1$ | $67 \cdot 1$ | $65 \cdot 3$ | 60 | $59 \cdot 5$ | 62 | $61 \cdot 5$ | 825 | 84. |  | 765 | 974 |
| JUNE .. | $19 \cdot 9$ | $66 \cdot 6$ | 68.0 | $65 \cdot 6$ | 60 | 60 | 61 | $60 \cdot 5$ | 83.5 | 84.5 | 75.5 | 77 | 971 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| JULY | $19 \cdot 7$ | $67 \cdot 3$ | 68.4 | 66.5 | 61 | 61 | 63 | $62 \cdot 5$ | 83.5 |  | 75.5 | 77 | 98 |
| AUG...... | $19 \cdot 5$ | 68.5 | $71 \cdot 3$ | 66.8 | 63 | 63 | $64 \cdot 5$ | 64 | 84 | 845 |  | 77.5 | 98 |
| SEPT. ... | 19.5 | $69 \cdot 1$ | $72 \cdot 3$ | $67 \cdot 3$ | 64 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 84.5 | 84 | 77.5 | 76.5 | 98 |
| OCT. ...... | $20 \cdot 0$ | $70 \cdot 2$ | 74.6 | $67 \cdot 7$ | $65 \cdot 5$ | 66 | 66 | 66 | 86.5 | 84.5 |  | $77 \cdot 5$ | 98 |
| NOV....... | $21 \cdot 7$ | $70 \cdot 7$ | $73 \cdot 6$ | 690 | $65 \cdot 5$ | 66 | 69 | 68 | 86.5 | 81 | 80 | $7 \%$ | 98 |
| DEC...... | 21.2 | $72 \cdot 5$ | $75 \cdot 6$ | $70 \cdot 7$ | $67 \cdot 5$ | $67 \cdot 5$ | 73 | 71 | 86.5 | < 6 |  | $77 \cdot 5$ | 98 |
| JAN. ...... | 21.2 | 74.0 | 75.6 | $72 \cdot 8$ | $67 \cdot 5$ | $67 \cdot 5$ | $73 \cdot 5$ | 71.5 | 86.5 | 85.5 | 79.5 |  | 983 |
| FEB. | $20 \cdot 1$ | $74 \cdot 7$ | $75^{\circ} 0$ | $74 \cdot 2$ | $68 \cdot 5$ | 68 | 76 | 73 | 86.5 | $85.5+$ | 79.5 | 78.5 | $99 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| MAR.... | 20.6 | $77 \cdot 2$ | 76.6 | $77 \cdot 1$ | 73 | $72 \cdot 5$ | 79.5 | 77 | 86.5 | $87 \cdot 5$ | 795 | 81.5 | $99 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| APRIL | $20 \cdot 9$ 20.4 | 78.2 79.6 | 77.6 77.4 | $78 \cdot 3$ $80 \cdot 3$ | 73 73.5 | 72 72.5 | 76 77 | 75 76 | 87 87 | 89 89 | 80 80 | 88.5 83 | 100 |
| JUNE.. | $20 \cdot 0$ | $79 \cdot 6$ | $77 \cdot 4$ | $80 \cdot 3$ |  | 72 | 77 | 75 | 88.5 | 90 |  | 84 | 100 |
| JULY. | $20 \cdot 1$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 |
| $\dagger$ Based on New Index. |  | * NORMAL |  | EEASONAL | CHANGE REMOVED. |  |  |  | * December, 1924. |  |  |  |  |

U.S.A. PRICES.

| B. OF | LABOR |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 68 | 73 | 79 |
| 66 | 69.5 | 765 |
| 661 | 69 | $75 \cdot 6$ |
| 65 | 68 | 74.5 |
| 615 | 63 | 71.5 |
| 64 | 64 | 71 |
| 71 | 73 | 76 |
| $72 \cdot 5$ | 72.5 | 76.5 |
| 73.5 | 72 | 76 |
| 75 | 74 | 77 |
| 75 | 745 | 77 |
| 74.5 | 73.5 | 77 |
| 75 | .74.5 | 77.5 |
| 76 | 75 | $77 \cdot 5$ |
| 76 | $75 \cdot 5$ | 78 |
| 78 | 76.5 | 78.5 |
| 79 | 80 | 795 |
| 78 | 79.5 | 795 |
| 78 | 785 | 79.5 |
| 78.5 | 78.5 | 79.5 |
| 80 | - $\ddagger$ | $80 \cdot 5$ |
| 80.5 | 79*7 | 81 |
| 81 | $79 \cdot 7$ | 81 |
| 815 | 812 | 82 |
| 81.5 | 814 | 81.5 |
| 81.5 | 81.5 | 81.5 |
| 81 | 802 | 815 |
| 82 | 79.6 | 81.5 |
| 82 | 801 | 82 |
| 82 | 80.5 | 82.5 |
| 82 | 81.5 | 83 |
| 82.5 | 820 | 83.5 |
| 82 | 817 | 83.5 |
| 82 | 80.6 | 83 |
| 81 | $79 \cdot 5$ | 83 |
| 81 | $79 \cdot 7$ | 83 |
| 80 | $79 \cdot 9$ | 83.5 |
| 806 | $83 \cdot 8$ | 84 |
| 82 | $84^{\circ} 0$ | 84 |
| 83 | $84^{\circ} 0$ | 84 |
| 83 | 84.3 | 84.5 |
| 83 | $82 \cdot 8$ | 84.5 |
| 84 | 82.5 | 84.5 |
| 86 | 829 | 85 |
| 87.5 | $84^{\prime} 6$ | 85.5 |
| 88 | 845 | 86 |
| 89.5 | $85 \cdot 4$ | 865 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 89 \cdot 5 \\ & 89 \end{aligned}$ | 856 | $\begin{aligned} & 87 \\ & 87.5 \end{aligned}$ |
| * National Industrial Conference Board; mid-month. <br> $\ddagger$ New index, \% of 1923-25, mid-month. |  |  |
|  |  |  |

PRICE OF 8ILVER- Average (cash) price of bar silver for week ending 15th of month.-ECONOMIST.
BOARD OF TRADE INDEX-Geometric Mean of Wholesale Prices (averages for month) of 200 commodities as percentage of 1924 average Based on new index first published in January, 1935.-BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL.
STATIST (SAUERBECK) Average wholesale prices of 19 foodstuffs and 26 raw materials on last day of month, as percentage of average DICE8-for 1924.-STATIST.

COST OF LIVING INDEX-Ministry of Labour's index showing movement since 1924 in cost of maintaining unchanged the standard of living prevalent in working-class households before the war. For 1st of month, but placed against previous month-e.g., reading for March 1st is shown against February-to facilitate comparison with "Statist" index.

RETAIL FOOD PRICEE-
WAGES INDEX-
For description see Special Mem. No. 28.

TRADE AND OUTPUT.


Exports relate to British Goods.

- NORMAL SEASIONAL CHANGE REMOVED.


## TRADE AND OUTPUT.


$\ddagger$ Total for Qr. \& Ex. Bank Holiday week, but not Good Friday.
+4 weeks to Dec. 19 th, $19{ }^{\circ} 6$

## * NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED

 inports =Total imports less exports of imported goods. - MONTHLY ACCOUNTS OF TRADE \& NAVIGATION.OUTPUT-COAL ...................Total for 4 weeks ending approximately at end of month.-BOARD OF TRADE JOURNA
PIG IRON, STEEL INGOTS \& CASTINQSIRON $A N D$ STEEL MANUFACTURERS.
SHIPBUILDING-
Tonnage of shing over ton tons (excluding warships) commenced during the quarter.-LLOYD'S RDGISTER OF SHIPPING.

TRANSPORT, UNEMPLOYMENT.


Other Industifies.-Cols. 16 to 18 of table opposite.


|  | AVERAGE OF DAILY RATES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Parts } \\ & \text { f. to } \boldsymbol{£} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Milan } \\ & \text { 1. to } \mathrm{t} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Berlin } \\ & \text { M. to } £ \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amster } \\ & \text { dam } \\ & \text { fl. to } £ \end{aligned}$ | Prague <br> kr , to $\boldsymbol{£}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Zurich } \\ & \text { f, to } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stock- } \\ & \text { holm } \\ & \text { kr, to } £ \end{aligned}$ | New York 8 to £ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Buenos } \\ & \text { Aires } \\ & \text { d. to } 8 \end{aligned}$ | Rio de Janeiro d. ver mil | Bombay <br> d. per rup | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hong- } \\ & \text { kong } \\ & \text { d. Der } 8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Kobe } \\ \text { d. per yen } \end{gathered}$ |
| For 1919 to 1931 Rates Ske Earlier Special Memoranda. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| JULY <br> AUG. | 90.64 88.71 | 69.68 67.91 | 14.97 14.60 | 8.82 8.63 | 120.02 117.40 | 18.26 17.87 | 19.48 19.47 | 3.552 <br> 3.476 | $\dagger$ | 5.04* | 18.061 | 15.48 | $18 \cdot 62$ |
| SEP', . | 88.61 | ${ }^{67 \cdot 66}$ | 14.59 | 8.64 | 117.26 | 17.97 | 19.49 | 3.471 | $40 \cdot 4+$ | $5 \cdot 15 *$ $5 \cdot 20 *$ | $18 \cdot 104$ 18.170 | $16 \cdot 10$ 16.25 | 17.03 |
| OCT. | $86 \cdot 60$ | 66.29 | $14 \cdot 30$ | $8 \cdot 45$ | 115.44 | 17.61 | $19 \cdot 42$ | 3-399 | $41 \cdot 2 \dagger$ | 5.33* | 18.168 | 16.25 16.24 | 16.48 16.35 |
| NOV. | 83.62 | 64.08 | 13.79 | $8 \cdot 12$ | $110 \cdot 48$ | 17.02 | 18.68 | 3.277 | $42.9 \dagger$ | $5 \cdot 50^{*}$ | 18.211 | 16.46 | $15 \cdot 18$ |
| DEC. | 83.93 | 64.07 | 13.76 | 7.83 | $110 \cdot 52$ | 17.03 | $18 \cdot 30$ | 3.276 | 43.1 $\dagger$ | 5*43* | $18 \cdot 192$ | $15 \cdot 66$ | $15 \cdot 32$ |
| JAN. | 86.06 | 65.64 | $14 \cdot 13$ | $8 \cdot 37$ | $113 \cdot 31$ | 17.15 | 18.37 |  | $42.2 \mp$ | 5-38* | 18174 | $15 \cdot 56$ | 14.87 |
| KEB.. | 87.22 | 66.91 | $14 \cdot 36$ | 8.53 | $115 \cdot 21$ | 17.65 | 18.75 | $3 \cdot 422$ | $41.6 \ddagger$ | 5.38* | $18 \cdot 153$ | $15 \cdot 45$ | 14.62 |
| MAR. | 87.40 | 67-16 | 14.46 | 8.54 | 115.76 | 17.77 | $18 \cdot 90$ | $3 \cdot 436$ | $40 \cdot 9 \ddagger$ | 5*38* | 18.043 | $15 \cdot 93$ | $15 \cdot 02$ |
| APRIL | 87.21 85.57 | 66.68 64.66 | 14.68 | 8.51 | 115.24 | 17.77 | 19.05 | 3.507 | $41.0 \ddagger$ | 5•29* | 18.061 | 16.02 | 14.92 |
| JUNE | 86.10 | $64 \cdot 6$ 64.78 | 14.38 | 8.38 8.44 | 112.98 113 | $\begin{aligned} & 17.44 \\ & 17.54 \end{aligned}$ | 19.43 19.45 | 3.938 4.141 | $42.0 \ddagger$ $41.8 \ddagger$ | $4 \cdot 79 *$ | 18.081 | 16.60 | 14.75 |
| JULY | $85 \cdot 24$ | $63 \cdot 12$ | 14.00 | 8.28 | 112.62 | 17.28 | 19-38 | 4.643 | $41 \cdot 9 \dagger$ |  |  |  |  |
| AUG. | 83.88 | 62.44 | 13.78 | 8.13 | $110 \cdot 77$ | 16.99 | $19 \cdot 39$ | $4 \cdot 503$ | $42 \cdot 6 \ddagger$ | $4 \cdot 29 \mp$ | 18.062 | 16.79 | 14.98 14.42 |
| SEPT. | 80.35 | 59.77 | $13 \cdot 17$ | 7.80 | 105.99 | $16 \cdot 26$ | $19 \cdot 38$ | 4.660 | 44.29 $\ddagger$ | $4 \cdot 35 \ddagger$ | 18.043 | 17.04 | $14 \cdot 11$ |
| OCT. ...... | 80.22 | 59.69 | 13.17 | $7 \cdot 79$ | $105 \cdot 69$ | 16.21 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.667 | 44-36F | $4 \cdot 38 \ddagger$ | 18.040 | $17 \cdot 13$ | $14 \cdot 30$ |
| NOV. | $82 \cdot 14$ | 61.03 | 13.46 | 7.97 | 108.06 | 16.59 | 19.40 | $5 \cdot 136$ | $43 \cdot 36 \ddagger$ | $4 \cdot 10 \ddagger$ | 17.549 | $17 \cdot 18$ | 14.23 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { DEC. } \\ 1934 \end{gathered}$ | $83 \cdot 60$ | 62:30 | 13.71 | $8 \cdot 14$ | $110 \cdot 20$ | 16.92 | 19.40 | $5 \cdot 118$ | 35.75 $\ddagger$ | $4 \cdot 13 \ddagger \dagger$ | 18.039 | $17 \cdot 26$ | 14.46 |
| JAN. | 81.78 | $60 \cdot 78$ 58.52 | 13.44 | 7.94 | 107.42 | 16.49 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.056 | 35.63 $\ddagger$ | $4 \cdot 13 \pm \dagger$ | 18.073 | 17.87 | $14 \cdot 34$ |
| FEB. | 77.81 77.34 | 58.52 | 12.93 | $7 \cdot 61$ | $113 \cdot 19$ | 15.84 | 19.40 | 5.019 | 27.93 | $4 \cdot 13 \pm \dagger$ | 18.094 | $18 \cdot 22$ | 14.25 |
| MAR. | $77 \cdot 34$ 77.88 | $59 \cdot 20$ $60 \cdot 14$ | 12.84 13.02 | 7.56 7.59 | 121.87 123.50 | $15 \cdot 76$ 15.87 | 19.40 19.40 | 5.089 | 27.24 | $4 \cdot 13 \ddagger$ | 18.093 | $18 \cdot 23$ | 14.20 |
| MAY | $77 \cdot 20$ | $59 \cdot 91$ | 12.94 | 7.54 | $122 \cdot 32$ | 15.70 | 19.40 | 5.154 $5 \cdot 105$ | $26 \cdot 26$ 25.02 | $4 \cdot 17+\dagger$ | 18.093 18.061 | 17.81 17.05 | 14.17 14.25 |
| JUNE | $76 \cdot 50$ | $58 \cdot 67$ | $13 \cdot 14$ | $7 \cdot 44$ | $121 \cdot 38$ | $15 \cdot 53$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.059 | $26 \cdot 38$ | $4 \cdot 25 \ddagger \dagger$ | 18.032 | 17.37 | 14.26 |
| JULY | 76.46 | 58.80 | $13 \cdot 10$ | $7 \cdot 44$ | $121 \cdot 37$ | 15.47 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.042 | $26 \cdot 69$ | 3.02 | 18.063 | 17.88 | 14.24 |
| AUG ${ }_{\text {SEP }}$ | 76.07 | 58.47 | 12.83 | $7 \cdot 41$ | $120 \cdot 84$ | $15 \cdot 36$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.067 | 29.24 | $3 \cdot 21$ | 18.063 | $18 \cdot 34$ | 14.26 |
| OCT. | 74.32 | $57 \cdot 38$ | 12.21 | 7.29 | 118.64 | $15 \cdot 12$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.996 | 29.28 | $3 \cdot 38$ | 18.063 | 18.93 | 14.34 |
| NOV. | 75.73 | $58 \cdot 40$ | 12.41 | 7.38 | 11758 | 15.07 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.942 | 28.83 | 3.55 | 18.063 | $19 \cdot 80$ | 14.00 |
| DEC. | 74.98 | 57.89 | 12:30 | $7 \cdot 31$ | $118 \cdot 26$ | 15.26 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.946 | 27.80 27.50 | 3.42 3.24 | 18.063 | 19.92 | 14.02 |
| JAN. ${ }^{1935}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | § |  | 18.063 | 20.57 | 14.01 |
| HEB. | 73.92 | $57 \cdot 43$ | 12.15 | 7.21 | 1116.66 | $15 \cdot 15$ 15.06 | $19 \cdot 40$ 19.40 | 4.895 | 19.41 | 3.21 | $18 \cdot 107$ | 21.21 | 14.00 |
| MAR. | $72 \cdot 11$ | $57 \cdot 17$ | 11.82 | 7.03 | 113.74 | 14.68 | 19.40 | 4.875 4.776 | 18.98 18.88 | 3.28 3.15 | $18 \cdot 156$ | 21.87 $24 \cdot 13$ | 14.01 |
| APR. | 73.28 | 58.28 | 12.00 | $7 \cdot 17$ | 115.57 | 14.93 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.835 | 18.90 | 3.01 | $18 \cdot 117$ | 26.28 | 14.10 |
| MAY | $74 \cdot 19$ | 59.37 | 12.22 | 7.23 | $117 \cdot 30$ | $15 \cdot 13$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.890 | 18.91 | $2 \cdot 72$ | $18 \cdot 128$ | $29 \cdot 18$ | $14 \cdot 14$ |
| JUNE | $74 \cdot 68$ | 59.75 | 12.21 | 7.27 | 117.94 | $15 \cdot 10$ | 19.40 | 4.936 | $18 \cdot 70$ | $2 \cdot 61$ | $18 \cdot 126$ | 28.02 | $14 \cdot 13$ |
| JULY | 74.79 | 60.25 | $12 \cdot 27$ |  |  |  | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.956 | 18.65 | $2 \cdot 62$ | 18.125 | $25 \cdot 80$ | $14 \cdot 14$ |
| AUG. | 75.01 | $60 \cdot 49$ | 12.32 | 7.33 | 119.46 | $15 \cdot 19$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 971$ | 18.52 | $2 \cdot 58$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | $24 \cdot 33$ | $14 \cdot 18$ |
|  | 74.84 | $60 \cdot 46$ | 12.25 | $7 \cdot 30$ | 119.20 | $15 \cdot 17$ | 19.40 | 4.933 | $18 \cdot 37$ | $2 \cdot 62$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | $24 \cdot 37$ | 14.11 |
| NOVT... | 74.49 74.77 | 60.30 | 12.20 | 7.24 | 118.48 | 15.08 | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 908$ | 18.01 | 2.75 | 18.125 | 24.09 | 14.05 |
| DEC. | 74.69 | * | 12.25 | 7.26 7.27 | 119.06 | $15 \cdot 18$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 925$ | 18.09 | 2.72 | $18 \cdot 125$ | 17.91 | 14.02 |
| 1936 |  |  | 122 | 727 | 118.89 | 15.20 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.929 | 18.06 | $2 \cdot 68$ | 18.126 | 16.04 | 14.01 |
| JAN. <br> KEB | 74.86 | $61 \cdot 71$ | 12.28 | 728 | $119 \cdot 19$ | 15.19 | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 960$ | $18 \cdot 24$ | $2 \cdot 68$ | $18 \cdot 152$ | $15 \cdot 66$ | 14.04 |
| MAR. | 74.84 74.92 | ${ }^{62} 1.15$ | 12.29 | 7.28 | 119.21 | $15 \cdot 14$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 996$ | $18 \cdot 07$ | $2 \cdot 74$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 15.74 | 14.03 |
| APR. | 75.00 | 62.66 | 12.29 | 7.27 7.28 | 119.31 | $15 \cdot 14$ | 19.40 | 4.971 | 18.04 | $2 \cdot 73$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 15.93 | 13.98 |
| MAY | $75 \cdot 47$ | 63.03 | 12.34 | 7.35 | 119.50 | 15.17 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.944 | 17.98 | 2.71 | $18 \cdot 125$ | 15.80 | 14.03 |
| JUNE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  | 18 | 15 | 14.06 |
| JULY | 76.14 75.86 | 63.84 | 12.46 | $7 \cdot 42$ | $121 \cdot 28$ | 15.48 | $19 \cdot 40$ | $5 \cdot 020$ | $18 \cdot 13$ | $2 \cdot 72$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | $15 \cdot 44$ | 14.07 |
| AUG. | 76.33 | 63. 63 | 12.45 | $7 \cdot 38$ | 120.97 | $15 \cdot 35$ | 19.40 | 5.023 | 18.42 | $2 \cdot 77$ | 18.125 | $15 \cdot 33$ | 14.03 |
| SEP. | 76.74 | 64:26 | 12.57 | 7.40 | 121.59 | 15.42 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.028 | 18.02 | $2 \cdot 80$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 14.90 | 14.05 |
| OCT. | 105.09 | $92 \cdot 96$ | $12 \cdot 19$ | ${ }_{9} \cdot 13$ | 134.39 | ${ }_{21} 161$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.041 | 17.76 | 2.81 | 18.125 | 14.86 | 14.04 |
| NOV..... | $105 \cdot 17$ | 92.86 | $12 \cdot 15$ | 9.05 | 138.09 | 21.27 | 19.40 | 4.900 4.888 | 17.56 17.54 | $2 \cdot 87$ 2.89 | 18.125 18.125 | 14.88 14.95 | $14: 03$ 14.03 |
| DEC. <br> 1937 | 105•14 | $93 \cdot 19$ | $12 \cdot 19$ | 8.99 | 139.26 | 21.35 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.907 | 16.42 | 2.93 | . 18.144 | 14:93 | 13.96 |
| JAN. . | 105.14 |  | 12.19 | 8.96 | $140 \cdot 48$ | 21.39 | $19 \cdot 40$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FEB. | $105 \cdot 11$ $106 \cdot 31$ | 92.99 92.81 | $12 \cdot 16$ | 8.95 | $140 \cdot 30$ | 21.44 | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 891$ | $16 \cdot 24$ | 3.01 | 18.142 | 14.94 | 13.98 |
| APR. | $109 \cdot 31$ | ${ }_{93} 9240$ | $12 \cdot 15$ 12 | 8.93 8.98 | $140 \cdot 00$ | 21.43 | 19.40 | 4.885 | 16.23 | 3.01 | 18.125 | 14.94 | 14.00 |
| MAY | $110 \cdot 32$ | 93:85 | 12.30 | 8.98 8.9 | 141:71 | 21.54 21.60 | $19 \cdot 40$ $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.916 | 16.17 | 3.07 | 18.125 | 14.94 | 14.00 |
| Week ending |  |  |  |  |  | 21.60 | $19 \times 40$ | 4.939 | 16.24 | $3 \cdot 13$ | 18.125 | 14.91 | 14.00 |
| June 5...... | 110.62 110.94 | $\begin{aligned} & 93 \cdot 66 \\ & 95: 78 \end{aligned}$ | 12.29 |  | $141 \cdot 38$ | 21.60 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.927 | $16 \cdot 15$ | $3 \cdot 18$ | 18.125 | $14 \cdot 79$ | 14.00 |
| ," 19....... | $110 \cdot 85$ | ${ }_{9} 93.83$ | 12.32 | 8.97 8.98 | 141.64 | 21.59 | 19.40 | 4.935 | $16 \cdot 15$ | 3.22 | $18 \cdot 125$ | 14.78 | 13.98 |
| , ${ }^{\text {26..... }}$ | $110 \cdot 88$ | 93.91 | $12 \cdot 32$ | 8.99 | 141.80 | ${ }_{21} 156$ | 19 19 |  | 1620 | 3.21 3.26 | 18.125 18.125 | 14.78 14.79 | 13.97 |
| July 3..... | $123 \cdot 17$ | 93.87 | 12.31 | 8.99 | 141.68 | 21.59 | 19.40 | 4.941 4.938 | 16.24 16.32 | 3.26 3.22 | 18.125 18.125 | 14.79 14.71 | 13.97 13.97 |
| , 10...... | 128.25 | $94 \cdot 14$ | $12 \cdot 34$ | $9 \cdot 01$ | $142 \cdot 07$ | 21.66 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.954 | ${ }_{16} \cdot 38$ | 3.22 | 18.125 18.125 | 14.68 | 13.97 |
| , 17 | 128.70 | 94:37 | $12 \cdot 35$ | 9.02 | $142 \cdot 45$ | $21 \cdot 68$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 968$ | 16.43 | $3 \cdot 20$ | 18.125 | 14.66 | 13.97 |

# UNITED STATES 

|  | F．R． | nks | F．R．Member Banks |  |  |  |  | INT．RATES！ |  |  |  |  |  |  | PRODUCTION |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 范袁音 10 M |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  <br> 0000 |  |  |  |
| 1930 | 38 |  | 307 |  |  | 7 |  | $2 \cdot 5$ | 10 | 11 | 55 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 1 |
| 1st Qr．A | 384 | 783 | 1307 | 1667561 | 3553 | 2407 | ＋ 39.8 | $2 \cdot 5$ | 4.22 | 4.57 | 755 | 242 | 370 | 298 | 107 | 333 | 297 | 406 | 366 | 376 |
| 2nd Qr．A | 243 | 740 | 1357 | 1692593 | 3791 | 2447 | ＋34 | 2.5 | 3.25 | 3.70 | 970 | 242 | 310 | 281 | 105 | 399 | 312 | 387 | 514 | 398 |
| 3rd Qr．Av． | 210 | 761 | 1375 | 1693636 | 2734 | 2180 | $-12 \cdot 2$ | 2.5 | 2.20 | 3.05 | 456 | 211 | 288 | 222 | 91 | 217 | 248 | 297 | 349 | 99 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 4th Qr. Av. } \\ 1931 \end{gathered}$ | 252 | 824 | 1391 | 1649674 | 2742 | 2217 | $+31.4$ | 2.03 | 2.08 | 2.93 | 374 | 167 | 293 | 220 | 84 | 149 | 190 | 232 | 280 | 358 |
| 1st Qr．Av． | 215 |  | 1368 | 1553719 | 2437 | 1940 | ＋ | $2 \cdot 0$ | 1.54 | $2 \cdot 64$ | 520 | 162 | 233 | 89 | 86 | 23 | 182 | 65 | 78 | 9 |
| 2nd Qr．Av． | 169 | 749 | 1365 | 1480783 | 2593 | 1930 |  | 1.7 | 1.49 | $2 \cdot 20$ |  | 135 | 197 | 180 | 87 | 02 | 188 | 244 | 25 | 24 |
| 3 rdQr ．Av． | 224 | 865 | 1331 | 1436780 | 1986 | 1720 | ＋32．5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.99 | 237 | 122 | 172 | 171 | 78 | 182 | 130 | 172 | 256 | 20 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4ther. Av. } \\ & 1932 \end{aligned}$ | 694 | 1276 | 1217 | 1332755 | 1812 | 1662 | $-63.8$ | $3 \cdot 5$ | $2 \cdot 41$ | $3 \cdot 49$ | 98 | 87 |  | 157 | 72 | 90 | 108 | 149 | 177 | 290 |
| 1st Qr．Av． | 797 | 92 | 1113 | 1255 | 16 | 1417 | － $64 \cdot 1$ | $3 \cdot 3$ | ． 58 | 366 | 59 | 73 | 150 | 132 |  | 118 | 97 | 144 | 95 | 相 |
| 2nd Qr．Av． | 529 | 1422 | 1106 | 1159734 | 1422 | 1326 | －144．6 | 3.0 | 2.50 | 2.97 | 138 |  | 124 | 117 | 61 | 172 | 75 | 108 | 27 | 8 |
| 3 rd Qr．Av． | 454 | 1882 | 1099 | 1084788 | 1345 | 1201 | ＋ 9.0 | $2 \cdot 5$ | 2.02 | $2 \cdot 13$ | 155 | 56 | 114 | 89 | 61 | 95 | 56 | 87 | 130 | 5 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4th Qr. Av. } \\ & 1933 \end{aligned}$ | 308 | 1886 | 1165 | 1038856 | 1224 | 1204 | ＋ 48.1 | 2.5 | $1 \cdot 13$ | $1 \cdot 55$ | 118 | 56 | 139 | 102 | 64 | 72 | 61 | 97 | 98 | 262 |
| 1st Qr．A | 48 | 19 | 1084 | 969822 |  |  | ＋ 41.4 | $2 \cdot 8$ | $1 \cdot 73$ | 1.86 | 62 | 53 | 108 | 91 | 63 | 117 | 55 | 99 | 65 | 4 |
| 2nd Qr．Av． | 329 | 1989 | 1086 | 84819 | 1424 | 1170 | － 11.4 | $2 \cdot 8$ | 1.11 | 1.98 | 109 | 73 | 111 | 106 | 79 | 214 | 93 | 95 | 9 | 34 |
| 3rd Qr．Av． | 154 | 2113 | 1097 | 908845 | 1426 | 1282 | $3 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 5$ | 90 | 1.43 | 103 | 91 | 143 | 148 |  | 219 | 171 | 280 | 104 | 276 |
| JULY | 168 | 20 | 1107 | 910 | 1735 | 1388 | － 83.9 | 2.5 | 1.00 | $1 \cdot 50$ | 162 | 92 | 142 | 143 | 96 | 31 | 179 | 320 | 83 | 268 |
| AUGUS | 158 | 2083 | 1087 | 906844 | 1308 | 1238 | －80．4 | $2 \cdot 5$ | 95 | 1.50 | 53 |  | 129 | 155 | 90 | 34 | 183 |  | 106 |  |
| SEPT | 135 | 2229 | 1096 | 903840 | 1234 | 1221 | － 56.7 | $2 \cdot 5$ | 75 | 1.28 | 94 | 92 | 157 | 147 |  | 193 | 152 | 231 | 123 | 276 |
| OCT． | 118 | 2366 | 1106 | 911835 | 1328 | 1303 | － $32 \cdot 3$ | 2.0 | 75 | 1.25 | 59 | 85 | 192 | 151 | 78 | 135 | 136 | 211 | 145 | 281 |
| NOV． | 114 | 2445 | 1113 | 909854 | 1220 | 1193 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 75 | 1.25 1.25 | 90 | 91 | 181 | 129 | 72 69 | 61 81 | 1109 | 154 182 | 162 | 246 |
| DEC. | 115 | 2533 | 1125 | 898861 | 1301 | 1389 | $9 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 0$ | 94 | $1 \cdot 25$ | 75 | 91 | 190 | 133 |  | 81 |  |  | 207 |  |
| JAN． | 98 | 2545 | 1158 | 880 | 1402 | 1320 | － 2.8 | 2.0 | 1.00 | 5 |  |  | 170 | 136 | 77 | 57 | 122 | 00 | 7 | 3 |
| FEB． | 68 | 2513 | 1182 | 879954 | 1323 | 1178 | ＋452＇6 | 1.5 | 1.00 | $1 \cdot 25$ | 87 | 98 | 160 | 133 |  |  |  |  | 178 |  |
| MARCH | 54 | 2468 | 1225 | 871985 | 1561 | 1408 | ＋237．6 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 1.13 | 147 | $93 \cdot 5$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 280 \\ & 294 \\ & 290 \end{aligned}$ | $178$ |  |
| APRIL | 43 | 2448 | 1274 | 872984 | 1695 | 1428 | ＋ 54.7 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 1.12 | 236 | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \\ & 87 \end{aligned}$ | 176 | 147 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 355 \\ & 330 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 173 \\ & 204 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 294 \\ & 340 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 131 \\ & 134 \end{aligned}$ | 274 |
| MAY | 35 | 2438 | 1292 | 856980 | 1465 | 1410 | ＋ 33.6 | 1.5 | 1.00 1.00 | 1.07 0.88 | 142 | $87$ | 157 168 | 155 136 | 89 | $\begin{aligned} & 330 \\ & 306 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 193 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 340 \\ & 306 \end{aligned}$ | 127 | 271 |
| J | 28 | 2437 | 1315 | 8551008 | 1539 | 1475 | ＋ 6 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0.88 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| JULY | 24 | 2437 | 1333 | 8471045 | 1384 | 1391 | ＋ $53 \cdot 3$ | 1.5 | $1 \cdot 00$ | $0.88$ | $373$ | $86$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 127 \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 265 \\ & 235 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122 \\ & 105 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 149 \\ & 138 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \\ & 120 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 255 \\ & 275 \end{aligned}$ |
| AUGU | 21 | 2437 | 1350 | 8311062 | 1228 | 1342 | ＋ 37.2 | 1.5 | 1.00 | $0.88$ | $259$ | $84$ | $170$ | $120$ |  | $235$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 138 \\ & 107 \end{aligned}$ |  | $275$ |
| SEPT | 22 | 2436 | 1092 | 8181067 | 1112 | 1289 | － 18.7 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0.88 | 69 | $83$ | 189 | $132$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 170 \\ & 132 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 127 \\ & 148 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110 \\ & 135 \end{aligned}$ | 260 |
| OCT． | 12 | 2436 | 1115 | 8181076 | 1228 | 1446 | ＋10．8 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0.88 0.88 | 158 | 85 |  | 135 | 75 | $\begin{array}{r} 132 \\ 83 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 148 \\ & 161 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 135 \\ & 112 \end{aligned}$ | 284 |
| NOV． | 18 | 2438 | 1136 | 8061081 8071115 | 1134 | 1341 | +120.9 $+\quad 92.1$ | 1.5 | 1.00 1.00 | 0.88 0.88 | 142 | 90 93 | 192 | 151 | 74 78 | 154 |  | 196 | ${ }^{112}$ | 244 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DEC. } \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2436 | 1147 | 8071115 | 1521 | 567 | ＋ 92.1 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0.88 | 186 | 93 |  | 152 |  |  |  |  | 93 | 250 |
| JAN． | 9 | 2436 | 1154 | 7841143 | 1500 | 1506 | ＋149 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0.88 | 141 | $\begin{aligned} & 94 \\ & 94 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 174 \\ & 160 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 167 \\ & 153 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 293 \\ & 336 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 148 \\ & 161 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 287 \\ & 278 \end{aligned}$ | $75$ | 33 |
| FEB．． |  | 2436 | 1167 | 7911149 | 1255 | 1318 | ＋122．8 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0．88 | 968 | 9 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 153 \\ & 177 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | 430 | 178 | 287 | 123 | 1 |
| MARCH |  |  | 1180 | 8031162 | 1589 | 1585 | ＋13．0 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0.88 0.81 | 503 | 97 | 181 | 171 | 89 | 453 | 166 | 264 | 124 | 249 |
| APRIL | 6 | 2435 | 1192 | 7971177 | 1590 | 1575 | $+149.0$ | 1.5 | ． 64 | 0．81 | 503 | 97 | 161 | 171 | 88 | 361 | 173 | 264 | 127 | 260 |
| MAY | 7 | 2435 2435 | 1237 | 7951173 791186 | 1455 | 1566 1591 | +140.0 +230.4 | 1.5 | －25 | 0.75 0.75 | 471 | 107 | 167 | 157 | 88 | 356 | 155 | 223 | 148 | 260 |
| J | 8 | 535 | 1281 | 7911186 | 1567 | 1591 | +230 +16 | 1.5 | 25 | 0.75 | 5 | 112 | 168 | 178 | 83 | 332 | 152 |  | 159 | 53 |
| AUG． | 7 | 2435 | 1313 | 7761198 | 1473 | 1564 | ＋ 46.0 | 1.5 | －25 | 0.75 | 436 | 116 | 170 | 169 | 86 | 25 | 176 | 292 | 169 | 0 |
| SEPT | 10 | 2435 | 1328 | 7841226 | 1401 | 1513 | ＋156．7 | 1.5 | －25 | 0.75 | 436 | 120 | 196 | 162 | 89 | 888 | 178 | 283 | 167 | 75 |
| OCT． |  | 2435 | 1336 | 7881239 | 1573 | 1696 | $+315.3$ | 1.5 | －29 | 0.75 | 363 | 124 | 218 | 189 | 97 | 272 | 19 |  | 188 |  |
| NOV． | 7 | 2435 | 1378 | 7931248 | 1554 | 1680 | ＋210．6 | 1.5 | .75 | 0.75 | 378 | 132 |  |  |  | 40 | 21 | 308 | 264 | 254 |
| DEC． | 6 | 2435 | 1390 | 8101259 | 17 | 1869 | ＋190 | 1.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21 |  | 26 | 254 |
| JAN. | 6 |  | 1382 | 801 |  | 750 | ＋ 45.6 | 1.5 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 133 | 195 | 187 | 95 | 364 | 203 | 305 | 05 | 85 |
| FEB． | 8 | 2435 | 1406 | 7911307 | 1581 | 1577 | － 16.6 | 1.5 | 75 | 0.75 | 302 | 138 | 180 | 193 | 95 | 288 | 182 |  |  |  |
| MARCH | 6 | 2435 | 1388 | 8151322 | 1963 | 1786 | 79 $+\quad 1$ | 1.5 | 75 | 0.75 0.75 | 767 | 142 | 192 | 199 | 968 | 503 | 240 | 393 | 235 | 279 |
| APRIL | 6 | 2435 | 1398 | 8291338 | 1729 | 1750 | ＋2811 | 1.5 | －7500 | 0.75 | 1020 | 142 | 197 | 191 | 105 | 461 | 265 | 404 | 16 | 290 |
| MAY | 5 | 2435 | 1437 | 8271348 | 1623 | 1700 | ＋170．0 | 1.5 |  | 0.7 | 731 | 141 | 181 | 190 | 104 | 453 | 259 | 398 | 233 | 305 |
| JUNE | 6 | 33 | 1456 | 8441384 | 1862 | 1888 |  |  |  |  | 751 | 14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| JULY |  |  | 1475 | 8321411 | 1620 | 1862 | ＋ $15 \cdot 4$ | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.75 | 338 | 148 | 176 | 194 | 10 | 44 | 25 | 391 | 295 | 19 |
| AUGUST | 6 | 2433 | 1478 | 8301393 | 1436 | 1711 | ＋ 67.5 | 1.5 | 1.00 |  | 296 | 15 | 175 |  | 106 |  | 273 | 415 | 234 |  |
| SEPT． | 8 | 2433 | 1496 | 8541389 | 1566 | 1759 | ＋171．8 |  |  |  |  | 153 | 26 | 216 | 107 | 225 | 299 | 453 | 226 | 369 |
| OCT． | 7 | 2433 | 1515 | 8661385 | 1717 | 2014 |  |  |  |  | 465 | 166 | 223 | 116 | 115 | 395 | 295 | 432 | 208 | 314 |
| NOV． | 6 | 2433 | 1536 | 8691369 | 1739 | 1848 | ＋ 57.0 | 1.5 | 1.0 |  | 724 | 164 | 227 | 244 | 114 | 499 | 312 | 442 | 200 | 312 |
| DEC． | 7 | 2433 | 1554 | 8971373 | 2266 | 232 | ＋ 57.0 | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1937 \\ \text { JAN } . . \end{array}$ | 2 | 2433 | 1552 | 8941374 | 1910 | 2038 | ＋1 | 1.5 | 100 |  | ${ }^{622}$ | $167$ | ${ }_{0}^{218}$ | $240$ | $112$ | $\begin{aligned} & 380 \\ & 364 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 321 \\ & 332 \end{aligned}$ | 473 | 243 | 85 |
| FEB | 3 | 2433 | 1557 | 8911362 | 1691 | ， |  |  |  |  | $382$ | 172 |  | 307 | 122 | 494 | 346 | 522 | 231 | 337 |
| MARCH | 7 | 2433 | 1543 | 1332 | 2040 | 162 | ＋154． | 1.5 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 287 | 163 | 265 | 287 | 121 | 536 | 339 | 507 | 270 |  |
| APRIL | 10 | 991 | 1528 | 4211288 | 1511 |  | ＋155．4 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 261 | 162 | 284 | 285 |  |  | 354 | 515 | 244 | 331 |
| MAY JUNE | 14 | 2531 | 1542 1530 | 9571262 |  | 2002 | ＋158 | 1.5 | 1．00 | $1 \cdot 00$ | 560 | 155 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 318 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 00 | ． 00 |  | 162 |  |  |  |  | 311 | 41 |  |  |

## ot. Clembatse Prbes Litd.

Portugal St., Kingeway.
London, W.C.2.


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## EDITORIAL COMMITTEE.


F. W. Paish (Secretary).
K. C. SMITH (Statistician).

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> For particulars, apply to the Secretary, London © Cambridge Economic Service, Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C.2. Telephone: Holborn 9783-7.

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## UNITED KINGDOM.

## Additional Figures published since fuly 22nd, 1937.



RAILWAYS.
Weight carried-
Merchandise (A)
Fuel
Minerals \& Merchandise (B) ",
Goods Receipts.
4 weeks to
April 17th May 15th
Tons 4,156,000 4, 153,000
14,378,000 14,379,000
4,403,000 4,564,000
£7,256,000 £7,188,000

## EXCHANGES



## UNEMPLOYMENT.

| Nos. on Live R | gister. | 000's. Grea Females. | ain. Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June 22nd, 1936 | 1410 | 293 | 1703 |
| July 20th | 1362 | 290 | 1652 |
| Aug. 24th | 1313 | 301 | 1614 |
| Sept. 21st | 1321 | 303 | 1624 |
| Oct. 26th | 1318 | 294 | 1612 |
| Nov. 23rd | 1326 | 297 | 1624 |
| Dec. 14th | 1346 | 282 | 1629 |
| Jan. 25th, 1937 | 1370 | 320 | 1689 |
| Feb. 22nd | 1324 | 304 | 1628 |
| March 15th . | 1308 | 293 | 1601 |
| April 19th | 1182 | 272 | 1454 |
| May 24th | 1188 | 263 | 1451 |
| June 21st | 1115 | 241 | 1357 |

## FRANCE.

## Information communicated by M. MICHEL HUBER, Directeur des Etudes à l'Institut de Statistique de l'Université de Paris.

ON June 30th full financial powers were obtained from Parliament and the Chautemps government immediately took the first essential steps to deal with the much compromised situation. First, the limits of the gold value of the franc as fixed by the law of October, 1936 ( 43 and 49 mg .) were abolished. A new credit to the state of I5 Md. was opened at the Bank of France. A decree of July Ist, application of which will involve great difficulties, forbids prices to be raised above their level on June 28th, except with the previous permission of the national committee for the control of prices. The organisation and powers of this committee and of the departmental committees have been strengthened. The regulations have, however, been modified to allow of increases due to higher import prices and freight charges, and for agricultural products, etc.

The reopening of the stock exchanges took place on July Ist, but that of the commercial exchanges was delayed until July 6th. On the same day the Bank of France lowered its discount rate from $6 \%$ to $5 \%$, , whilst the three months Treasury bond rate was reduced from $5 \frac{7}{8} \%$ to $4 \frac{1}{16} \%$.

Parliament adjourned on July 8th, after passing a large number of bills, especially that giving the government full powers of tariff
control.

On July Ioth a series of decree laws were enacted, providing for about Io Md. of additional revenue; $20 \%$ increase in income tax, measures against tax evasion, an increase in security-taxes, (from 12 to $15 \%$ on registered securities, from 18 to $24 \%$ on bearer securities and from 25 to $30 \%$ on foreign securities), a rise from 6 to $8 \%$ in the taxes on production, increases in customs duties, raising of postal, telephone, telegraph and railway rates, etc.

The favourable effect of these measures, rigorous but necessary, has, however, been lessened by the fears aroused by the motions carried on July I3th by the National Socialist Council, demanding a more extreme programme for the Front Populaire, the nationalisation of key indus-

[^24]tries, etc. An unfortunate impression has also been produced by the hotel and restaurant strike -partial, but accompanied by regrettable disorders which lasted from July 8th to 2Ist. When this trouble was settled others arose; shipbuilding strikes, strikes in Paris abattoirs, agricultural strikes, etc.

To these internal troubles are added the international troubles-the difficulties of the nonintervention committee with regard to Spain, and the conflict between Japan and China.

On July 23 rd a new decree made drastic reductions in expenditure, created a fund for maintaining the quotation for rentes out of the profit from the revaluation of the gold reserve of the Bank of France on the basis of 43 mg . of gold to the franc. Treasury expenditure is to be reduced, by severe control, by 6 Md . for the remaining months of 1937, and by 2I Md. in 1938. The amounts to be raised by loan during the coming year are thus reduced to about 24 Md .

A forthcoming decree for the co-ordination of road and rail transport has been announced; it will be followed by a reorganisation of the main railway systems, which, though not actually nationalised, will be subjected to administrative and technical centralisation and increased state control.

Up to the present, since the rise in prices and the cost of living have been kept within limits, demands for wage increases emanating from civil servants and private industry have not been too vigorously pressed.

In June, I937, receipts from indirect taxes, monopolies, etc., were II7 Mn. above the budget estimates, and 439 Mn . above 1936, the latter comparison, of course, being affected by the devaluation. Customs yielded I49 Mn. more than the estimates and stamp duties 120 Mn . more. But there was a short-fall of IOI Mn . in direct contributions and of 5 I Mn . in the turnover tax. The latter produced 500 Mn .

In the first half-year indirect taxation, monopolies, etc., yielded 85 Mn . more than the estimates.

On the official exchange markets sterling and the dollar were quoted at 110.50 and 22.40 on June 28th, and stood at I29 and 26 at the
reopening on July Ist．Up to July 16th sterling remained between 128 and 129，the dollar be－ tween 25.75 and 26 ，lowest figures being recorded on I2th and i3th．But on and after Monday 19th a large rise occurred；sterling advanced to 134.20 and the dollar to 26.93 on July 22 nd．A slight reaction brought the figures to I 32.85 and 24.65 on July 30th．

The results of the experience which began in June，1936，are reflected in the balance sheets of the Bank of France．The gold reserve fell from $57,359 \mathrm{Mn}$ ．on June 17th to $54,859 \mathrm{Mn}$ ． on 24th and $48,859 \mathrm{Mn}$ ．on July Ist，i．e．，a loss

BANK OF FRANCE．Milliard Francs．

| 1936－37 | Apr. $17 \text { th }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1936 \\ & \text { July } \\ & \text { 17th } \end{aligned}$ | Oct. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. } \\ & \text { 15th } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1937 \\ & \text { Apr. } \\ & \text { 16th } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & \text { 15th } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gold | $62 \cdot 5$ | 54.7 | $62 \cdot 4$ | $60 \cdot 4$ | 57.4 | $48 \cdot 9$ |
| Foreign Assets－Bills and Sight Deposits ． | $1 \cdot 1$ | 0.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | $1 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 9$ |
| Discounts（commercial） | $14 \cdot 0$ | $5 \cdot 9$ | 6.4 | $6 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 1$ | 8.5 |
| Advances ．．．．． | 3.4 | $3 \cdot 5$ | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 4.2 |
| Sinking Fund Bonds ．．． | $5 \cdot 7$ | $5 \cdot 7$ | $5 \cdot 6$ | $5 \cdot 6$ | $5 \cdot 6$ | $5 \cdot 6$ |
| Note Circulation ．．． | 83.0 | 85•3 | $85 \cdot 4$ | 87.5 | 85.7 | 88.4 |
| Deposits，Treasury and Sinking Fund | $2 \cdot 8$ | 1.5 | 3.6 | 1.9 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 3.0 |
| Private ．．． | $7 \cdot 7$ | 6.2 | $8 \cdot 1$ | $15 \cdot 4$ | 12.0 | $9 \cdot 1$ |
| Reserve Ratio（\％） | $66 \cdot 8$ | 58．8 | 64.2 | $57 \cdot 9$ | $55 \cdot 6$ | $48 \cdot 6$ |

of $8,500 \mathrm{Mn}$ ．in a fortnight．In the same interval advances to the state rose from 7,800 Mn ．to $10,000 \mathrm{Mn}$ ．plus $\mathrm{I}, 760 \mathrm{Mn}$ ．under the new agreement of June 30th，an increase of $3,960 \mathrm{Mn}$ ．in all．The reserve ratio fell from $55.6 \%$ to $48.7 \%$ on July 22 nd，which was before the revaluation of the gold reserve．

On the Paris bourse dealings in shares have been less numerous，but in bonds more so．The index of shares sold in the weeks ending June 26th and July 2nd（\％of 1928）was respectively 82 and 86 ；it fell to 58,35 and 43 in the

INDICES OF SECURITY PRICES．
（January，1931，as 100．）

| 1933－37 | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\Phi} \\ & \text { む } \\ & \text { む } \\ & \text { ci } \\ & \text { oे } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\Delta}{0} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \text { 何 } \end{aligned}$ | ® ¢ 葛 ¢ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January，1933．．． | 90 | 95 | 73 | 62 | 84 | 45 | 72 | 44 |
| April ．．．．．． | 81 | 85 | 70 | 56 | 85 | 39 | 69 | 37 |
| July | 79 | 87 | 76 | 59 | 94 | 47 | 81 | 46 |
| Oct． | 80 | 89 | 71 | 54 | 89 | 43 | 74 | 43 |
| January，1934．．． | 76 | 85 | 70 | 51 | 81 | 36 | 69 | 39 |
| A pril ．．．．．． | 80 | 82 | 66 | 47 | 79 | 32 | 64 | 35 |
| July | 90 | 95 | 66 | 42 | 78 | 31 | 59 | 29 |
| Oct．． | 85 | 94 | 62 | 37 | 66 | 26 | 55 | 26 |
| January，1935．．． | 98 | 102 | 64 | 37 | 68 | 37 | 57 | 28 |
| April ．．．．．． | 90 | 92 | 60 | 34 | 62 | 36 | 56 | 24 |
| July ．．． | 90 | 91 | 59 | 33 | 62 | 34 | 51 | 25 |
| October | 88 | 93 | 55 | 33 | 55 | 35 | 49 | 26 |
| January，1936．．． | 82 | 88 | 57 | 34 | 53 | 41 | 49 | 34 |
| April ．．．．．． | 78 | 85 | 55 | 33 | 48 | 39 | 46 | 31 |
| July ．．． | 78 | 85 | 44 | 29 | 37 | 24 | 32 | 22 |
| October | 91 | 93 | 51 | 37 | 51 | 36 | 41 | 31 |
| January，1937．．． | 87 | 85 | 53 | 42 | 49 | 57 | 54 | 57 |
| April ．．．．．． | 77 | 78 | 50 | 41 | 45 | 54 | 44 | 44 |
| July ．．．．．． | 82 | 83 | 45 | 36 | 37 | 51 | 40 | 43 |

ensuing weeks of July．For bonds the index was I2I in the week ending June 26th，and stood successively at 168，167，II8 and 163 for the four weeks ending July 24 th．

The index of the average level of share prices（300 French securities）advanced at the beginning of July，rising from 219 in the week ending June 26th to 227 in the following week； it receded to 219,212 and 212 in the next three weeks．For 30 foreign shares there was a marked advance over the previous averages－ 365 on June 26th，399，395， 398 and 412 in the following weeks．

There were marked fluctuations in the index of rentes and French bonds－ 74.6 on June 26th， $74.8,76.2,73.4,74.7$ subsequently．As an illus－ tration， $3 \%$ rentes advanced from 71.55 on July Ist to 73.85 on 9th；after the weakness attribut－ able to the Socialist Congress，they fell to 67 on July 16th and then recovered to 72.95 on July 30th．

The index of industrial production declined from IO5 in April to 104 in May（\％of 1913）； it was IO2 a year ago．From April to May，1937， only two of the subsidiary index numbers rose－ metals from 104 to 106，rubber 781 to 801 ；two were stationary－engineering（II8）and leather （IOI）；all the rest declined，especially mining， IO3 to 98 ，textiles， 69 to 66 ，automobile con－ struction， 459 to 424 ，paper， 144 to I40，building， 64 to 6 I．

The total output of electricity in May was $10 \%$ higher than last year，in spite of a fall of $12.5 \%$ in the thermo－dynamic works，for that of the hydro－dynamic works rose $18 \%$ ．The five months＇aggregate，5，089 Mn．Kwh．，was 5\％ more than in 1936；thermo－electric works pro－ duced 1,347 Kwh．，or $3.7 \%$ less than last year， and hydro－electric works $3,652 \mathrm{Mn}$ ．，or $9.7 \%$ more．

The output of coal and lignite in June was $3,570,000$ tons，compared with $3,473,000$ in May．

The number of assisted unemployed con－ tinues to decline；it fell from 322，000 on June 19th to 316,500 on July 10th， 316,000 on 17th and 313,700 on 24 th．It was about 425,000 a year ago．

Railway receipts in the 28th week of the year （July 9th－I5th），reached 249 Mn ．francs，com－ pared with 234 Mn ．in the previous week；they were $21.5 \%$ higher than in the correspond－ ing week of 1936．For the period Jan．Ist to July 15th the increase was $12.5 \%$ ，passenger receipts having advanced $12 \%$ and goods receipts $12.6 \%$ ．


* July, 1914
†July 24th
$\ddagger$ Including Sinking Fund since 1928.
§ 1st Qr., 1914. || July 15th


## finance,

## Value of Stocks and Shares

Clearing House Returns.-
Exchanses.
Bank of France. -

## PRICES

Wholesale.-
Retail.

Index numbers for end of month
Total clearings during the month at the Bankers' Clearing House of Paris Monthly average of daily rates in Paris Middle of month

TRADE, OUTPUT, TRANSPORT \& EMPLOYMENT.

|  | IMPORTS.* |  |  |  | EXPORTS.* |  |  |  |  |  | OUTPUT. |  |  | SHIPPING. |  |  | RAILWAYS |  | EMP'T. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  <br> Mn.f. |  <br> Mn.f. |  Mn.f. | Manufactures. <br> Mn.f. | ङ. ثे <br> Mn.f. | ' <br> Mn.f. |  <br> Mn.f. |  | Imports. <br> Mn. Met | ight <br> Exports. <br> tr.Tns. | Coal (excl. Saar). | Pig Iron. <br> Metric $T$ | Steel. <br> ons. | Tonn Ship Car <br>  <br> Mn. Tons | ge of with oes. $\qquad$ <br> Mn. <br> Tons |  |  | örg 우 Z 잉 D.会路 000. |  | found <br> as \% <br> work <br>  |
| 1918 | 702 | 153 | 411 | 138 | 573 | 70 | 155 | 348 | $3 \cdot 68$ | 1.84 | 3720 | 756 | 581 | $2 \cdot 87$ | $2 \cdot 17$ | 10.5 | 39 |  |  |  |
| 1924 | 3327 | 745 | 2158 | 424 | 3456 | 336 | 874 | 2246 | $4 \cdot 71$ | $2 \cdot 45$ | 3667 | 638 | 575 | $3 \cdot 55$ | $2 \cdot 72$ | $9 \cdot 19$ | 152 | 53.2 | 286 | 178 |
| 1931 1stQr.Av | 3935 | 1131 | 1977 | 828 | 2797 | 339 | 875 | 1784 | $4 \cdot 93$ | 2.57 | 4441 | 767 | 720 | 4•15 | $3 \cdot 34$ | 11.53 | 239 | 50.0 | 45 | 22 |
| 2nd," ," | 3797 | 1224 | 1769 | 803 | 2609 | 385 | 624 | 1601 | $5 \cdot 09$ | $2 \cdot 54$ | 4108 | 718 | 666 | $5 \cdot 34$ | $4 \cdot 54$ | $14 \cdot 15$ | 254 | $48 \cdot 9$ | 43 | 21 |
| 3rd ," , | 3391 | 1261 | 1429 | 701 | 2388 | 337 | 537 | 1514 | $4 \cdot 97$ | 2.54 | 4015 | 672 | 650 | $5 \cdot 09$ | $4 \cdot 39$ | $13 \cdot 51$ | 271 | 46.8 | 51 | 26 |
| $4 \mathrm{th}, \ldots$ " | 2945 | 1051 | 1170 | 725 | 2350 | 373 | 558 | 1419 | $4 \cdot 38$ | $2 \cdot 46$ | 4111 | 582 | 566 | $4 \cdot 64$ | $3 \cdot 82$ | $13 \cdot 18$ | 242 | $47 \cdot 3$ | 23 | 11 |
| 1st Qr.Av | 2452 | 821 | 1093 | 537 | 1764 | 258 | 426 | 1082 | 3.84 | 1.98 | 3759 | 473 | 465 | 3.82 | 3.23 | $10 \cdot 1$ | 202 | $42 \cdot 1$ | 7 | 3 |
| 2nd ,",, | 2627 | 966 | 1178 | 483 | 1596 | 236 | 374 | 986 | $4 \cdot 12$ | 1.93 | 3753 | 457 | 457 | $4 \cdot 51$ | $3 \cdot 79$ | 13.5 | 213 | $44 \cdot 1$ | 7 | 3 |
| 3rd ", ", | 2291 | 910 | 977 | 404 | 1496 | 211 | 328 | 958 | 3.83 | 1.86 | 3787 | 452 | 464 | $4 \cdot 85$ | $4 \cdot 18$ | 13.4 | 227 | $43 \cdot 3$ | 9 | 5 |
| 4th ,"," | 2566 | 963 | 1159 | 444 | 1713 | 271 | 389 | 1053 | $4 \cdot 10$ | 2.06 | 4090 | 468 | 482 | $4 \cdot 36$ | $3 \cdot 64$ | $13 \cdot 8$ | 212 | $45 \cdot 3$ | 9 | 4 |
| 1stQr.Av | 2604 | 890 | 1258 | 456 | 1519 | 195 | 371 | 954 | 4.08 | 1.96 | 3995 | 488 | 529 | 3.97 | 3.26 | $11 \cdot 6$ | 188 | 41.0 | 6 | 3 |
| 2nd ", ," | 2432 | 835 | 1158 | 439 | 1469 | 187 | 374 | 908 | $4 \cdot 14$ | $2 \cdot 13$ | 3812 | 541 | 577 | 4.68 | $3 \cdot 46$ | $13 \cdot 8$ | 204 | $40 \cdot 5$ | 7 | 5 |
| 3rd ,", | 2169 | 712 | 1075 | 382 | 1502 | 187 | 410 | 905 | 3.95 | $2 \cdot 10$ | 3809 | 557 | 565 | $4 \cdot 84$ | $4 \cdot 14$ | $13 \cdot 3$ | 214 | $39 \cdot 2$ | 10 | 5 |
| 4th "\#34 | 2272 | 764 | 1107 | 401 | 1667 | 279 | 429 | 959 | $4 \cdot 00$ | $2 \cdot 15$ | 3996 | 523 | 538 | $4 \cdot 57$ | $3 \cdot 65$ | $11 \cdot 3$ | 207 | $42 \cdot 2$ | 8 | $2 \cdot 1$ |
| 1st Qr.Av | 2218 | 673 | 1155 | 390 | 1505 | 211 | 440 | 854 | 3.92 | $2 \cdot 11$ | 4159 | 509 | 508 | 3.90 | 3.16 | 11.6 | 188 | 39.5 | $5 \cdot 4$ | 2.4 |
| 2nd,", | 1980 | 604 | 981 | 394 | 1434 | 196 | 421 | 817 | 3.90 | 2.42 | 3895 | 512 | 515 | $4 \cdot 52$ | 3.74 | $13 \cdot 4$ | 192 | $37 \cdot 6$ | $6 \cdot 3$ | 1 |
| JULY.. | 1721 | 548 | 847 | 326 | 1348 | 173 | 381 | 794 | 3.47 | 2.43 | 3763 | 513 | 511 | $4 \cdot 79$ | 3.40 |  | 202 | $35 \cdot 9$ | 6.6 | 3.0 |
| AUG... | 1667 | 588 | 804 | 275 | 1396 | 169 | 427 | 800 | 3.86 | $2 \cdot 17$ | 3828 | 532 | 533 | 4.21 | $3 \cdot 48$ | \} 12.6 | 208 | 36.0 38.8 | 6.6 | 3.1 |
| SEPT | 1652 | 609 | 752 | 291 | 1523 | 173 | 474 | 876 | $3 \cdot 69$ | 2.67 | 3831 | 499 | 494 | $5 \cdot 12$ | $4 \cdot 62$ |  | 211 | 38.8 | 7.5 6.0 | 4.6 3.1 |
| OCT. ... | 1800 | 658 | 804 | 338 | 1559 | 253 | 426 | 880 | 3.61 | $2 \cdot 39$ | 4089 | 527 | 533 | $4 \cdot 65$ | 4.18 3.32 |  | 196 | 41.6 $40 \cdot 6$ | $6 \cdot 0$ $5 \cdot 1$ | $3 \cdot 1$ |
| NOV. ... | 1808 | 646 | 829 | 333 | 1609 | 299 | 441 | 869 | 3.63 | 2. 52 | 4067 | 506 | 497 | 4.20 | $3 \cdot 32$ | 1113 | 181 | 40.6 | 5.1 | + 1.2 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { DEC. .... } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | 1858 | 602 | 926 | 330 | 1602 | 298 | 428 | 876 | $3 \cdot 79$ | $2 \cdot 58$ | 3868 | 517 | 509 | 4.35 3.73 | $3 \cdot 76$ |  | 182 | $37 \cdot 1$ 33.6 | 4.4 $3 \cdot 8$ | 1.8 |
| JAN..... | 1948 | 609 | 995 | 344 | 1445 | 235 | 402 | 808 | 3.71 | 2.28 | 4049 | 511 | 494 | 3.73 | 3.12 $3 \cdot 12$ |  | 156 | 33.6 35.0 | 3.8 3.7 | 1.6 |
| FEB. | $1751 \ddagger$ | 523 | 931 | 297 | $1322 \ddagger$ | 196 | 383 | 743 | $3 \cdot 59$ | 2.43 | 3713 | 450 | 458 | 3.67 4.11 | 3.13 3.50 | 10.0 | 161 | $35 \cdot 0$ 37.5 | 3.7 4.0 | 1.9 |
| MAR ... | 1719 | 494 | 933 | 292 | 1287 | 192 | 345 | 750 | 3.58 3.66 | 2.23 | 3808 | 489 | 505 | 4.11 4.02 | $3 \cdot 50$ $3 \cdot 46$ |  | 169 174 | $37 \cdot 5$ $35 \cdot 7$ | $4 \cdot 0$ $4 \cdot 4$ | 1.9 2.2 |
| APRIL . | 1690 | 465 | 910 | 315 | 1343 | 206 | 364 343 | 773 705 | 3.66 3.91 | 2.48 2.61 | 3820 | 478 | 517 | 4.02 4.46 | 3.46 3.93 | \} $12 \cdot 3$ | 174 | 36.1 | 4.8 | 2.7 |
| MAY ... | 1811 | 527 490 | 982 | 302 288 | 1267 1238 | 2219 | 343 319 | 705 685 | 3.91 3.61 | 2.61 2.63 | 3676 | 465 | 503 | $4 \cdot 40$ | 3.86 | \} 123 | 185 | 36.2 | $5 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 7$ |
| JULY .. | 1723 | 475 | 959 | 289 | 1155 | 175 | 321 | 659 | 3.90 | 2.42 | 3769 | 486 | 544 | 4.97 | 41.4 |  | 189 | 34•3 | 5.8 | $3 \cdot 1$ |
| AUG. | 1698 | 530 | 914 | 252 | 1176 | 165 | 313 | 698 | 3.75 | $2 \cdot 25$ | 3690 | 479 | 537 | $4 \cdot 72$ | 41.4 | $12 \cdot 4$ | 189 | $33 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 7$ |
| SEPT | 1498 | 445 | 790 | 263 | 1193 | 167 | 346 | 680 | 3.49 | 2.43 | 3710 | 472 | 522 | $4 \cdot 76$ | $40 \cdot 3$ |  | 193 | $37 \cdot 7$ | $7 \cdot 4$ | $3 \cdot 3$ |
| OCT. | 1732 | 533 | 907 | 292 | 1352 | 219 | 373 | 760 | 3.82 | 2.47 | 4146 | 492 | 557 | 4.55 | 4.24 |  | 186 | $40 \cdot 2$ 38.8 | $5 \cdot 8$ $4 \cdot 6$ | 3.3 |
| NOV. | 1736 | 544 | 898 | 294 | 1421 | 251 | 393 | 777 | 3.62 | 2.53 | 3987 | 468 | 508 | 4.23 3.35 | 3.20 3.66 | 13:2 | 169 | 38.8 35.7 | $4 \cdot 6$ $4 \cdot 3$ | 1 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { DEC.... } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | 1968 | 602 | 1064 | 302 | 1290 | 222 | 353 | 715 | 3.98 | $2 \cdot 56$ | 3915 | 506 | 560 | $3 \cdot 35$ | $3 \cdot 66$ |  | 164 | $35 \cdot 7$ | $4 \cdot 3$ | 1 |
| JAN. ... | 2014 | 565 | 1158 | 281 | 1203 | 191 | 331 | 681 | $3 \cdot 86$ | 2.59 | 4087 | 508 | 561 | 3.86 | $3 \cdot 23$ |  | 151 | 34.0 | 3.7 | 1.5 |
| FEB. ... | 2051 | 647 | 1114 | 290 | 1229 | 177 | 368 | 686 | $3 \cdot 86$ | $2 \cdot 59$ | 3855 | 501 | 535 | 3.80 | $3 \cdot 09$ | 11.2 | 159 | $37 \cdot 1$ | $3 \cdot 7$ | 1.8 |
| MAR... | 1959 | 565 | 1085 | 306 | 1245 | 182 | 362 | 701 | $3 \cdot 98$ | 2.20 | 3956 | 543 | 575 | $3 \cdot 94$ $4 \cdot 13$ | 3.28 3.58 |  | 166 | $38 \cdot 2$ $35 \cdot 9$ | 4.4 4.4 | $2 \cdot 1$ $2 \cdot 1$ |
| APRIL. | 2128 | 676 | 1118 | 334 | 1200 | 189 | 325 | 686 | 412 | $2 \cdot 39$ | 4059 | 524 | 571 | $4 \cdot 13$ $4 \cdot 62$ | 3.58 3.77 | 12.0 | 176 | $35 \cdot 9$ 35.4 | 4.4 5.0 | 2.8 |
| MAY ... | 1968 | 614 | 1060 | 295 | 1172 | 174 | 355 | 643 | 3.99 3.74 | 2.52 | 3870 3434 | 554 470 | 609 503 | 4.62 4.27 | 3.77 3.65 | $\int^{12 \cdot 0}$ | 169 | 35.6 | $4 \cdot 3$ | 2.0 |
| JUNE.. | 1830 | 556 | 1002 | 272 | 1156 | 174 | 298 | 686 | $3 \cdot 74$ | $2 \cdot 37$ | 3434 | 470 | 503 | 4.27 | 365 |  | 169 | 34.6 | $4 \cdot 3$ | 20 |
| JULY | 1851 | 541 | 1032 | 278 | 1101 | 168 | 307 | 626 | 3.71 | 2.09 | 3915 | 519 | 542 | 5.03 | 4.20 |  | 193 | 34.8 | $4 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 1$ |
| AUG.... | 1764 | 513 | 957 | 294 | 1174 | 184 | 335 | 655 | 3.87 | $2 \cdot 36$ | 3154 | 465 | 460 | $4 \cdot 83$ | 4.04 | 12.4 | 200 | 33.5 | $4 \cdot 6$ | $2 \cdot 0$ |
| SEPT... | 1862 | 627 | 919 | 316 | 1190 | 184 | 358 | 648 | 4.01 | 2.41 | 3484 | 492 | 545 | 4.60 | 3.87 |  | 189 | $36 \cdot 3$ 41.9 | 6.7 5.7 | $3 \cdot 1$ |
| OCT. | 2247 | 763 | 1143 | 341 | 1460 | 260 | 398 | 802 | 3.40 | 2.46 | 4185 | 551 | 627 | $4 \cdot 71$ $4 \cdot 19$ | 4.05 <br> 3.48 |  | 194 | $41 \cdot 9$ $42 \cdot 1$ | $5 \cdot 7$ 4.9 | 3.1 2.0 |
| NOV.... | 2707 | 847 | 1478 | 384 | 1720 | 297 | 534 | 888 | $4 \cdot 34$ | 2.57 2.43 | 3436 | 552 | 581 | $4 \cdot 19$ 4.77 | 3.48 3.63 | 12:1 | 179 | $42 \cdot 1$ $39 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 9$ 4.7 | 2.0 1.7 |
| DEC. ... | 3013 | 880 | 1708 | 425 | 1637 | 294 | 504 | 839 | 4.74 | 2.43 | 3813 | 558 | 591 | $4 \cdot 77$ | $3 \cdot 63$ | , | 185 | 39.2 | $4 \cdot 7$ | 1.7 |
| JAN. .. | 3319 | 886 | 1959 | 474 | 1773 | 283 | 575 | 915 | $4 \cdot 75$ | 2.40 | 3623 | 590 | 607 | $4 \cdot 19$ | $3 \cdot 35$ |  | 179 | 36.1 | $4 \cdot 9$ | $1 \cdot 8$ |
| FEB. ... | 3681 | 1001 | 2186 | 494 | 1695 | 237 | 610 | 848 | $5 \cdot 36$ | $2 \cdot 39$ | 3710 | 574 | 684 | 3.77 | 3.05 3.52 | 10.7 | 195 | 38.3 37.2 | 4.9 5.4 | $2 \cdot 1$ $2 \cdot 3$ |
| MAR. . | 3227 | 790 | 1898 | 539 | 1837 | 266 | 608 | 963 | 4.60 | 2.26 | 4087 | 649 | 679 | 4.44 4.47 | 3.52 3.70 |  | 199 | 37.6 | 5. 5.9 | $2 \cdot 7$ |
| APRIL. | 3297 | 830 | 1986 | 481 | 1973 | 277 | 735 | 961 | 4.95 4.55 | 2.60 2.46 | 3910 | 654 | 684 | 4.47 4.81 | 3.70 3.97 |  | 196 | 37.6 35 | 5.6 | 3.2 |
| MAY ... | 3051 3707 | 759 845 | 1839 2166 | 453 | 1759 1997 | 255 245 | 622 741 | 882 1011 | 4.55 5.16 | 2.46 2.68 | 3414 | 666 |  | 4.81 4.72 | 3.97 3.90 |  | 216 | 37.4 | 6.9 | 3.4 |

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 plased,

From July 2nd to 8th the number of trucks loaded $(243,000)$ was $4.8 \%$ more than a year before. For the half-year the increase was $3.5 \%$.

According to the customs statistics there was a great increase in trade in June, 1937. The value of imports rose by 656 Mn . francs, from 3,051 Mn. in May to $3,707 \mathrm{Mn}$. in June; exports rose by 239 Mn ., from $1,758 \mathrm{Mn}$. to 1,997 Mn. The devaluation of the franc took place on July ist, and did not directly influence these figures; it is, however, probable that the great increase in imports was partly due to
distribution of SPECIAL Trade. Mn. Francs.

| Five Months | Imports |  | Exports |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 |
| Great Britain ... ... |  | 1280 | 758 | 1026 |
| Germany... ... ... | 687 | 1134 | 228 | 1517 |
| Belgium \& Luxembourg | 638 | 1262 | 698 | 1168 |
| Switzerland ... ... | 228 | 326 | 382 | 582 |
| Spain $\quad . .$. | 16 | 220 | 54 | 218 |
| U.S.A. $\quad . . . \quad$... | 1043 | 1566 | 167 | 138 |
| Brazil … | 140 | 257 | 327 | 638 |
| Argentina | 261 | 462 | 145 | 200 |
| Other Countries | 3373 | 6043 | 1214 |  |
| Total Foreign Countries | 7349 | 12737 | 4022 | 6348 |
| Algeria, Colonies |  |  |  |  |
| and Protectorates... | 2769 | 3838 | 2027 | 2690 |
| Total ... | 10118 | 16575 | 6049 | 9038 |

purchases effected in anticipation of a fresh slide in the franc.

The adverse trade balance was $\mathrm{I}, 710 \mathrm{Mn}$. in June; it reached $9,247 \mathrm{Mn}$. for the half-year, of which I, 406 Mn . was attributable to trade with the colonies, and $7,84 \mathrm{I} \mathrm{Mn}$. with foreign countries. The reduction in French costs is thus a pressing necessity, for the economy of the country cannot long sustain such a pronounced disequilibrium in the trade balance without grave consequences.

The downward movement in wholesale prices, which was evident from March to June, has naturally been reversed by the recent devaluation. Thus the index of 45 commodities (\% of July, 1914) declined from 537 at the end of March to 535 at the end of April and 529 at the end of May; it remained at 530 in the first three weeks of June but rose to 537 at the end of that month. It was not available for the weeks ending July 3rd and roth owing to the closing of the commercial exchanges. It rose to 570 on July 17 th and 576 on 24th. For home produce the rise since July igth was 23 points from 560 to 583 ; it was 88 points (from 475 to 563) for imported produce. Between June 19th and July 24th the index of foodstuffs rose from

## WHOLESALE PRICES.

Average $1901-10=100$.


523 to 558 and that of raw materials from 536 to 593. In July, 1936 the total index was 388, so that there has been a rise of nearly $50 \%$ since a year ago.

The retail index numbers are not yet known beyond June, when they still reflected the predevaluation situation. The index of 13 items (Paris) fell from 584 in May to 576 in June (\% of July, 1914). On the other hand the index of 34 items, on the same base, rose from 586 in May to 590 in June.

The movement of funds between the "ordinary" saving banks and the deposit bank
still results in an excess of withdrawals- 98 Mn . in April, 29 Mn . in May, 25 Mn . in June and 142 Mn . in the first half of July. On the other hand the national savings bank shows a slight excess of deposits- 34 Mn . in April, 4I Mn. in May.

The sacrifices imposed on the national economy by the severe measures for financial redress will yield their fruits only if political and social conflicts are appeased. But means have yet to be found to augment the production of national labour and to secure the extension of markets by the reduction of costs.

## GERMANY.

Information communicated by Dr. M. J. ELSAS.

## REVIEW OF THE FIRST HALF-YEAR OF 1937.

THE stimulus afforded to the German economy by the public works policy and intensified by the armaments programme continued to manifest itself in the first half of 1937. The earlier problem of reviving activity and of absorbing the unemployed has now given place to the problem of economising both labour resources and raw materials, and in the case of the latter of finding substitutes for those which have to be obtained wholly or partly from abroad.

In order to encourage the production of substitutes at home the Four-Year plan was introduced last autumn. In certain lines this has already resulted in the production of a considerable percentage of raw materials in Germany, but this success should not be overestimated. In the first place it has required considerable capital investment, and secondly the production of substitutes itself requires raw materials which are not always obtainable in sufficient quantity in Germany. Thus for artificial silk derived from wood pulp it is necessary to increase imports of timber if over-exploitation of German forests is to be avoided. Further, it can be accepted that the production of substitutes is not always on an economic basis from the point of view of costs and prices-an example is artificial rubber-although it can be conceded that from military considerations such a point of view is not decisive. It can be argued that
once the armaments programme has been completed the Four-Year plan offers an outlet for the released labour, but in such an event necessary raw materials may be obtainable from abroad, since foreign exchange will be available for private enterprise instead of armament requirements.

So far the Four-Year plan has not reduced German purchases of raw materials in the world market: the output of substitutes must be considerably increased before this can be achieved. At the moment the construction of new factories for the production of substitutes has rather tended to increase the use of foreign raw materials. Every effort is being made to economise the use of raw materials for which there is a shortage. Restrictions on the use of non-ferrous metals have now been extended to iron and steel, especially in the building industry, which is now constrained to make greater use of cement and stone.

The financial effects of the Four-Year plan cannot be foreseen. Everything depends upon the duration of the armaments programme. The published figure of the National Debt showed an increase to $16,000 \mathrm{Mn}$. at the end of March. This was an increase of 750 Mn . on the end of February total and of $1,600 \mathrm{Mn}$. on the total a year previously.

A further funding of the floating debt took place in the first half of this year. The ease in the money market continued, permitting first the


TRADE，TRANSṔORT，EMPLOYMENT．

|  | EXTERNAL TRADE．$\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | OUTPUT |  |  | SHIPPING <br> HAMBURG． <br> Tonnage |  |  | UNEMPLOYM＇NT． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IMPORTS． |  |  |  | EXPORTS． |  |  |  | Estim＇d valuein Gold Marks |  | ö̉ <br> 0000 <br> Metric Tons． |  | ※் <br> 000 Metric Tons． |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Perc't'ge of } \\ \text { Trade Union } \\ \text { Members. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ज口 } \\ & \text { H. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Weigh |  | \％ | 8 <br> ons． |  |  |  <br> Mn． | $\begin{gathered} \text { 品 } \\ \text { 品 } \\ \text { 崮 } \\ \text { Mn. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mem <br> 自号 <br> 号 <br> $\%$ |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Pre-W ar } \\ \text { Average } \\ 1931 \end{gathered}$ | 607＊ |  |  |  | $614 *$ |  |  |  | 934 | 850 | 1474 | 910 | 981 | 1182 | 1203 |  |  |  |  |
| 1st Qr．Av． | 361 355 | 47 | 304 296 |  | 404 |  |  |  | 691 | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 939 \end{aligned}$ | 1064 945 | 561 553 | $\begin{aligned} & 781 \\ & 755 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1679 \\ & 1802 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1662 \\ & 1797 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 193.5 \\ & 202.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4748 \\ & 4385 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \cdot 5 \\ & 31 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18.5 \\ & 18.2 \end{aligned}$ |
| 2nd Qr．Av． | 355 | 47 48 | 296 | 11 | $\begin{aligned} & 422 \\ & 466 \end{aligned}$ | 22 | $\begin{aligned} & 347 \\ & 383 \end{aligned}$ | 53 60 | 671 510 | $\begin{aligned} & 939 \\ & 958 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 945 \\ & 980 \end{aligned}$ | 553 502 | $\begin{aligned} & 755 \\ & 695 \end{aligned}$ | 1788 | 1775 | 193．3 | 4053 | 31.5 | 19.5 |
| 4 4th Qr．Av． | 305 | 47 | 250 | 8 | 461 | 28 | 374 | 59 | 508 | 888 | 965 | 404 | 530 | 1688 | 1673 | $179 \cdot 3$ | 4679 | $37 \cdot 0$ | $22 \cdot 1$ |
| ${ }_{\text {1st Qr．Av．}} 1932$ | 257 | 46 | 202 | 8 | 314 | 14 | 262 | 38 | 434 | 564 | 852 | 334 | 428 | 1522 | 1482 | $134 \cdot 7$ | 5946 | 3 5 | ． 5 |
| 2nd Qr．Av． | 270 | 61 | 200 | 9 | 323 | 12 | 269 | 42 | 423 | 507 | 826 | 342 | 550 | 1517 | 1507 | $140 \cdot 6$ | 5785 | $43 \cdot 9$ | ． 5 |
| 3 rd Qr．Av． | 286 | 53 | 223 | 9 | 353 | 17 | 299 | 36 | 385 | 467 | 844 | 278 | 412 | 1488 | 1489 | 145.4 | 5384 | 43．4 | $22 \cdot 9$ |
| 4th Qr．Av． | 289 | 47 | 232 | 8 | 385 | 22 | 323 | 41 | 431 | 504 | 970 | 356 | 525 | 1558 | 1567 | 154.5 | 5192 | $43 \cdot 4$ | $22 \cdot 7$ |
| 1st Qr．Av． | 264 | 39 | 214 | 10 | 330 | 14 | 275 | 31 | 385 | 453 | 908 | 390 | 531 | 1412 | 1412 | $138 \cdot 6$ | 5929 |  |  |
| 2nd Qr．Av． | 283 | 37 | 234 | 12 | 334 | 12 | 287 | 35 | 371 | 590 | 838 | 404 | 613 | 1526 | 1541 | 141.8 | 5323 |  | tage |
| 3rd Qr．Av． | 318 | 34 | 272 | 12 | 373 | 18 | 318 | 37 | 389 | 419 | 927 | 450 | 660 | 1542 | 1574 | 154.9 | 4482 | of | king |
| 4th Qr．Av． | 307 | 39 | 256 | 11 | 367 | 27 | 302 | 38 | 390 | 437 | 990 | 512 | 724 | 1462 | 1453 | 176.6 | 3770 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Place } \\ & \text { Oca } \end{aligned}$ | apacity pied． |
| 1 st Qr ．Av． | 307 | 37 | 257 | 12 | 362 | 16 | 309 | 37 | 425 | 453 | 1025 | 581 | 857 | 1455 | 1465 | $166 \cdot 6$ | 3735 |  |  |
| 2nd Qr．Av． | 383 | 37 | 329 | 15 | 355 | 16 | 304 | 35 | 405 |  | 970 |  |  | 1554 | 1563 | 169 | 264 |  |  |
| JULY ．．． | 441 | 47 | 377 | 15 | 331 | 13 | 332 | 35 | 388 | 335 | 1024 | 767 | 1037 | 1575 | 1555 | 176.5 | 2481 |  |  |
| AUG． | 411 | 38 34 | 357 <br> 345 | 16 | 397 403 | 11 | 348 353 | 38 41 | 365 | 343 353 | 1078 | 799 | 1068 976 | 1626 1549 | 1581 1636 | $184 \cdot 8$ $190 \cdot 5$ | 2426 2398 |  |  |
| OCT． | 394 | 45 | 333 | 15 | 422 | 9 | 368 | 45 | 375 | 368 | 1160 | 842 | 1136 | 1552 | 1500 | 206．7 | 2282 |  |  |
| NOV．． | 352 | 41 | 295 | 15 | 392 | 10 | 343 | 39 | 358 | 359 | 1131 | 829 | 1086 | 1585 | 1593 | $190 \cdot 6$ | 2268 |  |  |
| DEC．．． | 382 | 47 | 319 | 15 | 375 | 1 | 328 | 40 | 406 | 356 | 1093 | 833 | 1040 | 1571 | 1538 | 173.9 | 2353 |  |  |
| 1935 | 383 | 45 | 323 | 14 | 375 | 7 | 328 | 39 | 404 | 300 | 1157 | 880 | 1137 | 1463 | 1488 | 174.8 | 2605 |  |  |
| IEB． | 353 | 44 | 297 | 11 | 346 | 4 | 305 | 36 | 359 | 302 | 1040 | 809 | 1064 | 1264 | 1361 | $164 \cdot 4$ | 2973 |  |  |
| MAR． | 376 | 42 | 326 | ， | 389 | 6 | 338 | 45 | 353 | 365 | 1095 | 1000 | 1296 | 1580 | 1481 | 190＊ | 2816 |  |  |
| APRIL | 404 | 35 | 360 | 7 | 385 | 7 | 334 | 44 | 359 | 340 | 1102 | 933 | 1224 | 1438 | 1486 | $175 \cdot 2$ | 2402 | 61 |  |
| MAY | 398 | 29 | 363 | 6 | 417 | 8 | 362 | 46 | 332 | 337 | 1162 | 1002 | 1315 | 1737 1546 | 1545 | 188.8 179.5 | 2233 2019 | 63 |  |
| JUNE | 404 | 27 | 370 | 7 | 394 | 8 | 343 | 43 | 327 | 318 | 1088 | 979 | 1249 | 1546 |  |  |  |  |  |
| JULY | 432 | 26 | 399 | 7 | 414 | 9 | 355 | 49 | 330 | 359 | 1198 | 1093 | 1447 | 1646 | 1622 | $195 \cdot 8$ | 1877 |  |  |
| AUG． | 409 | 22 | 379 |  | 421 | 8 | 365 | 47 | 318 | 368 | 1210 | 1145 | 1496 | 1730 | 1798 | 202.1 | 1754 |  |  |
| SEPT． | 404 | 19 | 377 |  | 440 | 10 | 382 | 47 | 318 | 373 | 1108 | 1113 | 1378 | 1570 | 1486 | $208 \cdot 4$ 227.5 | 1706 | 66 |  |
| OCT． | 394 | 23 | 364 | 6 | 494 | 11 | 432 | 51 | 336 | 393 | 1346 | 1198 | 1551 | 1494 | 1524 1414 | 227.5 214.6 | 1829 | 66 |  |
| NOV． | 379 | 26 | 345 | 6 | 476 | 10 | 414 | 52 | 346 | 398 416 | 1318 | 1196 | 1442 | 1568 | 1543 | 191.2 | 1985 |  |  |
| DEC. . | 398 | 28 | 362 | 6 | 461 | 9 | 396 | 55 | 373 | 416 | 1305 | 1192 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| J＾N．．．． | 412 | 46 | 360 | 4 | 441 | 3 | 387 | 50 | 363 | 382 | 1368 | 1279 | 1584 1489 | $\begin{aligned} & 1466 \\ & 1459 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1456 \\ & 1526 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 193 \cdot 9 \\ & 189 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2508 \\ & 2520 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| MEB． | 386 409 | 43 53 | 339 352 | 4 | 402 391 | 3 | 353 342 | 45 46 | 334 <br> 355 | 373 379 | 1263 | 1251 | 1558 | 1582 | 1510 | 215．5 | 2515 |  |  |
| APRIL | 428 | 50 | 374 | 4 | 406 | 3 | 361 | 42 | 361 | 365 | 1188 | 1211 | 1467 | 1612 | 1624 | 198.9 | 1937 |  |  |
| MAY | 426 | 46 | 376 | 4 | 413 | 3 | 364 | 46 | 337 | 372 | 1216 | 1228 | 1568 | 1708 | 1686 | $210 \cdot 6$ | 1763 |  |  |
| JUNE | 460 | 49 | 406 | 4 | 437 | 3 | 389 | 45 | 360 | 370 | 1230 | 1242 | 1631 | 1686 | 1667 | 212.0 | 1491 |  |  |
| JULY | 473 | 38 | 430 | 5 | 426 | 3 | 374 | 49 | 346 | 395 | 1338 | 1312 | 1712 | 1730 | 1744 | 225.5 | 1315 |  |  |
| AUG． | 442 | 35 | 402 |  | 443 | 2 | 392 | 49 | 346 | 409 | 1299 | 1362 | 1725 | 1718 | 1707 | 2150 | 1098 |  |  |
| SEPT． | 442 | 32 | 405 | 5 | 468 | 2 | 419 | 47 | 336 | 412 | 1335 | 1350 |  | 1538 | 1539 | $258 \cdot 4$ | 1035 |  |  |
| OCT． | 426 | 37 | 382 | 7 | 491 | 2 | 437 | 52 | 356 356 | 431 | 1460 | 1379 1257 | 1705 | 1579 | 1462 | $235 \cdot 6$ | 1076 | 72 |  |
| NOV．． | 397 | 43 | 349 376 | 5 | 462 506 | 2 | 410 | 50 52 | 356 367 | 4 | 1388 | 1258 | 1470 | 1520 | 1239 | 228.4 | 1197 |  |  |
| DEC． 1937 | 421 | 40 | 376 | 5 | 506 | 2 | 452 | 52 | 367 | 457 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| JAN． | 391 | 34 | 353 | 4 | 487 | 2 | 434 | 51 | 336 | 415 | 1487 | 1292 | $1534$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1370 \\ & 1430 \end{aligned}$ | $1449$ | $\begin{aligned} & 211 \cdot 6 \\ & 216 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | 1479 | 70 69 |  |
| FEB． | 347 | 40 | 304 | 3 | 495 | 2 | 445 | 48 | 347 | 406 | 1403 1509 | 1191 | 1582 | 1435 | 1591 | $233 \cdot 3$ | 1611 | 69 |  |
| MAR． | 427 493 | 63 75 | 360 | 3 3 | 540 597 | 2 | 482 | 55 58 | 409 | 462 | 1509 | 1306 | 1645 | 1562 | 1630 | $241 \cdot 6$ | 1245 |  |  |
| MAY | 471 | 79 | 398 | 4 | 537 | 2 | 483 | 52 | 447 | 456 | 1390 | 1313 | 1608 | 1863 | 1751 |  | 961 |  |  |
| JUNE | 557 | 100 | 452 |  | 586 | 2 | 524 | 59 | 503 | 480 | 1540 | 1304 | 1659 |  |  |  | 776 |  |  |
| JULY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 648 | 75. |  |

＊Including Luxemburg．
$\ddagger$ Excluding reparations but including gold and silver before 1935 ．In Including $£ 318 \mathrm{Mn}$ ．in bullion．
NOTES AND SOURCES．

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS．

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

Wirtschaft und Statistik．
Statistiches Reichsamt－Merchandise and bullion included．
Excluding Saar till April，1935－Wirtschaft und Statistik．
Statistiches Reichsamt．
Wirtschaft und Statistik．
Total No．of Persons Unemployed on 1st of month．Wirtschaft und Statistik．Trade Union percentages
 for end of month，but given as for followng mercentages of working place capacity occupied．
absorption of the promissory bills of the Gold Discount Bank and, when these had reached a certain level, 800 to $\mathrm{I}, 000 \mathrm{Mn}$., the taking up of Treasury bonds. The monetary ease is explained partly by the increased profits of industry and partly by the liquidation of stocks. This and the limitation of dividends to $6 \%$ which checks expenditure on consumption, make it possible to put out Treasury bond issues every two or three months. The pressure to invest is sometimes so keen that large blocks of Treasury bills can be placed in the intervals. In connection with the Four-Year plan over 200 Mn . marks of industrial bonds have been issued and taken up in the same period.

With the expansion in economic activity the yield of taxation has increased. In the fiscal year ending March 3Ist the revenue from taxes and duties amounted to II, 473 Mn . marks, an increase of $\mathrm{I}, 800 \mathrm{Mn}$. on the previous year. Income and turnover taxes showed the largest increase. The corporation tax also showed a large increase of 450 Mn . partly as a result of an increase in the rate.

An interesting feature is the increase in the revenue from the emigrants tax which brought in 70 Mn . in the last fiscal year compared with 45 Mn . in the previous year and 38 Mn . in 1934/5. This increase in the yield of the tax which has to be paid by those who leave the country and possess property worth 50,000 marks or an income of more than 20,000 marks does not warrant any conclusions about the amounts which are taken abroad by emigrants. Actually the increase in the tax coincides with increasing difficulties in the way of transferring abroad amounts of any significance. Every year the amount authorised for transfer becomes less, to say nothing of the fact that the rate for emigrants' blocked marks has fallen below a quarter of its former value.

The Bourse was almost persistently firm during the half-year, with rising prices. Over the six months shares rose on the average by $8 \%$. The increase was held during May and June at a time when weakness prevailed in foreign centres, a proof that the German exchanges are out of touch with markets abroad. Compared with previous political disturbances they have very little effect on the German bourses. The shortage of shares in relation to demand, the good earnings of industrial undertakings and the "real" values behind shares outweigh all other considerations.

The controversy over the price of gold which led to a sharp set-back in share prices abroad
had no effect in Germany, although a change in the price of gold is not a matter of indifference to Germany, in view of its external indebtedness.

The general price level showed no significant change during the first half-year. The large fluctuations in raw material prices which occurred on the world market were only reflected to a small extent in German prices. This rigidity of German prices is a result of official price regulation. In a few branches of trade and industry some flexibility is permitted, but this relates to cases where costs are largely determined by imported raw material. Also the rise in these import prices have been offset to some extent by reductions in the prices of such home products as potash, nitrates, gas and electricity. The cost of living index showed no important change during the half-year.

The harvest results of last year have made it necessary to economise on bread grains. This has been effected by admixture of other grains, such as maize, and recently by the addition of stale bread to flour. Fertilisers have been cheapened in the hope of securing increased yields. The compulsory delivery of a quota of the wheat crop has now been extended to all classes of grain. The potato acreage is to be extended this year, and certain decrees are intended to secure a sufficient supply of fodder to prevent the use of bread grains for this purpose. The prices of rye and potatoes have been increased in order to stimulate production, but in neither case at the direct expense of the consumer. The costs have been transferred to industry, in particular by an increase in the price of barley for brewing.

These attempts to increase agricultural output are all the more important in view of the comparatively unfavourable prospects of the coming harvest. Especially in the North and North-East bad weather conditions have spoilt the crops.

For the first half of 1937 exports totalled to $2,712 \mathrm{Mn}$. marks, an increase of 468 Mn . on the first half of 1936. The increase was preponderatingly in the group of manufactures, but coal and potash exports showed also a large increase.

The increase in exports is not quite so large, 408 Mn . above the total for the corresponding period of 1936. Raw materials accounted for most of this increase, but in the second quarter food imports were considerably higher. In exports the increase was a quantitative one, but in imports it was partly due to the rise in prices.

The balance of trade was favourable to the extent of 192 Mn . marks, as against the corres-
ponding figure of 133 Mn . in 1936. The figure would have been larger but for a record import of raw materials and foodstuffs in June.

In spite of the improved trade balance it cannot be assumed that the exchange position has greatly improved. The greater part of export trade is conducted under clearing agreements and the foreign exchange obtained in open trade is largely absorbed by repayment of earlier trade debts and the remainder for interest payments.

According to an official estimate the share of Germany in world trade has declined. In the first quarter of 1936 it represented 9.6 of the trade of 52 countries: in the first quarter of $19378.7 \%$, in spite of the increase in the absolute amount.

Production was considerably larger than in the first half of 1936. The output of coal, lignite and coke increased considerably and the still greater increase in consumption is evidenced by the reduction of pithead stocks by one half. The output of pig iron and steel has also increased and the figures for waggon loadings on the railways show the same trend. Not all branches of industry have enjoyed this expansion. It is most evident in the heavy industries, chemicals and automobile engineering. Building, textiles, boots and shoes show no expansion.

The unemployment total which stood at $\mathrm{I}_{\frac{1}{2}}$ million on January Ist of this year had fallen to 800,000 by the end of June. This was only half the total for the end of June 1936. According to the Health Insurance Statistics the number in employment has risen to nearly is Mn. Unemployment no longer represents a serious problem, especially in view of the fact that part of the existing unemployed can be regarded as wholly or partially unemployable. No further significant improvement is to be expected. A certain reserve is available in industries such as boots and shoes and textiles which are working short time.

Up to the present, persons working short time and thereby suffering a considerable loss in weekly wages, have been granted some relief. This has now been withdrawn in the case of unmarried workers below the age of 30 . The object is to induce transfer of such workers into industries working full time and also to bring about full-time employment with a smaller labour force in those industries suffering from a shortage of raw material. Finally of course there is the relief to the exchequer.

The increase in employment has brought an increase in the total wage bill. Hourly wage
rates are practically unchanged, but weekly earnings are larger owing to the operation of fuller time. This is particularly the case in the production goods industries. Since, according to the official estimate, the cost of living has only risen by $\mathrm{I} \%$ over the half-year, this would imply only the same degree of reduction in real hourly wages.

## RECENT MOVEMENTS.

In the last week of July the Reichswerke A.G. "Hermann Goering" for ore mining and smelting was established. The company has been formed to revive ore mining in places where it was formerly conducted and to exploit resources so far left untouched. Up to now ore mining has been practically confined to the Siegerland; in future it will be also conducted in the Harz region, Silesia, Bavaria, Franconia and Baden. The new concern is an offshoot of the Four-Year plan and is thus part of the programme to render Germany as independent as possible of foreign supplies. The same decree establishing this concern gives the government powers of compulsory amalgamation. The Government itself may be a partner in this company though not actually contributing any ownership rights in ore mines. It is claimed that this measure is aimed neither at socialisation nor state control, but is merely part of the general policy of securing increased home production of iron and steel.

The Government has just enacted a new Defence Tax. This is not like its prototype before 1914 intended to furnish armaments, the amount involved is too small. It will apply to all men who for any reason are not required to serve in the military forces. It will not be levied on men with less than 224 marks annual income or a wage of less than 52 marks a month.

It is to be applied from Sept. Ist to men of the 1914, 1915 and 1916 classes. Those of earlier years are exempt. It will amount in the first two years to $50 \%$ of the income tax and thereafter to $6 \%$ of the income tax, ceasing at the age of 45 . Since income tax on small incomes is very low a minimum representing $4 \%$ of the wage will be charged for the first two years and $\frac{1}{2} \%$ in the later years.

Money rates remained unchanged during July. A new series of Treasury bonds were on offer during the first part of the month. The rate was $3 \frac{5}{10} \%$ and the maturity mid-1939.

## Germany]

The Reichsbank return for the middle of July showed a bill portfolio of $4,809 \mathrm{Mn}$. and a note circulation of $4,666 \mathrm{Mn}$. The gold and eligible foreign currency reserve was 75 Mn . and the item for daily maturing obligations 707 Mn . In the fourth week of the month discounts had declined to $4,663 \mathrm{Mn}$. and the note circulation to $4,577 \mathrm{Mn}$.

State revenue in June totalled $\mathrm{I}, 310 \mathrm{Mn}$. marks, made up of I, oil Mn. direct and 299 Mn . indirect taxation. Income tax yield was 489 Mn . compared with 373 Mn . in June, 1936, the corporation tax brought in 245 Mn . as against 14 I Mn . and customs 100 Mn . as against ${ }^{6} \mathrm{Mn}$. Total revenue was 3 II Mn . more than in June, 1936 and for the three months April to June the increase was 550 Mn .

A strong upward movement occurred on the Bourse in July. Interest disbursements at the end of June intensified the demand for securities, producing a slight rise in bonds and a sharp increase in share prices. Shares of the heavy industries, chemicals and cellulose were prominent in this movement. Share prices have now reached a level out of all relation to the yield; but although attention is constantly drawn to this in the Press, the investing public ignores the warnings. Purchasers are concerned with the real values behind shares and not with the current yield. Only very small changes have occurred in wholesale and retail prices.

Official reports on the crops indicate a certain improvement in winter grains but a worsening for summer grains. The grain pros-
pects are comparatively poor in the Eastern provinces. Since outstanding supplies from the last harvest have shrunk considerably and the forthcoming harvest is likely to be no better than the previous one, a decree was enacted in July for the requisitioning of all bread grain crops. Wheat rye and spelt are the principal crops involved. Farmers can only retain amounts necessary for the human consumption of the farm personnel and for seed purposes. The object is to prevent the use of wheat and rye as fodder. Sugar beet shreds, potatoes, maize and barley are to be used for this purpose. It is calculated that last year one third of the rye crop was used for fodder and it is hoped by a strict application of the law to save $2,000,000$ tons for human consumption.

Foreign trade in June, merchandise only, was as follows, in Mn. marks :-

|  |  |  |  | Food | Mats. | Mfs. | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imports | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 196 | 272 | 32 | 504 |
| Exports | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 7 | 93 | 380 | 481 |

In particular, imports of grain from Russia and iron ore from Sweden have increased, also timber from Russia. Exports, especially of electrical and optical goods, and also of ships have increased.

In June unemployment declined by 127,000. There are now 352,000 receiving insurance benefit and 75,000 on emergency relief. Of the 650,000 still registered as unemployed, 117,000 are clerical workers mostly in the older age groups. The remaining unemployed consist of 208,000 unskilled and 324,000 skilled or semiskilled workers.

## ITALY.

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

August Ist, 1937.

THE economic situation in the first half of 1937 shows that Italy is in a period of remarkable development. Industrial production has expanded-in some branches immensely. Transport has increased greatly; the quantity of goods entering the port of Genoa each month is greatly in excess of all previous figures. External trade shows remarkable activity; both imports and exports have grown but imports at the more rapid pace, so that there is a rather large adverse balance. But it would
be incorrect to regard this adverse balance as an unfavourable sign, for it is normal to Italy at the beginning of a period of expansion, just as it is customary for it to disappear in times of depression. Its significance depends upon its cause. Also it may be affirmed that, other things being equal, it will diminish.

One fact is certain, viz., that the total grain harvest this year is better than last. A deficient harvest is in itself sufficient to cause an adverse trade balance, for grain imports are a determining factor. It was on this account that some years
ago the head of the government initiated the "battle for grain" which included increasing the acreage and increasing the yield. It is true the area sown has not changed much in the most recent years (it is approximately 5 Mn . hectares) but the average yield has risen from IO-I2 quintals to $14-16$ quintals per hectare. Recently the Minister of Agriculture announced that the 1936-7 harvest would be approximately 80 Mn . quintals, or 20 to $30 \%$ more than last year. That would be sufficient for current requirements. Therefore in 1937-8 a saving of many hundred million lire on imported grain will be possible. Furthermore the good harvest will lead to still greater trade and increased agricultural profits, and enable prices to be kept within normal limits and the cost of living to be maintained.

Finance.-Exchange movements were interesting during the half-year. The dollar and the mark rates were steady at 19 and 7.67 respectively ; sterling fell slightly in the first quarter from 93.25 to 92.82 ; in the next two months it rose to 93.90 but there was a slight fall to 93.73 in June. There was a similar movement in the Swiss rate-it fell in the first quarter from 435.97 to 433.2 I , rose in the next two months to 434.70 and fell slightly in June to 434.64. The French franc, however, fell continuously during the half-year from 88.68 to 84.60 ; devaluation took place at the end of June and on July ist it fell to 75.10; the decline continued subsequently.

The Bourse reflects the economic developments, though the rise in share values is not proportionate thereto, for the application of the corporative principle restricts speculation and limits profits. In the table on p. 252, col. 4 it will be seen that the index of 20 industrials rose from 189 in January to 200 in June, whilst $5 \%$ consols (Turin bourse) stood at about 91.20 in the first quarter and rose to 94.20 in June, indicating confidence in the government and the lira.

In January the number of limited companies was 19,153, with capital 43.8 Md . lire; in May the number was 19,503 with capital 46.1 Md. Savings bank statistics relate to the first four months of the year. In the Post Office there was an increase in deposits from 22.5 to 22.9 Md., but in the other savings banks a reduction from 18.8 to 18.2 , probably owing to the more remunerative yield on government securities.

The number of ordinary bankruptcies remains low.

Industrial Production.-A general increase took place in the first half-year. Details compared with the first half of 1936 are as follows :-

|  |  |  |  |  | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crude steel |  |  | 000 tons | 1,046 | 1,074 |
| Plates .. | $\ldots$ | ... |  | 731 | 765 |
| Lignite.. | .. |  |  | 332 | 369 |
| Anthracite | ... | ... | " " | 256 5 | 354 |
| Refined petroleum | ... | ... |  | 21 | A3 |
| Lubricating |  |  |  | 12 | 25 |
| Residual fuel oil |  |  | ", | 37 | 122 |

The output of copper may also be noted, not for its quantity but on account of the increase- 722 tons compared with 468 in 1936 and 305 in 1935.

The following figures for certain industries relate to the first five months only.

PRODUCTION-FIVE MONTHS.

|  |  |  | 1936 |  |  | 1937 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Natural silk | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 000 | quintals | 10 | 13 |
| Artificial silk | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $"$ | $"$, | 379 | 485 |
| Cellulose | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $"$, | , | 86 | 137 |

The percentage of active spindles in the cotton industry was 66.7 in January, 69.9 in February, 72.4 in March and 74.9 in April, compared with 60.9 in the corresponding period of 1936.

External Trade and Transport.-The following table shows the value of trade as compared with last year and with 1934 prior to sanctions, in Mn. lire.

|  | Imports. |  |  |  |  |  | Exports. |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1934 | 1936 | 1937 |  | 1934 | 1936 | 1937 |  |  |
| 1st Qr. | $\ldots$ | 2,008 | 1,445 | 2,906 | $\ldots$ | 1313 | 904 | 2264 |  |  |
| 2nd Qr. | $\ldots$ | 2,071 | 1,412 | 4,164 | $\ldots$ | 1380 | 1218 | 2987 |  |  |
| 6 months | $\ldots$ | 4,079 | 2,857 | 7,070 | $\ldots$ | 2693 | 2122 | 5251 |  |  |

These figures are significant in themselves ; but it is necessary to go back to I931 to find figures as high.* The greater adverse balance in 1937 than in 1936 is clearly due to increased imports; it amounted to $\mathrm{I}, 820 \mathrm{Mn}$. compared with 735 Mn . but the large exports and prospect of reduced grain imports give grounds for anticipating that it will diminish. The chief items in which increases have occurred are given in the following table which shows that they are such as are essential or useful. Those exports in which large increases in quantity have occurred are also given.

| Corn |  | Imports. <br> ... 000 quintals |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1936 \\ 238 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1937 \\ & 1,455 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton |  |  |  | 280 | 835 |
| Wool |  |  | $\cdots$... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 72 | 214 |
| Scrap-iron |  |  | ... tons | 2,425 | 2,820 |
| Coal ... |  |  | 000 tons | 4,902 | 5,946 |
|  |  | Exports. |  | 1936 | 1937 |
| Citrous fruit |  |  | quintals | 1,590 | 2,426 |
| Cotton yarns and tissues, 000 quintals |  |  |  | 103 | 348 |
|  |  |  |  | 10 | 12 |
| Artificial silk |  |  | $\mathrm{Mn} . \mathrm{Kg}$. | 12 | 85 |
| Motor Cars | ... | ... | ... 000's | 71 | 124 |

[^25]

## NOTES AND SOURCES

Average daily rate (Direzione generale del Tesoro),
Monthly settling prices for shares of 20 industrial companies on the Milan Bourse (Bolletino della Borsa di Milano).
Investments in new companies (Confederazione generale bancaria)
Deposits on current account and note circulation at end of month.
Savings bank deposits at end of month. From $1986 \%$ of 1928 , previously \% of 1913.
Clearings-total for month.
Bankruptcies (Boll. mensile dell' Istituto centrale di Statistica-U.ficia Statistica del Consiglio provinciale dell' Economia di Milano).
Official index number published by the Ministry of Corporations.
Quantities imported and exported per month (Statistica del Commercio speciale d'importaxione e
d'esportazione Mro delle Tinanze)
Values per month (Boll. mensile dell' Istituto centrale),


TRANSPORT.
Shipping.
Railways.-
PRICES WHOLESALE,

Monthly Total of Goods passing through Port of Genoa. (Boll, del consorzio autonomo del Porto di Genova-Boll. statistico del comune di Genova,
Monthly Total of Merchandise sent on the State Railways. (Rivista delle comunicaziont terroviarie del Ministero delle Comunicazioni)
Wholesale prices of selected commodities at end of month. (Boll. del consiglio provinciale dell'Economia di Milano, e Listino ujiciale dplla Borsa merci de consiolica dell'Economia di Genova.) Indioi generali dell Istituto contrate ai Slatisic. Generale-Bachi; Indici particolari-Ottolenghi
Prices of certain selected goods. (Boll. del Ministero dell' Economia nazionate) di Milano e di Index Nos, of the Cost of Living for working-class families (Boll, delle citta di Milano e d Torino.)
National Insuranoe. Data for end of month. (Boll, mensile dell'Istituto centrale di Statistica)

The following figures show the increase in land and sea transport in the first half of 1937 compared with 1936. A total of $24,020,000$ tons was carried on the state railways compared with 17,836,000. Total goods passing through the ports amounted to $21,022,000$ tons compared with 17,362,000.

Wholesale Prices.-The Milan index of wholesale prices showed a rise from 393 to 439 from January to the fourth week in June in current lire. The greatest increase was in the metals and minerals group, from 44 I to 552. The index for the vegetable food group rose only from 39I to 413 .

## DATA FOR JULY

There have been various fluctuations in the exchanges. The dollar rate was unchanged
at i9 lire; that of sterling showed an upward tendency, from 94 to 94.60 . The Swiss franc was steady at 435.25 in the early days of the month but subsequently rose to 436.50 .

The index of industrial shares rose from 200 to 209 owing to an all round increase.

As regards commodity prices (Milan), wheat was steady at 138 lire per quintal, also beef at 8.30 lire (including consumption tax) per kilo. Pig-iron ${ }^{\star}$ was also unchanged at 127.45 the quintal, whilst sheet copper which was worth IoIo-ilio at the end of June rose to IIooII30 at the end of July. Between the same dates Cardiff coal rose from 247-250 to 252-253 lire the ton.

## BELGIUM.

## Information communicated by l'Institut des Sciences économiques, University of Louvain.

$$
\text { fuly 30th, } 1937 .
$$

WHEREAS during the first quarter of the year the return to prosperity occurred at a particularly rapid pace, its development in subsequent months appears to have taken place more slowly.

Shares on the Brussels bourse, which had risen rapidly in January and February, so that the index advanced from 45 on January 2nd (\% of 1928) to 54 on March Ist, afterwards fell, and the index recorded 46 on July ist. These movements, which appear of moderate magnitude in comparison with previous movements on the bourse, especially in 1936, mainly affect shares of companies in the sheltered industries; amongst these, metal shares have maintained the greater part of their advance achieved at the beginning of the year. Since the beginning of July, quotations have been steady with a firm tendency.

The market for bonds is very favourable. Consolidated $4 \%$ rentes are still rising, though more slowly than before; the present level is 102.90. The government has just issued one milliard of $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$ bonds in order to reconstitute the funds for repayment of external debts and also to replenish the portfolio of the savings bank and the sinking fund. It has just issued 700 Mn . five-year treasury bonds at $2 \frac{1}{2} \%$, for the purpose of repaying part of the 827 Mn . treasury bonds issued in 1932 at $5 \%$ and
subsequently converted to $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$. The remainder of these bonds will be repaid on October Ist. This issue met with great success. In spite of these operations, the market is still abundantly supplied with funds, and issues of securities show definite tendency to recovery. Short-term interest rates are still very low; the official discount rate is $2 \%$, the outside rate $\mathrm{I} \%$. Latest allotments of three months treasury bills were made at $0.50 \%$.

The rise in wholesale prices, which was very rapid at the beginning of the year, has almost ceased; the index, which was 658 in January and 695 in April (\% of 1914), receded to 693 in May and recovered to 697 in June. The retail price index rose from 708 to 728 in June and 740 in July ( $\%$ of 1914).

The barometer of the three markets shows a slight check in recent months as a result of the set-back in shares and wholesale prices; but the money curve does not show any tendency to rise, and there has been no sign of tension.

The re-absorption of the unemployed continues steadily, but more slowly than last year. The number of registered unemployed was 104,000 in mid-July, compared with 164,000 at the beginning of the year and 140,000 in July 1936.

Industrial production followed somewhat slowly the expansion in demand at the end of last year and the beginning of this. The slight


Dates of Series.-Cols. 1, 2, 1st of month ; 4,5,4th-10th; 6, 7, Average; 8, Average second half of month; 9, 15th; 16, for 25 working days ;

## Belgium]

check which then occurred was not altogether a bad thing.

Output of coal is rising, in spite of reduced working time in the mines, thanks to considerable efforts for adaptation. But the demand is rising more rapidly still, and the question of fuel is acute. This also is a characteristic of periods of prosperity. The index of production for April is 126.2 (provisional) compared with 120.8 in January.

Transport statistics show that railway goods traffic is increasing, and it is interesting to
note that road traffic is increasing likewise. Traffic at the ports is no longer increasing appreciably.

External trade is satisfactory; imports of raw materials rose considerably at the beginning of the year ; now exports of manufactures are increasing in their turn.

At the end of 1936 and the beginning of 1937 Belgium appears to be passing through the phase of recovery to the phase of prosperity. The position does not yet seem dangerous from any aspect.

## NETHERLANDS.

## Information communicated by the Netherlands Central Statistical Bureau.

THE depreciation of the guilder and the simultaneous rise of the prices of raw materials did not result in a less favourable relation between the prices of materials and of finished products on the inland market than had been the case before the crisis. The general level of production costs has been relatively, and sometimes absolutely, reduced; except in a few industries, where revival has been vigorous, wages have hardly risen above their lowest point reached in the second half of 1936 ; short and long-term interest rates are low and some of them are still falling, and the ratio of overhead expenses is reduced as the volume of production is expanding.

This results in strengthening the export position of the Netherlands, although the development has not been as intense as it was in the last few months of last year. In the second quarter something like a standstill has even occurred, especially as regards quantities. When comparing the figures for the first half year of 1937 with those of the same period in the year preceding the depression, we find that the exports have grown (though they are lower than in 1930 and 1931). The value is far less than it was in those years, however, as the depreciation of the guilder and the upswing since 1935 by no means annihilated the fall in prices.

Imports have risen to $80 \%$ of the quantity and $60 \%$ of the value of 1929. The excess of imports over exports rose to 124 million florins in the second quarter of 1937.

The unemployment figures reflect only feebly the favourable development of business activity in the Netherlands. The total decrease in the number of registered unemployed workers since the maximum * of September, 1936, amounts to 66,000 only, and in June a stagnation set in, contrasting with the uninterrupted amelioration of the previous months. Detailed figures for May 3Ist show substantial decreases in a great number of industries, while in other industries there is hardly any improvement at all.

Though the capital market gives little evidence of new investments, other figures show that industrial equipment is being expanded and renewed. The building contracts awarded for factory building have risen considerably since the first quarter of 1936; after the temporary sharp rise in the fourth quarter of last year the figures have remained above the level of the five previous years. Imports of machinery are slowly increasing, yet the whole movement has as yet been on rather a small scale and has not necessitated an appeal to the capital market. This market remains easy ; the flow of conversions continues. The usual rate for loans of public bodies and for mortgage bonds is $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$, for industrial and other bonds $4 \%$ to $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$.

Private current accounts with the Netherlands Bank rose to nearly 600 Mn . florins, and then decreased a little; no changes occurred in the low rates of short-term interest.

[^26]|  | STOCKS \& SHARES. |  |  | BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS. |  |  | MONEY. |  | PRICES. |  | TRADE, OUTPUT, EMPLOYMENT, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 品 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { og } \\ & \text { O} \\ & \text { " } \\ & \text { B } \\ & 0 . \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1921 / 25 \\ & \\ & \hline 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\mathrm{Mn}}{\mathrm{Gld}} .$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0000 \\ & \text { Gld. } \end{aligned}$ | Mn. Gld. |  |  | \% | \% | $\begin{aligned} & 1918 \\ & =100 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Oct.23- } \\ \text { Sep. } 24 \\ =100 \end{gathered}\right.$ | Mn. Gld. |  | $\begin{gathered} 1922 / 25 \\ =100 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mn. } \\ & \text { Gld. } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { Mn. }}{\substack{\text { tons. }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} 000 \\ \text { tons } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 000 \\ \text { tons } \end{gathered}$ | \% |
| 1913 Av. |  |  |  | 316 |  | 4.8 38.0 | 4.65 4.94 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 155 \end{aligned}$ | $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 156 \\ & 496 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 1924 \mathrm{Av} . \\ 1931 \end{gathered}$ | 90 | 29 | 30 | 975 | 2331 | 38.0 | 4.94 | 4.0 | $155$ |  | 197 | 138 | 102 | 44.4 | 3.57 |  | $490$ | 8.8 |
| $\stackrel{1931}{\text { 1st } \mathrm{Cr} . \mathrm{Av}}$. | 67 | 18 | 45 | 813 | 2844 | $23 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 62$ | 1.19 | 104 | $87 \cdot 4$ | 165 | 114 | 137 | $49 \cdot 4$ | $4 \cdot 30$ | 431 | 1024 | 18.6 |
| 2nd ", | 58 | 33 | 32 | 841 | 2977 | 22.5 | $2 \cdot 25$ | 1.28 | 101 | 86.9 | 164 | 111 | 133 | $43 \cdot 4$ | 4.22 | 406 | 1054 | $10 \cdot 2$ |
| 3rd ", | 48 | 16 | 29 | 949 | 2054 | 142 | 2.02 | 1.23 | 97 | 85.6 | 156 | 114 | 122 | $44 \cdot 4$ 41.2 | 3.90 3.88 | 426 | 1119 | $11 \cdot 3$ 18.6 |
| 4th ${ }^{\text {1932, }}$ | 37 | 6 | 26 | 1033 | 1760 | 184 | 3 | 1.96 | 88 | 82.2 | 147 | 98 | 118 | 41.2 | 3.88 | 441 | 1103 | 18.6 |
| 1 stQr .Av. | 35 | 12 | 23 | 982 | 1568 | 110 | 3 | 1.73 | 83 | 79.9 | 119 | 73 | 113 | 31.4 | 80 | 379 | 1033 | $\cdot 6$ |
| 2nd ,", | 26 | 28 | 20 | 983 | 1407 | 186 | $2 \cdot 6$ | -75 | 79 | 79.8 | 107 | 66 | 97 | . | 2.89 2.82 | 344 | 1044 | $22 \cdot 6$ 25.5 |
| 3rd , | 33 | 12 | 39 | 985 | 1303 | 265 | $2 \cdot 5$ | -41 | 76 | $79 \cdot 9$ | 98 | 69 | 88 | 26.2 29.5 | 3.07 | 361 | 1125 | 25.3 |
| 4th 1933 " | 35 | 35 | 25 | 964 | 1285 | 274 | $2 \cdot 5$ | 37 | 77 | $79 \cdot 4$ | 110 | 73 | 107 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1stQr.Av. | 34 | 22 | 21 | 944 | 1417 | 248 | 2.5 | 48 | 74 | $78 \cdot 1$ | 93 | 59 | 116 | 25.5 | 2.96 | 355 | 1061 | 31.4 |
| 2nd , | 35 | 4 | 38 | 950 | 1441 | 146 | $3 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 63$ | 72 | $77 \cdot 8$ | 95 | 59 | 109 | $24 \cdot 1$ | 3.04 | 8 | 10 | $24 \cdot 3$ |
| 3rd ,, | 37 | 1 | 29 | 909 | 1570 | 98 | $3 \cdot 40$ | 1.84 | 74 | 79.0 | 107 | 64 | 113 | $56 \\|$ | $3 \cdot 49$ | 5 | 1052 | $22 \cdot 4$ |
| 4 th ", | 32 | 59 | 23 | 901 | 1352 | 207 | $2 \cdot 50$ | 49 | 76 | 80.7 | 109 | 59 | 109 | 60 | $3 \cdot 37$ | 3 | 10 |  |
| $\stackrel{1934}{193}$ | 35 | 3 | 34 | 893 | 1363 | 134 | 2.50 | 83 | 79 | $80 \cdot 1$ | 92 | 56 | 120 | 57 | $3.40{ }^{4}$ | 362 | 1038 | 9.3¢§ |
| 2nd ", | 33 | 68 | 22 | 898 | 1497 | 95 | $2 \cdot 50$ | $1 \cdot 39$ | 77 | $79 \cdot 2$ | 87 | 57 | 119 | 54 | 4 | 336 | 984 | 25. |
| JULY | 31 | - | 33 | 897 | 1618 | 112 | $2 \cdot 50$ | 74 | 77 |  | 86 | 58 | 108 | 63 | $4 \cdot 23$ | 316 | 1047 | 6.7 |
| AUG.... | 31 | 4 | 22 | 890 | 1443 | 148 | 2.50 | 72 | 78 | $79 \cdot 3$ | 89 | 69 | 104 | 69 | 4 | 301 | 1053 | 27.3 27.5 |
| SEPT. | 31 | 4 | 20 | 887 | 1302 | 153 | 2.50 | . 60 | $\begin{aligned} & 77 \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ |  | 87 | 69 | 97 | 78 | 4.42 | 326 | 1126 | 28.2 |
| OCT. | 30 | 4 | 30 | 892 | 1478 | 151 | 2.50 | . 62 | 77 |  | 88 | 60 | 101 | 79 | 4.01 | 315 | 1044 | 29.6 |
| NOV. | 27 | 50 | 27 | 881 | 1396 | 161 176 | 2.50 2.50 | . 51 | 78 | 18.6 | 75 | 56 | 113 | 65 | 3.98 | 286 | 976 | $33 \cdot 5$ |
| DEC... | 27 | 21 | 25 | 872 | 1552 | 176 | 2.50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| JAN... | 28.9 | 6 | 37 | 857 | 1557 | 107 | 2.50 | 51 | 78 |  | 76 | 55 | 112 | 64 | $4 \cdot 13$ | 282 | 1024 | $35 \cdot 7$ |
| FEB. | 31.0 | 10 | 22 | 849 | 1321 | 86 | 2.50 | - 56 | 77 | $77 \cdot 4$ | 70 | 51 | 109 | 61 | 3.81 |  | 938 |  |
| MAR. | $29 \cdot 8$ | 11 | 24 | 853 | 1311 | 107 | 2.50 | 61 | 75 |  | 80 | 54 | 109 | 65 | 3.93 | 252 | 984 | $30 \cdot 2$ |
| APRIL | $30 \cdot 4$ | 1 | 40 | 857 | 1797 | 48 | 4.07 | 3.57 | 76 | 76 | 78 78 | 58 | 112 | 76 | $4 \cdot 13$ | 237 | 1011 | 29.5 |
| MAY. | $30 \cdot 1$ |  | 32 | 835 | 1618 | 44 44 | 4.24 4.87 | - 4.31 | 75 | 169 | 73 | 51 | 109 | 58 | 3.45 | 237 | 919 | 28.9 |
| JUNE. | 30.5 | 2 | 23 | 320 | 1487 | 44 | 4.87 | 4.39 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| JULY. | $29 \cdot 7$ | - | 24 | 822 | 1875 | 54 | 4.00 | 3.12 | 74 |  | 76 | 54 | 105 | 67 | 4.04 | 244 | 1058 | 29.4 29.8 |
| AUG....... | 29.9 | - | 19 | 793 | 1512 | 36 | 5.06 | $4 \cdot 78$ | 75 | 76:8 | 76 | 61 | 101 | 62 | 3.99 | 242 | 957 | 30.7 |
| SEPT. | 28.8 |  | 19 | 794 | 1478 | 39 | $5 \cdot 47$ | 5.41 | 75 |  | 76 | 59 | 102 | 74 | 4.25 | 287 | 1081 | 30.7 |
| UCT. | $30 \cdot 1$ | - | 23 | 784 | 1601 | 43 | 5.35 | 4.59 | 78 78 |  | 84 | 60 | 107 | 72 | 4.75 | 245 | 991 | $32 \cdot 4$ |
| NOV...... | $33 \cdot 1$ | 5 | 32 | 788 | 1502 1443 | 50 50 | 3.78 3.50 | $3 \cdot 18$ 3.22 | 78 78 | 77.4 | 86 | 52 | 113 | 55 | 4.01 | 257 | 1011 | 36.4 |
| DEC...... | $33 \cdot 1$ | 5 | 21 | 782 | 1443 | 50 | $3 \cdot 50$ | 3.22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| JAN. | 36.0 | 66 | 42 | 763 | 1502 | 62 | 3.24 | 2.39 | 62.4 |  | 79 | 50 | 110 | 51 55 | 6.02 4.58 | $\begin{aligned} & 243 \\ & 237 \end{aligned}$ | 1058 960 | 36.6 |
| FEB. | 37.2 | 1 | 44 | 748 | 1425 | 58 | 2.55 | 1.27 | $62 \cdot 0$ 61.5 | 74*2 | 74 79 | 50 55 | 110 | 60 | 4.26 | 262 | 1015 | 33.9 |
| MAR. | 35.7 | - | 29 | 762 | 1222 | 73 |  |  | 61.5 61.1 |  | 81 | 57 | 120 | 60 | 4.61 | 237 | 1020 | $32 \cdot 5$ |
| APRIL | 34.2 33 | 1 | 28 | 759 | 11387 | 88 | 2.50 | 2.17 | 61.0 61 | 74.2 | 76 | 53 | 115 | 52 | 4.59 | 224 | 979 | 31.7 |
| MAY ...... | 33.5 34.4 | - | 30 29 | 752 | 1488 | 8 | 4.28 | $4 \cdot 02$ | 61.6 | 仡 | 77 | 53 | 110 | 52 | 4.01 | 245 | 985 | 31.1 |
| JULY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2. | $62 \cdot 3$ |  | 80 | 60 | 103 | 62 | $5 \cdot 74$ | 219 | 1120 | 31.4 |
| AUG.... | $35 \cdot 7$ | 3 | 23 | 744 | 1333 | 54 | 3.00 | 1.36 | 62.7 | 74.7 | 82 | 63 | 108 | 59 | 4.93 | 219 | 1077 | 30.9 |
| SEPT..... | $36.2^{\circ}$ | 3 | 44 | 761 | 1379 | 77 | 3.00 | 1.32 | $62 \cdot 6$ |  | 82 | 72 | 112 | 76 | 4.47 | 237 | 1131 | 31.0 |
| OCT. | 48.4 | 4 | 133 | 765 | 1856 | 69 | 2.81 | 1.95 | 68.2 | 75.5 | 92 | 75 | 120 | 82 | 5.00 4.86 | 278 248 | 1182 | 31.2 |
| NOV.. | 54.9 | 55 | 99 | 778 | 1963 | 102 | 2.50 | 96 | $69 \cdot 5$ | 75.8 | 101 | 77 | 129 | 75 | 4.86 5.28 | 273 | 1134 | 32.7 |
| DEC. | $56 \cdot 5$ | 21 | 54 | 777 | 2294 | 178 | 2.03 | 82 | 71.0 | 75 | 114 | 80 | 148 | 75 | 5.28 | 273 | 1134 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1937 \\ & \text { JAN. } \end{aligned}$ | $64 \cdot 4$ | 7 | 94 | 780 | 2121 | 204 | 2.00 | '62 | 73.0 | 75.9 | 106 | 73 | 149 | 66 | 5.32 | 233 | 1096 | $34 \cdot 3$ $31 \cdot 9$ |
| FEB... | $68 \cdot 7$ | 11 | 115 | 772 | 1596 | 259 | 2.00 | -41 | 74.0 | 75.8 | 105 | 79 | 152 | 74 | 5.45 | 246 | 1090 | 31.9 |
| MAR...... | 71.7 | 3 | 106 | 786 | 1805 | 296 | 2.00 | 31 | 76.0 | 76.0 | 125 | 94 | 152 | 77 | 5.98 8.82 | 267 | 1208 | 26.5 |
| APRIL ... | 69.4 66.5 | 20 | 78 | 792 812 | 12039 | 318 | 2.00 2.00 | . 25 | 77.1 76.7 |  | 128 | 101 | 157 158 | 90 | 6.05 |  | 1090 | 24.5 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { MAY ...... } \\ & \text { JUNE . } \end{aligned}$ | 66.5 65.2 |  | 61 | 812 | 1680 | 462 | 2.00 |  | $76 \cdot 3$ |  | 140 | 95 | 158 | 85 | 6.46 |  | 1207 |  |
| JULY |  |  |  | 825 |  | 554 | 2.00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * Jan. to June figures include Pernis and Vonderlingerplaat. <br> ${ }^{* *}$ Amsterdam. + Without gold \& silver, bullion \& cash. Ht Last month of Quarter. ${ }^{\circ}$ Up to Sept. 27 th when gold standard was abandoned. <br> 8 . <br> Number of days worked divided by total number of possible working days of the workers oovered in the investigation. Number of days worked divided by total number of pos |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Netherlands]

The international recession in stock prices affected the Amsterdam stock exchange, but it was less pronounced here than in London or New York. While in London stock prices fell from the beginning of the year till June, and in New York from March till June, in Amsterdam the decline stopped in April.

In July there was a fresh rise in Amsterdam.
It should be borne in mind that probably the Netherlands have a greater reserve capacity of labour, capital and unsatisfied consumers' demands than the world as an whole. If a boom can be avoided this should make a favourable basis for further progress.

## CANADA.

## Information communicated by Mr. D. C. MacGREGOR, of the University of Toronto.

## Fuly 23, 1937.

THIS letter records the occurrence of the most disastrous drought yet experienced by the modern Canadian wheat industry, but is written at too early a date to analyze even the first effects upon economic conditions, apart from the obvious influence on grain prices. The statistics which are discussed below relate almost wholly to the period before the drought. They indicate that until its occurrence the rapid improvement in output and distribution had continued with almost no abatement, notwithstanding (or perhaps because of) the sharp readjustment of prices in April and May. Indeed, the upturn of imports, bank loans and retail trade and carloadings seems to have marked a turning point in the direction of a more evenly diffused revival.

The exact extent of losses from drought in the spring wheat region is not yet known, but it is generally agreed that they are much more severe even than last year. Widespread and heavy rains arrived too late to be of benefit, except to fodder crops in some areas. In districts where drought has not been experienced, rust has been spreading rapidly and may seriously lower the quality of the crop. It is now believed that Saskatchewan, the leading wheat producer, will have almost no exportable surplus.

In other parts of the country, crop conditions are good as to both yield and quality, and prices of both crops and livestock are considerably higher than a year ago. While it is therefore possible that the aggregate cash income of all agriculture may be equal to, or even greater than, that of 1936, it will be more unevenly distributed and a larger burden of relief costs will fall upon governments.

The marked decline of wholesale commodity prices in April and May somewhat reduced the tendency toward unfavourable disparities be-
tween costs and selling prices referred to in the last letter, the indexes relating to wholesale selling prices of manufactured goods, retail prices of consumers' goods and house rentals having on the whole risen during the period, while prices of raw and partly manufactured goods and building materials fell in most cases.

The index of prices of Canadian grains, which fell from an average of 94.4 in April to 85.I in June, had by July 16th risen to Ioo.I. The price index of fishery (marine) products has not followed the general movements of the past two years, and has on the whole tended downward since the autumn of 1934, largely as a result of political disturbances in the principal importing countries.

In the security markets, the downward movement has been far more pronounced in prices of mining stocks than among industrials. The index of prices of 21 gold stocks fell from a maximum of 139.4 for February to 105.9 for June, touching 103.0 in the last week and had recovered to IIO.9 by July 14th. The index of prices of 3 base metal mines fell from 344.8 for February to 255.0 for June, and had recovered to 276.7 by July 15th. Shares of 2 industrial mines (Nickel and Smelters) fell from 618 (March) to 5 II in June. Price of unlisted mining shares, not included in the indexes (mostly new issues) declined far more precipitously and have not yet recovered. The fall of bond prices, which began in October and was renewed in the winter months, culminated in April, since when there has been a gradual rise.

During the past four months movements of the U.S. dollar in Montreal have remained small.

The value of construction contracts awarded has recovered appreciably from the low point of last winter, and employment in the industry (mainly in highway work and to a lesser extent in building construction) has risen enough to


## Dates of Series : Cols. 4, 5, 16-18, end of month; 1-2, 6-9, averages. Source : Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Col. 1.-"Investors' Index." Index of current market valuation of shareholders' equity in about 100 companies
2.-Weighted index of yield to maturity or call date (whichever gives lowest) of 6 taxable federal issues maturing in not less than 7 years
3.-From 32 banking centres, comprising about $85 \%$ of total debits Excludes debits to accounts of central bank since its founding in April, 1935. Largely influenced by financial transactions.
4.-Refers to operations in Canada only. Includes loans to provincial and municipal governments.
5.-Includes governmental deposits. Excludes all deposits with provincial, postal and Quebee savings banks, and with trust companies.
6-9.-Col. 6 comprises 70 items ; col. 7, 322 items ; col. 8, 567 items; col. 9 comprises separate groups for food, fuel, rent, clothing, sundries (including services)
11.-Excludes most exports of both monetary and non-monetary gold ; includes gold in small quantities only, shipped as dust, quartz, etc.
, 12.-Comprises "animal products" and "vegetable products" groups: includes partly and fully minufactured products in
some cases made from imported raw materials, e.g., rubber products
Col. 13.-Adjusted for seasonal variation. Includes 41 weighted series largely representing foreign trade in raw materials. Tends to overstate amplitude of cyclical fluctuations, probably with an upward bias
14.-Based on value of contracts awarded, deflated annually for changes in union rates of wages, and monthly for changes in prices of building materials.
15.-Revenue freight only; excludes cars received from U.S. connections
16. -Index of value, comprising 13 groups adjusted for number of business days. Refers to department, "variety," and chain stores only, representing chiefly urban sales. Base-Av. 1930 $=100 \%$ Monthly series commenced January, 1929. Annual estimates from 1923
17.-Includes workers on relief projects
19.-Establishments with over 15 employees only. Includes parttime workers on same basis as full-time. Excludes farm labourers and civil servants, and underweights the service industries
influence the general employment index. The value of contemplated construction, which is probably the best available evidence of entrepreneurial anticipations, has been well maintained.

The principal indexes of volume of industrial production have continued at from io to $15 \%$ above the corresponding months of 1936, the increases being widely dispersed through the industrial structure.

The corrected general index of employment maintained the new levels reached in the first quarter with a rising instead of a falling tendency. During May the most rapid improvement was in the construction group, but in absolute numbers the steady advance of manufacturing was almost equally important. Especially marked increases in employment in the manufacture of electrical apparatus and musical instruments occurred. Industrial divisions for which the corrected May (June I) indices are still at relatively low levels are: Building construction (57.7), musical instruments (66.8), agricultural implements (67.4), steam railways (77.5), railway maintenance and construction (74.5) and furniture (90.6), the general corrected index being II2.6.

The disparity between economic areas is indicated as follows, for the same month; Maritime Provinces 119.8, Ontario ir6.8, Quebec 110.9, British Columbia 109.3 and Prairie Provinces 99.9 (\% of 1926).

The following table summarizes the monthly record of persons receiving government relief * including dependents. Figures for March and August have been chosen as they usually represent the highest and lowest figures for each year.


Of $1,208,000$ persons receiving direct relief in March, $1937,898,000$ were classed as dependents, leaving 310,000 persons who might be classed as the unemployed proper. If to these

[^27]be added 63,000 persons engaged on relief projects other than farm settlement, the number of unemployed persons on relief rolls totalled 373,000 , some of whom are unemployable. The number of unemployed persons not on relief is unknown, but it is believed that many of them have temporarily withdrawn from the labour market.

The value of exports, as measured by successive twelve-month totals, is still increasing but at a considerably slower rate than in the latter half of 1936. Imports have at last begun to increase more rapidly than exports ; the positive visible balance (excluding non-monetary gold exports) which reached a maximum of $\$ 333.8 \mathrm{Mn}$. for the twelve months ending January had fallen to $\$ 315.6 \mathrm{Mn}$. for the period ending in May.

Sales and purchases of outstanding securities between Canada and other countries (excluding redemptions) during recent months have been as follows, in millions of Canadian dollars :-

|  |  | Sales <br> to U.S.A. | Purchases <br> from U.S.A. | Sales <br> to U.K. | Purchases <br> from U.K. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May, 1936 | Mn. S | $12 \cdot 1$ | $15 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 4$ | $5 \cdot 7$ |
| Jan., 1937 | ", | $42 \cdot 9$ | $54 \cdot 7$ | $13 \cdot 0$ | $8 \cdot 8$ |
| Feb., 1937 | ", | $49 \cdot 3$ | $45 \cdot 7$ | $16 \cdot 5$ | $9 \cdot 3$ |
| Mar., 1937 | ", | $48 \cdot 4$ | $50 \cdot 6$ | $15 \cdot 1$ | $10 \cdot 5$ |
| April, 1937 | ", | $39 \cdot 1$ | $52 \cdot 3$ | $11 \cdot 1$ | $10 \cdot 6$ |
| May, 1937 | $"$ | $19 \cdot 6$ | $23 \cdot 9$ | 5.6 | $3 \cdot 9$ |
| 5mos., 1937 | , | $199 \cdot 3$ | $227 \cdot 2$ | $61 \cdot 3$ | $43 \cdot 1$ |
| 5mos.,1936 | ", | $134 \cdot 9$ | $108 \cdot 0$ | $28 \cdot 4$ | $20 \cdot 3$ |

It appears that during the recent decline of prices purchases exceeded sales, continuing the trend of earlier months.

Noticeable gains in figures relating to internal distribution of goods have continued, and are summarised in the following table :-

STATISTICS OF DISTRIBUTION.

| Retail trade- | Feb, | March. | A pril. | May. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chain and Dept. Stores* | $+3.0$ | +13.8 | +8.5 | +8.4 |
| Country General Stores |  | +137 | $+8.9$ |  |
| New motor vehicles sold $\dagger$ | $+916$ | $+35 \cdot 2$ | $-5 \cdot 7$ | $+12.8$ |
| Wholesale trade- |  |  |  |  |
| Sales | $+125$ | $+20 \cdot 1$ | $+15.6$ |  |
| Inventories | +191 | +19.4 | +18.2 |  |
| * Calculated from the uncorrected indexes. |  |  |  |  |

The principal expansion of retail and wholesale trade continues to be in consumers' durable goods. The expansion of volume in the distribution business is confirmed by merchandise and L.C.L. carloadings, which in the second quarter were $13.5 \%$ larger than a year ago, while the level of outside bank debits continues higher than in 1936.

The principal development in finance has been the continued expansion of bank loans, an unknown amount of which represents ordinary
commercial lending. Thus far the amounts involved are small but a long-delayed upward trend appears to have been established. Meanwhile a further small advance in security holdings has taken place. The ratio of cash to deposits fell from $10.9 \%$ in November to $10.0 \%$ in April and May. Collateral bank loans to member brokers in Toronto and Montreal rose from $\$ 42 \mathrm{Mn}$. in March 1936 to $\$ 88 \mathrm{Mn}$. in March 1937, most of the expansion having occurred since September. During April and May these loans declined $\$_{\text {II }} \mathrm{Mn}$.

In June the Bank of Canada diverted assets from security holdings into foreign exchange, raising the reserve ratio from $58.94 \%$ (May average) by $61.95 \%$ on June 23 rd. By July 7 th the ratio had fallen to $60.55 \%$.

Treasury bill rates have declined to the levels of last autumn.

Data on municipal tax arrears for 1936, based on a sample collected by the Citizen's Research Institute, Toronto, ${ }^{\star}$ indicate the first important improvement in the situation since recovery began. The largest gains were recorded in Ontario and Quebec and the smallest in the Maritime Provinces. The following table shows


* Tax Conference Report No. 152, June 30th.
total tax arrears as percentage of the total current levy (weighted averages; exclusive of arrears on lands taken over for tax sales).

The most burdensome arrears are usually in smaller rural municipalities not included in this sample. The lower part of the table shows that important regional differences persist in harmony with the general economic situation. To some extent the lower ratio of arrears in 1936 reflects the exclusion of arrears on lands taken over in lieu of taxes, especially in the western group.

Estimates of the national income have been revised on the basis of later material, improvements in the elimination of double counting and the method of estimating income from services having been incorporated by the writer. It now appears that prelimentary estimates based on monthly data for 1934 considerably overstated the income of that year. Corrections in the estimate for 1925 have also involved a reduction. The discussion of the relation of income to exports in the last letter must be modified accordingly. The following table presents figures of available income (i.e., net value product, after adjustments for income paid to and received from foreigners, and a rough allowance for income in kind from houses occupied by their owners).

| AVAILABLE NATIONAL INCOME. |  |  |  |  |  |  | SMN. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1921 | $\ldots$ | 3,789 | 1926 | $\ldots$ | 4.587 | 1931 | $\ldots$ | 3,860 |
| 1922 | $\ldots$ | 3,809 | 1927 | $\ldots$ | 4,894 | 1932 | $\ldots$ | 3,109 |
| 1923 | $\ldots$ | 3,979 | 1928 | $\ldots$ | 5,308 | 1933 | $\ldots$ | 2,974 |
| 1924 | $\ldots$ | 3,975 | 1929 | $\ldots$ | 5,445 | 1934 | $\ldots$ | 3,290 |
| 1925 | $\ldots$ | 4,273 | 1930 | $\ldots$ | 4,771 | 1935 | $\ldots$ | 3,466 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1936 | $\ldots$ | 3,716 (prel.) |

The relation of these figures to statistics of export trade and public finance is discussed in the Monthly Review of the Bank of Nova Scoria. May, 1937.

[^28]Printed by
St. Cliements Prims Litd.
Portugal St., Kingsway.
London. W.C.2.


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## U.K. INDEX CHART.



## U.S.A. HARVARD INDEX CHART.

(2930

# THE GENERAL BUSINESS POSITION. 

## UNITED KINGDOM.

## igth August, 1937

There has been very little movement in any of the principal statistical series during the past four weeks. There has been a further slight recovery on the Stock Exchange. The industrial security index-number is still $11 \%$ below its maximum of last October, and there seems no reason to expect any important change. Wholesale prices in general have changed very little since the index was raised in May by the increased price of steel. Since both the cotton and world wheat crops are plentiful, no important increase in the general index number is expected.

Unemployment in July is found, after certain allowances have been made, to be at the same level as in June, as is normally the case. Exports of British
produce in July showed rather less ${ }^{\top}$ than the normal seasonal increase over June, but the aggregate value was $19 \%$ higher than in July 1936, only about one-third of the increase being attributable to price changes. The economic position of some of our principal customers suggests that the relatively high level of exports will be at least maintained. The SinoJapanese struggle may result in a loss of trade to the participants and a gain to exporting countries in neutral markets. Imports in July were, apart from seasonal movements, of the same value as in June.

There continue to be indications that the difficulty of obtaining metals and some classes of labour will prevent any rapid expansion of production. Meanwhile new building contracts have fallen off.

## ANALYSIS OF RECENT MOVEMENTS.

## UNITED KINGDOM.

FINANCE.-The Bank of England was able to provide for the Bank Holiday demand for notes, which raised the note circulation to the record figure of $£ 503.9 \mathrm{Mn}$. on August $4^{\text {th }}$, without having recourse either to further purchases of gold or to an increase in the fiduciary issue. The note reserve of the Banking Department, however, fell to the low figure of $\mathrm{f}_{2} 22.5 \mathrm{Mn}$., and it seems probable that the Bank will have to adopt one of the two expedients mentioned above if it is to provide for the Christmas note demand.

By August inth the note circulation had fallen back to $£ 497.9 \mathrm{Mn}$., or $£ 4.5 \mathrm{Mn}$. more than on July I4th; the note reserve of the Banking Department showed a corresponding fall of $£ 28.5 \mathrm{Mn}$. The effect of the decline in the note reserve on the Bank's Deposits was offset by a rise of $£ 7.2 \mathrm{Mn}$. in Government Securities, and though Discounts and Advances were nearly $£ 3 \mathrm{Mn}$. lower, total deposits were almost unchanged at $£ 149 \mathrm{Mn}$. Since, meanwhile, Government Deposits had fallen by
£4.I Mn. to $£ 19.0 \mathrm{Mn}$. and Other Deposits were also slightly lower, Bankers' Deposits rose by $£ 4.4 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 93.6 \mathrm{Mn}$. Thus the Bank maintains its policy of offsetting the effects of the continued rapid rise in the note circulation and of keeping its total deposits approximately constant.

The July average figures of the nine London clearing banks show a fall in cash of $£ 6.2 \mathrm{Mn}$. from the June figure, which was inflated by window-dressing for the half year. Of the other assets, Discounts show a seasonal increase of $£_{22} \mathrm{Mn}$. and Advances are again higher by £ 4.4 Mn .

On the other hand, Investments have fallen further by $£ 6.4 \mathrm{Mn}$., and Money at Call and Balances with Other Banks are both lower, so that Deposits are unchanged at $£_{2,178} \mathrm{Mn}$. Owing to the fall in Cash, the ratio of Cash to Deposits is $0.3 \%$ lower at $10.3 \%$.

The fall in Investments has now continued for six months, and the total is $£_{24} \mathrm{Mn}$. lower
than in February last. There thus seem to be signs of a switch-over from Investments to Advances, similar to that which occurred between 1922 and 1927. The reversal of the upward trend in the Banks' holdings of securities may help to explain the recent decline in prices of fixed interest securities.

Town Clearings for July, after adjustment for season, were lower than in June, but higher than in the preceding three months, and well above the level of a year ago. Country Clearings rose by about the usual seasonal amount, and both they and Provincial Clearings remain well above last year's level. The year's rise in Provincial Clearings is, however, less marked than in recent months. It is greatest in Bradford, Newcastle and Sheffield, while Birmingham and Bristol show small decreases.

New Capital Issues on home account were lower in July than in June, or than in July of 1936, but they were well above the totals reached between February and May this year. Issues on Overseas account were the largest recorded in any month for some years.

Our mid-August index of industrial securities shows a further moderate recovery from the low point reached in June, but our index of fixed interest securities has continued to decline slightly. Our crude index of foreign bond prices shows a further slight decline, sharp falls in Chinese and Japanese bonds outweighing increases in South American and some European securities.

The total of Treasury Bills outstanding on August I4th was $£ 86 \mathrm{I} \mathrm{Mn}$., or $£ 6 \mathrm{Mn}$. more than on July 17th. Of this total, $£ 558 \mathrm{Mn}$. consisted of bills issued by tender and $£ 303 \mathrm{Mn}$. of 'tap' bills. The tender bills show a rise of £IO Mn. on the month and 'tap' bills a decline of $£ 4 \mathrm{Mn}$. The stability of the ' tap' bill total may reflect the absence of important sales or purchases of gold by the Exchange Fund during the month.

Imports of gold in July were again heavy. Of the total of $£ 44 \mathrm{Mn}$., $£ 22.7 \mathrm{Mn}$. came from France, and seem to reflect the large purchases of French gold believed to have been made by the British Exchange Fund before the second devaluation of the franc at the end of June. Of the remainder, $£$ Io. 2 Mn . came from South Africa, $£ 3.3 \mathrm{Mn}$. from Germany, $£ 2.8 \mathrm{Mn}$. from
 from India. Exports totalled $£ 18.9 \mathrm{Mn}$., of which $£ 15.9 \mathrm{Mn}$. went to U.S.A. and $£ \mathrm{I} .9 \mathrm{Mn}$. to Belgium. Thus it is roughly true to say that, apart from the gold withdrawn from France by
the British Exchange Fund, British imports of gold were re-shipped to the United States.

During the first week of August the heavy transfers of gold from France continued, but since then have ceased completely. For the first half of the month total imports of gold were $£_{19.4} \mathrm{Mn}$., of which $£_{10.2} \mathrm{Mn}$. came from France, $£ 3.9 \mathrm{Mn}$. from South Africa, $£ 2.2 \mathrm{Mn}$. from Russia, and $£ 1.2 \mathrm{Mn}$. from China. Exports were very small. Of the total of $£ \mathrm{r} .8 \mathrm{Mn}$., £I. 2 Mn . went to U.S.A.

Foreign Exchanges.-Since the decline of the franc to the neighbourhood of 133 to the $£$ during the third week of July, foreign exchange rates have been very stable. On the whole, the franc has been slightly firmer and the dollar slightly weaker in terms of sterling, but the movements are too small to have much importance. The movements in the forward rates have been more significant, and the decrease in the discount on the forward franc to a more normal level shows that the pressure on the franc has been greatly relaxed.

Prices and Wages.-In July there was some increase in the prices of cereals and meat, so that the index for wholesale food prices rose rather more than $1 \%$. Among materials a further rise in steel and non-ferrous metal prices was nearly compensated by a fall in the price of raw cotton. During the first fortnight of August there has been no important movement.

The retail food price index was the same at the end of July as at the beginning, though some slight increase is normal.

The wage-rate index is raised, owing to increases to shipbuilders, railwaymen and shirtmakers.

Over twelve months the wage-rate index has risen $3 \%$, while the cost of living index has risen $6 \%$. Since, no doubt, earnings have risen faster than rates, owing to fuller employment and overtime, it is probable that "real earnings" per head of those employed have, at least, not diminished.

Trade and Output.-The total value of Imports was about $3 \%$ lower in July than in June, a fall little more than the usual seasonal movement and there was no important change, other than seasonal, in any of the main groups. Last year there was an increase in the importation of materials and of manufactures in July, which was not maintained in August. The usual Table shows the essential details. Compared with last year the value of Imports had increased about $24 \%$ and if we may judge by the rise of prices from the second quarter of 1936 to that of 1937 (shown below) the quantity

## A. TOTAL IMPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS-REVALUED AT 1935 AVERAGE PRICES. $\dagger$ <br> WITH CERTAIN PARTLY MANUFACTURED GOODS BUT EXCLUDING RUBBER. £Mn.

| Qrs. | 1935 |  |  |  | 1936 |  |  |  | 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Pig-iron, \&c. | 6 | - 5 | * | * | -9 | 1.0 | * | * | 9 | 1.2 | * | * |
| Copper, tin, lead, zinc | $5 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 0$ |  |  | $4 \cdot 8$ | $5 \cdot 4$ |  |  | 4.9 | 67 |  |  |
| Yarns ... ... | $\cdot 1$ 1.8 | $\cdot 1$ 1.9 |  |  | 1 1 1.8 | 2.1 |  |  | 19 19 |  |  |  |
| Leather ... .. | 1.8 | 1.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minerals (non metals) | 8 | -9 |  |  | 9 | $1 \cdot 1$ |  |  | $1 \cdot 1$ | 1.4 |  |  |
| Iron Ore ...... | $1 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 3$ |  |  | $2 \cdot 1$ | 2.2 |  |  | $1 \cdot 6$ | $2 \cdot 2$ |  |  |
| Non-Ferrous Metals | 2.4 | 2.9 |  |  | $3 \cdot 3$ $5 \cdot 8$ | 3.0 8.4 |  |  | 3.0 6.6 | $4 \cdot 5$ $9 \cdot 1$ |  |  |
| Wood .... ... | $5 \cdot 0$ | 7.5 |  |  | 5.8 | 8.4 7.1 |  |  | $7 \cdot 7$ | $7 \cdot 4$ |  |  |
| Oil Seeds, \&c. ... | 7.0 3.8 | 6.4 3.4 |  |  | $7 \cdot 0$ $4 \cdot 3$ | 7.1 |  |  | 4.8 | $4 \cdot 2$ |  |  |
| Hides Paper Materials M | 3.8 2.4 | 3.4 2.6 |  |  | $4 \cdot 3$ $2 \cdot 7$ | 3.0 |  |  | $2 \cdot 7$ | 3.4 |  |  |
| Paper Materials $\ldots$... Textiles (other than | 24 | 26 |  |  | 27 | J |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton and Wool) | $4 \cdot 2$ | 2.4 |  |  | 3.8 | $2 \cdot 5$ |  |  | 4.8 | $2 \cdot 9$ |  |  |
| Cotton ... ... | 8.8 | $7 \cdot 5$ |  |  | 10.8 | $10 \cdot 5$ |  |  | 13.2 | 10.3 10.9 |  |  |
| Wool | 11.2 | $12 \cdot 4$ |  |  | 13.0 | 11.7 |  |  | 10.8 | 109 |  |  |
| All above groups, and Miscellaneous | 57.0 | 56.8 |  |  | $63 \cdot 9$ | $64 \cdot 3$ |  |  | 668 | $69 \cdot 3$ |  |  |
| Excl. cotton and woolTotal Imports | $37 \cdot 0$ | 36.9 |  |  | $40 \cdot 1$ | $42 \cdot 1$ |  |  | $42 \cdot 8$ | $48 \cdot 1$ |  |  |

B. EXPORTS OF U.K. MANUFACTURES—REVALUED AT 1935 AVERAGE PRICES. £Mn. $\dagger$


[^29]of imports had diminished slightly. But no general conclusions can be drawn from a single month.

| IMPORTS |  | LESS | RE-EXPORTS |  | . £Mn. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1936 |  |  | 1937 |  |
| Food, \&c.- |  | May | June | July | May | June | July |
| Grain |  | $4 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 6$ | $5 \cdot 0$ | $7 \cdot 0$ | 6.9 | $7 \cdot 1$ |
| Meat |  | 7.0 | $6 \cdot 7$ | 7.0 | $7 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 7$ | $7 \cdot 0$ |
| Dairy Produce |  | $5 \cdot 4$ | $5 \cdot 9$ | 6.4 | 5.6 | 6.4 | 6.8 |
| Fruit \& Vegetab |  | $5 \cdot 3$ | 4.7 | $2 \cdot 8$ | 4.0 | 4.5 | 34 |
| 'Tobacco |  | $0 \cdot 4$ | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Other |  | 7.5 | 72 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 89 | 8.4 | $7 \cdot 6$ |
| Total |  | $30 \cdot 5$ | $30 \cdot 7$ | 28.9 | $33 \cdot 0$ | 34.5 | 32.6 |
| Materials- 33.0 - 34.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton |  | 2.9 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.4 | $2 \cdot 5$ |
| Wool |  | $4 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 9$ | $4 \cdot 3$ | $3 \cdot 9$ | 1.9 |
| Seeds \& Oils |  | 2.5 | 2.4 | 22 | 2.6 | $2 \cdot 7$ | 2.9 |
| Hides \& Skins |  | 0.5 | $0 \cdot 7$ | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Timber |  | $2 \cdot 5$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | $5 \cdot 5$ | 3.4 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 8.0 |
| Rubber ... |  | 0 | $-0.1$ | 0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Non-ferrous met |  | 1.0 | 0.6 | $1 \cdot 1$ | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| Other |  | $3 \cdot 5$ | $3 \cdot 1$ | 3.2 | 4.6 | 4.6 | $4 \cdot 8$ |
| Total |  | 17.0 | 16.8 | $17 \cdot 5$ | 21.6 | 23.8 | $23 \cdot 7$ |
| Manufactures- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A. Iron, Steel | ... | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.0 | $1 \cdot 4$ | 1.8 |
| Non-ferrous | ... | 1.6 | 1.7 | $2 \cdot 2$ | $3 \cdot 7$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | 3.8 |
| Timber ... | ... | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | $0 \cdot 7$ | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Oils |  | $2 \cdot 7$ | 2.6 | $3 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 7$ | $3 \cdot 8$ |
| Other |  | $2 \cdot 2$ | 2.0 | $2 \cdot 2$ | 2.4 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 24 |
| Toùal | $\ldots$ | 8.1 | $7 \cdot 8$ | 9.5 | 8.7 | $13 \cdot 3$ | 12.6 |
| B. Total | ... | $7 \cdot 5$ | 6.9 | $7 \cdot 4$ | $8 \cdot 7$ | 9.0 | $9 \cdot 4$ |
| All Imports (net) | ... | 63.5 | 62.6 | 63.7 | $75 \cdot 7$ | 81.0 | 78.7 |

Under Manufactures, A includes commodities used in further manufacture and transport; 'Other' contains leather, paper and motor accessories. B includes all other manufactures.

The total value of exports of British Produce was about $7 \%$ higher in July than in June, and 19\% higher than in July, 1936. There is normally, however, an increase in July, and allowing for this, the high June figure is hardly maintained. The changes have been similar in most of the main groups, as is shown in the following Table.


From the Table on page 269 it is seen that the value of exports was greater in the second quarter of 1937 than a year before in nearly every country or area distinguished. There has been some decrease in the percentage of the total to Africa and Australasia, and an increase to South America.

The usual computations in the Board of Trade Journal (July 29, 1937) which show the effect of re-valuing current trade at earlier prices are of exceptional interest, for they enable us to estimate how much of the increase in exports and imports during the past year is attributable to rising prices.

In Exports the price increase was trifling till the beginning of this year. When we compare the second quarter of 1937 with that of 1936, we find an increase in aggregate value of about $27 \%$, of which about $8 \%$ is attributable to price and $18 \%$ to quantity. The increase in quantity is first marked in the third quarter of 1936; there was a check in the first quarter of this year, and then a considerable increase in the second quarter.

The detail of quantities for the first and second quarters is shown in Table B 267.

The course of Imports has been quite different. Allowing for seasonal changes, which normally result in high imports in the two winter quarters and low from April to September, there appears to have been a substantial increase in quantity from the first to the third quarters of 1936, then stationariness and a fall, followed by a further increase in the second quarter of 1937. The movements without seasonal correction are shown in the following Table on p. 27 I.

The comparison of the second quarter of 1937 with that of 1936 is free from the difficulty of the season. Imports of raw materials (retained) in the aggregate increased $36 \%$, of which about $27 \%$ is due to price and only $8 \%$ to quantity. Very nearly the same figures apply to commodities classified by the Board of Trade as materials, and to the enlarged group of materials (gross imports excluding rubber) shown in Table A p. 267. Imported manufactures, as classified by the Board of Trade, however, increased about $20 \%$ in quantity and only about $15 \%$ in price. The group called $A^{\star}$ (goods used for further processes) as a whole increased about $25 \%$ in price, but only about $20 \%$ in quantity; the group called B increased only $3 \%$ in price, but also about $20 \%$ in quantity, the chief increase being in machinery.

[^30]Value of Exports of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom in the 2nd Qrs. of 1924, 1936 and 1937.


As values are given to two decimal places only, the totals are not always identical with the sum of the items.

## EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES

Value of chief articles exported in the 2nd Qrs. of 1936 \& 1937 to the principal countries concerned


EXPORTS OF BRITISH PRODUCE. £Mn.
Food, \&c. Materials. Mnfrs. All


2nd Quarter of 1937 compared with 2nd Quarter of 1936. | Increase due to quantity $\ldots+13 \%$ | $+20 \%$ | $+19 \%$ | $+18 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ,, | , price $\ldots+4 \%$ | $+17 \%$ | $+7 \%$ |

## IMPORTS RETAINED. £Mn

Food, \&c. Materials. Mnfrs

| 1936 | 1st Quarter |  |  | Food, \&c. . 85.8 | Materials <br> Declare <br> 51.8 | Mnfrs. Values. 457 | All 184 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\ldots$ | 88.0 | $50 \cdot 2$ | 46.6 | 186 |
| 1937 | 3 rd | " | ... | $87 \cdot 8$ | 51.7 | 51.4 | 192 |
|  | 4th | , | $\ldots$ | $109 \cdot 5$ | 61.5 | $53 \cdot 7$ | 226 |
|  | 1st | ", |  | $94 \cdot 5$ | $61 \cdot 7$ | $53 \cdot 4$ | 211 |
|  | 2nd | ," | ... | 98.4 | $67 \cdot 9$ | $64 \cdot 5$ | 232 |
| At average values of 1935 . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1936 | 1st | arter |  | .. 84.3 | 49.6 | $44 \cdot 7$ | 180 |
|  | 2nd | , | $\ldots$ | .. $85 \cdot 4$ | $48 \cdot 7$ | 45.2 | 180 |
|  | 3 rd |  |  | $83 \cdot 1$ | $49 \cdot 3$ | $49 \cdot 5$ | 183 |
| 1937 | 4 th | " |  | ... 99.1 | $55 \cdot 9$ | 51.7 | 208 |
|  | 1st | ", |  | ... 83.3 | $52 \cdot 5$ | $49 \cdot 1$ | 186 |
|  | 2nd | ", |  | $84 \cdot 3$ | 51.9 | 55.4 | 194 |

2nd Quarter of 1937 compared with 2nd Quarter of 1936


The output of iron increased again in July, that of steel was lower than in recent months, and there was a seasonal fall in coal output.

Other production figures are as follows :-

| PRODUCTION OF ARTIFICIAL SILK. Mn. lbs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1st Qr. | $\ldots$ |  | 242 | $\ldots$ | $30 \cdot 5$ | $\ldots$ | 36.0 | $\ldots$ | 36.0 |
| 2nd Qr. | $\ldots$ |  | 21.8 | ... | $30 \cdot 9$ | ... | 36.2 | ... | 39 |
| 3rd Qr. | $\ldots$ |  | $2 \cdot \cdot 5$ | $\ldots$ | 28.2 |  | 36.9 |  |  |
| 4 th Qr. | ... |  | $25 \cdot 6$ |  | $34 \cdot 3$ |  | 30.2 |  |  |
| Total | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $93 \cdot 1$ |  | 123.9 |  | $145 \cdot 3$ |  |  |

MOTOR SPIRIT IMPORTED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION


|  | OUTPUT OF ELECTRICITY. |  |  |  |  | Mn. Units. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1934 |  | 1935 |  | 1936 |  | 1937 |
| 1st Qr. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 4270 | ... | 4699 | .. | 5547 |  | 6194 |
| 2nd ${ }^{\text {ar. }}$ | ... | ... | 3362 | ... | 3803 | ... | 4345 |  | 5028 |
| 3 rd Qr. | ... | ... | 3243 | ... | 3725 | ... | 4279 |  | - |
| 4 th Qr. | $\ldots$ | ... | 4586 |  | 5337 |  | 6050 |  | - |
| Total | I ... | ... | 15461 |  | 17564 |  | 20421 |  |  |

The value of Building Plans approved was $9 \frac{1}{2} \%$ lower in July than a year ago, but was about $10 \%$ greater than the total in June, 1937. Over the year there is a decrease in all categories except Public Buildings.

Unemployment.-The statistics of unemployment in July are disturbed by trade holidays, especially in jute and to some extent in other textile industries. The clearest view is obtained by considering only those wholly unemployed; these numbers decreased from $1,167,000$ in June to $1,136,000$ in July, while in 1936 the decrease was $1,402,000$ to $1,357,000$. The improvement was therefore slighter this year than last. No movements were of special importance, some of them being seasonal. The following Tables show that, apart from those temporarily unemployed in mining or in the textile industries, the changes are closely parallel in 1935 and 1936.


The effect of excluding the Building Trade from the totals is as follows :-

|  | EXCLUDING |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BUILDERS } \\ & (000 \text { 's). } \end{aligned}$ |  | 1937 | July |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Males |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1936 |  |  |  |  |
|  | May | June | July | May | June |  |
| Wholly | 1127 | 1077 | 1051 | 928 | 874 | 841 |
| Temporarily | 163 | 229 | 213 | 146 | 144 | 161 |
|  | 1290 | 1306 | 1250 | 1074 | 1018 | 1002 |

[^31]A. Wholly Unemployed.

| 1936 | May |  | June |  | July |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A | B | A | B | A | B |
| Building | 105 | 3 | 108 | 3 | 113 | 4 |
| Public Works | 113 | 2 | 111 | 2 | 118 | 2 |
| Coal | 159 | 57 | 156 | 118 | 142 | 91 |
| Textiles | 49 | 25 | 46 | 26 | 42 | 27 |
| Other Industries | 487 | 69 | 460 | 73 | 443 | 81 |
| Commerce, \&c. | 322 | 10 | 303 | 10 | 293 | 11 |
| Totals | 1232 | 166 | 1182 | 232 | 1151 | 216 |
| 1937 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building | 114 | 3 | 105 | 3 | 112 | 3 |
| Public Works | 106 | 2 | 101 | 2 | 104 | 2 |
| Coal ... | 109 | 46 | 102 | 67 | 88 | 58 |
| Textiles | 35 | 25 | 33 | 17 | 31 | 28 |
| Other Industries | 394 | 63 | 373 | 49 | 364 | 65 |
| Commerce, \&c. | 284 | 9 | 265 | 9 | 254 | 9 |
| Totals ... | 1072 | 149 | 979 | 147 | 953 | 165 |


| 19.6 Frmales. | May |  | June |  | July |  | Females. | May |  | June |  | July |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A | B | A | B |  | 13 | 1937 | A | B | A | B | A | B |
| Cotton | 30 | 13 | 29 | 13 | 27 | 14 | Cotton | 20 | 9 | 19 | 7 | 18 | 9 |
| Wool | 4 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 10 | Wool | 3 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 10 |
| Other Textiles | 26 | 15 | 29 | 14 | 27 | 15 | Other Textiles | 23 | 11 | 23 | 10 | 22 | 20 |
| Clothing | 15 | 7 | 17 | 14 | 19 | 21 | Clothing | 14 | 13 | 15 | 12 | 18 | 21 |
| Distribution | 46 | 3 | 40 | 3 | 38 | 3 | Distribution | 42 | 3 | 37 | 3 | 35 | 3 |
| Hotels, \&c. | 32 | 1 | 26 | 1 | 24 | 1 | Hotels, \&c. | 30 | 1 | 26 | 1 | 24 | 1 |
| Others ... | 82 | 18 | 74 | 20 | 68 | 23 | Others ... | 71 | 16 | 65 | 17 | 63 | 21 |
| Tutals | 235 | 84 | 219 | 74 | 207 | 86 | Totals | 203 | 61 | 188 | 57 | 184 | 85 |

## STOCKS OF STAPLE COMMODITIES.

Table supplementary to the summary table, p. 2, Special Mem. 32.

| Beginning of |  | (1)American <br> Cotton. <br> 1,000 b iles | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tin. } \\ & \text { Tin. } \\ & \text { tons. } \end{aligned}$ | (3) <br> Lead. <br> 1,000 tons. |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { (4) } \\ \text { Spelter } \\ 1,000 \\ \text { tons. } \end{gathered}$ |  | ( 5 ) <br> Sugar. <br> 1,000 <br> tons | (7)Tea.Mn. lbs | (8) <br> Coffee. <br> Mn . bags. |  | (9) Wheat. Mn. bushels. | (10) Petroleum <br> Mn. barrels. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | U.S. |  | U.K. | A |  |  |  |  | B |  |  |
| 1934 | Jan. |  | 9,785 | 26.6 | $181 \cdot 3$ | 29.2 | 100 | 616 | 8,333 | 270 | $7 \cdot 6$ | * | 476 | 598 |
|  | April...... | 9,236 | 21.8 | $197 \cdot 7$ | 30.0 | 105 | 623 | 8,046 | 251 | 8.1 | * | 483 | 590 |
|  | July ......... | 9,362 | 18.4 | $212 \cdot 7$ | 27.0 | 99 | 650 | 7,501 | 212 | 8.5 | 17.0 | 407 | 594 |
|  | Oct. | 9,468 | $17 \cdot 0$ | $205 \cdot 5$ | 20.0 | 106 | 655 | 5,692 | 233 | 8.7 | $13 \cdot 7$ | 445 | 581 |
| 1935 | Jan. | 9,070 | 15.5 | $209 \cdot 8$ | 19.4 | 118 | 679 | 7,887 | 279 | 6.6 | * | 448 | 565 |
|  | April | 8,581 | 19.2\|| | $203 \cdot 2$ | $18 \cdot 9$ | 110 | 653 | 8,058 | 267 | 6.9 | $19 \cdot 0$ | 411 | 570 |
|  | July | 8,413 | 14.4 | $206 \cdot 3$ | $17 \cdot 1$ | 111 | 648 | 6,170 | 225 | $7 \cdot 5$ | $15 \cdot 5$ | 313 | 566 |
|  | Oct. | 8,141 | 11.5 | $200 \cdot 6$ | $9 \cdot 3$ | 104 | 641 | 4,688 | 216 | $7 \cdot 6$ | * | 367 | 547 |
| 1936 | Jan | 7,488 | 13.5 | 198.5 | $7 \cdot 0$ | 83 | 576 | 6,237 | 247 | $7 \cdot 8$ | $22 \cdot 1$ | 397 | 541 |
|  | April | 6,768 | 16.5 | 199.5 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 80 | 539 | 6,671 | 232 | $8 \cdot 2$ | $22 \cdot 2$ | 349 | 551 |
|  | May | 6.553 | 15.1 | $197 \cdot 3$ | $6 \cdot 3$ | 81 | 525 | 6,295 | 219 | 8.2 | * | 309 | 554 |
|  | June | 6,553 | $17 \cdot 0$ | $204 \cdot 8$ | 6.8 | 83 | 499 | 5,680 | 208 | $8 \cdot 1$ | * | 266 | 550 |
|  | July | 6,384 | 15.0 | $205 \cdot 8$ | $6 \cdot 7$ | 88 | 491 | 4,990 | 199 | $8 \cdot 1$ | $20 \cdot 8$ | 221 | 545 |
|  | Aug. | 6,265 | 151 | $206 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 2$ | 93 | 488 | 4,207 | 186 | 8.0 | * | 237 | 542 |
|  | Sept......... | 6,429 | 16.0 | 194.8 | $7 \cdot 2$ | 91 | 466 | 3,652 | 195 | $7 \cdot 9$ | * | 251 | 532 |
|  | Oct. ........ | 6,537 | $15 \cdot 1$ | 179.0 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 82 | 457 | 2,983 | 201 | $7 \cdot 8$ | * | 282 | 527 |
|  | Nov. | 6,312 | 17.0 | 163.8 | 6.4 | 77 | 449 | 3,866 | 207 | 7.9 | * | 269 | 522 |
|  | Dec. | 6,218 | 21.2 | 158.0 | 6.4 | 67 | 436 | 5,502 | 215 | $7 \cdot 8$ | * | 251 | 518 |
| 1937 | Jan. | 6,116 | 21.8 | $153 \cdot 9$ | $6 \cdot 1$ | 57 | 430 | 5,389 | 215 | 7.9 | * | 267 | 520 |
|  | Feb. | 5,984 | 23.4 | 151.6 | 6.4 | 48 | 411 | 5,071 | 208 | 8.0 | * | 298 | 527 |
|  | March | 5,968 | 21.7 | $140 \cdot 0$ | $6 \cdot 9$ | 39 | 398 | 5,834 | 189 | 8.0 | * | 281 | 534 |
|  | April........ | 5,861 | 22.0 | $122 \cdot 5$ | $7 \cdot 1$ | 34 | 415 | 6,026 | 161 | $8 \cdot 1$ | 26.2 | 255 | 540 |
|  | May ......... | 5,694 | 22.0 | 114.7 | 6.9 | 31 | 390 | 5,356 | 134 | $8 \cdot 3$ |  | 210 | 549 |
|  | June......... | 5,676 | $21 \cdot 6$ | 103.4 | 6.8 | 31 | 374 | 4,878 | 132 | $8 \cdot 1$ |  | 166 |  |
|  | July ......... | $\begin{aligned} & 5,504 \\ & 5,639 \dagger \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21 \cdot 1 \\ & 23 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $99.1 \dagger$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \cdot 3 \\ & 6 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 32 \end{aligned}$ | 384 | 4,388 | $\begin{aligned} & 125 \\ & 111 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.9 \\ & 7.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | 129 |  |

|| April, 1935, onwards includes whole buffer stock.
(I) Total supply seasonally corrected, exclusive of European and Asiatic mill stocks.
(2) Visible Supply plus estimate of Straits stocks.
(3) U.K. stocks in offlcial warehouses.
4) Visible supply in U.K. and U.S.
(5) Crude rubber stocks (outside regulated areas) in U.K. U.S.A., Singapore, Penang, Para and Manaos plus estimated afloat as published by the International Rubber Regulation Committee.

* Not available.

Preliminary figure.
(6) Total visible supply.
(7) Tea Brokers' Association, London stocks.
(8) (A) Visible supply. (B) Interior Brazil stock and San Paulo Pledged stock. Figures supplied by Messrs. Duuring \&
(9) Stanford Wheat Studies Estimates of World's Visible

Supply.
(IO) Total crude petroleum, natural gasolene (ex at plants), refined products.

## RECENT MOVEMENTS IN UNITED STATES.

## (Report from Harvard, Aug. 9th, 1937.)

THE statistical record for July reveals, as the most striking changes in the economic situation in the United States, vigorous recovery in stock and bond prices, moderate advance in commodity prices, little contraction in the dollar volume of business, and further diversion of bank assets from security investments to business loans.

The speculation curve of the index chart ${ }^{\star}$ rose by August ist to a level higher than on May ist, but lower than April ist. All principal classes of stocks shared in the advance, and general improvement appeared also in the bond market. No change occurred in the business

[^32]curve ; the net loss in the past three months has been very small, and the curve remains well above the April level. The money curve dropped just perceptibly; but this decline reflected the seasonal correction, as actual money rates entering into the curve remained unchanged.

The current movement in business volumes, as shown by available weekly and monthly series for July, has been irregular and diverse, with a general indication of little net change from June. Seasonally adjusted weekly bank debits, outside leading speculative centres, followed a generally upward course after the first week of July; and the average for the month was slightly above that for June although substantially below the final week of June. Although even a rough allowance for the price element in these dollar-value figures is hazardous, the substantial price advance in July suggests that the physical volume of business may have declined significantly from June levels.

Electric power production, covering both direct consumption and industrial use, was actually above June but below all months of the first quarter. The record of manufacturing output for July is as yet fragmentary. Output of pig iron and crude steel advanced sharply from June levels, partly in reflection of the approximately complete abandonment of the strikes. Automobile output, which, in the first two weeks of July, was close to the high final week of June, was sharply lower in the second half of the month ; and the July average, after seasonal allowances, was moderately below that of June. Cotton-mill activity averaged lower than in June; but the weekly movement during July was irregular, and the final week brought a new spurt of activity. Lumber output was irregularly lower than in June. Mineral output apparently ran slightly lower than in June; and production of bituminous coal, a leading element in the index, which had declined sharply after the April Ist strike alarm, was moderately reduced.

The physical movement of commodities, as reflected by seasonally adjusted car-loadings, confirmed the irregularity and diversity of the June-July change in business volumes. Total car loadings rose slightly from June, but remained below May. The two leading classes -miscellaneous, which covers car-lot shipments chiefly of materials and products of industry, and 1.c.1., which comprises mainly small-lot shipments of consumption goods-showed con-tradictory changes. Miscellaneous loadings declined moderately, to the lowest level of 1937, 1.c.l. loadings rose slightly, but remained lower
than in May. Coal and coke loadings were unchanged from June, and were at the lowest levels of 1937. Ore loadings dropped slightly, and were sharply below the odd peak of April which had been occasioned partly by strike preparations and partly by abnormal seasonal effects on Great Lakes shipments. Shipments of forest products rose further, in the expansion continuously in progress since January; and this persistent increase in lumber loadings reflects the recent revival in construction, especially of residential building. Loadings of livestock and products declined moderately, to about the average level of January-February; but grain shipments, which had risen in June to the highest volume of 1937, were further increased in Ju!y. Grain and lumber appear largely responsible for the slight increase in total loadings, and the most significant contraction was in miscellaneous.

Partial figures for July indicate that department store sales may have run moderately lower, after seasonal allowances, than in June. The July record for construction shows that the sharp June expansion was continued last month.

Commodity prices at wholesale, in which the irregular decline of recent months had been interrupted after the middle of June, averaged higher than in June or May. Weekly figures late in July where somewhat lower than in the first weeks. Of the two groups which had shown most violent movements in recent months, farm products rose sharply in the first two weeks of July but then declined to about the low level of mid-June, and foods were steady at a level much above June but below March. Several groups showed a fairly persistent rise during July : hides and leather, fuel and lighting, metals and housefurnishings; but the July averages for these groups were only moderately above June. Changes in other groups were small; textiles and miscellaneous moved irregularly during July, the former averaging moderately higher than in June, and the latter lower; building materials averaged slightly lower than in June, and chemicals slightly higher. Despite diversity and irregularity of change, the net course was definitely upward; and the Harvard sensitive index of industrial material prices also advanced.

Gold imports, though still very large in July, were much below June; and the Treasury sterilization of newly acquired gold continued. Combined assets of the federal reserve banks showed no significant change. Total reserves averaged above June. The earning assets of the member banks declined, but were higher than in May. The shift from investments to
business loans continued, seasonally adjusted weekly figures for "all other" loans (chiefly commercial) showing a steady advance. Meanwhile security loans declined. Adjusted demand deposits, excluding interbank and government items, declined ; and government deposits, which had risen sharply in mid-June, declined moderately. The month as a whole showed small change in total bank credit, with a continuance of the rapid diversion from investments to loans for business purposes. Short-term money rates showed no changes during July, but yields on briefer maturities of government issues declined notably. Yields on longer maturities, both corporate and government, were also reduced; and the bond market overcame much of its spring weakness.

Security prices experienced a wide and fairly sharp advance. End-month figures show a sharp rise in the index for all corporate bonds; among the group indexes there was a very striking advance for public utilities, important gains for industrials and best rails, and a small gain in speculative rails. Stock prices also advanced sharply during the month, end-month figures showing important gains for industrials and public utilities, and a moderate rise for rails. Monthly average figures show less striking advances for June for industrials and public utilities, with a slight decline for rails. The wage-increase prospect is the dominant factor now depressing rail stocks and bonds. Security flotations were much lower than in June, but remained above the poorest levels of the spring.

## UNITED STATES.



| Near End of Month. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ذ } \\ & \text { 0. } \\ & \text { से } \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\text { ¢ }}{\text { ¢ }}$ |  | ¢ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ®i } \\ & \text { 4 } \\ & \text { i } \\ & \text { is } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wू } \\ & \text { K } \\ & \text { B } \\ & \text { z } \end{aligned}$ | ¢ | ? | $\frac{\text { ® }}{\stackrel{\text { d }}{\sim}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 号 } \\ & \text { 命 } \\ & \text { y } \\ & \text { z } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936 July... | 12.4 12.1 | 14.1 13.5 | 8.1 8.2 | 6.5 <br> 6.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.6 \\ & 5.6 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.8 \\ & 7.8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 9.4 9.1 | 14.2 12.9 | 16.0 16.1 | 21.4 21.2 | 18.0 17.2 | 28.5 27.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \cdot 3 \\ & 23 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | 16 <br> 16 |
| + Sept... | $12 \cdot 1$ | 13.6 | $8 \cdot 2$ | 6.0 | $5 \cdot 9$ | $7 \cdot 9$ | 8.5 | 12.6 | 16.2 | 21.0 | 17.4 | 28.0 | 22.6 | 1.6 |
| Oct.... | $12 \cdot 1$ | 13.6 | 8.0 | 6.4 | 6.5 | $8 \cdot 8$ | 7.7 | 11.8 | $15 \cdot 9$ | $21 \cdot 3$ | 17.0 | $28 \cdot 3$ | 22.5 23.7 | 1.6 |
| Nov.... | $12 \cdot 2$ | 13.7 | $8 \cdot 1$ | 6.7 6.5 | $7 \cdot 7$ 7.8 | 9.0 9.0 | 7.5 | 11.7 11.6 | 15.9 15.7 | 21.0 21.4 | 17.2 17.5 | 27.0 26.3 | 23.7 24.5 | 1.7 1.7 |
| 1037 Dec.... | $12 \cdot 2$ | 13.8 | 7.7 8.6 | 6.5 7.5 | 7.8 8.6 | 9.0 10.1 | $7 \cdot 7$ 8.1 | 11.6 11.5 | $15 \cdot 7$ 15.5 | 21.4 21.0 | 17.5 18.0 | $26 \cdot 3$ 26.3 | 24.5 25.4 | 1.7 |
| 1937 Jan.... | 12.6 12.2 | 14.0 13.6 | 8.6 8.3 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 8 | 96 | 7.6 | 11.0 | 15.0 | $20 \cdot 3$ | 17.6 | 26.0 | $25^{-1}$ | 1.6 |
| Mar.... | 11.8 | $13 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 7$ | 6.8 | $7 \cdot 9$ | 8.8 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 11.0 | 14.5 | $20 \cdot 8$ | $17 \cdot 6$ | 24.7 | 24.7 | 1.5 |
| Apr.... | 10.8 | $12 \cdot 1$ | 7.2 | 6.1 | 6.8 | $7 \cdot 9$ | 6.6 | 10.0 12.3 | 13.5 | 185 | 16.2 | 23.1 | 23.5 | 1.5 1.5 |
| May... | 10.9 10.3 | $12 \cdot 3$ | 7.3 6.8 | 6.2 5.8 | $5 \cdot 9$ $5 \cdot 2$ | 7.6 8.6 | 7.0 6.7 | $12 \cdot 3$ $12 \cdot 3$ | $14^{\circ} 0$ | 17.7 16.9 | 15.3 14.2 | 22.5 20.7 | 22.2 | 1.4 1.4 |
| June.. | 10.3 10.4 | 11.6 11.5 | 6.8 7 | 5.8 5.8 | $5 \cdot 2$ | 6.5 | $7 \cdot 2$ | 11.5 | 13.1 | $15 \cdot 8$ | 16.3 | $19 \cdot 9$ | 22.2 | $1 \cdot 3$ |

+ The Percentages after August, 1936, are based on the estimated numbers insured in July, 1936.
FOREIGN EXCHANGES.
aVERAGE OF DAILY RATES.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Paris } \\ & \text { f. to } £ \end{aligned}$ | Milan | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Berlin } \\ & \text { M. to } £ \end{aligned}$ | Amster dam fl. to $£$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Prague } \\ & \text { kr. to } £ \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Zurioh } \\ & \text { f. to } £ \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stook- } \\ & \text { holm } \\ & \text { hr. to } \end{aligned}$ | New York <br> \$ to $£$ | Buenos Aires d. to 8 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Rio de } \\ \text { Janeiro } \\ \text { d. per mil. } \end{array}$ | Bombay <br> d. per rup. | Hong- <br> d. per $\$$ | Kobe <br> d. per yen. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1934 | For earlier years see Quarterly Bulletins. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| JAN.......... | 8178 | $60 \cdot 78$ | 13.44 | 7.94 | 107.42 | 16.49 | 19.40 | $5 \cdot 056$ | 35.63 $\ddagger$ | $4 \cdot 13+\dagger$ | 18.073 | 17.87 | 14.34 |
| FEB. ..... | 77.81 | 58.52 | 12.93 | 7.61 | 113.19 | $15 \cdot 84$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.019 | 27.93 | $4 \cdot 13 \pm+$ | 18.094 | 18.22 | 14.25 14.20 |
| MAR. ...... | $77 \cdot 34$ | $59 \cdot 20$ | 12.84 | 7.56 | 121.87 | $15 \cdot 76$ | 19.40 | 5.089 5.154 | 27.24 26.26 | $4 \cdot 137^{+}$ | 18.093 18.093 | 18.23 17.81 | 14.17 |
| MAY ...... | 77.20 76.50 | 59.91 58.67 | 12.94 | 7.44 | $121 \cdot 38$ | 15:53 | 19.40 | 5.059 | 26.38 | $4 \cdot 25 \ddagger+$ | 18.032 | 17.37 | 14.26 |
| JULY | $76 \cdot 46$ | 58.80 | $13 \cdot 10$ | $7 \cdot 44$ | 121-37 | 15.47 | 19.40 | 5.042 | 26.69 | 3.02 | 18.063 | 17.88 | 14.24 |
| AUG. | 76.07 | 58.47 | 12.83 | $7 \cdot 40$ | $120 \cdot 84$ | $15 \cdot 36$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5. 667 | 29.24 | 3.21 | 18.063 | $18 \cdot 34$ | 14.26 |
| SEPT | 74.85 | 57.54 | 12.43 | 7.29 | 118.64 | 15.12 | 19.40 | 4.996 | 29.28 | $3 \cdot 37$ | 18.063 | 18.93 | 14.34 |
| OCT. | 74.32 | 57.38 | 12.21 | 7.25 | 117.58 | 15.07 | 19.40 | 4.942 | 28.83 | 3.55 | 18.063 | 19.80 | 14.00 |
| NOV. | $75 \cdot 73$ | 58.40 | $12 \cdot 41$ | 7.38 | 119.42 | $15 \cdot 36$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.990 | 27.80 | 3.42 | 18.063 | 19.92 | 14.02 |
| DEC. . | 74.98 | 57.89 | $12 \cdot 30$ | 7-31 | 118.26 | 15.26 | 19.40 | 4.946 | $\underline{27.50}$ | 3.24 | 18.003 | 57 | 01 |
| ${ }_{\text {JAN... }}$ | 74-36 | 57.47 | $12 \cdot 22$ | 7.26 | 117.33 | $15 \cdot 15$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.895 | $19 \cdot 41 \mid$ | 3.21 | $18 \cdot 107$ | 21.21 | 14.00 |
| FEB. | 73.92 | 57.43 | $12 \cdot 15$ | 721 | 116.66 | 15.06 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.875 | 18.98 | 3.28 | $18 \cdot 156$ | 21.87 | 14.01 |
| MAR. | $72 \cdot 11$ | 57.17 | 11.82 | 7.03 | 113.74 | 14.68 | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 776$ | 18.88 | 3.15 | 18.127 | $24 \cdot 13$ | 14.09 |
| APRIL | 73.28 | 58.28 | 12.00 | 7.17 | $115 \cdot 57$ | 14.93 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.835 4890 | 18.90 18.91 | 3.72 | 18.128 | 29.18 | 14.14 |
| MAY | $74 \cdot 19$ | 59.37 59.75 | 12.22 12.21 | 7.23 7.27 | 117.30 117.94 | $15 \cdot 13$ $15 \cdot 10$ | $19 \cdot 40$ 19 | 4.990 4.936 | 18.70 | $2 \cdot 61$ | 18.126 | 28.02 | $14 \cdot 13$ |
| JUNE | 74.68 | 59.75 |  | 72 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| JULY | $74 \cdot 79$ | $60 \cdot 25$ | 12.23 | 7.29 | 118.77 | 15.13 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.956 | 18.65 | $2 \cdot 62$ | 18.125 | 25.80 | $14 \cdot 14$ |
| AUG. | 75.01 | 60.49 | $12 \cdot 32$ | $7 \cdot 33$ | 119.46 | $15 \cdot 19$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.971 | 18.52 | 2.58 | $18 \cdot 125$ | 24.33 | $14 \cdot 18$ |
| SEPT. | 74.84 | ¢0.46 | $12 \cdot 25$ | $7 \cdot 30$ | $119 \cdot 20$ | 15.17 | 1940 | 4.933 | 18.37 | 2.75 | 18.125 | 24.09 | 14.05 |
| OCT. | 74.49 | 60*30 | 12.20 | 7.24 | 118.48 | 15.08 | 19.40 | 4.925 | 18.09 | 2.72 | $18 \cdot 125$ | 17.91 | 14.02 |
| NOV. | 74.77 74.69 | * | 12.25 | 727 | 118.89 | 15.20 | 19.40 | 4.529 | 18.06 | $2 \cdot 68$ | $18 \cdot 126$ | 16.04 | 14.01 |
| 1936 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $2 \cdot 68$ | 18.152 | 15.66 | 14.04 |
| JAN... | 74.86 | $61 \cdot 71$ $62 \cdot 15$ | 12.28 12.29 | 7.28 7.28 | $119 \cdot 19$ 119.21 | ${ }_{15}^{15} 14$ | 19.40 | 4.996 | 18.07 | 2.74 | $18 \cdot 125$ | 15.75 | 14.08 |
| MAR. | $74 \cdot 92$ | $62 \cdot 35$ | 12.29 | $7 \cdot 27$ | 119.31 | 15.14 | 19.40 | 4.971 | 18.04 | 2.73 | 18.125 | $15 \cdot 73$ | 14.08 |
| APRIL ... | 75-00 | 62.66 | 12.28 | 7.28 | 119.50 | 15.17 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4. 044 | 17.98 | 2.71 | 18.125 | 15.80 | 14.03 |
| MAY | 75.47 | 63.03 | 12:34 | $7 \cdot 35$ | 119.92 | $15 \cdot 36$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.971 | 18.00 | $2 \cdot 71$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 15.71 | 14.06 |
| JUNE | 76.14 | 63.84 | 12.46 | 7.42 | $121 \cdot 27$ | 15.48 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.020 | 18.13 | $2 \cdot 72$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 15.44 | 14.07 |
| JULY | 75.86 | 63.65 | 12.45 | $7 \cdot 38$ | $120 \cdot 97$ | $15 \cdot 35$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.023 | 18.42 | 2.77 | $18 \cdot 125$ | 15.63 | 14.03 |
| AUG. ....... | $76 \cdot 33$ | 63.84 | 12.49 | 7.40 | 121.59 | 15.42 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.027 | 18.02 | $2 \cdot 80$ | 18.125 | 14.89 | 14.05 |
| SEPT. | 76.74 | 64.26 | 12.57 | $7 \cdot 58$ | 122.17 | 16.01 | 19.40 | 5.041 | 1776 | 2.81 | 18.125 | 14.86 | 14.04 |
| OCT... | 105.09 | $92 \cdot 96$ | $12 \cdot 19$ | 9.13 | $134 \cdot 39$ | 21.31 | 19.40 | 4.960 | 17.56 | 2.87 | 18.125 | 14.88 | 14.03 |
| NOV. | $105 \cdot 17$ | 92.86 | $12 \cdot 15$ | 9.05 | 138.09 139.26 | $21 \cdot 27$ 21.35 | 19.40 19.40 | 4.888 4.907 | 17.54 16.42 |  |  |  | 13.96 |
| DEC. | $105 \cdot 14$ | 93.19 | $12 \cdot 19$ | 8.99 | 139.26 | $21 \cdot 35$ | 19.40 | 4.907 | 16.42 | $2 \cdot 93$ | 18.144 | 14.93 | 13.96 |
| $\stackrel{1937}{ }$ | 105.14 | 93.23 | $12 \cdot 19$ | 8.96 | $140 \cdot 48$ | $21 \cdot 39$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.908 | 16.16 | $2 \cdot 95$ | $18 \cdot 151$ | 14.95 | 13.95 |
| FEB. | $105 \cdot 11$ | 92.99 | $12 \cdot 16$ | 8.95 | $140 \cdot 30$ | 21.44 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.894 | 16.24 | 3.01 | 18.125 | 14.94 | 13.98 |
| MAR. | 106-31 | 92.81 | 12.14 | $8 \cdot 93$ | $140 \cdot 00$ | 21.43 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.885 | 16.23 | 3.01 | 18.125 | 14.94 | 14.00 |
| APRIL | 109.31 | $93 \cdot 40$ | 12.22 | $8 \cdot 58$ | 141.01 | 21.54 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.916 | $16 \cdot 17$ | 3.07 | 18.125 | 14.94 | 14.00 |
| MAY | $110 \cdot 32$ | 93.86 | 12.30 | 8.99 | 141.71 | 21.60 | 19.40 19.40 | 4.939 4.935 |  |  |  |  |  |
| JUNE | 110.82 | $93 \cdot 80$ | $12 \cdot 31$ | 8.98 | 141.63 | 21.67 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.935 | 16.20 | 3.22 | 18.125 | 14.78 | 13.98 |
| Weok ending <br> July $3 . . .$. | $123 \cdot 17$ | 93.87 | $12 \cdot 31$ | 8.C9 | 141.68 | 21.59 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.938 | 16.32 | 3.21 | $18 \cdot 125$ | 14.71 | 13.97 |
| ,, 10...... | 128.25 | $94 \cdot 14$ | $12 \cdot 34$ | 9.01 | 142.07 | 21.66 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.954 | $16 \cdot 38$ | 3.21 | $18 \cdot 125$ | 14.68 | 13.97 |
| ,, 17. | 128.70 | $94 \cdot 37$ | 12.35 | 9.02 | 142.45 | 21.68 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.968 | 16.43 | 3.20 | 18.125 | 14.66 | 13.97 |
| ,, 24. | 132:95 | $94 \cdot 52$ | $12 \cdot 36$ | $9 \cdot 02$ | $142 \cdot 70$ | 21.70 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.977 | 16.45 | 3.22 | 18.125 | 14.66 | 13.97 |
| ,, 31. | $132 \cdot 93$ | 94.57 | 12.36 | 9.02 | $142 \cdot 72$ | 21.68 | 19.40 | 4.977 | 16.48 | 324 3.22 |  | 14.91 | 13.97 13 |
| Aug. 7 | 132.80 | 94.64 | 12.38 | 9.03 | 142:88 | 21.69 | 19.40 19.40 | $\begin{aligned} & 4: 182 \\ & 4 \cdot 985 \end{aligned}$ | 16.46 16.47 | 3.22 3.20 3 | $18 \cdot 125$ 18.125 | 14.91 14.88 | 14.90 |
| ,. $14 .$. .0 | 132.84 132.86 | 94.71 94.77 | $12 \cdot 39$ $12 \cdot 39$ | 9.04 9.04 | 142.89 143.00 | 21.71 21.71 | 19.40 19.40 | 4.985 4.987 | 16.47 16.59 | 3.20 3.10 | 18.125 <br> 18.125 | 14.98 14.92 | 14.00 |



* NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED.

FINANCE．

|  | STOCKS \＆SHARES． |  |  |  | NEW CAPITAL ISSUES． |  | BANK CLEARINGS． |  |  |  | OTHER BANKING． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  <br> ${ }_{6} \mathrm{Mn}_{11}$ ． | MONEY． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Industrials |  | Fixed <br> Interest． |  |  |  | London Bankers＇ Clearing House． |  |  | Pro－ <br> vincial <br>  <br>  <br> 11 <br> Towns <br>  <br> $\qquad \mathrm{Mn}$. | Bank of England． | 9 Clearing Banks． |  |  |  |  |  |  | வ் | £ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | For U．K． <br> $£ \mathrm{Mn}$ ． |  | ¢Mn． |  | Coun try． £Mn. |  |  | £Mn. | $\dot{3}$ <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> £Mn． |  | £Mn． |  |  |  |  |  | \％ \％ \％ 日 \％ |
| 1924 Average | 100 | － | 100 | 100 | $7 \cdot 4$ | 11.2 | 2070 | ＊ | 226 | 147 | 109390 | 1632 | 242 | 791 | 324 | $11 \cdot 7$ | 48.5 | 601 | 100 | 2.43 | 3.45 |
| 1935 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1930 | 219 | 761 |  | $11 \cdot 1$ | $39 \cdot 4$ | 6 |  | 75 | 62 |
| 2nd Qr．Av． | 136 | － | $136 \cdot 3$ $135 \cdot 9$ 13 | 73.6 73 | 13.9 20.7 | 2.0 | 2070 | 1920 | 247 | 97 96 | 102＋38 394 | 1981 | 285 | 754 | 600 | $10 \cdot 6$ | 38.0 | 887 | 32.5 | ． 75 | 1 |
| 3rd 4 th | 143 | － | 135.9 134.6 | 73.6 74.5 | 10.7 7.6 | 2.0 1.9 | 1800 1930 | 1950 | 266 | 103 | $82+37400$ | 2018 | 302 | 762 | 601 | $10 \cdot 4$ | $37 \cdot 8$ | 900 | 32.5 | －75 | 62 |
| 4th ${ }^{\text {a }}$＂ | 145 | － | 1346 | 745 | 76 | 19 | 1930 | 150 | 266 | 103 | $82+37400$ | 2018 | 02 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| JAN．．．．． | 154 | $+3.8$ | $137 \cdot 4$ | $73 \cdot 0$ | 33.0 | －9 | 1960 | 1850 | 281 | 109 | $110+38398$ | 2055 | 335 | 774 | 585 | 10.6 | $37 \cdot 7$ | 895 | 32 | 75 | 56 |
| FEB．． | 159 | ＋ $3 \cdot 7$ | $137 \cdot 0$ | $73 \cdot 2$ | $18 \cdot 5$ | $1 \cdot 2$ | 2080 | 2000 | 268 | 110 | $104+36399$ | 2015 | 287 | 785 | 585 | 10.8 | $39^{\circ} 0$ | 796 | 32 | －75 | 55 |
| MARCH | 155 | － 3.5 | 136.2 | $73 \cdot 6$ | 6.9 | $\cdot 1$ | 1950 | 1870 | 263 | 107 | $92+36405$ | 2001 | 247 | 811 | 590 | $10 \cdot 3$ | $40 \cdot 5$ | 762 | 32 | $\cdot 75$ | 56 |
| APR． | 160 | ＋ 1.9 | $137 \cdot 4$ | $72 \cdot 9$ | $8 \cdot 8$ | 1.6 | 2020 | 1925 | 279 | 105 | $105+37422$ | 2045 | 262 | 825 | 592 | $10 \cdot 6$ | $40 \cdot 3$ | 695 | 32 | －75 | 56 |
| MAY | 154 | － 3.4 | $137 \cdot 6$ | 72.8 | $17 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 3$ | 1940 | 1980 | 272 | 103 | $83+37425$ | 2075 | 303 | 825 | 595 | $10 \cdot 1$ | 39．8 | 760 | 32 | －75 | 55 |
| JUNE | 154 | $+0.9$ | $135 \cdot 8$ | $73 \cdot 8$ | $15 \cdot 3$ | $3 \cdot 1$ | 2290 | 2\％00 | 265 | 98 | $91+37432$ | 2117 | 321 | 834 | 597 | $10 \cdot 1$ | 39．4 | 793 | 34 | $\cdot 75$ | 83 |
| JULY | 157 | $+1.3$ | $135 \cdot 7$ | $73 \cdot 9$ | $20 \cdot 7$ | 3.7 | 1860 | 1980 | 285 | 110 | $91+41443$ | 2132 | 340 | 839 | 594 | 100 | 39.4 | 806 | 32 | 75 | 59 |
| AUG． | 165 | ＋ 4.6 | 136.8 | $73 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 3$ | 1.8 | 2030 | 2235 | 260 | 101 | ¢ $8+38450$ | 2133 | 336 | 832 | 597 | $10 \cdot 4$ | $39 \cdot 0$ | 803 | 32 | －75 | 55 |
| SEPT． | 166 | ＋ 0.8 | $137 \cdot 4$ | $73 \cdot 1$ | $8 \cdot 0$ | 1.5 | 2230 | $23 \geqslant 0$ | 256 | 101 | $102+39445$ | 2143 | 334 | 837 | 604 | $10 \cdot 2$ | $39 \cdot 0$ | 809 | 32 | －75 | 55 |
| OCT． | 170 | ＋ 37 | 138.4 | $72 \cdot 4$ | $22 \cdot 7$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | 2250 | 2230 | 289 | 115 | $82+41446$ | 2164 | 341 | 847 | 611 | $10 \cdot 0$ | 39．1 | 839 | 32 | 75 | 55 |
| NOV． | 169 | ＋ 0.2 | $137 \cdot 6$ | $72 \cdot 8$ | 18.3 | 2.6 | 2330 | 2285 | 289 | 121 | $98+42447$ | 2171 | 320 | 851 | 611 | $10^{\circ} 2$ | $39 \cdot 2$ | 838 | 32 | $\cdot 75$ | 56 |
| DEC． | 167 | － 1.2 | $135 \cdot 5$ | 74.0 | $17 \cdot 0$ | 3.2 | 2270 | $23: 0$ | 301 | 123 | $96+39468$ | 2199 | 314 | 846 | 615 | $10 \cdot 6$ | $38 \cdot 5$ | 822 | 35 | －75 | 90 |
| 1937 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| JAN．． | 169 | ＋ +10 $+\quad 0$ | 134.5 | 74 | 24.8 8.0 | 2.8 | 2375 | 2240 | 316 | 122 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rrr}107+38 & 455 \\ 91+37 & 453\end{array}\right.$ | 2193 | 338 | 840 | 624 | $10 \cdot 3$ $10 \cdot 1$ | $38 \cdot 3$ $38 \cdot 9$ | 752 706 | 32 32 | 5 | 5 |
| MARCH | 156 | ＋ 5.3 | 126．3 | 79.2 | 9.8 | 1.5 | 2250 | 2170 | 296 | 129 | $94+37464$ | 2131 | 2.43 | 892 | 622 | $10 \cdot 1$ | 41.9 | 678 | 32 | －75 | 55 |
| APR． | 156 | ＋ 02 | $127 \cdot 3$ | $78 \cdot 6$ | $7 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 8$ | 2280 | 2175 | 303 | 118 | $97+38466$ | 2139 | 237 | 904 | 616 | $10 \cdot 2$ | $42 \cdot 2$ | 681 | 32 | －75 | 55 |
| MAY | 154 | － 1.9 | $127 \cdot 8$ | 78.2 | $8 \cdot 3$ | $3 \cdot 1$ | 2085 | 2130 | 306 | 117 | $88+37480$ | 2143 | 241 | 909 | 611 | $10 \cdot 4$ | 424 | 674 | 32 | －75 | 55 |
| JUNE | 148 | $-3.7$ | $126 \cdot 7$ | $79 \cdot 0$ | 22.6 | 1.9 | 2430 | 2335 | 293 | 112 | $104+37480$ | 2178 | 255 | 920 | 608 | $10 \cdot 6$ | $42 \cdot 2$ | 675 | $33 \cdot 5$ | $\cdot 75$ | $\cdot 73$ |
| JULY | 150 | $-0.2$ | $126 \cdot 1$ | $79 \cdot 3$ | 14.6 | $5 \cdot 7$ | 2105 | 2240 | 304 | 117 | $89+37493$ | 2178 | 277 | 925 | 602 | $10 \cdot 3$ | 42.4 | $855$ | $32$ | .75 .75 | 56 |

+ Exclusive of investments in affiliated Banks．
＊NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED．
－Liverpool Clearing Area reduced．
For Table of Exchanges see p． 275
$\ddagger i . e$ ，ex－Metropolitan．
Dates of Figures．STOCKS AND SHARES．－ 15 th of month（ 16 th or 17 th if 15 th falls on Sunday or Saturday）．
CLEARINGS $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Town－Three weeks covering two Stock Exchange Settlement Days and 4th of following month．}\end{array}\right.$ CLEARINGS $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Country and Provincial－Proportionate totals for } 24 \text { working days．}\end{array}\right.$
BANK OF ENGLAND－On or about 15 th of month．OLEARING BANKS－Averages for month．
TREASURY BILLS $\}$－On or about 15 th of month．MONEY RATES－Averages for week ending 15 th of month


## PRICES AND WAGES．

|  | WHOLESALE． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | RETAIL． |  |  |  | WAGES． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bar Silver （Cash）． <br> d．peroz，std | Board of Trade Index Nos． General．Food．Materials． etc． \％ |  |  | Statist（Sauerbeck）Index Nos． Food． $\begin{gathered}\text { Raw } \\ \text { Materials．Total．}\end{gathered}$ \％\％ |  |  |  |  | M．of <br> $t$ of ing． | bour． | ood． \％ | New Index of Average weekly wage \％ |
| 1924 Average 1935 | 34.0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | ＊ | 100 | 100 | 100 | ＊ | 100 | 丈 | 100＊ |
| 2nd Qr．Av． | $32 \cdot 1$ | $63 \cdot 3$ | 65.4 | $62 \cdot 1$ | 59 | 58.5 | 61 | $60 \cdot 5$ | $80 \cdot 5$ | 82.5 | 71.5 | 79.5 | $94 \frac{1}{2}$ |
|  | $29 \cdot 9$ 28.6 | $63 \cdot 8$ 65.7 | $65 \cdot 7$ 67.6 | $62 \cdot 6$ | 59 | $59 \cdot 5$ | 61.5 63.5 | $60 \cdot 5$ | 82 84 | 82.5 8.5 |  | 74.5 74.5 | 959 |
| 4th 1936 | 28.6 | $65 \cdot 7$ | 67.6 | 64.4 | 59 | $69 \cdot 5$ | 63.5 | 62 |  | 8\％．6 |  | 74.5 | $95 \frac{3}{4}$ |
| JAN．．．．．．．．．． | 20.4 | 66.0 | $67 \cdot 7$ | 65．0 | $60 \cdot 5$ | 60 | $63 \cdot 5$ | 62.5 | 84 | 83 | 76.5 | 75 | 964 $\dagger$ † |
| FEB． | $19 \cdot 9$ | $65 \cdot 9$ | 67.1 | $65 \cdot 2$ | 59.5 | 59 | 64 | 62.5 | 83.5 | 83 | 75.5 | 75 | 97 |
| MARCH．．．． | $19 \cdot 7$ | $65 \cdot 9$ | 66.4 | $65 \cdot 4$ | 59 | 69 | 64 | 62 | 82.5 | 83.5 |  | 76 | 97 |
| APR．．．．．．．．．． | $20 \cdot 5$ | $66 \cdot 1$ | 66.4 | $65 \cdot 6$ | 59.5 | $58 \cdot 6$ | 63 | $61 \cdot 5$ | 82.5 | 84 | $73 \cdot 5$ | 76 | 974 |
| MAY | 20.5 | $66 \cdot 1$ | $67 \cdot 1$ | $65 \cdot 3$ | 60 | 59.5 | 62 | $61 \cdot 5$ | 82.5 | 84 |  | 76.5 | 974 |
| JUNE | $19 \cdot 9$ | $66 \cdot 6$ | 68.0 | $65 \cdot 6$ | 60 | 60 | 61 | $60 \cdot 5$ | 83.5 | 84.5 | 75.5 | 77 | 97⿺𠃊⿳亠丷厂犬 |
| JULY | $19 \cdot 7$ | $67 \cdot 3$ | 68.4 | 66.5 | 61 | 61 | 63 | $62 \cdot 5$ | 83.5 | 84.5 | $75 \cdot 5$ | 77 | 98 |
| AUG． | $19 \cdot 5$ | $68 \cdot 5$ | $71 \cdot 3$ | 66.8 | 63 | 63 | $64 \cdot 5$ | 64 | 84 | 84.5 | 77 | 77.5 | 98 |
| SEPT． | $19 \cdot 5$ | $69 \cdot 1$ | $72 \cdot 3$ | $67 \cdot 3$ | 64 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 84.5 | 84 | 77：5 | 76.6 | 98 |
| OCT． | 20.0 | $70 \cdot 2$ | 74.6 | $67 \cdot 7$ | 65.5 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 86.5 | 84． 5 | 80 | 77.6 | 98 |
| NOV． | $21 \cdot 7$ | $70 \cdot 7$ | 73.6 | 69．0 | 65.5 | 66 | 69 | 68 | 86.5 | 84 | 80 | 77 | 98 |
| DEC．．．．．．．．． | 21.2 | $72 \cdot 5$ | 75.6 | $70 \cdot 7$ | 67.5 | 67.5 | 73 | 71 | 86.5 | 85 |  | $77 \cdot 5$ | 98 |
| JAN．．． | 21.2 | 74.0 | 75.6 | $72 \cdot 8$ | 67.5 | $67 \cdot 5$ | $73 \cdot 5$ | $71 \cdot 5$ | 86．5 | 85．5－ | 79.5 | 78 | $98{ }^{\text {3 }} \downarrow$ |
| FEB．．． | $20 \cdot 1$ | 74.7 | 75.0 | $74 \cdot 2$ | 68.5 | 68 | 76 | 73 | 86.5 | $85 \cdot 5+$ | 79.5 | 78.5 | 991 |
| MARCH | $20 \cdot 6$ | $77 \cdot 2$ | 76.6 | $77 \cdot 1$ | 73 | 72.5 | $79 \cdot 5$ | 77 | 86.5 | $87 \cdot 5$ | 79.5 | 81.5 | 99 |
| APR． | $20 \cdot 9$ | 78.2 | 77.6 | $78 \cdot 3$ | 73 | 72 | 76 | 75 | 87 | 89 | 80 | 82． 5 | 100 |
| MAY | $20 \cdot 4$ | 79.6 | 77.5 | $80 \cdot 3$ | $73 \cdot 5$ | 72.5 | $77 \cdot 5$ | 76 | 87 | 89 | 80 | 83 | 100 |
| JUNE | 20.0 | $79 \cdot 6$ | $77 \cdot 3$ | $80 \cdot 3$ |  | 72 | 77 | 75 | 88.5 | 90 |  | 84 | 100 |
| JULY AUG．．．．．．．．．． | 20.1 19.9 | $80 \cdot 2$ | $78 \cdot 3$ | $80 \cdot 8$ |  | 73 | $77 \cdot 5$ | 76 | 88.5 | 89．5 |  | 88.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 1003 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | * N | MAL $\dagger \mathrm{s}$ | EAS <br> ies re | NAL ed Ja | CHAN <br> ，1986， |  | VED． |  |  |  | c．， 1924. |

U．S．A．PRICES．


SILVER－Average for week ending 15th
BOARD OF TRADE－Average for month
STATIST－End of month
RETAIL－End of month．
WAGES－ 15 th of month

WHOLESALE－Average for month．
RETAL－New index，middle of month
Cost of Living－Middle of month．


## * NORMAL SIEASONAL VARIATION REMOVED.

Exports relate to British Goods.
Other Industries $=$ Cols. 16-18 of table opposite.

TRADE AND OUTPUT．

|  | TOTAL IMPORTS（Values）． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | EXPORTS OF U．K．GOODS（Values）． |  |  |  |  |  |  | OUTPUT． |  |  | SHIP． <br> B＇LD＇$^{\prime}$ ． <br> Tonnage <br> Com－ <br> menced． <br> Tons <br> 000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Food， Drink and Tobacco． £Mn． |  | Raw Materials． £Mn． |  | Manu－ factures． £Mn． |  | Total （including Miscellaneous） £Mn． |  |  | Food． Drink and Tobacco． <br> $£ \mathrm{Mn}$ ． |  | Raw Materials， £Mn． |  | Manu． factures． $£ \mathrm{Mn}$ ． | Total （including Miscellaneous） £Mn． |  | Coal． <br> Tons <br> Mn． | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pig } \\ \text { Iron. } \\ \text { Tons } \\ 000 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Steel． <br> Tons 000 |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { 1924Aver. } \\ 1935 \end{array}$ | $47 \cdot 6$ |  | $33 \cdot 3$ | ＊ | 25.0 |  | 106.4 | ＊ | 94.8 | $4 \cdot 7$ | ＊ | 8.9 | ＊ | 51.6 ＊ | 66.8 | ＊ | 21.2 | 520 | 641 | $263 \ddagger$ |
| 2ndQr．Av． |  | $28 \cdot 9$ | 17.0 | 18.4 | $15^{\circ} 2$ | 15.0 | $60 \cdot 7$ | 62.5 | 55.8 | 2.4 |  |  |  | 26.2 27．2 | 33.7 | $35 \cdot 9$ | $17 \cdot 9$ | 497 | 793 | 108 |
| 3 rdQr ，Av． | 28.5 | 29.5 | $16 \cdot 1$ | $18 \cdot 6$ | $15 \cdot 6$ | 15.9 | $60 \cdot 6$ | 64.3 | 56.6 | 2.6 | $2 \cdot 6$ |  | 44 | $27 \cdot 427 \cdot 3$ | $35 \cdot 1$ | 35.2 | 16.6 | 493 | 745 | 119 |
| 4thQr．Av． 1936 | $35 \cdot 4$ |  | 20.4 |  | 16.8 | 16.6 | $73 \cdot 1$ | 68.1 | 68.2 | 3.3 | 2.9 | $4 \cdot 7$ |  | 28.7 28．2 | $38 \cdot 1$ | 37.0 | $19 \cdot 0$ | 497 | 819 | 311 |
| JAN．． | 31.2 | $30 \cdot 4$ | 22.4 | $18 \cdot 3$ | 16.0 | $16 \cdot 1$ | $70 \cdot 0$ | $65 \cdot 1$ | 65.6 | 2.8 | $2 \cdot 8$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | 26.625 .7 | 34.5 | 33.6 | $20 \cdot 0$ | 538 | 802 |  |
| FEB． | 27.5 | $29 \cdot 9$ | 18.9 | 18.4 | $15 \cdot 7$ | $16 \%$ | $62 \cdot 3$ | 65.0 | 56.7 | 2.5 | $2 \cdot 5$ |  | 41 | $27 \cdot 6 \quad 27 \cdot 3$ | $35 \cdot 1$ | 34.8 | $19 \cdot 6$ | 565 | 917 | 233 |
| MAR． | $30 \cdot 2$ | $29 \cdot 7$ | $19 \cdot 6$ | $18 \cdot 9$ | $17 \cdot 9$ | $16 \cdot 7$ | 68.0 | 65.6 | $62 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 9$ | $3 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | $3 \cdot 9$ | $28 \cdot 6 \quad 27 \cdot 6$ | 36.5 | 35.5 | 18.8 | 572 | 899 |  |
| APR． | 28.4 | $29 \cdot 9$ | 20.0 | 21.5 | 17.9 | $17 \cdot 4$ | 66.7 | 69：2 | $60 \cdot 7$ | 2.4 | $2 \cdot 7$ | 3.9 | $4 \cdot 0$ | 26．0 27．7 | 334 | 35.5 | 18．0＊ | 588 | 984 |  |
| MAY | 31.6 | 31.8 | $19 \cdot 9$ | $21 \cdot 0$ | 17.2 | 16.6 | 69.2 | 69.9 | $63 \cdot 5$ | 2.7 | 2.9 |  | 4.0 | $28 \cdot 227 \cdot 7$ | 36.4 | 35.6 | $17 \cdot 9$ | 597 | 901 | 282 |
| JUNE | 31.5 | 32.0 | $19 \cdot 3$ | $21 \cdot 6$ | 16.4 | 16.9 | $67 \cdot 6$ | 70.9 | 62.6 | 26 | 3.0 | 3.5 | $3 \cdot 8$ | 24.926 .9 | $32 \cdot 1$ | 34.8 | $17 \cdot 1$ | 601 | 924 |  |
| JULY | 29.9 | 31.7 | $20 \cdot 1$ | 22.9 | 18.2 | 18.6 | $68 \cdot 7$ | 75.7 | $63 \cdot 7$ | 3.0 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 4.6 | 47 | $31.530 \cdot 5$ | $40 \cdot 1$ | 39.3 | $16 \cdot 3$ | 601 | 857 |  |
| AUG． | 29.0 | 29.4 | 18.8 | 21.8 | $17 \cdot 8$ | $17 \cdot 9$ | $66 \cdot 1$ | $69 \cdot 6$ | $61 \cdot 7$ | 2.8 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 43 | $27 \cdot 5 \quad 27 \cdot 3$ | $35 \cdot 3$ | 35.4 | $17 \cdot 9 *$ | 574 | 853 | $\} 293$ |
| SEPT | $32 \cdot 9$ |  | $19 \cdot 6$ | 22．8 | $19 \cdot 1$ | 19.6 | 71.9 | 76.4 | 68.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | $4 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 5$ | 28.829 .5 | 37.0 | $37 \cdot 7$ | $17 \cdot 7$ | 607 | 941 |  |
| OCT． | 38.9 | 36.3 | 21.5 | $21 \cdot 3$ | 19.8 | $19 \cdot 1$ | $80 \cdot 5$ | $77 \cdot 0$ | $76 \cdot 1$ | 36 | 3.2 | 4.8 | $4 \cdot 6$ | 32.230 .6 | 41.8 | 39.6 | 18.5 | 588 | 952 |  |
| NOV． | 37.1 | 34.0 | 22.8 | 20：2 | 18.4 | 18.5 | 78.7 | 73．1 | 74.3 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 4.6 | $4 \cdot 4$ | $\begin{array}{llll}28.9 & 28.0 \\ 30.3 & 81.1\end{array}$ | 38.4 | 36.7 | 18.8 | 600 | 957 | $\} 273$ |
| DEC．．． | $37 \cdot 7$ | $35 \cdot 1$ | $26 \cdot 1$ | 21．2 | $19 \cdot 2$ | 19.4 | $83 \cdot 7$ | 76.4 | $77 \cdot 6$ | $3 \cdot 4$ | 3.3 | $4 \cdot 9$ | 48 | $30 \cdot 331 \cdot 1$ | $40 \cdot 5$ | $41 \cdot 1$ | 18．8† | 606 | 959 |  |
| JAN．．． | 31.9 | $1 \cdot 1$ | $25 \cdot 7$ | $0 \cdot 9$ | 17.6 | $7 \cdot 8$ | $75 \cdot 6$ | 70．2 | $70 \cdot 5$ | 3.0 | － 3.0 |  | $5 \cdot 0$ | 29.928 .8 | $39 \cdot 1$ | 37.9 | $19 \cdot 3$ | 588 | 935 |  |
| EEB． | $30 \cdot 7$ | 346 | $22 \cdot 1$ | $22 \cdot 3$ | 18.6 | 0．2 | 71.7 | 77.4 | $64 \cdot 7$ | $3 \cdot 1$ | 3.3 |  | $5 \cdot 1$ | 29.730 .5 | 38.6 | $39 \cdot 8$ | $20 \cdot 3$ | 604 | 996 | 253 |
| MAR | 35.1 | 345 | 25.0 | $24 \cdot 1$ | $22 \cdot 1$ | $20 \cdot 7$ | $82 \cdot 7$ | 79.8 86.0 | 76.0 | 2.9 | 3．1 |  | 5．0 | $34 \cdot 2$ 33.4 $32 \cdot 9$ | 43.5 | $42 \cdot 1$ | 19.8 20.4 | 614 | 1061 |  |
| APR． | $32 \cdot 7$ | 34.5 | 26.0 | $27 \cdot 9$ | 23.6 | $23: 0$ | $82 \cdot 9$ | 86.0 | $75 \cdot 6$ | $3 \cdot 1$ | 3.4 |  | $5 \cdot 7$ | 33.435 .5 | 43.0 | 45.5 | 20.4 $19.9 * *$ | 635 | 107 |  |
| MAY | 34.2 | 34.4 | $25 \cdot 6$ | 26.9 | $22 \cdot 9$ | 22．0 | $83 \cdot 1$ | $83 \cdot 7$ | $75 \cdot 7$ | $3 \cdot 1$ | 3：\％ |  | $4 \cdot 9$ | $33 \cdot 3$ $34 \cdot 7$ $34 \cdot 7$ $87 \cdot 4$ | 42.7 44.4 | 41.6 47 | $19.9 *$ 18.8 | 629 | 1072 | 36 |
| JUNE | 35＊7 | 36.2 | $27 \cdot 4$ |  | $24^{\circ} 4$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 34787 |  |  | 18 |  | 10 |  |
| JULY | 37.0 | $36 \cdot 1$ | $26 \cdot 3$ | $29 \cdot 9$ | $24 \cdot 6$ | $5 \cdot 2$ | $85 \cdot 5$ | $91 \cdot 8$ | 78.7 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 3.4 | 6.0 | －2 | 37.436 .2 | $47 \cdot 6$ | $46 \cdot 7$ | $17 \cdot 3$ | 659 | 951 |  |
| $\ddagger$ Total for Querter． <br> ＊Four weeks，excluding bank holiday weeks， <br> ＊NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 4 \text { weeks to Dec. } \\ , ", ", \quad 26 \text { th, }, 18^{\circ} 8 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |

TRANSPORT．UNEMPLOYMENT．

|  | SHIPPING． |  |  |  |  |  | RAILWAYS． （Standard Gauge）． Freight Traffic， |  |  |  | INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED $\dagger$ Great Britain and North Ireland） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tonnage of Ships（with cargoes）． |  |  |  | Index of |  |  |  |  |  | Males |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Females |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Freight Traffic． |  | Re ． ceipts． AllGoods． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ⿷匚⿳山コ心夊力。 } \end{aligned}$ | 䏑 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { y } \\ & 0_{0}^{\circ} \\ & \text { ob } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Entered Cleared British Ports． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1924 Aver．．． | 461 | ＊ | 544 | ＊ | 100 | 100 |  |  |  |  | 941 | 72 | 52 | 116 | 78 | 99 | 35 | 344 | 263 | 62 |
| 1935 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2nd Qr. Av. } \\ & \text { 3rd Qr. Av. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 535 \\ & 595 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 528 \\ & 550 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 472 \\ & 514 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 475 \\ & 495 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62 \\ & 65 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60 \cdot 5 \\ & 63 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 362 \\ & 371 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1239 \\ & 1227 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 383 \\ & 369 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6 \cdot 37 \\ 6 \cdot 30 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1686 \\ & 1630 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 263 \\ & 264 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 43 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 91 \\ & 85 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69 \\ & 66 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 260 \\ & 267 \end{aligned}$ | 55 | 5532 | 334 335 | 76 75 |
| 4th Qr．Av． | 541 | 532 | 483 | 473 | 98 | 74 | 400 | 1475 |  | $7 \cdot 16$ | 1571 | 196 | 38 | 76 | 60 | 294 | 41 | 496 | 318 | 56 |
| ${ }^{1936}$ | 500 | 539 | 456 | 473 | 77 | 71 | 368 | 1527 | 390 | $6 \cdot 96$ | 1761 | 183 | 39 | 76 | 57 | 417 | 43 | 550 | 370 | 55 |
| FEB．． | 470 | 671 | 412 | 448 | 68 | 66 | 385 | 1500 | 397 | 713 | 1654 | 189 | 39 | 72 | 56 | 332 | 42 | 532 | 363 | 55 |
| MAR． | 521 | 658 | 427 | 428 | 63 | 70 | 398 | 1444 | 433 | $7 \cdot 24$ | 1541 | 203 | 37 | 68 | 55 | 270 | 39 | 494 | 338 | 53 |
| APR．． | 505 | 538 | 435 | 457 | 62 | 68 | 377 | 1259 | 413 | 6.59 | 1488 | 218 | 37 | 65 | 52 | 245 | 41 | 476 | 319 | 54 |
| MAY | 559 | 535 | 493 | 473 | 71 | 70 | 400 | 1348 | 448 | 7.05 | 1398 | 216 | 35 | 60 | 51 | 222 | 39 | 443 | 299 | 54 |
| JUNE ． | 608 | 673 | 473 | 478 | 71 | 69.5 | 375 | 1205 | 432 | 6.47 | 1414 | 273 | 33 | 57 | 47 | 221 | 39 | 431 | 293 | 55 |
| JULY | 617 | 562 | 522 | 513 | 67.5 | 70 | 396＊ | 1240 |  | $6.50 *$ 6.29 | 1367 | 233 | 34 | 56 | 48 | 237 | 36 | 419 | 293 | 55 |
| AUG． | 647 | 691 | 512 | 491 | 82 | 74 | 400 | 1323 | 411 | 6.81 | 1315 | 189 | 33 | 55 | 49 | 233 | 36 | 416 | 297 | 55 |
| SEPT． | 598 | 569 | 504 | 479 | 93 | 82 | 421 | 1296 | 416 | 7.02 | 1323 | 191 | 30 | 53 | 48 | 242 | 34 | 412 | 298 | 53 |
| OCT． | 600 | 652 | 523 | 496 | 116 | 88 |  | 1383 | 455 | $7 \cdot 40$ | 1324 | 176 | 29 | 50 | 45 | 255 | 32 | 407 | 290 | 46 |
| NOV． | 563 | 574 | 464 | 452 | 129 | 88 | 436 | 1451 | 447 | $7 \cdot 47$ | 1328 | 161 | 27 | 47 | 44 | 277 | 30 | 408 | 293 | 42 |
| DEC． | 553 | 560 | 466 | 475 | 139 | 107 |  | 1488 |  | 712 | 1345 | 146 | 26 | 48 | 43 | 308 | 29 | 413 | 277 | 38 |
| JAN． | 487 |  |  | 470 |  | 110 | 388 | 1415 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 312 |  |
| FEB．．．．．．．． | 482 | 607 | 428 | 483 | 134 | 110 | 404 | 1536 |  | 7.39 | 1324 | 136 | 24 | 45 | 42 | 290 | 28 | 416 | 301 | 34 |
| MAR．． | 576 | 617 | 472 | 478 | 153 | 111 |  | 1568 | 422 | 7.59 | 1298 | 130 | 25 | 44 | 42 | 289 | 26 | 406 | 279 | 33 |
| APR．． | 542 | 577 | 514 | 541 | 183 | 116 | 416 | 1438 | 440 | 7.26 | 1175 | 124 | 24 | 41 | 40 | 234 | 26 | 375 | 261 |  |
| MAY | 600 | ${ }^{575}$ | 509 | 489 | 183 | 122 | 415 | 1438 |  | $7 \cdot 19$ | 1191 | 156 | 26 | 39 | 42 | 226 | 29 | 380 | 265 | 40 |
| JUNE． | 629 | 592 | 545 |  | 180 | 115 | 411 | 1367 | 465 | 7.02 | 1126 | 169 | 22 | 37 | 39 | 210 | 25 | 350 | 244 | 37 |
| JULY | 642 | 585 | 582 | 572 | 202 | 116 |  |  |  |  | 1117 | 146 | 26 | 40 | 38 | 222 | 26 | 355 | 268 | 40 |

：Excludes commerce，etc．
＊ 4 weekly ． 18 returns for year．
＋Excluding those disqualifled for benefit by trade dispute．
＊NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED．

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## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.



## EDITORIAL COMMITTEE.


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K. C. SMITE (Statistician).

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For particulars, apply to the Secretary, London ©f Cambridge Economic Service, Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C.2. Telephone: Holborn 9783-7.

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## UNITED KINGDOM.

Additional Figures published since Aug. 22nd, 1937


RAILWAYS.
Weight carried-
Merchandise (A)
Fuel
Minerals \& Merchandise(B) ", 14,379,000 13,672,000
Gorchandise(B) ", 4,564,000 4,651,000
Goods Receipts

## EXCHANGES

| Week ending | Paris | Milan | Berlin | Amsterdam |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aug. 28th | $\ldots$ | 132.87 | 94.65 | 12.39 | 9.03 |  |  |  |  |
| Sept. 4th | $\ldots$ | 132.86 | 94.33 | 12.36 | 9.00 |  |  |  |  |
| Prague |  |  |  |  |  |  | Zurich | Stockholm | New York |
| Aug. 28th | $\ldots$ | 142.71 | 21.69 | 19.40 | 4.981 |  |  |  |  |
| Sept. 4th | $\ldots$ | 142.21 | 21.62 | 19.40 | 4.964 |  |  |  |  |
| B.Aires |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rio deJ. | Bombay | H. Kong | Kobe |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aug. 28th | 16.52 | 3.12 | 18.125 | 14.95 | 14.00 |  |  |  |  |
| Sept. 4th $\ldots$ | 16.45 | 3.11 | 18.125 | 15.00 | 14.00 |  |  |  |  |

## UNEMPLOYMENT.

| Nos. on Live R |  | 000's. G | ritain. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males. | Females. | Total |
| July 20th, 1936 | 1362 | 290 | 1652 |
| Aug. 24th | 1313 | 301 | 1614 |
| Sept. 21st | 1321 | 303 | 1624 |
| Oct. 26th | 1318 | 294 | 1612 |
| Nov. 23rd | 1326 | 297 | 1624 |
| Dec. 14th | 1346 | 282 | 1629 |
| Jan. 25th, 1937 | 1370 | 320 | 1689 |
| Feb. 22nd ... | 1324 | 304 | 1628 |
| March 15th | 1308 | 293 | 1601 |
| April 19th | 1182 | 272 | 1454 |
| May 24th | 1188 | 263 | 1451 |
| June 21st | 1115 | 241 | 1357 |
| July 26 th | 1115 | 265 | 1379 |

## FRANCE

## Information communicated by M．MICHEL HUBER，Directeur des Etudes à l＇Institut de Statistique de l＇Université de Paris．

August 30th， 1937.

DURING August political activity was lessened owing to the parliamentary recess， but the campaign against the Senate，ini－ tiated by the socialist party and the extremist programme of the teachers＇union，may be noted．However，in spite of some regrettable incidents，there has been an appreciable reduc－ tion in social disturbances．But in the inter－ national sphere，to the anxiety attributable to events in Spain is added that due to the rapid development of hostilities between China and Japan

A first batch of decree－laws，issued on July 10th，are to aid the balancing of the ordinary budget by increases in taxes and various tariffs yielding about io Md．francs．

A second batch，promulgated on August Ist， are intended to reduce the extra－budgetary expenditure by 6 Md ．during the remainder of

1937；loan requirements in 1938 will be reduced to about 25 Md ．

A third batch of 18 decrees，published on August 26th，relate to measures for ensuring eco－ nomic recovery．First and foremost a large－scale inquiry into production will make it possible to ascertain the present position of French economy， to seek for causes of the decline in production and for modifications in existing labour arrange－ ments to give more flexibility and enable production to expand．

State assistance may be given in the form of grants for the improvement of plant in industrial and commercial enterprises．Similar aid is envisaged for the building trade；tax exemptions will be granted in respect of new buildings．Further measures will lead to easier and more rapid mobilisation of state securities and obligations in the open market． There is to be a special grant in respect of sea fisheries．

FINANCE．
PRICES．

|  |  | STOCK | \＆S | HAR |  |  | EXCH | ANGE． |  | BANK O |  |  | WH | OLES | ALE． |  |  | TAIL． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Inde | $x$ Nos． | $f \mathrm{Pr}$ | es of | $\dot{\Phi}$ | ⿷匚⿳ | $\underset{\text { Aver }}{\mathrm{Mo}}$ | thly |  | $\dot{ \pm}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { dex } \\ & \text { for } \end{aligned}$ | Nos． |  | ex Nos. <br> aris） |
|  | d |  |  |  | $\stackrel{A}{\mathrm{a}}$ | OT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 范 | E. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { 慈 } \end{aligned}$ | E. | $\stackrel{5}{\square}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { II } \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ | O | น | 믈 |  | ~ٌ |  | ¢ | $\dot{\text { ® }}$ | $\dot{\lambda}$ | $\frac{\text { 喊 }}{}$ | $\infty$ |  |
|  | d? | 0 |  | .ू를 | $0$ | [్థ | む | $\bar{\circ}$ | $\pm$ | 号 | O |  | \％ | $\Phi$ |  | ءّ | 잉 |  |
|  | $\infty$ | -毋 | $\stackrel{\cong}{\leftrightarrows}$ | 年。 | $\geq$ | ठ |  |  | $\stackrel{0}{4}$ | － | － |  | $\infty$ | $10$ | $8$ |  | $\pm$ |  |
|  |  |  | $\Sigma$ |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |  | ठ～～ | A | er | per |  | 出 | ఝ | $\propto$ |  |
|  | \％ | \％ | \％ | \％ | Mn．f． | Mn．f． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { to } \\ & £ \end{aligned}$ | 8 | $\begin{gathered} 00 \\ \mathrm{Mn} . \mathrm{f} . \end{gathered}$ | Mn．f． | \％ | kilo 000 f | kilo | \％ | \％ | \％ |  |  |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |  |
| 1913 | $100 \cdot 0$ | $100 \cdot 0$ | 100 | 100 | 160 | 15 | $25 \cdot 2$ | $5 \cdot 18$ | 57 | 569 | 4 | $3 \cdot 44$ | 102 | 100 | 100 | 100 | $100 \S$ | $100 \dagger$ |
| 1st Qr．Av．．． | 78.9 | $82 \cdot 1$ | 72 | 130 | 83 | 262 | $74 \cdot 89$ | 15．05 | 809 | 10910 | $3 \frac{3}{4}$ | $17 \cdot 15$ | 233 | 364 | 398 | 340 | 443 |  |
| 2nd Qr．Av．．． | $78 \cdot 3$ | $80 \cdot 0$ | 57 | 116 | 91 | 261 | 75.56 | $15 \cdot 17$ | 838 | 8715 | 5 | 17， | 238 | 365 | 406 | 335 | 443 462 | 486 |
| JULY AUG． | $75 \cdot 5$ $76 \cdot 1$ | $82 \cdot 7$ $83 \cdot 5$ | 42 43 | 99 | 13 | 205 | $75 \cdot 83$ | $15 \cdot 10$ | 853 | 7469 | 3 | ＂ | 233 | 379 | 429 | 342 | 446 |  |
| SEPT． | 79.0 | 826 | 48 | 100 | 56 | 169 | 76．32 | $15 \cdot 18$ | 844 | 7741 |  | ， | 233 | 386 | 438 | 347 | 460 | 504 |
| OCT ．．．．．．．．． | 89.2 | 86.4 | 63 | 127 | 74 82 | 216 | $76 \cdot 78$ $105 \cdot 15$ | 15．19 | 838 | 7863 | 3.5 | 24， | 233 | 397 | 456 | 354 | 483 |  |
| NOV．．．．．．．．．． | 87.2 | 81.8 | 68 | 130 | 172 | 262 | 105＇15 | 21.47 21.52 | 854 | 9879 | 2 | $24 \cdot 25$ | 328 | 441 | 482 | 411 | 504 |  |
| DEC．．．．．．．．．． | 86＇1 | 81.5 | 78 | 136 | 20ô | 256 | 105．15 | 21.42 | 863 | 12709 | ＂ | ＂ | 343 | 462 | 493 | 442 | 520 | \} 540 |
| 1937 |  |  |  | 136 | 200 | 256 | 10515 | 21.42 | 866 | 13045 | ＂， | ＂ | 348 | 487 | 523 | 463 | 534 |  |
| JAN．．．．．．．．．． | $86 \cdot 3$ | 77.5 | 98 | 145 | 200 | 243 | 105 15 | 21.42 | 875 | 17202 |  |  | 343 | 500 | 539 | 475 |  |  |
| FEB．．．．．．．．． | 83.4 | $72 \cdot 7$ | 101 | 143 | 212 | 241 | 105．11 | 21.48 | 854 | 1／412 | ＇4 | 24.0 | 325 | 507 | 516 | 500 | 577 | \} 581 |
| MARCH．．．．． | 80.2 73.8 | 72.7 | 116 | 142 | 190 | 302 | 106．20 | 21.73 | 854 | 18544 |  | 24.4 | 335 | 524 | 531 | 523 | 577 |  |
| APRIL．．．．．．．．． | $73 \cdot 8$ 73 | 75.2 | 93 | 131 | 28 | 316 | 109．39 | $22 \cdot 25$ | 857 | 14067 |  | 24.9 | 350 | 520 | 532 | 514 | 580 |  |
| MAY | 73.2 | 75.2 | 81 | 126 | 327 | 262 | $110 \cdot 39$ | $22 \cdot 35$ | 850 | 16246 |  | 24.9 | 338 | 516 | 525 | 513 | 584 | 606 |
| JUNE | 79 ＇6 | $77 \cdot 8$ | 93 | 126 | 107 | 300 | $110 \cdot 81$ | 22.46 | 858 | 18494 | 6 | 25.0 | 338 | 525 | 542 | 516 | 576 |  |
| JULY AUG． | $83 \cdot 8$ $86 \cdot 3$ | 78.0 80.1 | 96 | 125 | 29 | 283 | 130.46 | $26 \cdot 26$ | 884 | 11194 |  | 28.85 | 393 | 565 | 567 | 570 | 580 |  |
| AUG．．． | $86 \cdot 3$ | $80 \cdot 1$ | 95 | 124 |  |  | $132 \cdot 87$｜｜ | 26．65 | 882 | 16473 | 4. | 29.85 | 403 |  |  | 570 |  |  |
| ＋1st Qr．， 1914. |  |  | ＊＊Including Sinking Fund． |  |  |  |  | § July， 1914. |  | ｜｜Aug．17th． |  |  | $\ddagger 3$ 32 \％on Sept．2nd． |  |  |  |  |  |

[^33]One decree defines the powers of the commission for the supervision of prices and for the prevention and suppression of any unwarranted increases in prices.

Others strengthen the control over insurance, financial and savings institutions, regulate the method of revision of unjustifiable pensions, envisage the revision of agreements relative to allotments and farming entered into by local authorities, facilitate the control of selling prices of commercial bills, etc.

One decree establishes co-ordination of transport in Algeria.

The question of the railways should be settled ${ }^{\star}$ by August 3ist, the last date when the government can act by decree-law. It should be possible to find a compromise between complete nationalisation and schemes for the coordination of the chief lines into a company in which the State would not have entire control.

The withdrawal of the $10 \%$ tax on interest on rentes applies only to individual holders.

The price of Algerian hard wheat was fixed at 169 fr . per quintal at the beginning of August ;

[^34]on August 25th that of French soft wheat was fixed at 180 fr., rising I franc per month from September Ist, and 1.50 from February Ist, 1938. This is less than the prices demanded by the agriculturalists ; it will, however, entail a rise of 15-20 centimes per kg. in bread prices.

The date of the elections to the general councils has been fixed for October ioth. It is to be hoped that political agitation arising therefrom will not affect the efforts towards financial and economic recovery.

In July the yield from indirect taxes, monopolies and property was 158 Mn . more than the estimates ; in June the excess was II8 Mn.; compared with 1936 , the rise was 522 Mn . in July in place of 439 Mn . in June; but this comparison is influenced by the change in the monetary unit.

Compared with the estimates, an excess of 200 Mn . is recorded from customs, and 179 Mn . from stamp duties, but there was a short fall of 140 Mn . in the turnover tax and 85 Mn . in direct taxes. The turnover tax produced 543 Mn . in July compared with 500 in June.

On August 5th an issue of $4 \%$ one-year Treasury bonds was opened, confined to holders of $19344 \frac{1}{2} \%$ Treasury bonds redeemable at par on October 5th, 1937. The total value of these bills deposited for repayment by June 5th

TRADE, OUTPUT, TRANSPORT $\mathcal{E}$ EMPLOYMENT.

was 5.4 Md . The issue has produced nearly 3 Md.

In the official exchange market movements were not great during August. Sterling and the dollar were quoted respectively at 132.82 and 26.67 on August 2nd, and were at I32.93 and 26.67 on 27 th. But the franc has been quoted at a considerable discount in all forward transactions.

In the balance sheet for July 29th the gold reserve of the Bank of France was revalued on the basis of 43 mg . of gold to the franc instead of 49. The figure has thus been raised from 48,860 to $55,677 \mathrm{Mn}$., or a nominal increase $6,817 \mathrm{Mn}$. On August i9th it appears, with little further change, as $55,717 \mathrm{Mn}$. The ratio of this to sight obligations is $53 . \mathrm{I} \%$.

On August 3rd the bank rate was reduced from 5 to $4 \%$, , and 3 months' treasury bill rate from $4^{\frac{15}{16}}$ to $3^{\frac{31}{32}} \%$.

The Paris bourse was very quiet in July, as usual in the holiday period. The index of the volume of dealings in shares ( $\%$ of 193I), which stood at 43 and 39 in the last two weeks of July, recorded 48, 35 and 39 in the first three weeks of August. For bonds the corresponding figures were 163 and IIO in July, 99, I33, 190 in August; thus the access of activity in the week ending August 2Ist was remarkable.

Quotations did not undergo very great variations in these weeks. The index of the price of 300 French shares was 212 and 211 in the last two weeks of July and 219, 221 and 214 in August (\% of I913). For 25 foreign shares the corresponding figures were 412 and 420 in July, 433, 439, 427 in August. The indices for 36 French rentes and bonds were 74.7 and 75 in July, 76, 77.4 and 76.5 in August. 3\% rentes, quoted at 73.10 on August 2nd, advanced to 75.35 on 27 th.

The index of industrial production continues to decline; it fell from 105 in April to 104 in May and 102 in June (\% of 1913). From May to June, 1937, there was a rise in the following branches-metals IO5 to 106, motor manufacture 423 to 433 , rubber 80 I to 833 , paper I4I to 143 . On the contrary mining fell from 98 to 95 , engineering II8 to 117 , textiles 66 to 65 , leather IOI to 98 and building 61 to 58 . The general index for June, 1937, 102, is at the same level as in April and May, 1936; after that time the index fell to 93 in August, 1936, and then progressively recovered to a maximum of io5 in April, 1937.

[^35]The number of assisted unemployed continues to decline slowly. From 316,500 on July 10th it fell to 310,000 on August 2Ist. A year ago it was about 417,000.

Railway receipts have shown some improvement, especially since July 20th, when rates were raised. For the 32nd week of the year, ending August I2th, the rise compared with 1936 was about $27 \%$, or $34.5 \%$ for passengers and $23 \%$ for goods. From January Ist to August I2th the rise compared with 1936 was $15 \%, 16.4 \%$ in respect of passengers and $14.6 \%$ for goods. During the same period the number of wagons loaded rose 3.1 \%.

According to the customs statistics the total value of commercial transactions with other countries, which had greatly increased in June to a level not attained for a number of years, reacted in July to figures nearly equal to those for May. The estimated total value of imports was $3,200 \mathrm{Mn}$. francs, compared with $3,707 \mathrm{Mn}$. in June; that of exports $\mathrm{I}, 872 \mathrm{Mn}$. compared with I,997 Mn. Thus the reaction was specially great in imports, which fell 507 Mn ., whilst sales abroad fell only 125 Mn . Consequently the adverse trade balance was reduced from 1,710 Mn. in June to 1,327 Mn. in July.

The aggregate deficit for seven months was 10,575 Mn. in 1937, compared with $5,500 \mathrm{Mn}$. in 1936. Of this total, 8,914 Mn. was with foreign countries and $\mathrm{I}, 66 \mathrm{I} \mathrm{Mn}$. with the colonies. The magnitude of this adverse balance is one of the most serious pre-occupations of the moment.

The devaluation at the beginning of July naturally led to a sharp advance in wholesale prices. The index for 45 commodities (\% of July, 1914) advanced from 538 at the end of June to 579 at the end of July; the index for the food group alone rose from 531 to 556 , and that for materials from 554 to 601 . As would be expected the rise was much more marked in imported goods (491 to 570 , or $16 \%$ ) than for home goods ( 564 to 584 , or $3 \%$ ).

During the first fortnight in August, under the influence of measures taken by decree-law to restrict the rise, it was not very appreciable. The index for 45 commodities was 582 on August 7th and 58 I on 14th. But the movement was accelerated a little in the third week, and the index advanced to 586 on 21st. At that date the partial indices were :-for home produce 592 compared with 584 at end of July, for imported goods 573 in place of 570 , i.e., a greater increase in the former.

In July, 1936 the index of 45 items was 388 ; so there has been a rise of nearly $50 \%$ in a year. It is necessary to go back to January, I930 to find an index, 576, of the same order as that of July, 1937, 579.

For retail prices, the weighted index for 13 items (\% of July, 1914) in July, 1937, at 580 shows only an increase of 4 points since June. The weighted index of 34 items was 600 in July in place of 590 in June, or a rise of $1.6 \%$ compared with $0.6 \%$ in the former index. In July, I936 the index for 13 items was 446, and that for 34 items 46 I . In a year the rise in each case was around $30 \%$. Nevertheless present figures are still below the maxima attained in December, 1930-viz., 649 for 13 items and 646 for 34 .

Transfers of funds between the ordinary savings banks and the deposit bank resulted in rather large withdrawals in July-ist-I5th, 142 Mn., I6th-3Ist, 4I Mn. On the contrary, in
the first half of August there was a slight excess of deposits ( 3 Mn .). From January Ist to August 15th there was an excess of withdrawals amounting to 143 Mn .

The restoration of the public finances may now be considered as achieved, if not completely, at least sufficiently in view of the difficulties of a political nature which stand in the way of a large reduction in state expenditure. But this effort will be ineffective if economic recovery does not follow with little delay, if the conditions of production are not rapidly improved by a lowering of costs, which alone would enable lost external outlets to be recovered. The near future will show whether the governmental measures taken by decree-law prior to August 3Ist can have sufficient efficacity in this respect. It is necessary for the rise in the cost of living to be restrained within such limits that demands for wage increases do not compromise the restoration of productive activity.

## GERMANY.

## Information communicated by Dr. M. J. ELSAS.

## September 4th, 1937

EASY conditions had returned to the money market by the first week in August. Day-to-day money cheapened and was available at $2 \%$ and below for first class names. Demand increased not only for private discounts but also for "sola" bills and the circulation of the latter again approached the 1,000 million mark limit. The monetary ease permitted the issue of a further series of non-interest bearing Treasury bonds which went at $3 \frac{1}{8} \%$ discount for maturity in June, 1938. At the end of the third week the demand for Treasury and "sola" bills declined and the day-to-day rate stiffened. The Discount Company, which was giving only $\frac{1}{2} \%$ for daily money in mid-August, raised its rate to $2 \%$. The change was due to the announcement in the third week of a new Reich loan to the amount of 700 Mn . which will be placed in the last week of August and the first week of September. It had perhaps been expected that the Government would not come on to the market until after the crop financing, that is to say in October, but the easiness of money as shown by that market barometer, the circulation of Gold Discount Bank bills, induced the Government to wait no longer with a new consolidation loan. Ioo Mn: has already been placed so that 600 Mn . remains for subscription. The rate is again $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$ and
the issue price $98 \frac{3}{4}$. The redemption period is I2 years but the government can redeem at any time after 5 years.

The Reichsbank return for mid-August showed a bill portfolio of $4,512 \mathrm{Mn}$., a note circulation of $4,424 \mathrm{Mn}$., daily maturing obligations at 625 Mn . and a reserve in gold and eligible foreign exchange of 75 Mn .

State revenue from taxation amounted to 1,162 Mn. marks in July compared with 999 Mn. in July 1936. The property and turnover taxes brought in I2I Mn. more than in the previous year and customs and excise 42 Mn . more. A large increase is shown in the yield of the corporation tax which is 4 I Mn . up on July 1936. This is due to the increase in this tax which came into force last autumn.

The balance sheets of the large banks had already shown a decline in creditor accounts in June, and there was a further decline of 80 Mn . in the July accounts. Debtor accounts, on the other hand, showed an increase of 28 Mn . Investments were down by 53 Mn .

Holiday conditions have prevailed on the bourse. The rises during the early part of the year and the repeated warnings about the height of share prices have somewhat repressed activity. In the second part of the month the events in the Far East caused a slight setback and business was quiet. Any activity was con-

## Germany]

centrated on specialities such as metal and armament shares which moved upward against the general tendency. The share index shows little change on the month.

The wholesale price index for mid-August was $\frac{1}{2} \%$ higher than in the previous month, chiefly owing to the rise in food prices. The cost of living index rose by $\frac{3}{4} \%$.

In mid-August a decree was issued relating to the prices of imported products. For such products the price in internal trade must correspond to the buying price plus such charges for cost and profit as are "justified." Thus rigid price fixing has been modified for imported goods, just as exceptions have already had to be made in various branches of industry. In future therefore the import price will in general constitute the basis for calculation.

Nevertheless, expenses and profits must not be added by the usual ad valorem percentage method, but only as the same absolute amount as was charged in 1936. The control board will decide for which imported goods the market price and not the import price is the standard, and to which the replacement price is applied. Also the board will decide how far the decree will apply to later transactions after the import stage.

By the beginning of August a fifth of the winter sown crops had been gathered, and over the greater part of the Reich the harvest was in full swing. The official estimate of the grain crop was given at the end of August; the total is expected to amount to $21 \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{Mn}$.tons or half a million less than in 1936. The abundant rains have favoured the root crops, in particular the late potatoes. As the harvest period has been somewhat curtailed as a result of the weather, the pressure on labour has been relieved by the temporary release of men from the army and other emergency aid has been brought in.

External trade in July again resulted in a favourable balance, this time to the extent of 30 Mn . marks. Compared with the June totals food imports were less by 5 Mn . but compared with July, 1936 food imports were up by 87 Mn . and raw materials by 65 Mn . In exports, manufactures were 46 Mn . larger than in June and 108 Mn. larger than in July, 1936. Total trade both in imports and exports was nearly $50 \%$ greater than that of a year ago. For the first time since March, 1932, exports exceeded the 500 Mn . marks figure. The large increase in exports over the June figure was chiefly due to machinery and ships. Automobiles and textiles also showed an increase. Notable increases

FINANCE, PRICES \& WAGES.

|  | STOCK | AND S | HARES. |  |  | ANKING |  |  | $\dot{8}$ |  |  |  | WHO | LeSAL |  | RE- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | His | Capital | Issues by | Reic | sbank | Note C | irculation. | A. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E. } \\ & \stackrel{\text { dex }}{0} \end{aligned}$ | 罳 | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{0}{\circ} \\ & \hline 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inde } \\ \mathrm{Pr}_{\mathrm{r}} \end{gathered}$ | Nos. of ces of | TAIL. | WAGES |
|  |  | Mn.Gold Mks. 2 |  | Mn. G Mks. |  | Reichs- <br> bank <br> Notes <br> only.MarksMn. | Including other Notes \& Coinage. <br> Gold Marks 000 Mn . |  |  |  |  | G. Mks p. Kg, | Mks.p. M.Ton | $\begin{aligned} & \text { "் } \\ & \text { 8 } \\ & \text { 1 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | ${ }^{6}$ Aug. 14 | 7 | 8 | 9 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ \text { J'ly'14 } \end{array}\right\|$ | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 18 |
| $1936$ |  |  |  | 6100 |  | 4500 |  |  | $4 \cdot 2$ | J. 15 | 815 | 81.0 | $74 \cdot 5$ | 103 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| (stQr.Av | 93.0 99.0 | 4.0 | 16.5 | $4788$ | 622 | 4179 | $6 \cdot 19$ |  |  | 3.29 |  |  | $63$ | $104 \cdot 8$ |  | $124 \cdot 3$ |  |
| 2ndQr.Av | 99.0 103.1 | $2 \cdot 1$ | $11 \cdot 1$ | $5014$ | 701 | 4389 | $6 \cdot 38$ | $14604$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.469 \\ & 2.489 \end{aligned}$ | 3.29 3.25 | $\begin{aligned} & 240 \\ & 208 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44^{\circ} 0 \\ & 40 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63 \\ & 63 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \cdot 8 \\ & 105 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1036 \\ & 103.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124 \cdot 3 \\ & 124 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \cdot 1 \\ & 104 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { JULY... } \\ & \text { AUG. ... } \end{aligned}$ | $103 \cdot 1$ $101 \cdot 8$ | $7 \cdot 6$ | 197.6 68.5 | 5371 | 804 | 4471 | 6.45 | 14654 | 2.484 | 3 | 218 | 39.5 | 63 | $106 \cdot 1$ | $104 \cdot 2$ | $125 \cdot 3$ | 103.8 |
| SEPT... | $100 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 3$ | 68.5 22.0 | 4815 5288 | 640 | 4540 | 6.54 | 15463 | 2.488 | $3 \cdot 37$ | 193 | 39.5 | 63 | 106.4 | 104.8 | 125.4 | 103.2 |
| OCIL ... | 106.0 | 2.2 | 18.1 | 5288 5928 | 669 694 | 4657 4713 | 6.65 | 15417 | 2.490 | $3 \cdot 12$ | 178 | $40 \cdot 5$ | 63 | 105.0 | 104.2 | 124.4 | $103 \cdot 9$ |
| NOV.... | 106.6 | 01 | 194.0 | 5928 | 694 | 4713 4674 | 6.71 6.65 | 15017 | 2.495 | $3 \cdot 37$ | 199 | $39 \cdot 9$ | 63 | 103.8 | 104-3 | $124 \cdot 4$ | $104 \cdot 1$ |
| DEC..... | $105 \cdot 4$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | 12.4 | 5834 | 626 | 4674 4980 | 6.65 6.96 | 15245 | 2.491 | $3 \cdot 37$ | 212 | $39 \cdot 6$ | 63 | $103 \cdot 2$ | 104.3 | $124 \cdot 3$ | 104.2 |
| 1937 |  |  | 124 | 5834 | 667 | 4980 | 6.96 | 15246 | 2.490 | 3 | 235 | 41.5 | 63 | 1036 | 105.0 | $124 \cdot 3$ | $104 \cdot 1$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { JAN. } \\ & \text { FE. } \end{aligned}$ | 106.6 | $80 \cdot 3$ | 867 | 5405 | 775 | 4799 | $6 \cdot 72$ | 15311 | 2.490 | $3 \cdot 37$ | 226 | $42 \cdot 2$ | 63 | 103.2 | 105•3 | 124.5 | $103 \cdot 5$ |
| MAR. ... | $109 \cdot 3$ | $49^{\circ} 1$ | $72 \cdot 5$ $13 \cdot 3$ | 5018 | 731 | 4816 | 6.74 | 15300 | 2.490 | 3 | 206 | 40.2 | 63 | 103.4 | $105 \cdot 5$ | $124 \cdot 8$ |  |
| APRIL | 110.6 | - | 13.8 8.8 | 5800 | 716 | 4938 | 6.84 | 16058 | 2.490 | $2 \cdot 87$ | 235 | 39.9 | 63 | $103 \cdot 9$ | 106.2 | $125 \cdot 0$ |  |
| MAY ... | 111.8 | 0.7 | 10.3 | 6263 5552 | 789 736 | 4979 4902 | 6.94 6.83 | 16156 | 2.490 | 3 | 234 | $41 \cdot 3$ | 63 | $103 \cdot 9$ | $105 \cdot 9$ | $125 \cdot 1$ |  |
| JUNE... | 112.8 |  | 6.7 | 6048 | 715 | $\begin{aligned} & 4902 \\ & 4991 \end{aligned}$ | 6.83 | 16907 | 2.490 | $2 \cdot 75$ | 180 | $40 \cdot 7$ | 63 | 104•1 | $105 \cdot 8$ | $125 \cdot 1$ |  |
| JULY.. | 1146 | $17 \cdot 5$ |  |  |  |  |  | 16904 | 2.497 | 3 | 181 | $40 \cdot 5$ | 63 | $104 \cdot 6$ | 106.0 | $125 \cdot 3$ |  |
| AUG.... | 1146 | 175 | 33.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 6119 \\ & 5747 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 707 \\ & 625 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5111 \\ & 5115 \end{aligned}$ | $7 \cdot 10$ | 16857 | 2.498 2.491 2.494 | 3.25 3.0 3.12 | 177 | $40 \cdot 1$ $40 \cdot 3$ $39 \cdot 8$ | 63 | $105 \cdot 7$ | 106.4 106.7 | 126.2 |  |
| * Private Deposits and other daily obligations. $\quad \ddagger$ Base 1924-6 averag |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

occurred in exports to Great Britain, Sweden, Argentine and Brazil. The increase in the export values is only to a small extent attributable to higher prices, and therefore represents an actual increase in the volume of trade.

| EXTERNAL TRADE-Merchandise only. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mn. marks. | July, 1937. |  |  |  |  |
| Materials | Mfs. | Total |  |  |  |
| Imports | $\ldots$ | 192 | 272 | 32 | 500 |
| Exports | $\ldots$ | 7 | 96 | 426 | 530 |

Industrial activity continues at a high level. Coal output is $20 \%$ greater, coke output $15 \%$ and the figures for railway waggon loadings 10\% higher than in August, 1936.

The Building industry is busy, but not so much on housing as on industrial buildings and public contracting. In engineering there has been a slight decline in home business but an increase in orders from abroad.

The unemployment total on August Ist was 563,000 , a decline of 86,000 over the month. Compared with August, 1936, there is a decrease of over 600,000 . The reductions in unemployment have been largest in the industrial areas, and the figures are all the more striking in view of the large number included who are not up to capacity. It has even been possible to absorb the older clerks. In agriculture and domestic
service there is a shortage of labour. The keen demand for labour has facilitated large transfers between occupations. The great activity in the heavy and chemical industries resulting from the Four Year plan and the expansion in export trade have so changed the aspect of the labour market that real unemployment is practically non-existent.

According to official statistics hourly wages have risen by about $1 \%$ since the end of 1935 . The increase is due to overtime rates, for ordinary rates have remained unchanged. Weekly earnings however have increased by about $5 \%$ as fuller time is being worked.

The Health Insurance statistics show the increase in the volume of employment. Thus in July the increase was 65,000 more than the actual decline in unemployment. Over the year the number of persons in employment has increased by $1,200,000$, that is, by twice the figure derived from the unemployment totals.

This large discrepancy is due to the reabsorption of women into industry and also of older workers who were recently regarded as outside the category of employables but are now afforded an opportunity of re-entering industry.

TRADE, TRANSPORT, UNEMPLOYMENT.

(2)

# LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE 

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VOL. XV.

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U.K. INDEX CHART.


## U.S.A. HARVARD INDEX CHART.



# THE GENERAL BUSINESS POSITION. 

UNITED KINGDOM.

Sept. 20th, 1937.
The equilibrium of stock exchange securities, after their fall in the first half of this year, which appeared to have been established in July, was disturbed after the end of August, and our index has been carried down to the level of the end of 1935. The recent fall was initiated in America, where it was partly due to their view of the European and Eastern situations. The opinion seems to be held that the recession in America is temporary, and there is no evident justification for the movement in the industrial position in the United States or here. Though it is impossible, in the present condition of international tension, to forecast the movements in the near future, there seems to be good reason to believe that the
stock exchange disturbance does not presage any general decline in the activity of home industry.

Wholesale commodity prices have been wavering about their recent maximum, but with a tendency to fall for particular commodities, especially during the past four weeks. There has been little general movement for four or five months.

Meanwhile employment at home continues to be steady and imports of materials at a satisfactory level. Exports were lower in August than in the two preceding months, but there is no expectation of any serious regression, in view of the improved purchasing power of our customers. None of the banking or industrial statistics show any important change during the past month.

## ANALYSIS OF RECENT MOVEMENTS.

## UNITED KINGDOM.

FINANCE.-To judge by this month's Bank of England statements, the monetary authorities in this country appear to share with those in the United States their opinion that renewed cheapening of money is the remedy for business pessimism. Since August IIth the note circulation has fallen seasonally by $£ 9.7$ Mn ., and the note reserve of the Banking Department has risen correspondingly, yet its holdings of Government Securities have been reduced by only $£_{2} \mathrm{Mn}$., and total deposits are $£^{7} \mathrm{Mn}$. higher at $£_{157} \mathrm{Mn}$. Meanwhile Government Deposits have fallen from $£ 19 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£_{\text {I2. } 5}$ Mn., so that Bankers' Deposits, at $£$ Io8.4 Mn . are nearly $£ \mathrm{I} 4 \mathrm{Mn}$. higher. The neglect to offset the fall in the note circulation by means of a reduction in security holdings seems to
constitute a definite departure from the policy followed in recent months.

The August average figures of the nine London clearing banks show little change from those of July. Advances fell by about $£_{\mathrm{I}}^{\mathrm{I}} \mathrm{Mn}$., a decline, the first since January, which is a good deal less than the normal seasonal fall. There was also a seasonal decline of some $£ 5 \mathrm{Mn}$. in Discounts, and further slight falls in Investments and Call Money. As a result of these movements Deposits fell by about $£ 10 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£_{2}, 168 \mathrm{Mn}$., but as Cash reserves were slightly lower the ratio of Cash to Deposits was unchanged at $10.3 \%$.

Town clearings in August, adjusted for season, showed a further fall on the month and were below the level of August last year. This
is the first time for many months that these figures have been below the corresponding month of the previous year. Country and Provincial clearings declined by about the usual seasonal amount and remain above the level of a year ago. Of the eleven provincial centres, eight show an increase on the year, most marked in Newcastle, Bradford and Hull, while three, Birmingham, Leeds and Nottingham, show slight falls.

New capital issues on home account showed the usual decline in August, though the total was higher than a year ago. Issues on overseas account were trifling.

Our mid-September index of prices of industrial securities shows a sharp re-action to below the June level, while our index of prices of fixed interest securities shows a continuation of the gradual decline which has been in progress since May. Our crude index of foreign bond prices shows a further appreciable fall, due to declines in Chinese, Japanese and Mexican bonds.

The total of Treasury Bills outstanding on September IIth was $£ 864 \mathrm{Mn}$., an increase of $£ 3 \mathrm{Mn}$. compared with August 14th. Issues to the market, however, were $£ 15 \mathrm{Mn}$. higher at $£ 573$ Mn., and issues through the 'tap' to public departments, etc., £12 Mn. lower at $£ 291 \mathrm{Mn}$.

Imports of gold in August were heavy. Of the total of $£_{30} \cdot 7 \mathrm{Mn}$., $£_{1} \mathrm{IO} .2 \mathrm{Mn}$. came from France, £9.6 Mn. from South Africa, £3.4 Mn. from Russia, $£ 2.5 \mathrm{Mn}$. from Germany, $£ 1.9$ Mn . from China and £r. 4 Mn . from India. Even without the imports from France, which took place entirely in the first week of the month, and apparently represented transfers of British Exchange Fund gold acquired earlier, imports greatly exceeded exports, which totalled only $£ 6.6 \mathrm{Mn}$., mainly to the United States.

During the first half of September imports of gold amounted to $£ 9.1 \mathrm{Mn}$., of which $£ 3.8$ Mn . came from S. Africa, $£ 2.8 \mathrm{Mn}$. from Russia, and $£ \mathrm{I} .6 \mathrm{Mn}$. from Germany. Exports totalled $£ 6.7 \mathrm{Mn}$., of which $£ 4$.I Mn . went to U.S.A. and $£ 2.0 \mathrm{Mn}$. to ' Central and South America.' This last item presumably represents the first instalment of the Argentine gold, of which it was announced that some $£_{13} \mathrm{Mn}$., hitherto deposited in London, would be repatriated.

Foreign Exchanges.-The spot price of the franc was kept steady at a little under 133 until September 9th, although the widening discount on the forward franc after the beginning of September indicated renewed pressure. On

September 9th the French control, which was reported to have sold substantial amounts of gold in recent weeks, allowed the rate to fall to 136, and on September 1oth to I39. It was kept steady at a little under this figure until September I5th, when it declined again to 147. Meanwhile the dollar appreciated from about 4.96 on September 6th to about $4.94 \frac{1}{2}$ on September IIth, despite reported sales of dollars by the British Exchange Fund. It subsequently reacted to $4.95 \frac{7}{16}$ on September I6th.

Prices and Wages.-The movements of wholesale sterling commodity prices have been different for different goods during the past six weeks. Thus among foods the price of wheat, oats and maize fell during August while that of barley rose; the prices of beef and mutton fell, but those of pork and bacon rose. For all foods the Board of Trade shows practically no difference between the averages of the months July and August, after an increase of $1.3 \%$ from June to July, while the Statist gives a fall of I\% from July 3Ist to August 3Ist, following a rise of nearly $2 \%$ from June 30th to July 3Ist.

There is a similar variation between the two accounts for materials. The Board of Trade shows a fall of only $0.2 \%$ from July to August, following a rise of $0.7 \%$ from June to July. The Statist gives a fall of $1.7 \%$ following a rise of $0.9 \%$. The principal movement has been a continuation of the reduction in the price of cotton, for which we have the following figures:

> INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES OF COTTON AND COTTON GOODS (BOARD OF TRADE).

In general, there has been some set-back in sterling prices since the middle of August, so that the Financial Times index for the third week of September is equal to that of mid-June ; but the movements seem to be sporadic and not general.

The wage-rate index has again risen, owing to an increase in engineers' wages a second instalment of which is arranged for November.

Trade and Output.-Imports showed the usual slight seasonal increase in August. Among materials there were some seasonal variations, but the total value retained was the same as in July, whereas last year there was some reduction. Among so-called manufactures there was an increase in oils, which affects the total of Group A in the Table below, while there was a decrease in Group B. There were no important changes.

| IMPORTS |  | LESS | 1936 | XPO | 1937 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Food, \&c.- |  | June | July | Aug. | June | July | Aug. |
| Grain |  | $5 \cdot 6$ | 5.0 | $5 \cdot 1$ | 6.9 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 7.6 |
| Meat |  | 6.7 | $7 \cdot 0$ | 6.6 | $7 \cdot 7$ | $7 \cdot 0$ | $7 \cdot 8$ |
| Dairy Produce |  | $5 \cdot 9$ | 6.4 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 6.4 | 6.8 | 6.5 |
| Fruit \& Vegetab |  | $4 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 8$ | 2.0 | $4 \cdot 5$ | 3.4 | 24 |
| Tobacco ... |  | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.6 | $0 \cdot 7$ | 0.8 |
| Other | ... | 7.2 | $7 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 9$ | 8.4 | $7 \cdot 6$ | 8.8 |
| Total |  | 30.7 | 28.9 | $28 \cdot 1$ | 34.5 | 32.6 | 33.9 |
| Materials- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton |  | 36 | $3 \cdot 8$ | $3 \cdot 3$ | 3.4 | 2.5 | 1.9 |
| Wool |  | $2 \cdot 1$ | 0.9 | 1.0 | $3 \cdot 9$ | 1.9 | $1 \cdot 9$ |
| Seeds \& Oils |  | 2.4 | $2 \cdot 2$ | 20 | $2 \cdot 7$ | 2.9 | $2 \cdot 5$ |
| Hides \& Skins | ... | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.4 | $1 \cdot 3$ |
| Timber |  | $4 \cdot 2$ | $5 \cdot 5$ | $4 \cdot 8$ | $6 \cdot 1$ | 8.0 | 7.6 |
| Rubber |  | $-0 \cdot 1$ | 0 | $-0.1$ | $0 \cdot 5$ | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Non-ferrous met |  | 0.6 | $1 \cdot 1$ | 0.8 | 1.6 | 1.2 | $1 \cdot 8$ |
| Other | ... | $3 \cdot 1$ | 3.2 | 4.0 | 4.6 | $4 \cdot 8$ | $5 \cdot 3$ |
| Total |  | 16.8 | $17 \cdot 5$ | 16.6 | $23 \cdot 8$ | $23 \cdot 7$ | $23 \cdot 7$ |
| Manufactures- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A. Iron, Steel | ... | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.8 | $2 \cdot 0$ |
| Non-ferrous | ... | 1.7 | $2 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | $3 \cdot 8$ | $3 \cdot 6$ |
| Timber |  | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | $0 \cdot 7$ | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Oils |  | 2.6 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 3.2 | $4 \cdot 7$ | 3.8 | $4 \cdot 3$ |
| Other | ... | 2.0 | $2 \cdot 2$ | 20 | $2 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 4$ | 2.4 |
| Total | ... | $7 \cdot 8$ | $9 \cdot 5$ | $9 \cdot 1$ | $13 \cdot 3$ | 12.6 | $13 \cdot 0$ |
| B. Total | ... | 6.9 | $7 \cdot 4$ | $7 \cdot 4$ | $9 \cdot 0$ | 9.4 | $8 \cdot 9$ |
| All Imports (net) | ... | $62 \cdot 6$ | $63 \cdot 7$ | $61 \cdot 6$ | 81.0 | 78.7 | 80.0 |

Under Manufactures, A includes commodities used in further manufacture and transport; 'Other' contains leather, paper and motor accessories. B includes all other manufactures

There was a re-action in August in Exports from the high figures of June and July, so that the value was about the same as in May. The falling off was fairly general, as it was also in August, 1936.

| EXPORTS | OF BRITISH |  | PRODUCE. |  | £Mn. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 |  |  | 1937 |  |  |
|  | June | July | Aug. | June | July | Aug. |
| Beverages* ... | $1 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | 1.0 | 1.2 | $1 \cdot 3$ | $1 \cdot 1$ |
| Tobacco | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Food ... | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| Total | 2.6 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.0 | $3 \cdot 3$ | $3 \cdot 0$ |
| Materials- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coal | 2.2 | $2 \cdot 9$ | 2.4 | $3 \cdot 3$ | $3 \cdot 9$ | $3 \cdot 4$ |
| Wool | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 | $0 \cdot 7$ | 0.6 |
| Oils and fats | $0 \cdot 3$ | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | $0 \cdot 3$ |
| Other | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 12 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Total | $3 \cdot 5$ | $4 \cdot 6$ | 4.0 | $5 \cdot 7$ | $5 \cdot 0$ | $5 \cdot 3$ |
| Manufactures- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-ferrous metals | 1.0 | $1 \cdot 1$ | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| Iron, steel, machinery | $7 \cdot 1$ | $8 \cdot 9$ | $7 \cdot 1$ | 10.4 | 10.9 | $9 \cdot 5$ |
| Vehicles ... | 2.5 | $2 \cdot 8$ | 2.9 | 3.2 | $3 \cdot 9$ | 2.9 |
| Cotton | $4 \cdot 4$ | $5 \cdot 7$ | 50 | - $5 \cdot 9$ | 6.4 | 5.9 |
| Wool | 2.2 | $3 \cdot 2$ | $3 \cdot 1$ | 30 | $3 \cdot 5$ | 3.4 |
| Other textiles and apparel... | $2 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 8$ | 2.4 | 2.9 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 3.0 |
| Chemicals $\quad . .$. | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.5 | $2 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 2$ | 1.9 |
| Other | 4.0 | $5 \cdot 1$ | 4.5 | $5 \cdot 8$ | 6.0 | $5 \cdot 6$ |
| Total | 24.9 | 31.5 | 27.5 | 34.7 | 37.4 | 33.4 |
| Total exports of British Produce | 32-1 | $40 \cdot 1$ | $35 \cdot 3$ | 44.4 | $47 \cdot 6$ | $42 \cdot 5$ |

* Beer, Spirits, Cocoa, etc.

Some falling off in the figures for steel and iron production in August may be due to insufficient allowance for the effects of the bank holiday. The output of coal improved, as it
did in August, 1936, though in both years there was a reduction in exports.

The value of Building Plans approved in August, 1937, was nearly $24 \%$ less than in August, 1936; but since in several localities no meeting of the appropriate Committee was held in August this year, no definite conclusions can be drawn from this reduction.

Unemployment.-The percentage of insured persons unemployed fell from 10.4 in July to Io.2 in August, the lowest percentage recorded since October, 1929. It will be remembered that there was a slight increase in July, from 10.3 in June, owing to trade holidays. Usually there is also an increase in August for the same reason, so that this year the figures appear to be favourable; if, however, we look only at the number of males completely out of a job, ignoring those temporarily stopped, as in the Table below, we see that the decrease took place from June to July, and the increase from July to August. In fact, there has been very little change in the past three months, as was also the case last year. Normally there is also little change during the Autumn.

The Tables indicate that the detailed movements this year were very similar to those in 1936.

| INSURED | PERSONS |  | UNEMPLOYED. (000's.) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1935-6 | 1936-7 | Decrease |
| August | ... | ... | 1950 | 1612 | 338 |
| September | ... | ... | 1953 | 1620 | 333 |
| October | ... | ... | 1902 | 1614 | 288 |
| November |  | ... | 1906 | 1621 | 285 |
| December |  | $\ldots$ | 1858 | 1622 | 236 |
| January | ... | ... | 2131 | 1677 | 454 |
| February | ... | ... | 2017 | 1625 | 392 |
| March |  | ... | 1879 | 1576 | 303 |
| April ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 1807 | 1436 | 371 |
| May ... | ... | ... | 1697 | 1456 | 241 |
| June ... |  | ... | 1708 | 1370 | 338 |
| July ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 1660 | 1386 | 274 |
| August | ... | ... | 1612 | 1357 | 255 |
|  |  | Exclu | ding Coa |  |  |
| August | .. | ... | 1693 | 1422 | 271 |
| September | $\ldots$ | ... | 1710 | 1428 | 282 |
| October | ... | ... | 1683 | 1437 | 246 |
| November | ... | ... | 1716 | 1459 | 257 |
| December | ... | ... | 1676 | 1475 | 201 |
| January | ... | ... | 1948 | 1539 | 409 |
| February | ... | ... | 1827 | 1488 | 339 |
| March | ... | ... | 1676 | 1445 | 231 |
| April ... | ... | ... | 1589 | 1312 | 277 |
| May ... | ... | ... | 1480 | 1300 | 180 |
| June |  |  | 1433 | 1201 | 232 |
| July ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1425 | 1240 | 185 |
| August | ... | ... | 1422 | 1235 | 187 |

The effect of excluding the Building Trade from the totals is as follows :-

EXCLUDING BUILDERS

|  | Males.1936 |  |  |  | 1937 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | June | July | Aug. | June | July | Aug |
| Wholly | 1077 | 1037 | 1037 | 874 | 841 | 849 |
| Temporarily | 229 | 213 | 163 | 144 | 161 | 127 |
|  | 1306 | 1250 | 1200 | 1018 | 1002 | 976 |


| INSURED PERSONS <br> A. Wholly Unemployed. |  |  | UNEMPLOYED. (000's). |  |  |  | Females. |  | June |  | July |  | Aug. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Temp | raril | topped |  | 1936 |  | A | B | A | , | A B |  |
| 1936 Males. | June |  | July |  | Aug. |  | Cotton ... |  | 29 | 13 | 27 | 14 | 28 | 13 |
| Building | 106 | 3 | ${ }_{113}^{\text {A }}$ | B | A | B | Wool ... |  | 4 | 9 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 9 |
| Public Works ... | 111 | 2 | 118 | 2 | 117 | 3 | Clothing |  | 29 | 14 | 27 | 15 | 26 | 14 |
| Coal | 156 | 118 | 142 | 91 | 139 | 50 | Distribution |  | 17 | 14 | 19 | 21 | 21 | 24 |
| Textiles | 46 | 26 | 42 | 27 | 41 | 26 | Hotels, \&c. |  | 26 | 1 | 38 |  | 41 | 4 |
| Other Industries | 460 | 73 | 443 | 81 | 446 | 75 | Others ... |  | 74 | 20 | 68 | 1 | 25 | 19 |
| Commerce, \&c. | 303 | 10 | 293 | 11 | 294 | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 68 | 19 |
| Totals | 1182 | 232 | 1151 | 216 | 1148 | 166 | Tota |  | 219 | 74 | 207 | 86 | 214 | 84 |
| 1937 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1937 |  | A | B | A | B | A | B |
| Building | 105 | 3 | 112 |  |  |  | Cotton ... | ... | 19 |  | 18 | 9 | 18 | 10 |
| Public Works . | 101 | 2 | 104 | 2 | 104 | 2 | Wool ... |  | 3 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 9 |
| Coal | 102 | 67 | 88 | 58 | 88 | 34 | Other Textile |  | 23 | 10 | 22 | 20 | 23 | 14 |
| Textiles | 33 | 17 | 31 | 28 | 31 | 22 |  |  |  | 12 | 18 | 21 | 19 | 24 |
| Other Industries | 373 | 49 | 364 | 65 | 368 | 60 | Hotels, \&c. |  | 37 | 3 | 35 | 3 | 37 | 4 |
| Commerce, \&c. | 265 | 9 | 254 | 9 | 258 | 9 | Others ... |  | 65 | 17 | 24 | 1 | 24 | 1 |
| Totals | 979 | 147 | 953 | 165 | 960 | 130 | Totals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 188 | 57 | 184 | 85 | 189 | 79 |

For Stocks of Staple Commodities, see page 297.
For International Price Index, see page 298.

## RECENT MOVEMENTS IN UNITED STATES.

## (Report from Harvard, Sept. 8th, 1937.)

GENERAL activity in the United States was sustained in August at about the same level as has persisted since May, and the business curve of the Index Chart* remained unchanged from the figure of June and July. The most striking feature of the Chart is a sharp decline in the speculation curve, with a resulting loss of about half the advance recorded in July. The money curve declined slightly; but this small drop reflected failure to realise the slight seasonal advance usually appearing in August, for quoted shortterm rates remained unchanged.

The general rate of business activity, in dollar volumes, is represented by seasonally adjusted bank debits at selected centres not largely influenced by speculative and financial transactions. This measure on a monthly average basis, as noted above, showed no change from June to August ; but the weekly items in August moved irregularly. Other available series, reflecting the level of activity, in general or in particular fields of industry, recorded highly divergent movements in August ; but the summary indication appears that, even after due allowance for the remarkably maintained output

[^36]in the steel and automobile industries, general activity in August did not differ substantially from that of July.

Production of electric power, the most general of the physical volume indicators, rose in August; and the rise probably exceeded the seasonal amount. Freight car loadings, in the aggregate and for several important classes of traffic, showed net decreases after rough seasonal allowances. Loadings, seasonally adjusted, declined by small amounts in two out of the three leading classes-coal and coke, small-lot and miscellaneous. The actual increase in average daily coal and coke shipments was somewhat below normal. Small-lot shipments, mainly of commodities for direct consumption, showed no change after adjustment, but the adjusted figure for miscellaneous car loadings covering mainly materials and products of industry, declined moderately, though weekly figures recorded a sharp advance late in the month. Among the less important classes, there appeared a contraseasonal decline for grain, a gain much above normal for livestock, a decline in the face of a normal seasonal rise for lumber, and somewhat more than the seasonal decline for ore.

Indicators of factory output are more fragmentary than usual at the time of writing, but
the available figures pertain to fields in which August performance was particularly favourable. After rough seasonal allowance, automobile output rose very sharply above the July level, and more moderate gains appeared in steel and cotton textiles. The seasonal adjustment for motor production is particularly imperfect, because of irregularities in the calendar for model changes; and actual and prospective price increases, with their bearing on selling and production policies, also confuse the current record. But no doubt exists as to the net gain in automobile production for August. Continued high activity in the steel industry may prove a temporary condition, because for several months output has exceeded new orders and has therefore been reducing substantially the residue of unfilled orders. Impaired conditions in two of the great steel-consuming industriesother than automobiles-partly explain the curtailed new demand for steel; the construction industry has slowed down, largely as a result of sharply advanced costs, and wage increases have greatly reduced the net revenues of the railroads. Moreover, new security flotations have run much below the moderately high levels of early 1937, and continued shortage of new investment cannot fail to affect the capital-goods producers adversely.

The general commodity price index, after a nearly horizontal movement through most of August, dropped sharply in the final week reported. This drop appeared most prominently in the foods and farm products classes; but examination of the detailed weekly record shows significant declines, some in progress over several weeks, in several other classes-notably textiles, chemicals and drugs, and the miscellaneous group. No significant declines appeared however, even in the last reported week, in metals, building materials, house-furnishing goods, or hides and leather.

Activity in speculative and financial markets was reduced. Shares of stock traded ran considerably lower than in July, and the daily average was not far from 700,000, a figure which, even with the present restrictions on speculation, is very low. Flotations of securities ran to about half the July volume, but a large part of the decline may have been seasonal. Average stock prices, for leading groups, showed diverse movements ; industrials were higher than in July, but a slight decline appeared in public utilities, and railroads declined considerably. Daily figures for the end of the month present more striking indications; all three groups were
sharply lower at the end of August than a month earlier. Bond prices of all important categories ended the month at levels somewhat, though in general not greatly, lower than at the end of July. The largest drop was in second-grade rails. In general, prices were firm during the first half of the month; practically all of the month's decline came after mid-August.

There were no new significant developments in the money market during August. Gold imports continued on a slightly smaller scale than in July, and in considerably smaller volume than during June. Important types of short-term interest rates in general remained unchanged. Rates on new short-term Treasury bills, however, showed some tendency to rise, particularly in the latter half of the month, and long-term rates, as evidenced by high-grade bond yields, were slightly higher. During August re-discount rates of various federal reserve banks were reduced; that of the New York bank was lowered to the unusual level of $1 \%$.

Total earning assets of the combined federal reserve banks showed little change. Holdings of government securities have totalled exactly the same amount since last April. One result of the lowered rediscount rates and increased lending by member banks may be an eventual rise in member bank rediscounting with the reserve banks. While there has been some tendency for this item to increase since the beginning of the year, total bills discounted with the reserve banks are still of negligible amount.

Federal reserve notes, as well as total money in circulation, increased during August. Deposits on member bank reserve account decreased moderately. This change was accounted for in the main by increases in money in circulation and Treasury cash, offset in part by the increase in monetary gold stock and some depletion of Treasury deposits at the reserve banks. Excess reserves of member banks amounted to approximately 750 Mn . dollars on September ist, a decrease of 60 Mn . since July 28th.

Total loans and investments of reporting member banks averaged somewhat higher in August than in July. Investments declined, but this decrease was more than offset by the increase in total loans. The rise in the latter category reflected a continuation of the steady upward movement in "all other loans"primarily commercial, agricultural, and industrial advances-which has been in progress with almost no interruption for more than a year.

Adjusted demand deposits (which exclude government and interbank items) were slightly lower in August than in July.

August brought no new significant changes in the monetary factors likely to affect the immediate course of business-with the possible exception of the reduction in federal reserve discount rates. In the background and still potentially important to future developments,
however, are such important elements as continuing gold imports and the government's sterilisation programme, the shift in banking assets from investments to loans accompanying increasing business demands for credit, the generally low level of interest rates, and the financial problems of the federal government, with all the various possible influences of these problems on the entire business community.

## UNITED STATES.



## STOCKS OF STAPLE COMMODITIES.

Table supplementary to the summary table, p. 2, Special Mem. 32.

|| April, 1935, onwards includes whole buffer stock.

* Not available.
+ Preliminary figure.
(1) Total supply seasonally corrected, exclusive of European and Asiatic mill stocks.
(2) Visible Supply plus estimate of Straits stocks.
(3) U.K. stocks in offlcial warehouses.

4) Visible supply in U.K. and U.S.
(5) Crude rubber stocks (outside regulated areas) in U.K U.S.A., Singapore, Penang, Para and Manaos plus estimated afloat as published by the International Rubber Regulation Committee
(6) Total visible supply.
5) Tea Brokers' Association, London stocks.
(8) (A) Visible supply. (B) Interior Brazil stock and San Paulo Pledged stock. Figures supplied by Messrs. Duuring \&
(9) Stanford Wheat Studies Estimates of World's Visible Supply.
(io) Total crude petroleum, natural gasolene (ex at plants), refined products.

# WHOLESALE PRICES. COMPARATIVE INDEX NUMBERS FOR 11 COUNTRIES. 

See previous Bulletins for March, June, September and December.
The table below gives comparable index-numbers of wholesale prices, based upon a list of commodities as nearly identical as possible for all the countries, and the same method of calculation and weighting is applied in each case. The index-numbers were described in detail in Special Memorandum No. 24.

|  | Base $1925=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Base $1913=100$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1935 |  | 1936 |  |  |  | 1937 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & 1925 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. |  |  |
| FOOD- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdon | 56 72 | 56 71 | 55 67 | 57 65 | 64 84 | 67 91 | 71 | 74 99 | 75 | 76 | 78 | 76 | 159 | 123 |
| Sweden …… | 69 | 70 | 70 | 72 | 84 76 | 91 76 | 86 | 89 | 96 | 91 | 92 |  | 151 | 140 |
| Holland**..... | 47 | 49 | 50 | 52 | 52 | 59 | 64 | 60 | 83 | 82 | 82 |  | 160 | 132 |
| Germany ...... | 80 | 84 | 83 | 86 | 84 | 84 | 64 86 | 86 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 62 | 147 | 94 |
| Belgium......... | 92 | 96 | 100 | 102 | 103 | 113 | 122 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 83 | 128 | 110 |
| France ......... | 66 | 69 | 79 | 78 | 94 | 107 | 110 | 110 | 124 | 127 | 128 | 123 | 649 | 829 |
| Italy ............. |  | 6 | , | 78 | 94 | 107 | 110 | 110 | 111 | 114 | 115 |  | 504 | 587 |
| Canada ......... | 64 | 62 | 61 | 63 | 74 | 78 | 82 | 85 | 84 | 84 | 91 |  | 663 |  |
| New Zealand.. | 75 | 79 | 78 | 78 | 81 | 86 | 84 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 91 |  | 158 | 144 |
| $\ddagger$ S. Africa ..... | 80 | 83 | 81 | 79 | 82 |  |  | 81 |  |  | 85 |  | 158 | 100 |
| MATERIALS- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom | 70 | 71 | 72 | 72 | 74 | 77 | 87 | 89 | 91 | 93 | 92 | 91 | 157 | 139 |
| U.S.A. ........ | 65 | 68 | 68 | 67 | 69 | 73 | 80 | 79 | 78 | 77 | 77 | 91 | 175 | 130 |
| Sweden ......... | 72 | 76 | 74 | 73 | 78 | 83 | 98 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 103 |  | 141 | 138 |
| Holland ........ | 42 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 44 | 57 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 109 | -68 | 68 | 148 | + 98 |
| Germany ...... | 64 | 65 | 65 | 66 | 65 | 68 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 68 | 151 | 99 |
| Belgium......... | 100 | 102 | 103 | 103 | 105 | 113 | 129 | 130 | 128 | 135 | 137 | 137 | 584 | 768 |
| France ......... | 69 | 70 | 70 | 71 | 77 | 95 | 105 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 113 |  | 542 | 548 |
| Italy Canada........ | 63 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 67 |  |  |  |  |  |  | . | 713 |  |
| New Zealand.. | 79 | 79 | 82 | 81 | 83 | 89 89 | 77 95 | 76 98 | 76 98 | 75 | 76 |  | 170 | 128 |
| \#S. Africa ...... | 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 8 | S | 76 | 98 | 98 | 78 |  | 161 | 120 |
| TOTAL- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom | 64 | 65 | 65 | 66 | 70 | 73 | 81 | 83 | 85 | 86 | 86 | 85 | 158 | 133 |
| U.S.A. ......... | 68 | 69 | 68 | 66 | 75 | 80 | 86 | 87 | 85 | 83 | 83 | 8 | 165 | 134 |
| Sweden ......... | 71 | 74 | 72 | 73 | 76 | 80 | 91 | 93 | 94 | 93 | 95 |  | 149 | 136 |
| Holland......... | 44 | 45 | 46 | 46 | 47 | 58 | 66 | 68 | 68 | 67 | 66 | 65 | 148 | 96 |
| Germany ...... | 70 97 | 72 100 | 72 102 | 74 | $\begin{array}{r}73 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}74 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 74 | 142 | 103 |
| Belgium........ $\{$ | 97 | 100 | 102 | 103 | 105 | 113 | 126 | 128 | 126 | 132 | 133 | 131 | 610 | 792 |
| Belgium......... | 41 | 43 | 44 | 44 | 45 | 48 | 54 | 55 | 54 | 56 | 57 | 56 | 610 | 792 |
| France ........ $\{$ | 68 | 70 | 74 | 74 | 84 | 100 | 107 | 107 | 108 | 110 | 114 |  | 527 | 564 |
| Italy | 68 | 69 | 62 | 62 | 71 | 60 | 63 | 62 | 62 | 63 | 56 |  |  |  |
| Italy ........... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 693 |  |
| Canada |  |  |  | 65 | 70 | 73 | 79 | 80 | 79 | 79 | 82 |  |  |  |
| New Zealand.. | 77 | 79 | 80 | 80 | 83 | 88 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 93 | 82 |  | 164 162 | 134 |
| tS. Africa ...... | 73 | 73 | 74 | 73 | 74 |  |  | 78 |  |  | 81 |  | 145 | 112 |

Latest figures are provisional. $\ddagger$ Figures in first six columns relate to the month after that indicated in heading.

| Near <br> End of <br> Month. | İ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 1936 Aug.... | 12.1 |
| t Sept... | $12 \cdot 1$ |
| Oct... | 12.1 |
| Nov... | 12.2 |
| Dec... | 12.2 |
| 1937 Jan.... | 12.6 |
| Feb.... | 12.2 |
| Mar.... | 11.8 |
| Apr.... | 10.8 |
| May... | 10.9 |
| June.. | 10.3 |
| July... | 10.4 |
| Aug.... | 9.9 |


| 13.5 | 8.2 | $6 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 6$ | 7.8 | $9 \cdot 1$ | $12 \cdot 9$ | 16.1 | 21.2 | 17.2 | 27.4 | $23 \cdot 1$ | 1.6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $13 \cdot 6$ | 8.2 | 6.0 | 5'y | $7 \cdot 9$ | 80 | $12 \cdot 6$ | 16.2 | 21.0 | 17.4 | 28.0 | 22'6 | $1 \cdot 6$ |
| 13.6 | 8.0 | $6 \cdot 4$ | 6.5 | 8.8 | $7 \cdot 7$ | 11.8 | 15.9 | 21.3 | 17.0 | $28 \cdot 3$ | 22.5 | 1.6 |
| 13.7 | 8.1 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 9.0 | $7 \cdot 5$ | 11.7 | 15.9 | 21.0 | 17.2 | 27.0 | 23.7 | 1.7 |
| 13.8 | 7.7 | 6.5 | $7 \cdot 8$ | 9.0 | $7 \cdot 7$ | 11.6 | $15 \cdot 7$ | 21.4 | 17.5 | $26 \cdot 3$ | $24 \cdot 5$ | 1.7 |
| 14.0 | 8.6 | $7 \cdot 5$ | 8.6 | $10 \cdot 1$ | $8 \cdot 1$ | 11.5 | $15 \cdot 5$ | 21.0 | 18.0 | $26 \cdot 3$ | $25 \cdot 4$ | 1.7 |
| 13.6 | $8 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 3$ | 84 | $9 \cdot 6$ | 76 | 11.0 | 150 | $20 \cdot 3$ | 176 | 26.0 | $25 \cdot 1$ | 1'6 |
| $13 \cdot 3$ | 77 | 6.8 | $7 \cdot 9$ | 8.8 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 11.0 | 14.5 | $20 \cdot 8$ | 17.8 | $24 \cdot 7$ | $24 \cdot 7$ | 1.5 |
| $12 \cdot 1$ | 7.2 | 6.1 | $6 \cdot 8$ | 7.9 | $6 \cdot 6$ | 10.0 | 13.5 | 185 | 16.2 | $23 \cdot 1$ | $23 \cdot 5$ | 1.5 |
| $12 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 3$ | 6.2 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 7.6 | 7.0 | $12 \cdot 3$ | 14.0 | 17.7 | -15.3 | 22.5 | 22.7 | 1.5 |
| 11.6 | 6.8 | 5.8 | $5 \cdot 2$ | 6.6 | 6.7 | $12 \cdot 3$ | 13.0 | $16 \cdot 9$ | 14.2 | 20.7 | 2.2 | 1.4 |
| 11.5 | $7 \cdot 4$ | $5 \cdot 8$ | $5 \cdot 2$ | 6.5 | $7 \cdot 2$ | 11.5 | $13 \cdot 1$ | $15 \cdot 8$ | 16.3 | $19 \cdot 9$ | 22.2 | $1 \cdot 3$ |
| 11.0 | $7 \cdot 0$ | $5 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 2$ | 6.7 | 7.3 | $10 \cdot 4$ | 13.5 | 16.2 | $14 \cdot 5$ | $20 \cdot 0$ | $22 \cdot 1$ | 1.3 |

$\dagger$ The Percentages after August, 1936, are based on the estimated numbers insured in July, 1936.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

 average of daily rates.|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Paris } \\ & \text { f. to } \& \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Milan } \\ & \text { 1. to } £ \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Berlin } \\ & \text { M. to } £ \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amster- } \\ & \text { dam } \\ & \text { fl. to } £ \end{aligned}$ | Prague <br> kr . to £ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Zurich } \\ & \text { f. to } £ \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stook- } \\ & \text { holm } \\ & \text { kr. to } £ \end{aligned}$ | NewYork $\$$ to $£$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Buenos } \\ & \text { Aires } \\ & \text { d. to \$ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rio de } \\ \text { Janeiro } \\ \text { d. per mil. } \end{gathered}$ | Bombay <br> d. per rup. | Hong. <br> kong <br>  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Kobe } \\ \text { d. per yen. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1984 | For earlier years see Quarterly Bulletins |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| JAN..... | 81.78 | 60.78 | 13.44 | 7.94 | 107.42 | 16.49 | 19.40 | 5.056 | 35.63 $\ddagger$ | $4 \cdot 13$ + + | 18.073 | 17.87 | $14 \cdot 34$ |
| FEB. ..... | 77.81 | 58.52 | 12.93 | $7 \cdot 61$ | 11319 | 15.84 | 19.40 | 5.019 | $27.93+$ | $4 \cdot 13+\dagger$ | 18.094 | 18.22 | 14.25 |
| MAR. ..... | $77 \cdot 34$ | 59.20 | 12.84 | 7.56 | 121.87 | 15.76 | 19.40 | 5.089 | 27.24 | $4 \cdot 13 \mathrm{t}+$ | 18.093 | 18.23 | 14.20 |
| APRIL ... | 77.88 | $60 \cdot 14$ | 13.02 | 7.59 | 123.50 | 15.87 | $19 \cdot 40$ | $5 \cdot 154$ | 26.26 | 4-17t t | 18.093 | 17.81 | 14.17 |
| MAY ...... | 77.20 | 59.91 | 12.94 | 7.54 | 122.32 | 15.70 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.105 | 25.02 | $4 \cdot 21 \pm \dagger$ | 18.061 | 17.05 | 14.25 |
| JUNE ...... | 76.50 | 58.67 | 13.14 | $7 \cdot 44$ | $121 \cdot 38$ | 15.53 | 19.40 | 5.059 | $26 \cdot 38$ | $4 \cdot 25 \frac{+}{+}$ | 18.032 | 17.37 | 14.26 |
| JULY ...... | 76.46 | $58 \cdot \varepsilon 0$ | $13 \cdot 10$ | $7 \cdot 44$ | 121.37 | 15.47 | 19.40 | 5.042 | 26.69 | $3 \cdot 02$ | 18.063 | 17.88 | 14.24 |
| AUG. | 76.07 | 58.47 | 12.83 | $7 \cdot 40$ | 120.84 | 15.36 | 19.40 | $5 \cdot 067$ | 29.24 | $3 \cdot 21$ | 18.063 | 18.34 | $14 \cdot 26$ |
| 8EPT.. | $74 \cdot 85$ | 57.54 | 12.43 | 7.29 | 118.64 | $15 \cdot 12$ | 19.40 | $4 \cdot 996$ | 29.28 | 3.37 | 18.063 | 18.93 | 14.34 |
| OCT. | 74.32 | 57.38 | 12.21 | 7.25 | 117.58 | 15.07 | 19.40 | 4.942 | 28.83 | 3.55 | 18.063 | 19.80 | 14.00 |
| NOV. ...... | 75.73 | 58.40 | 12.41 | 7.38 | 119.42 | 15.36 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.990 | 27.80 | 3.42 | 18.063 | 19.92 | 14.02 |
| DEC. <br> 1935 | 74.98 | 57.89 | 12.30 | $7 \cdot 31$ | $118 \% 6$ | $15 \cdot 26$ | 19.40 | 4.946 | $\underline{27.50}$ | $3 \cdot 24$ | 18.063 | $20 \cdot 57$ | 14.01 |
| JAN........ | 74.36 | 57.47 | 12.22 | 7.26 | 117.33 | $15 \cdot 15$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.895 | $19 \cdot 41\|\mid$ | 3.21 | $18 \cdot 107$ | 21.21 | 14.00 |
| FEB... | 73.92 | 57.43 | 12.15 | 721 | 116.66 | 15.06 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.875 | $18 \cdot 98$ | $3 \cdot 28$ | $18 \cdot 156$ | 21.87 | 14.01 |
| MAR. ...... | $72 \cdot 11$ | $57 \cdot 17$ | 11.82 | $7 \cdot 03$ | 113.74 | 14.68 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.776 | 18.88 | $3 \cdot 15$ | 18.127 | $24 \cdot 13$ | 14.09 |
| APRIL ... | 73.28 | 58.28 | 12.00 | 7.17 | 115.57 | 14.63 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.835 | 18.90 | 3.01 | 18.117 | 26.28 | $14 \cdot 10$ |
| MAY... | 74.19 | 59.37 | 12.22 | 7.23 | 117.30 | 15.13 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4890 | 18.91 | $2 \cdot 72$ | 18.128 | 29.18 | 14.14 |
| JUNE | $74 \cdot 68$ | 59.75 | 12.21 | 7.27 | $117 \cdot 94$ | 15.10 | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 936$ | 18.70 | $2 \cdot 61$ | 18126 | 28.02 | $14 \cdot 13$ |
| JULY ...... | 74.79 | 60.25 | 12.23 | 7.29 | 118.77 | $15 \cdot 13$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 956$ | 18.65 | $2 \cdot 62$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 25.80 | 14.14 |
| AUG. ...... | 75.01 | 60.49 | 12.32 | 7.33 | 119.46 | $15 \cdot 19$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 971$ | 18.52 | $2 \cdot 58$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | $24 \cdot 33$ | $14 \cdot 18$ |
| SEPT. | 74.84 | 60.46 | 12.25 | 7.30 | 119.20 | $15 \cdot 17$ | 1940 | $4 \cdot 933$ | $18 \cdot 37$ | $2 \cdot 62$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | $24 \cdot 37$ | $14 \cdot 11$ |
| OCT. | 74.49 | $60 \cdot 30$ | 12.20 | 7.24 | 118.48 | 15.08 | 19.40 | 4.908 | 18.01 | 2.75 | $18 \cdot 125$ | 24.09 | 14.05 |
| NOV. ...... | 74.77 |  | 12.24 | 7.26 | 119.06 | 15-18 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.925 | 18.09 | $2 \cdot 72$ | 18.125 | 17.91 | 14.02 |
| DEC. $1936$ | 74.69 | * | 12.25 | 727 | 118.89 | $15 \cdot 20$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 529$ | 18.06 | $2 \cdot 68$ | $18 \cdot 126$ | 16.04 | 14.01 |
| JAN......... | 74.86 | 61.71 | $12 \cdot 28$ | 7.28 | $119 \cdot 19$ | $15 \cdot 19$ | 1940 | 4.960 | 18.24 |  |  |  |  |
| FEB. | 74.84 | $62 \cdot 15$ | $12 \cdot 19$ | $7 \cdot 28$ | $119 \cdot 21$ | $15 \cdot 14$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.996 | 18.07 | $2 \cdot 74$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 15.75 | 14.08 |
| MAR. | 74.92 | $62 \cdot 35$ | $12 \cdot 29$ | 727 | 119.31 | 15.14 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.971 | 18.64 | 2.73 | $18 \cdot 125$ | 15.73 | 14.08 |
| APRIL | $75-00$ 75 | 62.66 63.03 | 12.28 | 7.28 | 119.50 | 15.17 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.44 | 17.98 | $2 \cdot 71$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 15.80 | 14.03 |
| JUNE | 76.14 | 63.84 | 12.46 | 7.42 | 12192 | $15 \cdot 36$ 15.48 | $19 \cdot 40$ 19.40 | 4.971 5.020 | 18.00 18.13 | $2 \cdot 71$ $2 \cdot 72$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \cdot 125 \\ & 18 \cdot 125 \end{aligned}$ | $15 \cdot 71$ 15.44 | 14.06 14.07 |
| JULY ...... | 75.86 | 63.65 | 12.45 | 7.38 | $120 \cdot 97$ | $15 \cdot 35$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | $5 \cdot 023$ | 18.42 | $2 \cdot 77$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 15.63 |  |
| AUG. ....... | 7633 | 63.84 | $12 \cdot 49$ | 7.40 | $121 \cdot 59$ | 15.42 | $19 \cdot 40$ | $5 \cdot 027$ | 18.02 | $2 \cdot 80$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | $14 \cdot 89$ | 14.05 |
| SEPT. ...... | 76.74 | $64 \cdot 26$ | 12.57 | 7:58 | $122 \cdot 17$ | 16.01 | 1940 | 5.041 | 1776 | $2 \cdot 81$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 14.86 | 14.04 |
| UCT........ | 105.09 | $92 \cdot 96$ | 12.19 | $9 \cdot 13$ | $134 \cdot 39$ | ¢ $2 \cdot 31$ | 19.40 | $4 \cdot 910$ | 17.56 | $2 \cdot 87$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 14.88 | 14.03 |
| NOV. ...... | 105•17 | ${ }_{93}^{92} \cdot 196$ | $12 \cdot 15$ | 9.05 8.99 | 138.09 | 21.27 21.35 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.888 | 17.54 | $2 \cdot 89$ | 18.125 | 14.95 | 1403 |
| DEC...... | 10) 14 | $93 \cdot 19$ | 12.19 | 8.99 | 139.26 | $21 \cdot 35$ | 19.40 | 4.907 | 16.42 | $2 \cdot 93$ | $18 \cdot 144$ | 14.93 | 13.96 |
| JAN.......... | 105.14 | ${ }^{93} \cdot 8.2$ | 12.19 | 8.96 | $140 \cdot 48$ | $21 \cdot 39$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 908$ | $16 \cdot 16$ | $2 \cdot 95$ | $18 \cdot 151$ |  |  |
| PEB. ...... | 105.11 166.31 | 92.99 92.81 | $12 \cdot 16$ | 8.95 8.93 | 140.30 | 21.44 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.894 | 16.24 | 3.01 | $18 \cdot 125$ | 14.94 | 13.98 |
| APRIL ${ }^{\text {a }}$.... | 109.31 | $93 \cdot 40$ | 12.22 | 8 8:8 | 141.01 | 21.43 | 19.40 | 4.885 | 16.23 | 3.01 | 18125 | 14.94 | 14.00 |
| MAY | 110.3a | $93 \cdot 86$ | $12 \cdot 30$ | $8 \cdot 99$ | 141.71 | $21 \cdot 6$ | 19.40 | 4.939 | 16.17 16.24 |  |  | 14.94 | 14.00 |
| JUNE ...... | $110 \cdot 62$ | $93 \cdot 80$ | $12 \cdot 31$ | 8.98 | 141.63 | 21.67 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.935 | 16.20 | 3.22 | 18.125 18.125 | 14.91 14 | 14.00 13.98 |
| JULY ...... | $130 \cdot 34$ | 94.34 | $12 \cdot 35$ | 9.01 | 142.41 | 21.67 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.966 | $16 \cdot 43$ | $3 \cdot 22$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 14.68 | 13.97 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week ending } \\ & \text { Aug. } 7 . . . . . \end{aligned}$ | $132 \cdot 80$ | 94.64 | $12 \cdot 88$ | 9.03 | 142.88 | 21.69 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , 14...... | $132 \cdot 84$ 12 12 | 94.71 | $12 \cdot 39$ | 9.04 | 142.89 | 21.71 | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 985$ | 16.47 | $3 \cdot 20$ | 18.1:5 | $14 \cdot 88$ | 14.00 |
| 28. | 132.86 <br> 13 <br> 1827 | 94.77 | $12 \cdot 39$ | 9.04 | 143.00 | 21.71 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.987 | $16 \cdot 52$ | $3 \cdot 10$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 14.92 | 14.00 |
| Sept. $4 . . . .$. | 132.87 1328 | $94 \cdot 65$ 94 | 12.36 | 9.03 9.00 | 142.71 142.21 | 21.69 | 1940 | $4 \cdot 981$ | 16.52 | 312 | $18 \cdot 125$ | 14.95 | 14.00 |
| , 11...... | 134.88 | $94 \cdot 11$ | 12.34 | 8.99 | 141.78 | ${ }_{21} \cdot 56$ |  | 4.964 4.951 | 16.45 16.49 | $3 \cdot 11$ | 18.125 | 15.00 | 14.00 |
| .. 18...... | 143.31 | $94 \cdot 14$ | 12.34 | $9 \cdot 00$ | 14176 | $21: 7$ | 19.40 | 4.954 | 16.49 16.48 | $3 \cdot 12$ $3 \cdot 12$ | 18.125 18.125 | 15.00 15.00 | 14.00 14.00 |



* NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED.

FINANCE．


Dates of Figures．Stocks and Shares．－ 15 th of month（ 16 th or 17 th if 15 th falls on Sunday or Saturday）．
CLearings $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Town－Three weeks covering two Stock Exchange Settlement Days and } 4 \text { th of following month．} \\ \text { Country and Provincial－Proportionate totals for } 24 \text { working days．}\end{array}\right.$
BANK OF ENGLAND－On or about 15 th of month．CLEARING BANKS－Averages for month
MONEY RATES－Averages for week ending 15th of month．

## PRICES AND WAGES．



U．S．A．PRICES．
＊NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED．
＊Dec．， 1924

| B．OF LABOR |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
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|  | \％ ¢ $_{\text {g }}$ |  |
|  | 边氝昘 |  |
|  | \％ |  |
| 100 | $100 \pm$ | 100 |
| 81.5 | 81.4 | 81.5 |
| 82 | 80 | 81.5 |
| 82 | 81.5 | 83 |
| 82 | 81.7 | 83.5 |
| 82 | 80.6 | 83 |
| 81 | 79.5 | 83 |
| 81 | $79 \cdot 7$ | 83 |
| 80 | $79 \cdot 9$ | 83.5 |
| $80 \cdot 5$ | 83.8 | 84 |
| 82 | $84^{\prime} 0$ | 84 |
| 83 | 840 | 84 |
| 83 | 843 | 84.5 |
| 83 | $82 \cdot 8$ | 84.5 |
| 84 | 82.5 | $84 \cdot 5$ |
| 86 | $82 \cdot 9$ | 85 |
| $87 \cdot 5$ | 84.6 | $85^{\prime 5}$ |
| 88 | 84.5 | 86 |
| $89 \cdot 5$ | 85.4 | 86.5 |
| 89.5 | $85^{\prime} 6$ | 87 |
| 89 | 86.5 | 875 |
| 89 |  | 875 |
| 89.5 |  | 87.5 |
| ＊National Ind |  | strial |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Conference Board } \\ \ddagger 1923-5 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |

DATES：－
U．K．SLLVER－Average for week ending 15th．U．S．A
Board of Trade－Average for month STATIST－End of month
RETAII－End of month．
WAGES－15th of month

\& NORMAL SEASONAL VARIATION REMOVED.

Exports relate to British Goods
Other Industries $=$ Cols. 16-18 of table opposite.

TRADE AND OUTPUT.


OUTPUT : COAL.-Total for 4 weeks ending approximately at end of month.
IRON AND STEEL.-Output for a standard four-week month.
TRANSPORT.

: Excludes commerce, etc.
4 weekly . . 18 returns for year
† Excluding those disqualified for benefit by trade dispute.

* NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED,



# LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE 

SUPPLEMENT TO MONTHLY BULLETIN VOL, XV. No. IX. OCT. 7th, 1937.

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## EDITORIAL COMMITTEE.


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K. C. Smith (Statistician).

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

> For particulars, apply to the Secretary, London \& Cambridge Economic Service, Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C.2. Telephone: Holborn 9783-7.

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## UNITED KINGDOM.

Additional Figures published since Sept. 22nd, 1937


RAILWAYS.
Weight carried-
Merchandise (A)
Fuel
Minerals $\because \mathscr{\&}$ Merchandise (B)
Goods Receipts.

## EXCHANGES.

| Week ending | Paris | Milan | Berlin | Amsterdam |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $145 \cdot 06$ | $94 \cdot 13$ | 12.34 | 8.97 |
| Oct. 2nd | $145 \cdot 55$ | 94-10 | 12.33 | 8.96 |
|  | Prague | Zurich | Stockholm | m New York |
| Sept. 25th | 141.66 | 21.57 | 19.40 | 4.953 |
| Oct. 2nd | 141.45 | 21.55 | 19•40 | $4 \cdot 951$ |
|  | B.Aires R | Rio deJ. B | Bombay H | H.Kong Kobe |
| Sept. 25th | $16 \cdot 52$ | $3 \cdot 13$ | 18.125 | $15.00 \quad 14.00$ |
| Oct. 2nd | . 16.55 | 3.04 | 18.125 1 | $15.00 \quad 14.00$ |

## UNEMPLOYMENT.



[^37]
## FRANCE．

## Information communicated by M．MICHEL HUBER，Directeur des Etudes à l＇Institut de Statistique de l＇Université de Paris．

September 30th， 1937.

$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{s}}$$S$ in August，internal political activity was slight in September，with the exception of movements provoked by the speeches of members of the government，party leaders and prominent politicians．Attention is directed towards the cantonal elections，which are due to take place on October IOth and October 17th for the general councils（departmental）and the municipalities．

Without belittling the value of the indications which they will furnish regarding development of opinion in the country，it may be pointed out that this partial re－election can hardly introduce any great or immediate modifications in general policy．The socialists and communists are putting forward candidates for all seats ；as usual， the tactics to be pursued at the second ballot
are the subject of discussions between the contesting parties．

The continuance of social troubles is to be deplored．In spite of promises to the contrary， the occupation of large works is repeatedly occurring－e．g．a motor－car factory in the Paris regions，and an armament works at St．Etienne； in one Paris establishment the occupation has persisted for over 100 days in spite of legal injunctions ordering the expulsion of the occupants．

The continued rise in the cost of living is leading to demands for wage increases．The Civil Servants＇Union，which met in Paris on September 26th，claimed a uniform wage increase of 150 francs a month for all state employees as from October Ist，the institution of a sliding scale，etc．In the budget estimates now before

FINANCE．

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \& \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{STOCKS \＆SHARES．} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
 \\
00 Mn． f
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
EXCHANGE． \\
Monthly Averages．
\end{tabular}}} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{BANK OF FRANCE} \& \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{WHOLESALE．} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Index Nos．of Prices of} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
New Capital Issues. \\
Mn．f
\end{tabular}} \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
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\text { Index Nos. } \\
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\hline 1913
1936 \& 1
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130 \& $$
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57 \& 12
569 \& 13
4 \& 14
$3 \cdot 44$ \& 15
102 \& 16
100 \& 17
100 \& 18
100 \& 19

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\begin{aligned}
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\hline 1st Qr．Av．．． \& 78.9 \& $82 \cdot 1$ \& 72 \& 130 \& 83 \& 262 \& $74 \cdot 89$ \& 15.05 \& 809 \& 10910 \& $3 \frac{3}{4}$ \& $17 \cdot 15$ \& 233 \& 364 \& 398 \& 340 \& 443 \& 486 <br>
\hline 2nd Qr．Av．．． \& $78 \cdot 3$ \& 80．0 \& 57 \& 116 \& 91 \& 261 \& $75 \cdot 56$ \& $15 \cdot 17$ \& 838 \& 8715 \& 5 \& 17.15 \& 238 \& 365 \& 406 \& 335 \& 452 \& <br>
\hline JULY \& 75.5 \& 82．7 \& 42 \& 99 \& 13 \& 205 \& $75 \cdot 83$ \& $15 \cdot 10$ \& 853 \& 7469 \& 3 \& ＂ \& 233 \& 379 \& 429 \& 342 \& 446 \& <br>
\hline AUG． \& 76.1 \& $83 \cdot 5$ \& 43 \& 100 \& 56 \& 169 \& $76 \cdot 32$ \& $15 \cdot 18$ \& 844 \& 7741 \& $\cdots$ \& ＂ \& 233 \& 386 \& 438 \& 347 \& 460 \& \} 504 <br>
\hline SEPT．．．．．．． \& 79.0
89.2 \& 826
86.4 \& 48 \& 107 \& 74 \& 216 \& 76.78
105 \& $15 \cdot 19$ \& 838 \& 7863 \& 3.5 \&  \& 233 \& 397 \& 456 \& 354 \& 483 \& <br>
\hline NOV．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 87.2 \& 86.4
81.8 \& 68 \& 127 \& 82
172 \& 262 \& $105 \cdot 15$
$105 \cdot 17$ \& 21.47
21.52 \& 857
863 \& 9879
12709 \& 2 \& 24.25 \& 328 \& 441 \& 482 \& 411 \& 504
520 \& \} <br>
\hline DEC．．．．．．．． \& 86.1 \& 81.5 \& 78 \& 136 \& 206 \& 256 \& $105 \cdot 15$ \& 21.42 \& 866 \& 13045 \& ＂， \& ＂， \& 348 \& 487 \& 523 \& 463 \& 534 \& \} <br>
\hline JAN．．．．．．．．．． \& 86.3 \& $77 \cdot 5$ \& 98 \& 145 \& 200 \& 243 \& 105•15 \& 21.42 \& 875 \& 17202 \& \& \& 343 \& 500 \& 539 \& 475 \& 562 \& <br>
\hline FEB \& 83.4 \& $72 \cdot 7$ \& 101 \& 143 \& 212 \& 241 \& 105＊11 \& 21.48 \& 854 \& 1／412 \& ＂ 4 \& 24.0 \& 325 \& 507 \& 516 \& 500 \& 577 \& \}581 <br>
\hline MAROH．．．．．． \& 80.2
73.8 \& $72 \cdot 7$ \& 116 \& 142 \& 190 \& 302 \& 106．20 \& 21.73 \& 854 \& 18544 \& \& 24.4 \& 335 \& 524 \& 531 \& 523 \& 577 \& <br>
\hline APRIL．．．．．．．． \& 73.8
73.2 \& 75.2 \& 93 \& 131 \& 28 \& 316 \& 109．39 \& 22.25 \& 857 \& 14067 \& \& 24.9 \& 350 \& 520 \& 532 \& 514 \& 580 \& <br>
\hline MAY \& 73.2 \& 75.2 \& 91 \& 126 \& 327 \& 262 \& $110 \cdot 39$ \& $22 \cdot 35$ \& 860 \& 16246 \& \& $24 \cdot 9$ \& 338 \& 516 \& 525 \& 513 \& 584 \& 606 <br>
\hline JUNE． \& 79.6 \& $77 \cdot 8$ \& 93 \& 126 \& 107 \& 300 \& 110.81 \& 22.46 \& 858 \& 18494 \& 6 \& 25.0 \& 338 \& 525 \& 542 \& 516 \& 576 \& <br>
\hline JULY ．．．．．．． \& $83 \cdot 8$ \& 78.0 \& 91 \& 125 \& 108 \& 283 \& 130.46 \& 26.26 \& 884 \& 11194 \& \& \& 393 \& 565 \& 565 \& 572 \& 580 \& <br>
\hline AUG．．．．．．．．．． \& 86.5 \& $79 \cdot 7$
75.4 \& 95 \& 124 \& 122 \& 232 \& 132.85 \& 26.66 \& 882 \& 16473 \& \& 29.85 \& 403 \& 577 \& 585 \& 575 \& 594 \& <br>
\hline SEPT．．． \& $82 \cdot 7$ \& $75 \cdot 4$ \& 89 \& 121 \& \& \& 139．75＊ \& 28．22＊${ }^{*}$ \& 888 \& 18708 \& 3.5 \& 32.55 \& 438 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{＊Mid－September．} \& \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{＋1st Qr．， 1914.} \& \multicolumn{5}{|r|}{＊＊Including Sinking Fund．} \& \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{§ July， 1914.} <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Dates of figures，Cols，1－4，end of month，latest month provisional for 25th；9，12，13，middle of month；10，11，discontinued；16－18，end of month 19，20，＂during＂the month．
the Chamber，the Minister of Finance antici－ pated that，of the excess of receipts，estimated at $\mathrm{r}, 600 \mathrm{Mn}$ ．，a milliard only would be available in 1938 for the improvement of the position of officials．

Public opinion，alarmed by external compli－ cations－civil war in Spain，the Sino－Japanese conflict－was deeply concerned by the terrorist outrages of September IIth against the offices of the general confederation of French employers and of the metal workers＇union for the Paris area，and also by the frequency of political crimes attributed to foreigners which remain unpunished．The government has announced a revision of the law applicable to foreigners； public opinion is practically unanimous in demanding severe measures against those who abuse French hospitality．

The series of decree－laws were concluded on August ist．The most important of these which could not be noted last month was the one which，after laborious negotiations with the companies，sanctioned the transfer of the control of the chief railways to a national company．On the board of this company the state will hold $51 \%$ of votes and the representative of the old companies $49 \%$ ．The organisation of the new company is in hand and it will begin to function at the end of the year．

A new issue of 5 to 10 year $5 \%$ treasury bonds（at 940 fr ．per 1，000）began on September 4 th and closed on 26th．It was limited to an amount equal to the balance of the $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$ I934 bonds whose conversion had not been covered by the issue of $4 \%$ bonds in August last（of 5，400 Mn ．about 2，200 Mn ．remained）．

The Treasury is thus assured of a long breathing space；there remains the repayment of the English loan of $£ 40 \mathrm{Mn}$ ．to be provided for in November．

In August， 1937 the yield of indirect taxes， monopolies and state property was only 48 Mn ． above the estimates ；this excess is less than in previous months－ 158 Mn ．in July，II7 in June． In April and May there were short－falls of 252 and 125 Mn ．Compared with August， 1936 there was an increase of 263 Mn ．，but this comparison is of little value owing to the change in the monetary unit．

The excess on the estimates is attributable to the extent of 95 Mn ．to customs， 73 Mn ．to turnover tax and 63 Mn ．to stamp duties，etc． The turnover tax produced 564 Mn ．in August， 1937.

On the exchange market，the franc，left to find its own level，underwent two heavy falls． The first took place on September Ioth；the $£$ ， quoted at 133.50 the night before（i．e．above the

TRADE，OUTPUT，TRANSPORT $\mathcal{E}$ EMPLOYMENT．

|  | IMPORTS． |  |  |  | EXPORTS． |  |  |  | Weight |  | OUTPUT． |  |  | SHIPPING． |  |  | RAILWAYS． |  | EMP＇T． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Declared Values． |  |  |  | Declared Values． |  |  |  |  |  | Coal （excl． Saar）． | Pig Iron． <br> Metric | Steel． <br> Tons． | Tonnage of Ships with Cargoes． |  |  |  | ธ̈ठ安＇영 カー感安邑 000. | Nos．found work as \％ of those not found work． |  |
|  |  |  | $\frac{\dot{x}}{\underline{a}}$ | $\dot{\Phi}$ |  |  |  <br> Mn．f． |  <br> Mn．f． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 感 } \\ & \text { H } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ®̈ } \\ & \text { ס } \end{aligned}$ | ※ |  |  |  | Im． ports． |  | Ex－ ports． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Mn．1． | Mn．t． | Mn．f． | Mn．t． |  |  | Mn. Met |  | tr.Tns. | Mons． |  |  |  | Mn． Tons． |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1913 \\ & 1936 \end{aligned}$ | 702 | 153 | 411 | 138 | 573 | 70 |  | 155 | 348 | 3.68 | 1.84 | 3720 | 756 | 581 | 2.87 | $2 \cdot 17$ | $10 \cdot 5$ | 39 |  |  |  |
| 1st Qr．Av． | 2008 | 592 | 1119 | 296 | 1226 | 183 |  | 353 | 689 | 3.82 | $2 \cdot 37$ | 3966 | 517 | 557 | 3.87 | 3.20 | 11.2 | 159 | 36.4 | 3.9 | 1.8 |
| 2nd Qr．Av． | 1975 | 615 | 1060 | 300 | 1176 | 179 | 325 | 672 | 3.95 | $2 \cdot 43$ | 3788 | 516 | 561 | $4 \cdot 34$ | 3.67 | 12.0 | 172 | $35 \cdot 3$ | 4.6 | $2 \cdot 3$ |
| JULY | 1860 | 543 | 1038 | 279 | 1104 | 168 | 308 | 628 | 3.72 | $2 \cdot 10$ | 3915 | 519 | 542 | 5．03 | 4.20 |  | 193 | 34.8 | $4 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 1$ |
| AUG． | 1764 | 513 | 958 | 294 | 1170 | 179 | 337 | 654 | 3.89 | 2.37 | 3154 | 465 | 460 | 4.83 | 4.04 | 12．4 | 200 | 33.5 | 4.6 | $2 \cdot 0$ |
| SEPT． | 1862 | 627 | 919 | 316 | 1190 | 184 | 358 | 648 | 4.01 | 2.41 | 3484 | 492 | 545 | 4.60 | 3.87 | 124 | 189 | 36.3 | 6.7 | $4 \cdot 1$ |
| OCT． | 2247 | 763 | 1143 1476 | 341 | 1460 | 260 | 398 | 802 | 3.40 | 2.46 | 4165 | 551 | 627 | 4.71 | 4.05 |  | 194 | $41 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 7$ | $3 \cdot 1$ |
| NOV．． | 2707 3013 | 847 880 | 1476 1708 | 384 425 | 1720 1637 | 297 | 534 504 | 888 839 | 4.34 4.74 | 2.57 2.43 | 3436 | 562 | 579 | $4 \cdot 19$ | 3.48 | $12 \cdot 1$ | 179 | $42 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 9$ | 20 |
| $1937{ }^{\text {c．．．}}$ | 3013 | 880 | 1708 | 425 | 1637 | 294 | 504 | 839 | 4.74 | 2.43 | 3816 | 558 | 591 | 4.77 | 3.63 |  | 185 | 39.2 | $4 \cdot 7$ | 17 |
| JAN． | 3319 | 886 | 1959 | 474 | 1773 | 283 | 575 | 915 | 4.75 | 2.40 | 3623 | 587 | 603 | 4•19 | 3.35 |  | 179 |  | $4 \cdot 9$ |  |
| FEB． | 3681 | 1001 | 2186 | 494 | 1695 | 237 | 610 | 848 | $5 \cdot 36$ | $2 \cdot 39$ | 3710 | 574 | 624 | 3.77 | 3.05 | $10 \cdot 7$ | 195 | $38 \cdot 3$ | 4.9 4.9 | 1.8 |
| MAR．．．．．．． | 3227 | 790 | 1898 | 539 | 1837 | 266 | 608 | 963 | 4.60 | 2.27 | 4087 | 649 | 675 | 4.44 | 3.52 | $\int^{107}$ | 199 | 37.2 | $5 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 3$ |
| APRIL ．．． | 3297 | 830 | 1986 | 481 | 1973 | 277 | 735 | 961 | 4.95 | 2.60 | 3910 | 654 | 684 | 4.47 | 3.70 |  | 196 | $37 \cdot 6$ | $5 \cdot 9$ | 2.7 |
| MAY | 3051 | 759 | 1839 | 453 | 1759 | 255 | 622 | 882 | 4.55 | 2.46 | 3414 | 666 | 654 | 4.81 | $3 \cdot 97$ |  | 206 | $35 \cdot 7$ | $5 \cdot 6$ | 3.2 |
| JUNE | 3707 | 845 | 2166 | 696 | 1997 | 245 | 741 | 1011 | $5 \cdot 16$ | $2 \cdot 68$ | 3509 | 685 | 685 | 4．72 | 3.90 |  | 216 | $37 \cdot 4$ | 6.9 | 3.4 |
| JULY | 3200 | 776 | 1879 | 545 | 1872 | 246 | 658 | 968 | 4.57 | 2.56 |  | 697 | 680 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AUG． | 3158 | 780 | 1861 | 517 | 1861 | 229 | 668 | 964 | $4 \cdot 46$ | 2.48 | 2587 | 697 | 680 | 4.44 | $\begin{aligned} & 4.38 \\ & 3.68 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 257 \\ & 271 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \cdot 3 \\ & 32 \cdot 8 \end{aligned}$ | 6.9 7.6 | 3.2 3.7 |
| ＋Total for Quarter． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

August average of 132.85), suddenly rose to 139 ; at the same time the $\$$ rose from 28.04 to 29.35 . The maximum was reached on September 16th with the $£$ at 146.65 and $\$$ at 29.70 . Rates were then slightly supported. On September 29th the announcement of " unofficial" exchange control had no effect on spot rates but put an extreme strain on the forward franc, which fell to a discount of 6 fr . on the $£$ and I .20 on the $\$$ for one month, II fr. and 2.25 for 3 months. These rates were practically nominal in view of the practical cessation of forward dealings. On September 30th, on the statement that the "unofficial" control would not become "official," forward dealings were resumed at 5 fr . and I fr. for one month, 9.50 fr . and 2 fr . for 3 months. For cash the $£$ was quoted at 143.53 and $\$$ at 29.20 . It should be recalled that in August 1936, the $£$ was worth 76.30 and the \$ 15.18.

Changes in the gold reserve of the Bank of France have been insignificant-from $55,7 \mathrm{I} 8 \mathrm{Mn}$. on August 28th to $55,805 \mathrm{Mn}$. on September 16th. Between August 12th and 26th advances to the state rose by $2,140 \mathrm{Mn}$. Between August 19th and September 23rd the note circulation rose from 88,216 to $88,645 \mathrm{Mn}$. and the reserve ratio fell from $53.1 \%$ to $5 \mathrm{I}: 6 \%$.

On September 2nd the discount rate was lowered from $4 \%$ to $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$. At the same time the rate on treasury bonds was reduced from $3^{\frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2}} \%$ to $3^{\frac{1}{3} \frac{5}{2}} \%$.

On the Paris bourse, transactions were a little more active in September than in August. The index of the volume of share dealings (\% of 1931) had fallen to 25 in the last week of August, but rose to $40,44,54$ and 53 in the four weeks of September. The index for bonds was more irregular- 117 in the week ending August 28th, 132, I6I, 132 and 120 in the four weeks of September.

The average level of prices of French shares has been declining. The index of 300 such shares, which stood at 218 in the last week of August (\% of 1913) fell to 214, 212, 210, 210 during September. For rentes and French bonds the index was 77.2 at the end of August, 77.3 in the first week of September and 75.5, $74.6,74.8$ in the following weeks. On the other hand, the index of 25 foreign shares, which was 426 at the end of August, had fallen to 415 in the first week in September; it then rose to 430, 436 and 431 .

Since the maximum, 105, in April, 1937, the general index of industrial production (\% of
1913) has fallen progressively to 102 in June and IOI in July.

In July only three of the subsidiary group indices rose compared with June-mining from 95 to 96 , motors 433 to 448 , rubber 833 to 872 . Engineering was stationary at 117 . Other groups fell-metals 106 to 104, textiles 65 to 61 , building 57 to 55 , leather 98 to 94 and paper 143 to 139 .

The general index, ioI, is a little higher than in July, 1936, 98.

In June the output of electricity was $15.9 \%$ higher than in June, 1936, the increase being $10.3 \%$ in thermo-dynamic works and $17.8 \%$ in hydro-electric works. In the first half of the year the total output reached $6,067 \mathrm{Mn}$. kwh., or $7.1 \%$ more than in 1936; in hydro-works, with $4,395 \mathrm{Mn}$. kwh., the increase was II \% , but in the thermo-works there was a decrease of $2 \%$ to $\mathrm{I}, 672 \mathrm{Mn}$. kwh.

The output from the French coal mines was much reduced in August, as a result of paid holidays. It was $2,673,000$ tons for an average of 15.3 effective working days, compared with 3,589,000 in July, 1937, and 3,210,000 in August, 1936. The number of effectives was 238,000 , as against 223,000 in August, 1936. These figures give an indication of the effect of the new social legislation upon important branches of industry. Coal not available from French mines has to be imported.

In August 1937 there was a marked check in the slow decline in the number of assisted unemployed; from 316,500 in July it fell to 310,600 on August I4th and 310,200 on 21st; it rose to $31 \mathrm{I}, 315$ on 28 th, but declined again to 308,000 by September IIth and 306,000 on I8th. Last year at the same period the number was 408,000.

Railway receipts continue to expand, but this is largely due to increased rates. In the 36th week, September 3rd to 9th, the increase compared with 1936 was $36.2 \%$ for the total, $37.4 \%$ for passengers and 35.7 for goods. From January ist to September 9th the increase was $17.4 \%$ in total, $18.5 \%$ for passengers and $17 \%$ for goods. The number of trucks loaded, 276,258 in the 36 th week, was $2.3 \%$ higher than in 1936 , and for the first 36 weeks $2.8 \%$ higher.

According to the customs statistics, foreign trade was of the same order in August as in July. The value of imports declined from 3,200 to $3,158 \mathrm{Mn}$. francs whilst exports declined everless, from $\mathrm{I}, 872$ to $\mathrm{I}, 86 \mathrm{I}$ Mn. The balance of
trade in August showed an excess of imports of 1,297 Mn. i.e., rather less than the July figure, 1,327 Mn. In the aggregate for eight months, imports totalled $26,640 \mathrm{Mn}$. and exports 14,769 Mn ., showing an enormous deficit-11,871 Mn. already-compared with $6,096 \mathrm{Mn}$. in the corresponding period of 1936. This deficit, which had contributed towards the recent fall in the franc, emphasises more and more the urgent necessity for steps towards reducing costs and increasing production. The balance of payments between France and abroad cannot well endure much longer the burden which the adverse trade balance imposes.

The upward movement in prices was accentuated in August ; the wholesale index of 45 commodities (\% of July, 1914) rose from 580 to 590. This was wholly due to home products, for which there was a rise from 584 to 604 , whereas imported goods on the contrary fell from 572 to 567 . In the index for all materials there was a moderate rise from 603 to 606 ; it was large for the food group, from 554 to 574 . Vegetable foods increased most, from 564 to 600 , whilst animal foods rose only from 528 to 540 , and the group, sugar, coffee, cocoa, fell slightly from 593 to 590 .

The upward movement did not slacken in September, for the figures were 590 at the end of August, 605 on September IIth, 614 on 18th, 617 on 25 th. Retail prices followed suit. The
index of 13 items in Paris was 594 in August compared with 580 in the previous month and 460 in August, 1936. Similarly the retail index for 34 items in Paris rose to 615 in August, 1937 compared with 600 in July and 480 in August, 1936.

Since August there has been an excess of deposits at the Deposit Bank by the savings banks, amounting to nearly 3 Mn . from August ist-1 5th, 84 Mn . from 16th-3ist and 64 Mn . from September ist-15th. By that date the excess of withdrawals in the earlier part of the year had been almost exactly counterbalanced. From January ist to September 15th, 1936, there was an excess of withdrawals of about $2,500 \mathrm{Mn}$. There was thus a considerable improvement in this direction. Will the rise in prices permit these popular savings to continue? The near future will show.

The present economic situation in France calls for rapid steps for redress. The President of the Council recently referred to this necessity in a speech before the commission of inquiry into production. He declared that the adverse trade balance which weighs down the currency can only be reduced by increasing output, either by modernising methods and plant, or by modifying the conditions of application of the 40-hour week. The whole question is whether such adaptations can be achieved quickly enough and on a sufficiently large scale.

## GERMANY.

Information communicated by Dr. M. J. ELSAS.

ALTHOUGH there is increas $O c t$. 4 th, 1937. in the United States th apprehension setback may be in prospect, such views do not obtain a hearing in Germany. Recently Ministerial-President Goering characterised as tittle-tattle the discussion concerning the possibility of the passing of boom conditions. Other German economic leaders have argued that the so-called trade cycle rests on a false theory, and in any case has no application to Germany. The unemployment problem is said to have been solved, and the problem is to find remedies for the shortage of labour. Further, it is argued that it would be wrong to assume
that because current activity received its impetus from rearmament it must fall off with the slackening in the pace of rearmament. It is pointed out that the government has important programmes in reserve, especially in connection with building. In particular it is urged that Germany is sharply distinguished from other industrial states because she has succeeded in stabilising cost factors. Not only have grain prices been stabilised, but hourly wage-rates have not increased in spite of the boom, and real hourly wages have in fact declined, but weekly working hours have increased. The attempt to keep prices stable, imposed by the Price Decree of the autumn, 1936, could not of

## Germany］

course succeed in the case of imported raw materials，but wherever possible the burden has been shifted to profits．For certain home products price reductions have occasionally been imposed．

Subscriptions to the recent $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$ redeemable Treasury Bond issue have exceeded the 600 Mn ． mark total on offer．A further 150 Mn ．will be taken by a consortium，and as 100 Mn ．had been previously placed，the total subscription amounted to 850 Mn ．The two previous loans brought in 800 Mn ．and 700 Mn ．respectively ；thus the process of consolidation is proceeding at an increasing rate．As is well known，the capital market is strictly controlled in respect of private issues，and resources are diverted to the use of the State．Nevertheless， 45 Mn ．of industrial loans，and also small share issues，were put out in August，but the amount is trifling in relation to the State loan．

The published figures for the Reich debt on August ist show a reduction of 50 Mn ．on the figure for July ist．The total recorded debt was $16,856 \mathrm{Mn}$ ．，an increase of $2,200 \mathrm{Mn}$ ．on the total of a year ago．The tax certificates are not included in this figure．

External debt decreased by 42 Mn ．over the month and was 260 Mn ．less than a year ago．

The decline is in part due to redemptions of the Dawes and Young loans，but mostly to the devaluations of foreign currencies．

On the money market the success of the Reich loan led to some stiffening of day－to－day rates，as the period coincided with payments of income and corporation taxes．The circulation of Gold Discount Bank bills fell back to 600 Mn ．，a reduction of 300 Mn ．This decline appears small in relation to the 850 Mn ．obtained from the Reich loan issue，but it should be noted that non－interest－bearing Treasury bonds matured in the middle of the month，again putting the market in funds．In the fourth week a demand for Gold Discount Bank bills again set in，without，however，eliciting a larger supply．

The Bank return for mid－September showed a bill portfolio of $4,792 \mathrm{Mn}$ ．compared with $4,462 \mathrm{Mn}$ ．a year ago，and the note circulation totalled $4,763 \mathrm{Mn}$ ．as compared with $4,300 \mathrm{Mn}$ ． The gold and eligible foreign currency reserve amounted to 75 Mn ．The Bank＇s position eased in the third week of the month；the note circulation declining by 95 Mn ．and the bill portfolio by 30 Mn ．

The combined balance sheets of the large

FINANCE，PRICES $\mathcal{E}$ WAGES．

|  | STOCK | AND SH | HARES |  |  | NKING． |  |  | $\dot{\otimes}$ |  |  |  | WHO | LESAL |  | E－ | REAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Capital | Issues by | Reic | sbank | Note C | irculation． | A. io | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ⿹ㅣㅇ } \\ & \text { 둧 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { O} \\ & \text { 2 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inde } \\ \mathrm{Pr} \end{gathered}$ | Nos．of es of | TAIL． | WAGES |
|  |  |  |  | Mn．G Mks． |  | Reichs． bank Notes only． <br> Marks Mn． | Including other Notes \＆Coinage． <br> Gold Marks 000 Mn ． | Mn．Gold Marks | G．Mks． to 8 | Daily Money \% p.a. |  |  <br> G．Mks <br> p．Kg， | Mks．p． M.Ton | ： |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | $6$ | 7 | 8 | 9 |  | 11 | $12{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 18 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Pre-War } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 6100 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug.'14 } \\ 4500 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 4.2 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{J}^{\prime} 1 \mathrm{y} \text { '14 } \\ 3 \cdot 15 \end{array}$ | 815 | 81.0 | 74.5 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1st Qr．Av | $93 \cdot 0$ | 4.0 | 16.5 | 4788 | 622 | 4179 | 6．19 |  | 2.469 | 3.29 | 240 | 44.0 | 63 | $104 \cdot 8$ | 103.6 | $124 \cdot 3$ | $104 \cdot 1$ |
| 2ndQr．av | 99.0 | $2 \cdot 1$ | $11 \cdot 1$ | 5014 | 701 | 4389 | 6.38 | 14604 | $2 \cdot 489$ | 3.25 | 208 | 40.0 | 63 | 105．3 | $103 \cdot 8$ | 124.4 | $104 \cdot 6$ |
| JULY．．． | $103 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 6$ | 197.6 | 5371 | 804 | 4471 |  | 14654 | 2.484 | 3 | 218 | 39.5 | 63 | 106•1 | $104 \cdot 2$ | $125 \cdot 3$ | 103.8 |
| AUG．．． | $101 \cdot 8$ $100 \cdot 1$ | $\overline{7 \cdot 3}$ | 68.5 22.0 | 4815 | 640 | 4540 | 6.54 | 15463 | 2．488 | $3 \cdot 37$ | 193 | 39.5 | 63 | 106.4 | $104 \cdot 8$ | 125.4 | 103．2 |
| SEPT ．．． | $100 \cdot 1$ 106.0 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 22.0 | 5288 | 669 | $46 \overline{7}$ | 6.65 | 15417 | 2.490 | $3 \cdot 12$ | 178 | $40 \cdot 5$. | 63 | $105^{\circ} 0$ | 104．2 | 124.4 | 103.9 |
| NOV．．． | 106.6 | 2.2 0.1 | 18．1 | 5928 | 694 | 4713 | 6.71 | 15017 | 2.495 | $3 \cdot 37$ | 199 | 39.9 | 63 | $103 \cdot 8$ | 104．3 | 124.4 | $104 \cdot 1$ |
| DEC．．．． | 106.6 105.4 | 0.1 0.1 | 194.0 12.4 | 5089 5834 | 622 | 4674 | 6.65 | 15245 | 2.491 | $3 \cdot 37$ | 212 | $39 \cdot 6$ | 63 | $103 \cdot 2$ | $104 \cdot 3$ | $124 \cdot 3$ | $104 \cdot 2$ |
| 1937 | 1054 | 01 | $12 \cdot 4$ | 5834 | 667 | 4980 | 6.96 | 15246 | 2.490 | 3 | 235 | 41.5 | 63 | 1036 | 105.0 | $124 \cdot 3$ | $10+1$ |
| JAN．．．． | 106.6 | $80 \cdot 3$ | 867 | 5405 | 775 | 4799 | 6.72 | 15311 | 2.490 | $3 \cdot 37$ | 226 | $42 \cdot 2$ | 63 | 103.2 | 105•3 | 124.5 | $104 \cdot 1$ |
| FEB．．．． | $108 \cdot 1$ | $49 \cdot 1$ | $72 \cdot 5$ | 5018 | 731 | 4816 | 6.74 | 15300 | $2 \cdot 490$ | 3 | 206 | 40.2 | 63 | 103.4 | 105.5 | 124.8 | $103 \cdot 9$ |
| MARRIL．．． | $109 \cdot 3$ 110.6 |  | $13 \cdot 3$ | 5800 | 716 | 4938 | 6.84 | 16058 | 2.490 | $2 \cdot 87$ | 235 | $39 \cdot 9$ | 63 | $103 \cdot 9$ | 106.2 | $125 \cdot 0$ | $103 \cdot 9$ |
| MAY ${ }^{\text {M }}$ ． | 110.6 111.8 |  | 8.8 10.3 | 6263 | 789 | 4979 | 6.94 | 16156 | 2.490 | 3 | 234 | $41 \cdot 3$ | 63 | $103 \cdot 9$ | 105.9 | $125 \cdot 1$ | 103.5 |
| JUNE．．． | 112.8 | 07 | 10.3 | 5552 | 736 | 4902 | 6.83 | 16907 | 2.490 | $2 \cdot 75$ | 180 | $40 \cdot 7$ | 63 | $104 \cdot 1$ | $105 \cdot 8$ | $125 \cdot 1$ | 103.4 |
| JULY．． | 114.6 |  |  |  | 715 | 4991 | 6.94 | 16904 | $2 \cdot 497$ | 3 | 181 | $40 \cdot 5$ | 63 | 1046 | 106.0 | 1253 | 103 |
| AUG．．．． | $115 \cdot 7$ | 9.8 | 35.4 | 6119 | 707 | 5111 | $7 \cdot 10$ | 16857 | 2.498 | $3 \cdot 25$ | 177 | $40 \cdot 1$ | 63 | $105 \cdot 7$ | 106．4 | 126.2 | 103．3 |
| SEPT．．． | 115 | 98 | 14.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 5747 \\ & 5879 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 625 \\ & 649 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5115 \\ & 5256 \end{aligned}$ | $7 \cdot 09$ | 16926 | 2.491 2.494 | 3.0 |  | $40 \cdot 3$ $39 \cdot 8$ | 63 | $106 \cdot 4$ | $106 \cdot 7$ 106.3 | 126.0 | $102 \cdot 5$ $102 \cdot 7$ |
| OCT．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $2 \cdot 494$ | 3.25 |  | $39 \cdot 9$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＊Private Deposits and other daily obligations．$\ddagger$ Base 1924－6 average |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^38]banks showed an increase of 3 Mn . in the creditor items and of 7 Mn . in the debtor items. There was a large increase of 107 Mn . in security holdings, provincial bonds accounting for 97 Mn . of this increase. On the other hand the bill portfolio declined by 83 Mn ., and for trade bills alone the decline was 148 Mn . on the August total.

The share index fell in September but by not more than I or $2 \%$; and compared with the declines in other centres this was insignificant. Nevertheless there was a sharp falling off in investment and a corresponding decline in turnover. This attitude of aloofness in spite of the shortage of investment opportunities, shows that investors have not altogether accepted the doctrine that the trade cycle has been eliminated for Germany. Since as a result of exchange difficulties the German investment public cannot obtain foreign securities and are confined to home securities it should not be assumed that the decline in the share market will persist, unless there are further restrictions on the allocation of profits or an excessive increase in profits tax. Further, the use of blocked mark balances for share purchases intensifies the shortage of investment material.

The shares of the Dresdner Bank which had come into the possession of the state have now for the greater part returned into private hands. It is not known how far the new owners are pledged to keep them off the market.

The wholesale price index shows a slight decline of about $\frac{1}{2} \%$. The sensitive index shows a larger decline of $\mathrm{I} \frac{1}{2} \%$. The agricultural index is down by $\mathrm{I} \%$. The cost of living index shows no significant change.

From September Ist the price of artificial wool was compulsorily reduced by $10 \%$. All processing industries must effect a reduction corresponding to the fall in the price of the raw material. The prices of timber used in paper-making were controlled last spring. Cellulose prices have not changed in Germany, and whereas formerly they were above the world level they are now below it. As a result of deforestation and a sharp limitation in the use of timber for fuel, a large part of the German requirements of timber for paper-making purposes can be obtained at home. Nevertheless more than half of the supply must be obtained from abroad.

Following the establishment two months ago of the state corporation for iron mining and

TRADE, TRANSPORT, UNEMPLOYMENT.

|  | EXTERNAL TRADE. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | OUTPUT. |  |  | SHIPPING. |  |  | EMPLOY- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IMPORTS. |  |  |  | EXPORTS. |  |  |  | EstimatedVALUE $\ddagger$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { जू }}{\stackrel{5}{\circ}}$ <br> Metric | " <br> Tons. |  |  |  |  <br> Mn. Mks. | Coal. <br> 0000 <br> Met, <br> Tons. | Iron <br> 000 <br> Met. <br> Tons. | Steel. $\begin{gathered} 000 \\ \text { Met. } \\ \text { Tons. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | nage. <br> 『 む̈ ठ 000 Tons |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Pre-war } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{1}{607}{ }^{\text {* }}$ | 2 | 3 | 4 | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ 614^{*} \end{gathered}$ | 6 | 7 | 8 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline 9 \\ 934 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 10 \\ 850 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11 \\ 1474 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 910 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} 18 \\ 981 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 14 \\ 1182 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 1203 \end{aligned}$ | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 1st Qr.Av. 2nd Qr.Av | 402 | 47 | 350 | 4 | 411 | 3 | 361 | 47 | 351 | 378 | 1306 | 1234 | 1544 | 1502 | 1497 | 199.5 | 2514 | 63.2 |
| and Qr.Av. |  | 48 | 385 | 4 | 419 | 3 | 371 | 44 | 353 | 369 | 1211 | 1227 | 1555 | 1669 | 1659 | 207.2 | 1730 | 67.4 |
| JULY . | 473 442 | 38 35 | 430 | 5 | 426 | 3 | 374 | 49 | 346 | 395 | 1338 | 1312 | 1712 | 1730 | 1744 | 225.5 | 1315 | $70 \cdot 4$ |
| SEPT. ${ }^{\text {A }}$ | 442 | 35 | 402 | 5 | 443 468 | 2 | 392 419 | 49 | 346 | 409 | 1299 | 1362 | 1725 | 1718 | 1707 | 2150 | 1170 | 71.2 |
| OCT. | 426 | 37 | 382 | 7 | 491 | 2 | 437 | 52 | 356 | 431 | 1335 | 1375 | 1721 | 1636 | 1636 | 237.7 258.4 | 1098 | 71.6 |
| NOV. | 397 | 43 | 349 | 5 | 462 | 2 | 410 | 50 | 356 | 422 | 1388 | 1257 | 1507 | 1521 | 1462 | ${ }^{255} \cdot 6$ | 1076 | 72.4 72.4 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { DEC...... } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ | 421 | 40 | 376 | 5 | 506 | 2 | 452 | 52 | 367 | 457 | 1468 | 1258 | 1470 | 1520 | 1239 | 228.4 | 1197 | $72 \cdot 3$ |
| JAN. .... | 391 | 34 | 353 | 4 | 487 | 2 | 434 | 51 | 336 | 415 | 1487 |  |  | 1370 | 1449 | 211.6 | 1479 | $70 \cdot 9$ |
| FEB...... | 347 427 | 40 | 304 <br> 360 | 3 | 495 540 | 2 | 445 | 48 | 347 | 406 | 1430 | 1191 | 1520 | 1430 | 1368 | 216.2 | 1853 | 69.2 |
| APRIL... | 493 | 75 | 413 | 3 | 540 597 | 2 | 482 538 | 55 56 | 409 | 462 492 | 1509 1572 | 1301 1306 | 1582 | 1634 | 1591 | $233 \cdot 3$ | 1611 | 69.4 |
| MAY.. | 471 | 79 | 388 | 4 | 537 | 2 | 483 | 52 | 447 | 456 | 1390 | 1313 | 1608 | 1563 | 1630 |  | 1245 961 | 71.5 74.3 |
| JUNE. | 557 | 100 | 452 | 4 | 586 | 2 | 524 | 59 | 503 | 480 | 1540 | 1304 | 1659 | 1680 | 1766 |  | 776 | 75.0 |
| JULY ... | 661 | 91 | 465 | 5 | 603 | 2 | 536 | 65 | 500 | 530 | 1592 | 1345 | 1654 | 1856 | 1906 |  | 648 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { AUG } . . . . . \\ & \text { SEPT.... } \end{aligned}$ | 556 | 78 | 473 | 5 | 612 | 2 | 553 | 56 | 482 | 541 | 1535 | 1362 | 1663 | 1856 | 1906 |  | 648 563 509 | 76.0 76.4 |
|  |  | ludin | Lux | urg |  | § Pro | siona |  |  | old and | silver | cluded. |  | $\dagger$ Ser | ies disc | ntinued. |  |  |

## Germany]

smelting, a new decree was issued in September. According to this the erection of blast furnaces, coke ovens and other establishments for the production of steel is subject to the permission of the Minister for Economics. The extension of existing establishments and the restarting of furnaces which have been closed down for more than six weeks are also subject to permit. The state corporation was established to exploit the poor grade ores of Germany. The new decree will therefore regulate investment in iron and steel exploitation, and in particular, in view of the shortage of skilled labour, will regulate the demand for this labour.

External trade in August resulted in a favourable balance of 59 Mn . marks.

| EXTERNAL TRADE-Merchandise only. Mn. marks. August, 1937. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Food | Materials | Mfs. | Total |
| Imports |  | 168 | 274 | 35 | 482 |
| Exports |  | 8 | 105 | 428 | 541 |

Compared with July, imports were down by 18 Mn ., but were 136 Mn . greater than in August, 1936. Exports were up by II Mn. on July and by 132 Mn . on August, 1936. In the case of manufactures the increase in exports over the
twelvemonth was 97 Mn . Compared with July imports increased from Italy, Denmark and Switzerland. Canada showed a decline, but there were increases for Argentine and Brazil. In exports there was an increase to the U.S.A., Japan and British India, and a decline for Sweden and Norway.

By September ist the unemployment total had declined to 509,000, a reduction of 54,000 over the month. Compared with the figure for September Ist, 1936, the reduction was 590,000 . The remaining unemployed are made up chiefly of elderly workers, who for the most part cannot be transferred to districts where there is a shortage of labour, because of the lack of dwelling accommodation. 267,000 of them are maintained partly by insurance and partly by emergency relief. Of the total 387,000 are males and 122,000 are females. The number of persons in employment at the end of August was estimated at 19,650,000. Of these $6,000,000$ were women. The increase in employment is reflected by the increase in retail turnover, which was $12 \%$ higher in July this year than in July, 1936. For foodstuffs the corresponding increase was $8 \%$.

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INDEX CHART, U.K.


HARVARD INDEX CHART, U.S.A.
(20)

## THE GENERAL BUSINESS POSITION.

UNITED KINGDOM.

October 20th, 1937.
Any estimation of the industrial position of the United Kingdom during the coming six months must be contingent on the opinion formed about future developments in the United States. The best supported view appears to be that the great decline in values of securities presages a period of lower industrial activity, rather than a general major depression. The course will no doubt be partly determined by the reactions between the Government and the business world.

On this view, the effects on British activity would be limited to induced declines of securities in London, such as have already taken place, and some check to investment; whereas, if the United States stock exchange decline is accentuated and industrial activity there is checked to the point of causing a heavy decline in imports, the reaction here would presently be serious.

Wholesale prices on the average are declining slightly. The spectacular falls in prices of non-ferrous metals may be attributed mainly to influences affecting them specially; for in the general index numbers these, and some fall in textile
prices, are nearly balanced by increases in the prices of coal, steel, cereals and meat. It seems clear that wholesale prices in general have now at least for the time being passed their maximum, though they are on the average far above the level of a year ago. On the other hand there are indications that retail prices are still rising.

The home industrial position, as shown by the statistics of September and generally of the third quarter of the year, shows a condition of stationariness at a relatively high level of activity. This view is supported by the records of imports, exports, production and employment. In view of the low level of capital investments, of the falling off of new building contracts, and possible reactions from the rapid reduction of stock exchange values, it may be anticipated that there will be some reduction of activity in the near future, accentuated in some quarters by the disturbance to trade with the Far East. Present prospects for the stability of the French franc are more reassuring, but if, contrary to present anticipations, the franc falls further, or if the efforts to preserve a semblance of European agreement fail, our view of the situation will need revision.

## ANALYSIS OF RECENT MOVEMENTS

## UNITED KINGDOM.

FINANCE.-Apart fromarise in Government Deposits, which has induced a corresponding fall in Bankers' Deposits, there was very little change in the Bank of England's position between September 15th and October 13th. Notes in circulation rose by $£ 1.7 \mathrm{Mn}$. and the note reserve of the Banking Department fell by a similar amount. There were falls in Government Securities from $£ 109.1 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 105.1 \mathrm{Mn}$., and in Other Securities from $£ 2 \mathrm{I} .2 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 20.4 \mathrm{Mn}$., but these declines were largely
offset by a rise in Discounts and Advances from $£ 5 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 9.2 \mathrm{Mn}$. Total Deposits were only $£ 1.5 \mathrm{Mn}$. lower at $£ 155.4 \mathrm{Mn}$., but as Government Deposits increased by £i3.6 Mn. to $£_{26.1} \mathrm{Mn}$., Bankers' Deposits were reduced by $£ 15.5 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 92.9 \mathrm{Mn}$. The fall in Bankers' Deposits is fortuitous and probably purely temporary; it provides no evidence of any relaxation of the intensified 'cheap money ' policy which last month's figures indicated.

The September average figures for the nine

London clearing banks show the expected increase in cash reserves, from $£ 223.0 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 226.4 \mathrm{Mn}$., while Discounts rose by nearly $£ 4 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 275.7 \mathrm{Mn}$. and Advances contraseasonally by over $£ 4 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 928 \mathrm{Mn}$. On the other hand Investments declined again from $£ 600.5 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 596.1 \mathrm{Mn}$., the lowest figure for over a year, and Balances with Other Banks were also lower. Deposits thus increased by only about the amount of the increase in Cash, from $£ 2,167.7 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 2,17 \mathrm{I} .7 \mathrm{Mn}$., and the ratio of Cash to Deposits rose further to $10.4 \%$.

Town clearings in September reflected the continuation of stock exchange depression and, after adjustment for season, were no higher than in August and well below the level of a year ago. Country clearings fell by about the usual seasonal amount and remain well above the level of a year ago, but provincial clearings declined more than seasonally, and are now only slightly above the level of twelve months ago. Of the eleven centres one, Newcastle, shows a substantial increase over last year, six show smaller increases, and four, Birmingham, Bradford, Nottingham and Bristol, show declines.

New capital issues in September were extremely small, both on home and overseas accounts. September is normally a small month for capital issues, and too much importance should not be attached to this decline unless and until it is confirmed by the figures for October, in which month capital issues are normally heavy.

Our mid-October index of prices of industrial securities shows a further marked decline. The index is now back to the level of two years ago. Our index of prices of fixed interest securities shows a small improvement. Shortterm interest rates are unchanged at their very low level. Our crude index of foreign bond prices shows a fall of a further two points, due to declines in a number of European and other bonds, partly offset by some recovery in Chinese bonds.

Treasury Bills outstanding on October 16th totalled $£ 894 \mathrm{Mn}$., an increase of $£ 30 \mathrm{Mn}$. since September IIth. The normal seasonal expansion has this year been increased by the rising costs of the re-armament programme. The bulk of the increase has occurred in issues to the market, which have risen from $£ 573 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 595 \mathrm{Mn}$., while issues to government departments, etc., through the ' tap ' are $£ 8 \mathrm{Mn}$. higher at $£ 299 \mathrm{Mn}$. The reversal of the previous downward trend in 'tap' issues may be due to sales of gold by the Exchange Fund to meet the recently increased demand for francs and for gold for hoarding.

Imports of gold in September were smaller and exports much larger than in August. Of the import total of $£ 15.4 \mathrm{Mn}$., $£ 6.2 \mathrm{Mn}$. came from South Africa, $£ 1.0 \mathrm{Mn}$. from India, $£ 4.0 \mathrm{Mn}$. from Russia, $£ \mathrm{I} .6 \mathrm{Mn}$. from Germany and $£ 0.8 \mathrm{Mn}$. from Japan. Exports totalled $£ 21.6 \mathrm{Mn}$., of which $£_{17.2} \mathrm{Mn}$. went to U.S.A. and $£ 3.0 \mathrm{Mn}$. to Central and South America. This last item presumably represents the first instalments of the Argentine gold in process of being retransferred to Argentina. It should therefore be omitted from any calculations of the international balance of payments.

During the first fortnight of October imports and exports of gold were nearly equal at $£ 8.6 \mathrm{Mn}$. and $£ 8.5 \mathrm{Mn}$. respectively, though of the exports $£_{3} 3 \mathrm{Mn}$. represented a continuation of Argentine withdrawals. The other exports were more widely distributed than usual, only $£_{2 . I} \mathrm{Mn}$. going to U.S.A., £I.9 to Holland, $£ 0.7 \mathrm{Mn}$. to Jugoslavia and $£ 0.8 \mathrm{Mn}$. to other countries. Of the imports $£ 4.0 \mathrm{Mn}$. came from South Africa, £r. 6 Mn. from Belgium, £I.o Mn. from Greece and $£ 0.6 \mathrm{Mn}$. from Germany.

Foreign Exchanges.-Interest during the past month has centred mainly in the French franc. During the third week of September the spot rate recovered from about 147 to the $£$ to about $144 \frac{1}{2}$, at which rate it was maintained until the end of the month. Nevertheless the heavy discount on the forward franc showed that the position was far from stable. On October 2nd the rate again broke sharply to 1513 , and remained at over 150 until October 8th. After October Ioth, the first Sunday of the Cantonal elections, sentiment became much more favourable to the franc. The forward discount fell sharply, and the spot rate began a gradual improvement, which, despite fairly heavy sales of francs by the French control, brought it down to $146 \frac{3}{8}$ on October 19th.

The sterling-dollar rate has remained very steady throughout, within the range $4.95 \frac{1}{2}-4.96 \frac{1}{2}$.

Prices and Wages.-The general indexnumbers of sterling wholesale prices show very little change from August to September, and indeed the variations since May have been small, both for all food and for all materials. When we look at the detail, however, we find that the prices of textiles and of non-ferrous metals fell in September, and the index was kept up by increased prices of coal and of steel. The prices of lead, tin, copper, cotton, wool and flax fell again in the first fortnight of October. The fall for these six commodities taken together has been about $15 \%$ from August IIth to October I3th.

While the index for basic materials and for intermediate products fell in September, that for manufactured articles was stationary, as was that for building materials.

Retail food prices rose $2 \%$ in October, the seasonal rise in dairy produce being accentuated by other small increases. Prices of clothing and fuel also tended upwards, so that the Cost of Living Index increased $2 \%$. The rise in twelve months has been nearly $7 \%$.

With an increase of 6 d . per half-day for dockers, the wage-rate index has risen slightly.

Trade and Output.-The value of $i m p o r t s$ was greater in September than in August, and when seasonal corrections are made it proves to be greater than in any month since 1930. Actually the changes since August were slight, being principally an increase in tobacco and cotton and a reduction in oils. Compared with September 1936, however, the increase was very considerable ; how much of this was due to price cannot be determined till next month.

IMPORTS LESS RE-EXPORTS. £Mn.

| Food, \&c.- |  | 1936 |  |  | 1937 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | July | Aug. | Sept. | July | Aug. | Sept. |
| Grain |  | $5 \cdot 0$ | 5.1 | $5 \cdot 8$ | $7 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 6$ | 6.9 |
| Meat |  | $7 \cdot 0$ | 6.6 | 6.5 | $7 \cdot 0$ | $7 \cdot 8$ | 6.9 |
| Dairy Produce |  | 6.4 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 6.5 | 6.8 | 6.5 | $5 \cdot 8$ |
| Fruit \& Vegetab |  | 2.8 | 2.0 | $2 \cdot 1$ | 3.4 | 2.4 | $2 \cdot 3$ |
| Tobacco ... |  | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.9 | $0 \cdot 7$ | 0.8 | $3 \cdot 3$ |
| Other | ... | $7 \cdot 1$ | 7.9 | $9 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 6$ | 8.8 | 9.8 |
| Total | ... | $28 \cdot 9$ | $28 \cdot 1$ | 31.9 | $32 \cdot 6$ | $33 \cdot 9$ | 35.0 |
| Materials- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton | . | 3.8 | $3 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 8$ | 2.5 | 1.9 | $2 \cdot 7$ |
| Wool |  | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.4 | $1 \cdot 9$ | $1 \cdot 9$ | 2.0 |
| Seeds \& Oils |  | 22 | 2.0 | $2 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 9$ | 2.5 | $2 \cdot 5$ |
| Hides \& Skins | ... | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.4 | $1 \cdot 3$ | 1.5 |
| Timber |  | $5 \cdot 5$ | $4 \cdot 8$ | $5 \cdot 4$ | 8.0 | $7 \cdot 6$ | $7 \cdot 8$ |
| Rubber |  | 0 | $-0.1$ | 0 | $1 \cdot 0$ | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Non-ferrous met | als | $1 \cdot 1$ | 0.8 | $1 \cdot 1$ | 1.2 | $1 \cdot 8$ | 1.5 |
| Other | ... | 3.2 | 4.0 | $4 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 8$ | $5 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 5$ |
| Total | ... | $17 \cdot 5$ | 16.6 | $17 \cdot 9$ | $23 \cdot 7$ | $23 \cdot 7$ | 24.9 |
| Manufactures- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A. Iron, Steel |  | $1 \cdot 2$ | 1.0 | $1 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 8$ | 2.0 | $2 \cdot 2$ |
| Non-ferrous |  | 2.2 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 2.6 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.7 |
| Timber ... | . | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | $0 \cdot 8$ |
| Oils | ... | $3 \cdot 3$ | 3.2 | 2.7 | 3.8 | $4 \cdot 3$ | 3.5 |
| Other | ... | $2 \cdot 2$ | 2.0 | $2 \cdot 2$ | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Toial |  | 9.5 | $9 \cdot 1$ | 9.2 | $12 \cdot 6$ | 13.0 | $12 \cdot 7$ |
| B. Total |  | $7 \cdot 4$ | $7 \cdot 4$ | $8 \cdot 7$ | $9 \cdot 4$ | $8 \cdot 9$ | $9 \cdot 5$ |
| All Imports (net) | $\ldots$ | $63 \cdot 7$ | $61 \cdot 6$ | 68.0 | $78 \cdot 7$ | 80.0 | 82.6 |

Under Manufactures, A includes commodities used in further manufacture and transport; 'Other' contains leather, paper and motor accessories. B includes all other manufactures.

Exports, which were relatively low in August, recovered in September, but did not reach the July level. The value of exports of cotton and of woollen goods was lower than in August. In each of the three months the total value of exports of British Produce was about $20 \%$ higher than in 1936.

| EXPORTS | OF B | 1936 | PRO | CE. | $1937$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | Aug. | Sept. | July | Aug. | Sept |
| Beverages* | $1 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 3$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | 1.4 |
| Tobacco ... | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Food ... | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Total | 3.0 | $2 \cdot 8$ | 3.0 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 3.0 | 3.4 |
| Materials- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coal | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.6 | $3 \cdot 9$ | 8.4 | 3.5 |
| Wool | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Oils and fats | $0 \cdot 3$ | 0.4 | $0 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 3$ | $0 \cdot 3$ | $0 \cdot 3$ |
| Other | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 | $1 \cdot 1$ | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Total | $4 \cdot 6$ | 4.0 | $4 \cdot 3$ | $6.0 \dagger$ | $5 \cdot 3$ | 5.4 |
| Manufactures- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-ferrous metals | $1 \cdot 1$ | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.2 | $1 \cdot 3$ |
| Iron, steel, machinery | 8.9 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 8.0 | 10.9 | 9.5 | 10.2 |
| Vehicles ... | $2 \cdot 8$ | $2 \cdot 9$ | $2 \cdot 6$ | 3.9 | $2 \cdot 9$ | 3.2 |
| Cotton | $5 \cdot 7$ | $5 \cdot 0$ | $5 \cdot 0$ | 6.4 | $5 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 7$ |
| Wool | $3 \cdot 2$ | $3 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 8$ | $3 \cdot 5$ | $3 \cdot 4$ | 3.0 |
| Other textiles and |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| apparel... | $2 \cdot 8$ | 2.4 | $2 \cdot 8$ | $3 \cdot 1$ | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| Chemicals ... | 1.9 | 1.5 | $1 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 2$ | $1 \cdot 9$ | 2.0 |
| Other | $5 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 5$ | $4 \cdot 9$ | 6.0 | $5 \cdot 6$ | 6.0 |
| Total | $31 \cdot 5$ | 27.5 | 28.8 | $37 \cdot 4$ | 33.4 | $34 \cdot 5$ |
| Total exports of British Produce | $40 \cdot 1$ | 35•3 | 37.0 | $47 \cdot 6$ | $42 \cdot 5$ | $44 \cdot 3$ |

* Beer, Spirits, Cocoa, etc.

The output of pig-iron and of steel, after the slight reduction in August, increased in September, so that pig-iron passed and steel nearly reached its former maximum.

Coal output rose from 18.8 Mn . tons in August to 19.2 Mn . in September, which is a rise of the usual extent for the time of year.

Unemployment.-There was a very slight increase in unemployment in September as there was in 1936 and the percentage of insured persons (on a comparable basis) rose from 10.2 to 10.3 ; though the increase is trifling it is found in many industries and mainly among those wholly unemployed.

| INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED. (000's.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Males and Females (aged 16-65), agriculture excluded. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1935-6 | 1936-7 | Decrease |
| September | ... | .. | 1953 | 1620 | 333 |
| October | ... | ... | 1902 | 1614 | 288 |
| November | ... |  | 1906 | 1621 | 285 |
| December | ... | ... | 1858 | 1622 | 236 |
| January | ... | ... | 2131 | 1677 | 454 |
| February | ... |  | 2017 | 1625 | 392 |
| March |  | ... | 1879 | 1576 | 303 |
| April ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 1807 | 1436 | 371 |
| May ... | . | ... | 1697 | 1456 | 241 |
| June ... | ... | ... | 1708 | 1370 | 338 |
| July ... | ... | ... | 1660 | 1386 | 274 |
| August |  | ... | 1612 | 1357 | 255 |
| September* | .. | ... | 1620 | 1378 | 242 |
| Excluding Coal. |  |  |  |  |  |
| September |  | ... | 1710 | 1428 | 282 |
| October | ... | ... | 1683 | 1437 | 246 |
| November | ... | $\ldots$ | 1716 | 1459 | 257 |
| December |  | ... | 1676 | 1475 | 201 |
| January | $\ldots$ | ... | 1948 | 1539 | 409 |
| February |  | ... | 1827 | 1488 | 339 |
| March | ... | $\ldots$ | 1676 | 1445 | 231 |
| April ... | ... | ... | 1589 | 1312 | 277 |
| May ... |  | ... | 1480 | 1300 | 180 |
| June ... |  | ... | 1433 | 1201 | 232 |
| July | ... | ... | 1425 | 1240 | 185 |
| August |  | ... | 1422 | 1235 | 187 |
| September* |  | ... | 1428 | 1260 | 168 |

It is not possible to continue the detailed Tables given in former months owing to a revision of the procedure for counting the unemployed. The count hitherto, though nominally on a Monday, has in fact partly depended on the number of registrations at the Labour Exchanges on the previous Friday, and some of the persons then registering obtain work by the Monday. Steps are now taken to verify the position of all persons on the actual day of count.

The effect of the change is estimated to have been to exclude about 45,000 persons who would formerly have been counted among the unemployed. In the October issue of the Ministry of Labour Gazette estimates are given of the effect of this change on each industry separately ; but males and females are taken together, and temporary unemployment is not separated from complete unemployment in the comparison.

The following Table shows for some industrial groups and for the totals the relationship of the figures on the new and old bases.

The Ministry of Labour has found that the reduction due to the change of procedure is greater among the temporarily unemployed than among the wholly unemployed, and still greater among the casuals.

It is also stated that there was little difference between the effect on men and on women. The figures at the bottom of the Table on p. 317, (September 1937 old basis) are computed on the assumption that this similarity applies to separate industries. In coal, iron and steel manufacture, engineering, shipbuilding, building and construction, the changes are so small that this approximate method is sufficient; but there is some uncertainty in textiles and in the residual industries.

INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED. UNITED KINGDOM. COO's,
Males and Females. Aged 16-65. Excluding Agriculture.
A. Wholly Unemployed.
B. Temporarily Stopped.


* This is obtained by subtracting all the named industries, \&c., from the total.
$\dagger$ Includes Banking, \&c., Government, Professions, Entertainments, \&c.


## FINANCE, TRADE AND PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1937.

THE chief feature in the financial field during the third quarter of 1937 was a marked renewed decline in prices of industrial securities after the end of August. By mid-October our index had lost the whole of its gains of the last two years. Meanwhile prices of fixed interest securities, after declining slightly and slowly until mid-September, have recently shown a firmer tendency.

The direct effects of the heavy fall in Stock Exchange prices are seen in a decline in Town and Provincial Clearings, though Country Clearings have been fairly well maintained. There has also been a marked fall in new capital issues, the total for the third quarter, $£ 29.4 \mathrm{Mn}$., being the smallest since 1932 .

The decline in Stock Exchange securities has not been associated with any apparent financial
str ngency. The Bank of England has kept the cash reserves of the clearing banks at a perceptibly higher level than in the first half of the year. Clearing Bank Deposits declined a good deal less than seasonally from June to September, while advances have continued to expand against the usual seasonal trend. Short money rates remain exceedingly low.

In the foreign exchange market, the francsterling rate was held at under 133 until early in September, probably at the cost of considerable sales of gold by the French exchange fund. It was then allowed to rise, first to about 145 in the second and third weeks of September, and then to over 150 in the first week of October. Since October Ioth it has recovered to below $146 \frac{1}{2}$, and prospects for its future stability are now believed to be better.

Prices and Wages. - During the third quarter of this year the Board of Trade's general index number of Wholesale Prices showed very little variation. The increase which had been continuous from May, 1936, was checked in May, 1937, at a point $20 \%$ above the figure in May, 1936, and $20 \%$ below that for 1924. Since May there has been some increase in the prices of cereals and meat, and in coal and iron and steel. On the other hand there have been decreases in the prices of non-ferrous metals and in textiles, in both groups continued during October. With these compensating movements it is natural that the different index numbers published, which give various proportions to the groups, show slightly discrepant results.

In the following table the salient groups are picked out:-

BOARD OF TRADE INDEX-NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES. \% of 1930.
(To the nearest whole number.)

|  |  |  | 1936 | 1937 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cereals |  |  | Sept. <br> $110 \frac{1}{2}$ | June <br> 122 | Sept 129 |
| Meat, \&c.... | ... | ... | $83^{2}$ | 86 | 90 |
| All food and tobacco | ... | ... | 95 | 102 | 104 |
| Coal | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 107 | 127 | 129 |
| Iron and Steel | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 109 | 133 | 139 |
| Non-ferrous Metals | $\ldots$ | ... | 92 | 121 | 118 |
| Cotton |  | $\ldots$ | 90 | 104 | 92 |
| Wool |  |  | 104 | 134 | 131 |
| All materials and manufactures |  |  | 97 | 115 | 115 |
| All articles | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 96 | 111 | 111 |

The September figures are maxima in respect of cereals, meat, coal, iron and steel. The highest index for non-ferrous metals was 143 in

March 1937, that for cotton was 109 in April 1937, and for wool I361 $\frac{1}{2}$ in May 1937.

The retail food price index (corrected for seasonal movements) rose about $9 \%$ from November 1936 to June 1937 and then fell very slightly. The figures for successive Octobers (beginning of the month) have been 1931, 75 ; 1932, $73 \frac{1}{2}$; 1933, 72 ; 1934, $73 \frac{1}{2}$; 1935, 75 ; 1936, $77 \frac{1}{2}$; 1937, $84^{\star}$. Over the last twelve months retail food prices have risen at nearly the same rate as have wholesale food prices. The prices of other goods included in the Cost of Living Index have risen less rapidly.

There have been increases of wage-rates in many industries in the past three years, so that the index rose from its minimum 94 in 1933-4 (\% of 1924) to 97 in February 1936, 100 in April 1937, and nearly 102 in October 1937. The average increase has thus been slow, and not large over the three years. The slowness of the movement is confirmed by the Ministry of Labour's accounts of the net change in aggregate weekly wages. With increased overtime and other facilities in increasing earnings in industries where employment is brisk, it is probable that actual earnings have increased more rapidly than have rates.

Trade and Output.-The value of retained Imports of Materials and Partly Manufactured Goods (according to the classification in Table A, p. 322) was $£ 60 \mathrm{Mn}$. in the third quarter of $1936, £ 82 \mathrm{Mn}$. in the third quarter of 1937. Of this increase of $37 \%$, probably about half is attributable to price increase; the means of computing a closer figure are not yet available.

The annexed Table shows in some detail the values of the principal groups of Imports and of Exports in the third quarters of 1936 and 1937. In it 'materials' include only those goods classed by the Board of Trade as ' Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured.' Group A among Imported Manufactures includes goods subject to further manufacturing processes and oils, group B other manufactures. The last named has not increased much during the year; about half of the increase is in the machinery group especially machine tools.

For all machinery we have :-

| Third Quarter. | £ Mn. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1937 |
| Net Imports | $4 \cdot 2$ | $6 \cdot 2$ |
| Exports | 10.4 | 12.4 |

[^39]SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY STATISTICS.

| TOTALS, | 1934 |  | 1935 |  |  |  | 1936 |  |  |  | 1937 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3rd Qr. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4th } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2nd } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | 3rd Qr. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4th } \\ & \mathrm{Qr} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | 2nd Qr. | 3rd Qr. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4th } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st } \\ & \text { Qr. } \end{aligned}$ | 2nd Qr. | 3rd |
| BANK CLEARINGS: | £ Mn. 6866 | ${ }_{8124}{ }_{8} \mathrm{Mn}$. | £ Mn. | £ Mn. | £ Mn. | £ Mn. | £ Mn. |  | £ Mn. |  |  |  |  |
| Town (ex Metropolitan) Country ... | 6866 715 | 8124 773 | 8284 791 | 8062 783 | 7813 803 | $8285$ | 8385 | 8243 | $8598{ }^{\circ}$ | ${ }^{2} 9813$ | $\underset{9734}{\text { £ Mn. }}$ | $\mathrm{£}_{9307}^{\mathrm{Mn}}$. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { £ Mn. } \\ & 8798 \end{aligned}$ |
| Provincial (11 Towns) ${ }^{\text {a }}$... | 301 | 339 | 341 | $298 \ddagger$ | 313 | 330 | 881 354 | 850 319 | 868 338 | 939 383 | 947 | 951 | 936 |
| CLEARING BANKS : |  |  | 341 | 29, | 313 | 33 | 354 | 319 | 338 |  | 392 | 367 | 353 |
| Deposits* ${ }^{*}$... ... ... | 1824 | 1886 | 1915 | 1930 | 1981 | 2018 | 2024 | 2079 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 743 | 742 | 745 | 761 | 754 | 761 | 790 | 828 | 2136 836 | 2178 848 | 2162 865 | 2153 911 | 2173 926 |
| NEW CAPITAL ISSUES in Gt. Britain : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 911 |  |
| All $\cdots$....... | 31.6 | $49 \cdot 5$ | 41.6 | $43 \cdot 9$ | $68 \cdot 3$ | 28.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| For United Kingdom.... IMPORTS RETAINED | 18.7 | 40.9 | $35 \cdot 6$ | $41 \cdot 3$ | 62.1 | 22.8 | 60.6 58.4 | $48 \cdot 4$ $41 \cdot 3$ | $40 \cdot 1$ $33 \cdot 1$ | $68 \cdot 1$ 58.0 | 49.5 42.6 | 47.9 38.1 | 29.4 22.9 |
| Food, Drink and Tobaceo . | 79 | 95 | 79 | 81 | 88 | 102 | 86 | 88 | 88 | 109 | 95 |  |  |
| Materials: | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 109 | 95 | 98 | 100 |
| Partly Manufactured Cotton | 7 | 6 9 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 13 |
|  | 37 | 37 | 8 35 | 35 | 37 | 40 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 14 | 14 | 11 | 7 |
| Total $\quad . .$. | 50 | 52 | 52 | 49 | 49 | 61 | 42 | 40 | 42 | 47 | 48 | 57 | 65 |
| Wholly Manufactured Goods | 34 | 36 | 32 | 36 | 36 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 60 | 708 | 71 | 80 | 85 |
| Total Retained Imports ... | 164 | 184 | 164 | 166 | 168 | 203 | 184 | 186 | 43 192 | 44 | 44 | 52 | 53 |
| EXPORTS, BRITISH: |  |  | 164 | 166 | 168 | 203 | 184 | 186 | 192 | 226 | 211 | 232 | 240 |
| Materials ... ... | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 |  |  |  |
| Manufactures-Cotton | 15 | 15 | 16 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 14 |  | 14 | 15 | 17 | 17 |
| Other... | 63 | 67 | 66 | 64 | 67 | 71 | 67 | 14 | 16 72 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 18 |
| Total British Exports | 99 | 107 | 106 | 101 | 105 | 114 | 106 | 65 | 72 112 | 75 121 | 77 121 | 84 | 87 |
| EXCESS OF IMPORTS : |  |  | 106 | 101 | 105 | 114 | 106 | 102 | 112 | 121 | 121 | 130 | 134 |
| Goods arrd Bullion † ... | 80 | 110 | 59 | 128 | 63 | 80 | 104 | 125 | 203 | 141 | 123 | 99 | 147 |
| TONNAGE OF SHIPS (with cargoes): <br> Entered from abroad ... <br> Cleared for abroad | 0000 Tons |  | 0000 Tons |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 0000 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1685 | 1577 |  |  |  |  | 1349 | 1606 | 1783 | 1625 |  | $1672$ |  |  |  | 000 Tons |  |
|  | 1501 | 1355 | 1326 | 1416 | 1540 | 1451 | 1290 | $\begin{aligned} & 1672 \\ & 1401 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1861 \\ & 1538 \end{aligned}$ | 1716 1453 | $1545$ | 1571 | 2116 |
| PRODUCTION : | 0000 Tons 5228 \| 5816 |  | 0000 Tons |  |  |  | 6263 0000 Tons |  |  |  | 0000 Tons |  |  |
| Coal (13 weeks) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pig-iron (3 months) ... | 153 | 155 | 6018 | 5421 | 5249 | 6020 | 6263 | 5499 | 5482 | 5993 | 6318 | 6212 | 5828 |
| Steel $\quad$, ", $\ldots$... | 212 | 223 | 237 | 243 | 102 | 163 | 181 | 193 | 195 | 198 | 193 | 208 | 217 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 000 \text { Tons } \\ & 77 \end{aligned}$ |  | 144 | $$ |  |  |  | $$ |  | 273 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 000 Tons |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shipbuilding (commenced) ... |  |  | 311 |  |  | 233 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| INDEX OF PRODUCTION : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bulletin \% of 1924 ... | 96.8 | 105.2 |  | 104.0 | 108.4 | 104.5 | 116.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Board of Trade \% of 1930 ... | $103 \cdot 2$ | 111.9 | 113.0 | 111.5 | $110 \cdot 7$ | 120.7 | 123.2 | 118.4 123.5 | 114.6 122.5 | 122.2 132.2 | 119.6 131.7 | 126.5 134.7 | $122 \cdot 1$ |

* Mean weekly averages.
t Including sovereigns at their face value,
I Liverpool clearing area reduced on A pril 1st, 1995.
§ Revised.



| EXPORTS | OF | BRITISH |  | PRODUCE |  | £Mn. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1936 |  | 1937 |
|  |  |  |  | 3rd Quarter |  |  |
| Beverages | ... | ... |  | ... | 3.2 | $3 \cdot 8$ |
| Tobacco | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.2 | $1 \cdot 3$ |
| Food ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4.4 | $4 \cdot 6$ |
| Total |  | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 8.8 | 9.7 |
| Materials- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coal |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | 7.9 | $10 \cdot 8$ |
| Wool | ... | ... |  | ... | 1.7 | $1 \cdot 9$ |
| Oils and fats |  |  | $\ldots$ | ... | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Other ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2.4 | 3.2 |
| Total |  |  | $\ldots$ |  | $12 \cdot 9$ | 16.7 |
| Manufactures- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-ferrous | meta |  | $\ldots$ | ... | 3.0 | 3.9 |
| Iron, steel, machinery |  |  | ... |  | $24 \cdot 1$ | $30 \cdot 6$ |
| Vehicles | ... | ... |  |  | $8 \cdot 3$ | 10.2 |
| Cotton | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |  | $15 \cdot 7$ | 18.0 |
| Wool |  |  |  |  | $9 \cdot 1$ | 10.0 |
| Other textiles and apparel |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | 8.0 | 9.2 |
| Other ... |  |  |  |  | $5 \cdot 1$ | $6 \cdot 1$ |
|  | ... | $\ldots$ |  |  | 14.4 | 17.3 |
| Total | ... | ... |  |  | 87.7 | $105 \cdot 3$ |
| Total Expor | rts of | Briti | Pror | duce | 112.2 | $134 \cdot 4$ |

The value of Exports of British Produce was $20 \%$ greater in the third quarter of 1937 than a year before ; only a relatively small part of the increase is attributable to price changes. In August exports were relatively low, and the
improvement over a year is not so great as in the second quarter. In fact, when the usual seasonal increase is as far as possible eliminated, it is found that exports in the second and third quarters of this year were equal.

| EXPORTS OF BRITISH PRODUCE. Seasonal Movement Eliminated. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Quarter |  |  |  | 1936 |  | 1937 |
|  |  |  |  | 103.9 | ... | $119 \cdot 8$ |
|  |  |  |  | $105 \cdot 9$ | .. | 134.8 |
| " |  |  | ... | 112.4 | ... | 134.8 |
| ", 4 |  |  |  | 117.4 |  |  |

Our Production Index for the third quarter of 1937 shows a fall from that of the second quarter slightly greater than the fall in 1936, but not more than the experience of previous years leads us to expect.

Compared with a year ago there is a rise of about $7 \%$. The outputs of steel, iron and coal have increased considerably, and the index for textiles has also increased nearly $9 \%$. There is a greater tonnage of shipping under construction, but less new tonnage commenced.

The value of building plans approved has fallen off considerably.

| BUILDING PLANS | APPROVED.* £ Mn. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Houses | Others | Total |
| Third Quarter, 1936 | 17.5 | 10.0 | $27 \cdot 5$ |
| 1937 | $15 \cdot 4$ | 9.5 | 24.9 |

* Excluding a small number of districts in September, for which details are not available. The County of London is not included in any months.

Up till September, however, the number of unemployed builders was no greater than in 1936, The plans, of course, relate to future employment.

Employment.-The estimated number of insured persons (over I6 years) in employment has varied less than $0.5 \%$ from July to September, there being a slight increase from July to August. The movement in 1936 was similar, but about $4 \%$ more were employed this year than last.

In September, 1937, the number of insured persons (over 16 years) unemployed was lower than a year before in 89 industries, and equal or a little greater in 14 industries, most of which are numerically unimportant.

Agriculture is not included in the figures in the two preceding paragraphs.

TABLE A. NET IMPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS (EXCLUDING RUBBER) AND CERTAIN PARTLY
MANUFACTURED GOODS. DECLARED VALUES. $£ \mathrm{Mn}$.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1924 . \\ & \text { Quarterly } \\ & \text { Average. } \end{aligned}$ |  | 4 <br> ters. 4 | 1 |  | 935 rters. 3 | 4 | 1 |  | ers. <br> 3 | 4 | 1 | $\begin{gathered} 1937 \\ \text { Quarters. } \end{gathered}$ | 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pig iron, etc. ...... | 1.8 | $\bigcirc 5$ | $\cdot 6$ | $\cdot 5$ | $\cdot 4$ | . 5 | $\cdot 7$ | '9 | $\cdot 9$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Copper, tin, lead, zinc ... | $1 \cdot 4$ 1.8 | $3 \cdot 7$ | 4.2 | $4 \cdot 3$ | 4.4 | 4-2 | 4.4 | $4 \cdot 3$ | 4.0 | 1.3 | 6.0 | 9 6.9 | 1.4 8.7 | 2.7 7.9 |
| $\begin{array}{lll} \text { Yarns } & \ldots & \ldots \\ \text { Leather } & \ldots & \ldots \end{array}$ | 1.8 2.9 | .2 1.4 | .2 1.5 | $\cdot 1$ 1.6 | -1 16 | $\cdot 1$ | ${ }^{2}$ | $\cdot 1$ | -1 | -2 | -2 | - 2 | 8.7 .2 | 7.9 .2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $1 \cdot 7$ | 1.8 | 1.8 | $2 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | 21 | $2 \cdot 0$ | $2 \cdot 2$ | $2 \cdot 2$ |
| Minerals (non-metals) ... | $1 \cdot 3$ | -9 | 1.0 | -9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | $1 \cdot 1$ | -9 | 1.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron Ore ... ... ... | $2 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | 1.2 | $1 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 3$ | 1.4 | 1.2 | $2 \cdot 2$ | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | $1 \cdot 3$ | 1.4 |
| Other Metals ... ... | 3.7 | 1.4 2.4 | 1.8 2.8 | 2.4 | $2 \cdot 8$ | 29 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 3.0 | 2.4 2.7 | 2.0 3.0 | 1.8 3.8 | 1.8 3.1 | $3 \cdot 0$ $5 \cdot 4$ | $4 \cdot 1$ |
| Wood... ... ... ... | 12.6 | 14.9 | $10 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 5$ | 12.6 | $10 \cdot 0$ | $5 \cdot 7$ | 8.5 | 15.6 | 3.8 13.4 | 3.1 7.5 | 5.4 12.1 | $4 \cdot 7$ 23.3 |
| Oil Seeds, \&c. ... ... | 12.1 | $5 \cdot 0$ | $4 \cdot 9$ | 6.2 | $6 \cdot 1$ | $5 \cdot 7$ | 6.6 | $7 \cdot 4$ | 7.5 | 6.2 | 6.9 | 7.5 9.2 | $12 \cdot 1$ | $23 \cdot 3$ |
| Paper Materials $\quad . .$. | 2.0 2.9 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.5 | -8 | 1.6 | 2.4 | $2 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | 2.7 | $3 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | 2.7 | $7 \cdot 9$ 4.3 |
| Silk $\ldots$... | $\begin{array}{r}2.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2.7 .2 | 2.9 .3 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 31 | $2 \cdot 6$ | $2 \cdot 9$ | 3.0 | $3 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 9$ | 3.8 | $4 \cdot 1$ |
| Other Textiles (exoept |  | 2 |  | 3 |  | 3 | 6 | 6 | 4 | , | 4 | -5 | $\cdot 5$ | - 6 |
| Cotton and Wool) | 3.4 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 3.5 | $1 \cdot 9$ | $1 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 5$ | 35 | 2.0 | $1 \cdot 9$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Cotton } & \text {... } & \text {... } \\ \text { Wool ... } & \text {... }\end{array}$ | 27.5 | $7 \cdot 4$ | $9 \cdot 1$ | 8.4 | $6 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 3$ | $14 \cdot 3$ | 102 | $9 \cdot 8$ | 9.8 | 14.9 | 4.6 13.9 | ${ }_{11}^{2.8}$ | 1.8 |
| Wool ... ... ... | $10 \cdot 9$ | 2.0 | $4 \cdot 5$ | $7 \cdot 6$ | 8.0 | 3.6 | 6.0 | 110 | 9.6 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 86 | 12.2 | 12.4 | $5 \cdot 8$ |
| Total, both groups and miscellaneous | $92 \cdot 8$ | 47•7 | $49 \cdot 4$ | 47•8 | $46 \cdot 9$ | $47 \cdot 3$ | $60 \cdot 0$ | 58.7 | $57 \cdot 6$ | $59 \cdot 9$ | $71 \cdot 1$ | $71 \cdot 7$ | 78.9 | $81 \cdot 5$ |
| Total. exol. cotton and wool | 54.4 | $38 \cdot 3$ | $35 \cdot 8$ | 31.8 | 32.0 | 38.4 | $39 \cdot 7$ | $37 \cdot 5$ | 38.2 | $46 \cdot 8$ | $47 \cdot 6$ | 456 | $55 * 2$ |  |

TABLE B. EXPORTED MANUFACTURES-DECLARED VALUES. £ Mn.


* Including rubber tyres after 1924.

Excluding rubber tyres after 1924.

IRON AND STEEL STATISTICS FOR U.K.
000 tons.


## STOCKS OF STAPLE COMMODITIES.

Table supplementary to the summary table, p. 2, Special Mem. 32.

| Beginning of |  | (1) American Cotton. | $\begin{gathered} (2) \\ \text { Tin. } \end{gathered}$ | (3) <br> Lead. <br> 1,000 tons. |  | (4) <br> Spelter <br> 1,000 <br> tons. | (5)Rubber.1,000tons. | $\begin{aligned} & \hline(6) \\ & \text { Sugar. } \\ & 1,000 \\ & \text { tons } \end{aligned}$ | (7) Tea. Mn. lbs. | (8) <br> Coffee. <br> Mn. bags. |  |  | (10) <br> Petroleum <br> Mn. barrels. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1.000 bales | tons. | U.S. | U.K. |  |  |  |  | A | B |  |  |
| 1934 | Jan. | 9,785 | 26.6 | $181 \cdot 3$ | 29.2 | 100 | 616 | 8,333 | 270 | $7 \cdot 6$ | * | 476 | 598 |
|  | April........ | 9,236 | 21.8 | $197 \cdot 7$ | 30.0 | 105 | 623 | 8,046 | 251 | $8 \cdot 1$ | * | 483 | 590 |
|  | July ........ | 9,362 | 18.4 | $212 \cdot 7$ | 27.0 | 99 | 650 | 7,501 | 212 | $8 \cdot 5$ | $17 \cdot 0$ | 407 | 594 |
|  | Oct. ........ | 9,468 | 17.0 | $205 \cdot 5$ | 20.0 | 106 | 655 | 5,698 | 233 | 8.7 | 13.7 | 445 | 581 |
| 1935 | Jan. ........ | 9,070 | $15 \cdot 5$ | 209.8 | 19.4 | 118 | 679 | 7,887 | 279 | 6.6 | * | 448 | 565 |
|  | April........ | 8,581 | 19.2 \\| | 203.2 | 18.9 | 110 | 653 | 8,058 | 267 | 6.9 | 19.0 | 411 | 570 |
|  | July ........ | 8,413 | 14.4 | $206 \cdot 3$ | $17 \cdot 1$ | 111 | 648 | 6,170 | 225 | $7 \cdot 5$ | $15 \cdot 5$ | 313 | 566 |
|  | Oct. ........ | 8,141 | 11.5 | $200 \cdot 6$ | $9 \cdot 3$ | 104 | 641 | 4,688 | 216 | $7 \cdot 6$ | * | 367 | 547 |
| 1936 | Jan. ........ | 7,488 | $13 \cdot 5$ | 198.5 | 7.0 | 83 |  |  | 247 |  |  |  |  |
|  | April........ | 6,768 6,553 | 16.5 15.1 | 199.5 $197 \cdot 3$ | $6 \cdot 3$ 6.3 | 80 81 | 539 525 | 6,671 6,295 | 232 219 | 8.2 8.2 | 22.2 | 349 309 | 551 554 |
|  | June......... | 6,553 | 17.0 | 204•8 | 6.8 | 83 | 499 | 5,680 | 208 | $8 \cdot 1$ | * | 268 | 550 |
|  | July ........ | 6,384 | 15.0 | $205 \cdot 8$ | 6.7 | 88 | 491 | 4,990 | 199 | $8 \cdot 1$ | $20 \cdot 8$ | 221 | 545 |
|  | Aug. ........ | 6,265 | 15.1 | $206 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 2$ | 93 | 488 | 4,207 | 186 | 8.0 | * | 237 | 542 |
|  | Sept......... | 6,415 | 16.0 | 194.8 | $7 \cdot 2$ | 91 | 466 | 3,652 | 195 | $7 \cdot 9$ | * | 251 | 532 |
|  | Oct. ........ | 6,508 | $15 \cdot 1$ | 179.0 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 82 | 457 | 2,983 | 201 | 7.8 | * | 282 | 627 |
|  | Nov. ........ | 6,269 | 17.0 | 163.8 | 6.4 | 77 | 449 | 3,866 | 207 | 7.9 | * | 269 | 522 |
|  | Dec. ........ | 6,160 | $21 \cdot 2$ | 158.0 | 6.4 | 67 | 436 | 5,502 | 215 | 7.8 | * | 251 | 518 |
| 1937 | Jan. ........ | 6,044 | $21 \cdot 8$ | 153.9 | 6.1 | 57 | 430 | 5,389 | 215 | $7 \cdot 9$ | it | 267 | 520 |
|  | Feb. ....... | 5,897 | $23 \cdot 4$ | 151.6 | 6.4 | 48 | 411 | 5,071 | 208 | 8.0 | * | 298 | 527 |
|  | March ..... | 5,867 | 21.7 | $140 \cdot 0$ | 6.9 | 39 | 398 | 5,834 | 189 | 8.0 | * | 281 | 534 |
|  | April....... | 5,745 | $22 \cdot 0$ | $122 \cdot 5$ | $7 \cdot 1$ | 34 | 415 | 6,026 | 161 | $8 \cdot 1$ | 26.2 | 255 | 540 |
|  | May ........ | 5,564 | 22.0 | 114.7 | 6.9 | 31 | 390 | 5,356 | 134 | $8 \cdot 3$ |  | 210 | 549 |
|  | June........ | 5,531 | 21.6 | 103.4 | 6.8 | 31 | 374 | 4,878 | 132 | $8 \cdot 1$ |  | 166 | 551 |
|  | July ........ | 5,345 | $21 \cdot 1$ | $101 \cdot 2$ | 6.3 | 32 | 384 | 4,388 | 125 | $7 \cdot 9$ | $22 \cdot 6$ | 129 | 554 |
|  | Aug........ | 5,459 | $23 \cdot 7$ | 99.2 | 6.2 | 33 | 396 | 3,752 | 111 | $7 \cdot 6$ |  | 176 | 560 |
|  | Sept........ | 6,032 | $23 \cdot 5$ | 82.4 | 8.0 | 30 | 405 | 3,165 | 119 | 7.6 |  |  |  |
|  | Oct. ........ | 6.517 \% | $20 \cdot 9$ |  | 7.9 | 33 |  |  | 130 | 7.4 |  |  |  |

[^40](6) Total visible supply
(I) Total supply seasonally corrected, exclusive of European and Asiatic mill stocks.
(6) Total visible supply .
(8) (A) Visible supply. (B) Interior Brazil stock and San Paulo Pledged stock. Figures supplied by Messrs. Duuring \& Zoon.
(2) Visible Supply plus estimate of Straits stocks
(3) U.K. stocks in official warehouses.
(5) Crude rubber stocks (outside regulated areas) in U.K. U.S.A., Singapore, Penang, Para and Manaos plus estimated afloat as published by the International Rubber Regulation Committee
9) Stanford Wheat Studies Estimates of World's Visible Supply.
10) Total crude petroleum, natural gasolene (ex at plants), refined products.

## THE PHYSICAL VOLUME OF PRODUCTION.

THE Index of Production for the third quarter of 1937 is 122.I. This may be compared with the last quarter's figure of 126.5, and with that of the corresponding quarter of 1936, iI4.6. We should anticipate a decline from the second to the third quarter, owing to seasonal influences. Apart from this, the
general level seems to be fairly well maintained.
It is interesting to note that the Iron and Steel figure is higher again, the Coal figure shows the usual seasonal influence. There is some recession in the Non-Ferrous Metal figure, and in Textiles and Food and Chemicals.

## QUARTERLY INDEX OF PRODUCTION.




## RECENT MOVEMENTS IN UNITED STATES.

(Report from Harvard, Oct. 8th, 1937.)

SEPTEMBER was marked by a sharp drop in the business curve of the Index Chart* to a level about midway between those of last February and March, and a violent decline in the speculation curve to the lowest level since December, 1935. The money curve dropped slightly, because no change occurred in quoted short-term rates in spite of a normal seasonal rise.

Most of the available measures of business activity in general and in major branches reflected the September contraction. Seasonally adjusted weekly bank debits, at selected centres not largely subject to speculative activity, declined with unimportant interruptions, and averaged much lower than in August. Actual production of electric power decreased, whereas the normal seasonal movement is upward. Total carloadings, seasonally adjusted, were scarcely changed from August, but a substantial reduction had already appeared in that month.

Details on the various classes of carloadings, seasonally adjusted, reveal important September declines in the more significant cases. Miscellaneous shipments-the large class comprising mainly materials and products of manufacture-dropped moderately to about the level of last October ; and small-lot shipments, mainly of goods for direct consumption, also declined to the level of last autumn. On the other hand, coal and coke loadings, the other very large class, rose substantially ; and increases appeared for shipments of livestock and ore, the former following a rise in August, but the latter falling short of the August decrease. The remaining classes, grain and lumber, suffered declines; for each of these the downward movement was already in progress in August. Except for the large coke and coal class, contraction since July has appeared fairly generally in freight movement, and has been emphatic in some classes.

Few indexes of physical production are yet available, and the record is confused. Output of pig-iron and crude steel was lower than in August, but each index remained above the level touched in the June dip. Early reports of cotton-mill activity indicate a sharp drop in operations last month. Automobile output was

[^41]considerably lower than in August, but seasonal adjustments here are too uncertain for precise comparison. Among the mineral indexes, zinc and bituminous coal recorded substantial advances. Building contracts, in general and for residental construction, were well below those of August and sharply below those of July.

Fragmentary though it is, the record of business activity is unmistakably clear ; sharp recession appeared in September. For the third quarter as a whole, the movement was broken. Many evidences of resistance to contraction persisted into July, and even into August ; but some indexes followed an irregularly downward course during most of the quarter, Looking back from early October, the third quarter clearly reveals the coming of a recession which had been remarkably delayed after the commodity price break of early spring and the beginning of serious weakness in security markets at that time.

Meanwhile, the September movement in wholesale prices was nearly horizontal. Some declines appeared in the early weeks of the month, particularly in farm products, but these were offset by later advances. The lateSeptember recovery in farm prices failed to restore July levels; but wholesale food prices are now sharply higher than in July, and the advanced level of retail food prices is occasioning widespread comment and protest. In textiles, September brought a continuance of the decline of recent months, whereas average metal prices were somewhat above August. For the other leading classes of commodities, September disclosed unimportant changes.

In security markets, the September movement was emphatically downward in all principal classes. Stock prices, on the basis both of daily figures at the end of the month and of monthly averages, showed violent declines from August. In percentage reductions, the railroad stocks suffered the greatest decline; industrials were next; and public utilities suffered the least. The volume of trading was much greater than in August, with activity exceeding two million shares on several of the weakest days. Bond prices likewise declined sharply; the average for all categories dropped, on the basis of end-month figures, about $2 \frac{1}{2} \%$, with the poorer rails dropping about $9 \%$, industrials and best rails about $\mathbf{I} \%$
each, and public utilities only slightly. The general weakness in security markets was reflected by a further sharp contraction in offerings of new issues, a contraction from a volume already greatly reduced in August. Persistent and severe weakness characterized the financial markets in September.

Perhaps the most significant development affecting monetary conditions during September was the "de-sterilization" by the Treasury of part of its inactive gold. The action took the form of depositing $\$ 300,000,000$ in gold certificates with the reserve banks and thus adding that amount to the Treasury's working balance. This action marked the first release of gold since the sterilization programme began last December. Announcement of the above action was accompanied by the statement that the reserve banks would purchase government securities in the open market, if the need arose, but no such purchases had been made by the month-end. A further step extending this easy money policy was taken late in the month, when the Board of Governors of the reserve system liberalized somewhat the rules covering rediscounting by the banks of the system.

Short-term interest rates remained unchanged during September, while long-term rates, as evidenced by high-grade bond yields, rose somewhat. Gold continued to come into the country in large amounts. The increase in gold stock and the expenditure of Treasury balances, increased by the desterilization move, led to a substantial rise in member-bank reserves.

Federal reserve notes, as well as total money, in circulation showed little change during the month. Total earning assets of the reserve banks at the end of September were practically the same as at the end of August. Rediscounts
continued to rise, but despite the increase this item still remained at a very low level. Reserves of the system increased by the amount of gold released by the Treasury.

Total loans and investments of reporting member banks averaged lower for September than for the preceding month. Most of the decline was accounted for by a drop in investments. Total loans showed little change, but this stability in the total concealed divergent movements in the two important components, "all other" loans and loans on securities. The former, representing chiefly commercial, industrial, and agricultural advances, continued to rise, even after seasonal correction; loans on securities, however, showed a fairly substantial decline. The increase in "all other" loans, seasonally adjusted, came during the first two weeks of September; the seasonally corrected figure remained unchanged during the second half of the month.

Adjusted demand deposits with reporting member banks (excluding inter-bank and U.S. government items) showed a moderate decline for the month, despite the fact that memberbank reserves increased. This phenomenon is associated with the decline in loans and investments, which largely offset the expansionist tendencies leading to larger reserves.

It is obvious that the Treasury and federal reserve officials are keeping close watch on current developments and are not averse to taking action as the need seems to arise. The present easy-money policy, which has apparently forestalled any tightening that might have come this autumn seems to have been inspired by the dual motives, first, of facilitating recovery and, secondly, of bolstering the government bond policy.

FINANCE.


FINANCE.


* NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED. ** From 1929 first figure Bankers, second figure Others
† Exclusive of Investments in Affliated Banks. For Table of Exchanges see p. 336 † Issues amalgamated Nov. 22, 1928.

STOCKS \& SHARES-
NEW CAPITAL ISSUESBANK CLEARINGS-

BANK OF ENGLAND-
PRINCIPAL BANKS-
TREASURY BILLSSHORT MONEY INDEX-

Index Nos. of Prices and Yield as percentage of 1924 level; on 15 th of month.
Sensitive Index.-Geometric Mean of monthly percentage changes
Issues during month in Gt. Britain (a), for U.K. (b), for Abroad, excluding Government loans, etc.-As published by THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
Total of Town Clearings (i.e., excluding Metropolitan) of London Bankers' Clearing House for 3 weeks covering Stock Exchange, settlement days, Consols settlement day, and tth of following month. Country Clearings of London Bankers' Clearing House and Provinclal Clearings for 11 towns-Proportionate totals for 24 working days. Deposits, other than public, 11 th-17th of month.
Bank Notes and Currency Notes in circulation 11th-17th of month. Issues amalgamated, November 22nd, 1928 , Current Deposit and other accounts," eto. Averages for the month of 9 clearing banks (1.e.-excluding the National Bank, Ltd. and the District Bank).-As published by THE MDDLAND BANK, LTD
Total outstanding in middle of month (11th-17th), ${ }^{\text {Average of Bank Rate, Bankers' Deposit Rate, } 3 \text { Months' Rate and day-to-day rate for week ending } 15 \text { th of }}$ Average of Bank Rate, Bankers Deposit Rate, 3 month, expressed as percentage of $\mathbf{D a y}$-to-Day Rate and 3 Months' Rate. Averages for week ending 15 th of month.

PRICES.


Scale applicable to all lines.
$\star$ NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED.

PRICES AND WAGES.

U.S.A. PRICES.


PRICE OF SILVER-
BOARD OF TRADE INDEX-Geometric Mean of Wholesale Prices (averages for month) of 200 commoditles as percentage of 1924 averabe Geometric Mean of Wholesale Prices (averages for month) of 200 commodities as yerc
Based on new index first published in January, 1935.-BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL.
STATIST (SAUERBECK)
Average wholesale price
COST OF LIVING INDEX-Ministry of Labour's index showing movement since 1924 in cost of maintaining unchanged the standard of living prevalent in working-class households before the war. For 1 st of month, but placed against, previous
month-e.g., reading for March 1st is shown against February-to faclilate comparlson with "Statist index. As above, for food only
RETAIL FOOD PRICES-
For description see Special Mem. No, 28

TRADE AND OUTPUT.


Exports relate to British Goods.
NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED.

$\ddagger$ Total for Qr. § Ex. Bank Holiday week, but not Good Friday.
+4 weeks to Dec. 19 th, $19^{\circ} 6$
NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED. ${ }^{\circ} 4$ Weeks, excluding holiday week.

IMPORTS \& EXPORTS- Declared values of imports (c.i.f.) into U.K., and exports (f.o.b.) of U.K. produce and manufacture, Net mports = Total imports less exports of imported goods.-MONTHLY ACCOUNTS OF TRADE \& NAVIGATION Total for 4 weeks ending approximately at end of month,-BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL. LRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURERS.
Tonnage of ships over 100 tons (excluding warships) commenced during the quarter.-LLOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING.

## TRANSPORT, UNEMPLOYMENT.



Other Industrirs.-Cols. 16 to 18 of table opposite.

|  | SHIPPINQ |  |  |  |  |  | RAILWAYS． |  |  |  | INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED． 1 （Great Britain and North Ireland）． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tonnage of Ships （with Cargoes） |  |  |  | Index of |  | Freight Traffo． Standard Gauge Railways． Weight． |  |  |  | Males |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Females． |  |
|  | Ent 0000 | with <br> ered Briti <br> ons |  | tons |  |  |  | Weight <br> 密 00 tons． |  | Re－ <br> ceipts． <br> All <br> Goods． <br> £ Mn |  | ö <br> non |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 曾 } \\ & \text { 弟 } \\ & \text { 品 } \\ & \text { 㽞 } \\ & 000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { "a } \\ & \text { an } \\ & \text { and } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 000 \\ & 000 \end{aligned}$ |  | 边 <br> 000 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 1924 \\ \text { Average ... } \\ 1932 \end{gathered}$ | 461 | ＊ | 544 | ＊ | 100 | 100 | 544 | 1743 | 551 | 8.89 | 941 | 72 | 52 | 116 | 78 | 99 | 35 | 344 | 263 | 62 |
| 2nd Qr. Av. |  | 495 | 462 | 46 | 71 | 64 | 347 | 1249 | 323 | 6.19 | 2317 | 368 | 103 | 207 | 114 | 328 | 85 | 755 | 80 | 133 |
| 3rd ，，，＂ |  | 498 | 490 |  | 50 | 60 | $338$ | 1136 | 276 | 5.78 | 2431 | 424 | 101 | 213 | 116 | 357 |  | 769 | 500 | 145 |
| ${ }_{4 \text { th }}^{1933}, "$ |  |  | 453 |  | 60 | 65 |  | 1370 | 309 |  |  |  | 97 | 212 | 115 | 391 | 68 | 762 | 444 | 100 |
| 1st Qr．Av． | 440 | 498 | 430 | 454 |  | 62 | 336 | 1376 | 293 | 6.27 | 2405 | 306 | 93 | 211 | 114 | 414 | 72 | 791 | 492 | 03 |
| 2nd ，，＂， | 506 | 498 | 461 | 464 | 64 | 59 | 339 | 1158 | 329 | 5.84 | 2198 | 373 | 85 | 186 | 106 | 313 | 69 | 702 | 423 | 104 |
| 3rd ，，， | 557 | 616 | 503 | 485 | 62 | 59 | 359 | 1173 | 331 | 6.04 | 2078 | 375 | 73 | 165 | 99 | 299 | 62 | 642 | 370 | 90 |
| $4{ }_{1934}$ | 511 | 502 | 460 | 451 | 63 | 65 |  | 1412 | 384 |  | 1973 | 300 | 64 | 145 | 94 | 329 | 53 | 609 | 329 | 71 |
| 1st Qr．Av． | 468 | 629 | 439 | 463 | 63 | 63 | 377 | 1474 | 385 | 6.96 | 1953 | 263 |  | 134 |  |  |  |  | 371 |  |
| APR．．．．．．． | 497 | 529 | 425 | 447 | 56 | 60 | 357 | 1309 | 378 | $6 \cdot 38$ | 1807 | 274 | $53$ | 117 | 84 | $275$ | 66 | 575 | 341 | 83 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { MAY } \\ & \text { JUNE } \end{aligned}$ | 530 571 | 506 538 | 476 490 | 457 496 | 58 58 | 60 58 | 373 357 | $1305$ | 312 | 6.45 5.93 | 1772 | 292 | 52 | 113 | 80 | 256 | 60 | 561 | 325 335 | 93 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 357 \\ & 373+ \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1170 \\ & 1164+ \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 398 \\ & 400+ \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 93 \\ & 6 \cdot 13+ \end{aligned}$ | 1790 | 357 | 49 | 103 | 78 | 256 | 64 | 542 |  |  |
| JULY | 571 | 520 | 484 | 475 | 58 | 62 | 353 | 1081 | 355 | 5.84 | 1795 | 331 | 51 | 100 | 76 | 273 | 70 | 553 | 368 | 106 |
| AUG． | 573 | 523 | 524 | 502 | 69 | 68 | 382 | 1307 | 376 | 6.53 | 1767 | 306 |  | 100 | 73 | 268 | 70 | 554 | 368 | 105 |
| SEPT． | 542 | 515 | 493 | 468 | 77 | 70 | 396 | 1347 | 400 | 6.76 | 1729 | 258 | 50 | 100 | 74 | 279 | 64 | 542 | 352 | 90 |
| OCT． | 552 | 508 | 492 | 467 |  | 66 | 402 | 1351 | 432 | 6.94 | 1770 | 280 | 48 | 98 | 75 | 291 | 59 | 541 | 349 | 83 |
| NOV． | 517 | 527 | 468 | 457 | 64 | 66 | 400 | 1448 | 420 | $7 \cdot 13$ | 1771 | 250 | 48 | 97 | 74 | 312 | 56 | 548 | 351 | 76 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DEC. } \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ | 508 | 518 | 438 | 447 | 64 | 64 | 350 | 1373 | 374 | 6.41 | 1746 | 227 | 49 | 95 | 73 | 324 | 54 | 546 | 340 | 74 |
| JAN． | 456 | 492 | 465 | 482 | 56 | 63 | 362 | 1426 | 393 | 6.63 | 1884 | 225 | 51 | 100 | 73 | 367 | 61 | 597 | 411 | 81 |
| FEB． | 422 | 531 | 398 | 449 | 53 | 58 | 367 | 1464 | 395 | 6.86 | 1870 | 250 | 51 | 100 | 73 | 336 | 61 | 588 | 402 | 82 |
| MAR |  | 504 589 | 462 | 463 | 59 | 60 | 373 | 1431 | 399 | 6.93 | 1766 | 243 | 48 | 96 | 72 | 288 | 59 | 564 | 376 342 | 80 |
| MAY． | 555 | 531 | 503 | 483 | 63 | $60 \cdot 5$ | 355 | 1172 | 383 | 6.21 | 1690 | 262 | 48 | 91 | 70 | 257 | 54 | 537 | 335 | 76 |
| JUNE | 544 | 513 | 472 | 478 | 64 | 60 | 362 | 1234 | 384 | 6.34 | 1678 | 299 | 46 | 88 | 68 | 852 | 54 | 520 | 326 | 77 |
| JULY | 607 | 553 | 520 | 511 |  |  | 374 347 | ${ }_{1066}^{1218}$ | $388{ }^{356}$ | 6.211 5.76 | 1659 | 293 | 46 | 87 | 67 | 265 | 53 | 508 | 33 | 77 |
| AUG． | 593 | 542 | 531 | 510 | 64 | 62 | 374 | 1290 | 372 | 6.43 | 1611 | 256 | 42 | 83 | 65 | 252 | 2 | 506 | 339 | 76 |
| SEPT． | 583 | 554 | 488 | 464 | 67 | 64 | 391 | 1324 | 380 | $6 \cdot 70$ | 1619 | 242 | 40 | 84 | 66 | 273 | 49 | 506 | 334 | 72 |
| OCT． | 561 | 516 | 515 | 489 | 109 | 74 | 419 | 1514 | 427 | $7 \cdot 23$ | 1585 | 218 | 40 | 79 | 64 | 277 | 43 | 495 | 317 | 61 |
| NOV． | 524 | 534 | 494 | 482 | 101 | 71 | 419 | 1475 | 440 | $7 \cdot 44$ | 1578 | 189 | 39 | 76 | 59 | 297 | 41 | 502 | 328 | 56 |
| DEC． | 539 | 546 | 439 | 447 | 83 | 76 | 363 | 1435 | 387 | 6．81 | 1550 | 188 | 36 | 73 | 58 | 309 | 39 | 490 | 308 | 52 |
| JAN． | 500 | 539 | 453 | 470 | 77 | 71 | 368 | 1527 | 390 | 6.96 | 1761 | 183 | 39 | 76 | 57 | 417 |  | 550 | 370 |  |
| FEB． | 470 | 571 | 410 | 446 | 68 | 66 |  | 1500 | 397 | $7 \cdot 13$ | 1654 | 189 | 39 | 72 | 56 | 332 | $39$ | 532 494 | 363 338 | 55 |
| MAR． | 521 | 658 | 427 | 428 | 63 | 70 | 398 | 1444 | 433 | 7.24 6.59 |  | 203 | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 37 \end{aligned}$ | 68 | 55 | 270 | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \\ & 41 \end{aligned}$ | 476 | 319 | 54 |
| APR． | 505 | 538 535 | 435 493 | 457 | 62 71 | 68 70 |  | 1348 | 448 | 6.59 7 | 1488 | 216 | 35 | 60 | 51 | 222 | 39 | 443 | 299 | 54 |
| JUNE | 608 | 573 | 473 | 478 | 71 | $69 \cdot 5$ | 375 | 1205 | 432 | 6.47 | 1414 | 273 | 33 | 57 | 47 | 221 | 39 | 431 | 293 | 55 |
| JULY | 617 | 562 |  | 513 |  | 70 | 396 377 | ${ }_{124}^{124}$ | ${ }_{382}{ }^{424} \dagger$ | $6.50+$ 6.29 |  |  | 34 |  | 48 | 237 |  | 419 | 293 |  |
| AUG． | 646 | 691 | 511 | 491 |  | 74 | 400 | 1323 | 411 | 6.81 | 1315 | 189 | 33 | 55 | 49 | 233 | 36 | 416 | 297 | 55 |
| SEPT． | 598 | 669 | 504 | 479 | 93 | 82 | 421 | 1296 | 416 | $7 \cdot 02$ | 1323 | 191 | 30 | 53 | 48 | 242 | 34 | 412 | 298 | 53 |
| OCT． | 600 | 552 | 523 | 496 | 116 | 88 | 435 | 1383 | 455 | 7.40 | 1324 | 176 | 29 | 50 | 45 | 255 | 32 | 407 | 290 | 46 |
| NOV． | 563 | 574 | 464 | 45. | 129 | 88 | 436 | 1451 | 447 | 7.47 | 1328 | 161 | 27 | 47 | 44 | $\begin{aligned} & 277 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| DEC． | 553 | 560 | 466 | 475 | 139 | 107 | 402 | 1488 | 426 | 712 | 1345 | 146 | 26 | 48 | 43 |  |  |  |  |  |
| JAN． 1937 | 487 | 525 | 453 | 470 | 148 | 110 |  | 1415 | 422 | $6 \cdot 90$ | 1365 | 138 | 25 | 47 | 43 | 308 |  | 431 |  |  |
| FEB．． | 482 | 607 | 428 | 483 | 134 | 110 | 404 | 1536 | 414 | $7 \cdot 39$ | 1324 | 136 | 24 | 45 | 42 | 290 | 28 | 416 | $\begin{aligned} & 301 \\ & 279 \end{aligned}$ | 34 <br> 33 |
| MAR． | 576 | 617 | 472 | 473 | 153 | 111 |  | 1568 | 422 | 7.59 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 130 \\ & 124 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \\ & 41 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 261 \\ & 261 \end{aligned}$ | 33 |
| APRIL | 542 | 577 | 514 | 541 | 183 | 116 | 416 | 1438 | 440 | 7.26 7.19 | $\begin{aligned} & 1175 \\ & 1191 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{124}^{124}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ | 41 39 | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 234 \\ & 226 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 29 \end{aligned}$ | 315 380 | 265 | 40 |
| MAY ．．．．．． | 600 | 575 692 | 509 545 | 489 551 | 183 | 122 115 | 415 | 1438 1367 | 456 | 7.19 7.02 | 1191 | 156 | 26 22 | 37 | 39 | 210 | 25 | 350 | 244 | 37 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $422+$ | $1368 \dagger$ | $468 \dagger$ | $7.02+$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { JULY } \\ & \text { AUG. } \end{aligned}$ | 642 | 685 614 | $\begin{aligned} & 582 \\ & 549 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 572 \\ & 527 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 202 \\ & 247 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 116 \\ & 129 \end{aligned}$ | 387 | 1237 | 432 | $6 \cdot 38$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1117 \\ & 1090 \\ & 1107 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 146 \\ & 122 \\ & 117 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 23 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 39 \\ & 39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & 38 \\ & 39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 222 \\ & 220 \\ & 228 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & 25 \\ & 28^{*} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 355 \\ & 356 \\ & 361^{*} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 268 \\ & 267 \\ & 271^{*} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \\ & 44^{*} \end{aligned}$ |
| SEPT． | 601 | 522 | 563 | 656 | 242 | 145 |  |  |  | § | 1071 | 116 | 22 | 38 | 38 | 221 | 29 | 343 | 263 | 45 |

[^42]TRANSPORT
SHIPPING－ENTERED
SHIPPING FREIGHTS－
RAILWAY TRAFFIC－
RECEIPTS
UNEMPLOYMENT－

[^43]|  | AVERAGE OF DAILT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Paris } \\ & \text { f. to } £ \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Milan } \\ & \text { 1. to } £ \end{aligned}$ | Berlin <br> M. to $\boldsymbol{£}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amster- } \\ & \text { dsm } \\ & \text { fl, to } £ \end{aligned}$ | Prague kr , to $\boldsymbol{£}$ | Zurich <br> f, to £ | Stockholm kr , to £ | $\begin{gathered} \text { New York } \\ \& \text { to } £ \end{gathered}$ | $k \begin{gathered} \text { Buenos } \\ \text { Aires } \\ \text { d. to } 8 \end{gathered}$ | Rio de Janeiro d. ver mil | Bombsy <br> d. per rup. | Hong. kong d, per 8 | Kobe <br> d. per yen |
| For 1919 to 1932 Rates See Earlitr Bulletins. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| JAN. ...... | 86.06 | 65.64 | $14 \cdot 13$ | $8 \cdot 37$ | 113.31 | $17 \cdot 15$ | 18.37 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FEB......... | 87.22 | 66.91 | 14.36 | 8.53 | $115 \cdot 21$ | 17.65 | 18.75 | 3.372 3.422 | $42.2 F$ 41.67 | $5 \cdot 38 *$ $5 \cdot 38 *$ | 18.174 | 15.56 | 14.87 |
| MAR. ...... | $87 \cdot 40$ | $67 \cdot 16$ | 14.46 | 8.54 | $115 \cdot 76$ | 17.77 | 18.90 | 3.436 | 40.97 | 5-38** | 18.153 | 15.45 | 14.62 |
| APRIL ..... | 87.21 85.57 | 66.68 | 14.68 | 8.51 | 115.24 | 17.77 | 19.05 | 3.507 | 41.07 | 5.38** | 18.043 | 15.93 | 15.02 |
| JUNE ....... | 85.57 86.10 | 64.66 | 14.41 | $8 \cdot 38$ | $112 \cdot 98$ | 17.44 | 19.43 | 3.938 | 42.07 | 4.79* | 18.061 18.081 | 16.02 | 14.92 |
| JULY ...... |  | 64*78 | $14 \cdot 38$ | 8.44 | 113.62 | 17.54 | 19.45 | 4.141 | $41.8 \ddagger$ | $4.60 \ddagger$ | 18.077 | 16.60 16.92 | 14.75 15.02 |
| AUG. ...... | $83 \cdot 88$ | 62.44 | 14.00 13.78 | 8.28 | 112.62 | 17.28 | $19 \cdot 38$ | 4.643 | $41.9 \pm$ | 4.11 $\ddagger$ | 18.067 | 17.03 | 14.98 |
| SEP'. ...... | $80 \cdot 35$ | $59 \cdot 77$ | 13.17 | 7.80 | $105 \cdot 99$ | 16.99 | $19 \cdot 39$ 19.38 | $4 \cdot 503$ | $42.6 \ddagger$ | $4 \cdot 297$ | 18.062 | 16.79 | 14.42 |
| OCT. ...... | $80 \cdot 22$ | 59.69 | $13 \cdot 17$ | 7.79 | $105 \cdot 69$ | 16.21 | 19.38 19 | 4.660 4.667 | $44 \cdot 29 \ddagger$ $44 \cdot 36 \ddagger$ | $4 \cdot 35 \pm$ | 18.043 | $17 \cdot 04$ | $14 \cdot 11$ |
| NOV. ...... | 82.14 | 61.03 | 13.46 | $7 \cdot 97$ | 108.06 | 16.59 | 19.40 | + $5 \cdot 136$ | $44 \cdot 367$ $43 \cdot 367$ | $4 \cdot 38 \pm$ | 18.040 | $17 \cdot 13$ | $14 \cdot 30$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DEC. ...... } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | 83.60 | $62 \cdot 30$ | 13.71 | $8 \cdot 14$ | $110 \cdot 20$ | 16.92 | 19.40 | 5.118 | 35.75 $\ddagger$ | $4 \cdot 107$ $4 \cdot 13 \ddagger+$ | 17.549 18.039 | $17 \cdot 18$ $17 \cdot 26$ | 14.23 14.46 |
| JAN. | 81.78 | 60.78 | 13.44 | $7 \cdot 94$ | 107.42 | 16.49 | 19.40 | $5 \cdot 056$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| FEB. | 77.81 77.34 | 58.52 | 12.93 | $7 \cdot 61$ | $113 \cdot 19$ | $15 \cdot 84$ | 19.40 | 5.056 5.019 | $35.63 \ddagger$ 27.93 | 4.13 ${ }^{+}+$ | 18.073 | 17.87 | $14 \cdot 34$ |
| MAR. ...... | $77 \cdot 34$ 77.88 | 59.20 | 12.84 | $7 \cdot 56$ | 121.87 | $15 \cdot 76$ | 19.40 | 5.089 | $27 \cdot 24$ | $4 \cdot 13 \ddagger$ | 18.094 | 18.22 | $14 \cdot 25$ |
| MAY ...... | 77.20 | 60.14 59.91 | 13.02 12.94 | 7.59 | 123.50 | 15.87 | 19.40 | 5-154 | 26.26 | $4 \cdot 17 \ddagger+$ | 18.093 | 18.23 | 14.20 |
| JUNE ...... | 76.50 | 58.67 | $13 \cdot 14$ | 7.54 7.44 | $122 \cdot 32$ 121.38 | $15 \cdot 70$ 15.53 | $19 \cdot 40$ 19.40 | 5.105 | 25.02 | $4.21+\dagger$ | 18.061 | 17.05 | $14 \cdot 17$ $14 \cdot 25$ |
| JULY ...... | $76 \cdot 46$ | 58.80 | $13 \cdot 10$ |  |  |  |  | 5.058 | 26.38 | 4.25才† | 18.032 | $17 \cdot 37$ | 14.28 |
| AUG. | 76.07 | 58.47 | 12.83 | $7 \cdot 41$ | 121.37 | $15 \cdot 36$ | 19.40 | $5 \cdot 042$ | 26.69 | 3.02 | 18.063 | 17.88 | 14.24 |
| SEPT. ...... | 74.85 | 57.54 | 12.43 | 7.29 | 120.84 118.64 | $15 \cdot 36$ $15 \cdot 12$ | $19 \cdot 40$ 19.40 | 5.067 4.996 | 29.24 | 3.21 | 18.063 | 18.34 | $14 \cdot 26$ |
| OCT. ....... | $74 \cdot 32$ | 57.38 | $12 \cdot 21$ | 7.25 | 117.58 | 15.07 | 19.40 19 | 4.996 4.942 | 29.28 28.83 | $3 \cdot 38$ | 18.063 | $18 \cdot 93$ | 14.34 |
| NOV. ....... | $75 \cdot 73$ $74 \cdot 98$ | 58.40 | 12.41 | $7 \cdot 38$ | 119.42 | $15 \cdot 36$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.990 | 28.83 27.80 | $3 \cdot 55$ 3.42 | 18.063 18.063 | 19.80 | 14.00 |
| $1985$ | 14.98 | 57.89 | $12 \cdot 30$ | $7 \cdot 31$ | $118 \cdot 26$ | 15.26 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.946 | $\underline{27.50}$ | 3.24 | 18.063 18.063 | $19 \cdot 92$ $20 \cdot 57$ | 14.02 14.01 |
| JAN. ...... | $74 \cdot 36$ | 57.47 | $12 \cdot 22$ | $7 \cdot 26$ | $117 \cdot 33$ | $15 \cdot 15$ |  | $4 \cdot 895$ | § ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| MEB. | 73.92 72.11 | 57.43 | $12 \cdot 15$ | $7 \cdot 21$ | 116.66 | 15.06 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.895 | 19.41 18.98 | 3.21 | 18.107 | 21.21 | 14.00 |
| MAR. | $72 \cdot 11$ 73.28 | $57 \cdot 17$ 58.28 | 11.82 | $7 \cdot 03$ | 113.74 | 14.68 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.776 | 18.98 | $3 \cdot 28$ 3.15 | $18 \cdot 156$ | 21.87 | 14.01 |
| MAY | $74 \cdot 19$ | 58.28 59.37 | 12.00 | $7 \cdot 17$ | 115.57 | 14.93 | 19.40 | 4.835 | 18.90 | 3.01 | $18 \cdot 127$ 18.117 | $24 \cdot 13$ | 14.09 |
| JUNE ...... | $74 \cdot 68$ | 59.75 | 12.21 | 7.23 7.27 | $117 \cdot 30$ $117 \cdot 94$ | $15 \cdot 13$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.890 | 18.91 | $2 \cdot 72$ | 18.128 | $29 \cdot 18$ | $14 \cdot 10$ $14 \cdot 14$ |
| JULY |  |  |  |  |  | 15.10 | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 936$ | 18.70 | $2 \cdot 61$ | $18 \cdot 126$ | 28.02 | $14 \cdot 13$ |
| AUG. | 75.01 | $60 \cdot 25$ $60 \cdot 49$ | 12.27 | 7.29 | 118.77 | $15 \cdot 13$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 956$ | 18.65 | $2 \cdot 62$ | 18*125 | $5 \cdot 80$ |  |
| SEPT. ...... | 74.84 | 60.46 | 12.32 | 7.33 | 119.46 | $15 \cdot 19$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 971$ | 18.52 | $2 \cdot 58$ | 18.125 | 24.33 | $14 \cdot 18$ |
| OCT. | 74.49 | 60.30 | 12.20 | 7.24 | 119.20 118.48 | $15 \cdot 17$ 15.08 | 19.40 | 4.933 | 18.37 | 2.62 | 18.125 | $24 \cdot 37$ | $14 \cdot 11$ |
| NOV......... | $74 \cdot 77$ | - | 12.24 | 7.26 | 118.88 119.06 | 15.08 15.18 | 19.40 19.40 | 4.908 4.925 | 18.01 | 2.75 | 18.125 | 24.09 | 14.05 |
| DEC. 1936 | $74 \cdot 69$ | * | $12 \cdot 25$ | 7.27 | 118.89 | 15.20 15 | 19.40 19 | 4.925 4.929 | 18.09 18.06 | 2.72 2.68 | $18 \cdot 125$ $18 \cdot 126$ | 17.91 16.04 | 14.02 14.01 |
| JAN. ...... | 74.86 | 61.71 | 12.28 | 7.28 | $119 \cdot 19$ | $15 \cdot 19$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FEB. | 74.84 | $62 \cdot 15$ | 12.29 | 7.28 | $119 \cdot 21$ | 15.14 | $19 \cdot 40$ 19.40 | 4.960 4.996 | 18.24 18.07 | 2.68 | $18 \cdot 152$ | $15 \cdot 66$ | 14.04 |
| MAR. | 74.92 | $62 \cdot 35$ | $12 \cdot 29$ | $7 \cdot 27$ | $119 \cdot 31$ | $15 \cdot 14$ | 19.40 | 4.971 | 18.07 18.04 | $2 \cdot 74$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 15.74 | 14.08 |
| MPR. | 75.00 75.47 | 62.66 | 12.28 | $7 \cdot 28$ | 119.50 | $15 \cdot 17$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.944 | 17.98 | 2.73 2.71 | $18 \cdot 125$ | 15.93 | 13.98 |
| JUNE | 76.14 | 63.03 63.84 | 12.34 12.46 | 7:35 | 119.98 | $15 \cdot 36$ | 19.40 | 4.971 | 18.00 | $2 \cdot 71$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 15.71 | 14.03 14.06 |
|  |  |  | 1246 | $7 \cdot 42$ | 121.28 | $15 \cdot 48$ | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.020 | $18 \cdot 13$ | $2 \cdot 72$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 15.44 | 14.07 |
| JULY ...... | $75 \cdot 86$ | 63.65 | 12.45 | $7 \cdot 38$ | $120 \cdot 97$ | 15.35 | 19.40 | $5 \cdot 023$ | 18.42 |  |  |  |  |
| SEP. | $76 \cdot 33$ 76.74 | $63 \cdot 84$ | 12.49 | 7.40 | 121.59 | 15.42 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 5.028 | 18.02 | 2.80 | $18 \cdot 125$ | $15 \cdot 33$ | 14.03 |
| OCT. | 76.74 105.09 | 64.26 | 12.57 | $7 \cdot 58$ | $122 \cdot 17$ | 16.01 | 19.40 | 5.041 | 17.76 | 2.81 | $18 \cdot 125$ $18 \cdot 125$ | 14.90 | 14.05 |
| NOV. | 105•17 | 92.86 | 12.15 | 9.13 | $134 \cdot 39$ | 21.31 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.900 | 17.56 | $2 \cdot 87$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 14.88 | 14.03 |
| DEC. | 105.14 | $93 \cdot 19$ | 12.19 | 9.05 8.99 | 138.09 | 21.27 | 19.40 | 4.888 | 17.54 | $2 \cdot 89$ | $18 \cdot 125$ | 14.95 | 14.03 |
| 1937 |  | 9319 | 1219 | 8.99 | $139 \cdot 26$ | 21.35 | 19.40 | 4.907 | 16.42 | 2.93 | $18 \cdot 144$ | 14.93 | 13.96 |
| JAN. | $105 \cdot 14$ | 93.23 | $12 \cdot 19$ | 8.96 | 140.48 | $21 \cdot 39$ | $19 \cdot 40$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FEB. | 105•11 | 92.99 | $12 \cdot 16$ | 8.95 | $140 \cdot 30$ | 21.44 | 19.40 | 4.908 4.891 | 16.15 16.24 | 2.95 3.01 | 18.151 | 14.95 | 13.95 |
| APR. | 109.31 | 92.81 | $12 \cdot 15$ | 8.93 | $140 \cdot 00$ | 21.43 | 19.40 | 4.885 | 16.23 | 3.01 | 18.125 | 14.94 14 | 13.98 |
| MAY | $110 \cdot 32$ | 93.85 | 12.30 | 8.98 | 141:01 | 21.54 | 19.40 | $4 \cdot 916$ | 16.17 | 3.07 | 18.125 | 14.94 | 14.00 |
| JUNE ...... | 110.82 | $93 \cdot 80$ | 12.31 | 8.98 8.98 | 141.71 141.63 | 21.60 | 19.40 | 4.939 | 16.24 | $3 \cdot 13$ | 18.125 | 14.91 | 14.00 |
|  |  |  | 123 | 898 | 141.63 | 21.57 | $19 \cdot 40$ | 4.935 | 16.20 | $3 \cdot 22$ | 18.125 | 14.78 | 13.98 |
| JULY ...... | $130 \cdot 34$ 132.85 | 94.34 | 12.35 | 9.01 | 142.41 | 21.67 | 19.40 | 4.966 | 16.43 | $3 \cdot 22$ |  |  |  |
| Auek ending | 132.85 | 94.67 | 12.39 | $9 \cdot 03$ | $142 \cdot 83$ | 21.70 | 1940 | 4.983 | 16.49 | $3 \cdot 15$ | 18.125 | 14.92 | 14.00 |
| Sept, 4...... | $132 \cdot 86$ | 91.33 | $12 \cdot 36$ | $9 \cdot 00$ | $142 \cdot 21$ | 21.61 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ", 11....... | 134.88 | 91.11 | 12.34 | 8.99 | 141.78 | $\begin{aligned} & 21.61 \\ & 21.56 \end{aligned}$ | 19.40 19.40 | 4.964 4.951 | 16.45 16.48 | 3.11 3.12 | $18 \cdot 125$ 18.125 | $15 \cdot 00$ 15.00 | 14.00 |
| ", 18...... | 143.31 145.06 | $94 \cdot 14$ 94 | $12 \cdot 34$ | 9.00 | $141 \cdot 76$ | 21.57 | 19.40 | 4.954 | 16.48 16.48 | $3 \cdot 12$ | 18.125 18.125 | 15.00 15.00 | 14.00 14.00 |
| Oct. ${ }^{\prime 2} . . . .$. | 145.55 | $94 \cdot 13$ $94 \cdot 10$ | 12.34 12.33 | 8.97 | 141.66 | 21.57 | 19.40 | 4.953 | 16.52 | 3.13 | $18 \cdot 125$ | 15.00 | 14.00 14.00 |
| " 9..... | 150.27 | $94 \cdot 15$ | 12.33 | 8.96 8.96 | 141.45 | 21.55 | 19.40 | 4.951 | 16.55 | 3.04 | $18 \cdot 125$ | 15.00 | 14.00 |
| .. 16...... | 147.81 | 94.21 | 12.34 | 8.97 | 141.52 141.66 | 21.54 21.55 | 19.40 | 4.954 | 16.49 | 2.97 | $18.125 \quad 1$ | 15.00 | 13.99 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1416 | 21.55 | $19 \cdot 40$ | $4 \cdot 958$ | 16.50 | $2 \cdot 85$ | $18 \cdot 125 \quad 1$ | 15.00 | 14.00 |

## UNITED STATES

|  |  |  | F．R．Member Banks |  | Bank Debits |  |  | INT．RATES！ |  |  |  |  | TRADE |  | PRODUCTION |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1931 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |  | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 1 st Qr．Av． | 215 | 762 | 1368 | 1553719 | 2437 | 1940 | ＋25．4 | 2.0 | 1.54 | 2.64 | 520 | 162 | 233 | 189 | 86 | 223 | 182 | 265 | 278 | 309 |
| 2nd Qr．Av． | 169 | 749 | 1365 | 1480783 | 2593 | 1930 | $+54 \cdot 3$ | 1.71 | 1.49 | $2 \cdot 20$ | 473 | 135 | 197 | 180 | 87 | 302 | 188 | 244 | 325 | 324 |
| 3rd Qr．Av． | 224 | 865 | 1331 | 1436780 | 1986 | 1720 | ＋32．5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.99 | 237 | 122 | 172 | 171 | 78 | 182 | 130 | 172 | 256 | 320 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 4th Qr. Av. } \\ \mathbf{1 9 3 2} \end{gathered}$ | 694 | 1276 | 1217 | 1332755 | 1812 | 1662 | $-63 \cdot 8$ | 3.5 | 2.41 | 3.49 | 98 | 87 | 191 | 157 | 72 | 90 | 108 | 149 | 177 | 290 |
| 1st Qr．Av． | 797 | 929 | 1113 | 1255709 | 1607 | 1417 | － 64.1 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 2.58 | 366 | 159 | 73 | 150 | 132 | 70 | 118 | 97 | 144 | 5 | 27 |
| 2nd Qr．Av | 529 | 1422 | 1106 | 1159734 | 1422 | 1326 | －144．6 | $3 \cdot 0$ | 2.50 | $2 \cdot 97$ | 136 | 50 | 124 | 117 | 61 | 172 | 75 | 108 | 127 | 228 |
| 3 rd Qr．Av | 454 | 1882 | 1099 | 1084788 | 1345 | 1201 | ＋9．0 | 2.5 | 2.02 | $2 \cdot 13$ | 155 | 56 | 114 | 89 | 61 | 95 | 56 | 87 | 130 | 225 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4ther. Av. } \\ & \text { 1933 } \end{aligned}$ | 308 | 1886 | 1165 | 1038856 | 1224 | 1204 | ＋ 48.1 | 2.5 | $1 \cdot 13$ | 1.55 | 118 | 56 | 139 | 102 | 64 | 72 | 61 | 97 | 98 | 262 |
| 1st Qr．Av | 484 | 1983 | 1084 | 969822 |  |  | ＋ 41.4 | $2 \cdot 8$ | 1.73 | 1.86 | 62 | 53 | 108 | 91 | 63 | 117 | 55 | 99 | 65 | 204 |
| 2nd Qr．Av | 329 | 1989 | 1086 | 884819 | 1424 | 1170 | － 11.4 | 2.8 | 1.11 | 1.98 | 109 | 73 | 111 | 106 | 79 | 214 | 93 | 195 | 79 | 234 |
| 3 rd Qr．Av． | 154 | 2113 | 1097 | 908845 | 1426 | 1282 | 73.7 | $2 \cdot 5$ | ． 90 | 1.43 | 103 | 91 | 143 | 148 | 90 | 219 | 171 | 280 | 104 | 276 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4th Qr. Av. } \\ & 1934 \end{aligned}$ | 116 | 2448 | 1115 | 906850 | 1283 | 1275 | 14.2 | $2 \cdot 0$ | 81 | $1 \cdot 25$ | 75 | 88 | 188 | 138 | 73 | 92 | 121 | 182 | 171 | 251 |
| 1st Qr．Av． | 73 | 2509 | 1188 | 877939 | 1429 | 1302 | ＋229 1 | 1.7 | 1.00 | 1.21 | 108 | 95 | 172 | 142 | 82 | 240 | 137 | 234 | 154 | 252 |
| APRIL | 43 | 2448 | 1274 | 872984 | 1695 | 1428 | ＋ 54.7 | 1.5 | 1.00 | $1 \cdot 12$ | 236 | 95 | 176 | 147 | 88 | 355 | 173 | 294 | 131 | 244 |
| MAY | 35 | 2438 | 1292 | 856980 | 1465 | 1410 | $+336$ | 1.5 | 1.00 | 1.07 | 142 | 87 | 157 | 155 | 89 | 330 | 204 | 340 | 134 | 271 |
| JUNE | 28 | 2437 | 1315 | 8551008 | 1539 | 1475 | ＋ 63.7 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0.88 | 306 | 88 | 168 | 136 | 84 | 306 | 193 | 306 | 127 | 211 |
| JULY | 24 | 2437 | 1333 | 8171045 | 1384 | 1391 | ＋ $53 \cdot 3$ | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0.88 | 373 | 86 | 159 | 127 | 73 | 265 | 122 | 149 | 120 | 255 |
| AUGU | 21 | 2437 | 1350 | 8311062 | 1228 | 1342 | ＋ 37.2 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0.88 | 259 | 84 | 170 | 120 | 73 | 235 | 105 | 138 | 120 | 275 |
| SEPT． | 22 | 2436 | $\underline{1092}$ | 8181067 | 1112 | 1289 | － 18.7 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0.88 | 69 | 83 | 189 | 132 | 72 | 170 | 90 | 127 | 110 | 260 |
| OCT． | 12 | 2436 | 1115 | 8181076 | 1228 | 1446 | ＋10．8 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0.88 | 158 | 85 | 204 | 130 | 75 | 132 | 95 | 148 | 135 | 284 |
| NOV． | 18 | 2436 | 1136 | 8061081 | 1134 | 1341 | $+120 \cdot 9$ | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0.88 | 142 | 90 | 192 | 151 | 74 | 83 | 96 | 161 | 112 | 244 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { DEC. } \\ & 1935 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2436 | 1147 | 8071115 | 1521 | 1567 | ＋ 92.1 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0.88 | 186 | 93 | 168 | 132 | 78 | 154 | 103 | 196 | 93 | 230 |
| JAN． | 9 | 243 | 1154 | 7941143 | 1500 | 1506 | $+149.4$ | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0.88 | 141 | 94 | 174 | 167 | 88 | 293 | 148 | 287 | 100 | 247 |
| FEB． | 6 | 2436 | 1167 | 7811149 | 1255 | 1318 | ＋122．8 | 1.5 | 1.00 | $0 \cdot 88$ | 96 | 94 | 160 | 153 | 91 | 336 | 161 | 278 | 75 | 233 |
| MARCH | 7 | 2436 | 1180 | 8031162 | 1589 | 1585 | $+130$ | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0.88 | 288 | 91 | 182 | 177 | 90 | 430 | 178 | 287 | 123 | 261 |
| APRIL | 6 | 2435 | 1192 | 7971177 | 1590 | 1575 | ＋149．0 | 1.5 | 64 | 0.81 | 503 | 97 | 161 | 171 | 89 | 453 | 166 | 264 | 124 | 249 |
| MAY | 7 | 2435 | 1237 | 7951173 | 1455 | 1566 | ＋140．0 | 1.5 | 25 | 0.75 | 471 | 104 | 160 | 171 | 88 | 361 | 173 | 264 | 127 | 260 |
| JUNE | 8 | 2435 | 1281 | 7911186 | 1567 | 1591 | ＋230 | 1.5 | 25 | 0.75 | 512 | 107 | 167 | 157 | 86 | 356 | 155 | 223 | 148 | 257 |
| JULY | 7 | 2435 | 1304 | 7851197 | 1674 | 1666 | ＋ 16.2 | 1.5 | 25 | $0 \cdot 75$ | 644 | 112 | 168 | 178 | 83 | 332 | 152 | 227 | 159 | 53 |
| AUG． | 7 | 2435 | 1313 | 7761198 | 1473 | 1564 | $+46.0$ | 1.5 | 25 | 0.75 | 436 | 116 | 170 | 169 | 86 |  | 176 |  |  |  |
| SEPT | 10 | 2435 | 1328 | 7841226 | 1401 | 1513 | ＋156．7 | 1.5 | 25 | 0.75 | 436 | 120 | 196 | 162 | 89 | 8 | 178 | 215 | 167 | 275 |
| OCT． |  | 2435 | 1336 | 7881239 | 1573 | 1696 | ＋315．3 | 1.5 | 29 | 0.75 | 363 | 124 | 218 | 189 | 97 | 272 | 198 | 315 | 201 | 22 |
| NOV． | 7 | 2435 | 1378 | 7931248 | 1554 | 1680 | ＋210．6 | 1.5 | 75 | 0.75 | 378 | 132 | 267 | 169 | 97 | 395 | 207 | 315 | 188 | 273 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { DEC. } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | 6 | 2435 | 1390 | 8101259 | 1768 | 1869 | $+190.0$ | 1.5 | 75 | 0.75 | 457 | 129 | 221 | 187 | 96 | 405 | 211 | 308 | 26 | 254 |
| JAN． | 6 | 2435 | 1382 | 8011285 | 1792 | 1750 | ＋ 45.6 | 1.5 | 75 | 0.75 | 411 | 133 | 195 | 187 | 95 | 364 | 203 | 305 | 205 | 65 |
| FEB． | 8 | 2435 | 1406 | 7911307 | 1581 | 1577 | － 16.6 | 1.5 | 75 | 0.75 | 302 | 138 | 180 | 193 | 95 | 288 | 182 | 297 | 142 | 262 |
| MARCH | 6 | 2435 | 1388 | 8151322 | 1963 | 1786 | ＋ 79 | 1.5 | －75 | 0.75 | 767 | 142 | 192 | 199 | 96 | 421 | 204 | 334 | 199 |  |
| APRIL | 6 | 2435 | 1398 | 8291338 | 1729 | 1750 | ＋ 28.1 | 1.5 | $\cdot 75$ | 0.75 | 1020 | 142 | 189 | 203 | 103 | 503 | 240 | 393 | 235 | 990 |
| MAY | 5 | 2435 | 1437 | 8271348 | 1623 | 1700 | $+170 \cdot 0$ | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0.75 0.75 | 413 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 398 |  |  |
| JUNE | 6 | 2433 | 1456 | 8441384 | 1862 | 1888 | ＋277．8 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 731 | 141 | 181 |  | 104 | 453 | 259 | 398 | 233 | 305 |
| JULY | 3 | 2433 | 1475 | 8321411 | 1620 | 1862 | ＋ 15.4 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 338 | 148 | 176 | 194 | 104 | 441 | 259 |  |  | 19 |
| AUGUS | 6 | 2433 | 1478 | 8301393 | 1436 | 1711 | ＋ 67.5 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 296 | 151 | 175 | 192 | 106 | 27 | 27 |  |  |  |
| SEPT | 8 | 243 | 1496 | 8541389 | 1566 | 1759 | ＋171．8 |  | 1.00 | 0.75 0.75 | 409 |  |  |  |  |  | 29 | 415 | 226 | 369 |
| OCT． | 7 | 2433 | 1515 | 8661385 | 1717 | 2014 | ＋218．8 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0.75 0.75 | 465 | 160 | 223 | 116 | 115 | 395 | 295 | 432 | 208 | 314 |
| NOV． | ${ }_{7}^{6}$ | 2433 2433 | 1536 | 8691369 8971373 | 1739 2266 | 1848 2324 | ＋ 75.8 | 1.5 1.5 | 1.00 1.00 | 0.75 0.75 | 354 724 | 166 | 227 | 116 | 114 | 499 | 312 | 442 | 200 | 312 |
| DEC． 1937 | 7 | 24 |  |  |  |  |  | 1.5 |  | 0.75 |  |  |  |  | 112 |  |  |  | 243 |  |
| JAN | 3 | 2433 |  | 88941374 | 1691 | 1762 | ＋121．3 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 0.75 | 522 | 171 | 229 | 278 | 117 | 364 | 332 | 441 | 188 | 278 |
| MARCH | 7 | 2433 | 1543 | 9201332 | 2040 | 2162 | ＋154．3 | 1.5 | 1.00 | $0 \cdot 82$ | 382 | 172 | 252 | 307 | 122 | 494 | 346 | 522 | 231 | 337 |
| APRIL | 10 | 2497 | 1528 | 9321288 | 1708 | 2005 | ＋2158 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 287 | 163 | 265 | 287 | 122 | 536 | 339 | 507 | 270 | 324 |
| MAY | 16 | 2531 | 1542 | 9411268 | 1511 | 1929 | $+155{ }^{4}$ | 1.5 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 261 | 162 | 285 | 285 |  |  | 354 | 418 | 244 | 331 |
| JUNE | 14 | 2531 | 1530 | 9571263 | 1643 | 2002 | ＋262．0 | $1 \cdot 5$ | 1.00 | 1.00 | 560 | 15 |  |  |  |  |  | 418 |  | 332 |
| JULY | 14 | 2530 | 1498 | 9621268 | 1675 | 2015 | ＋175．4 | 1.5 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 344 | 164 | 265 |  | 111 | 439 | 350 |  |  |  |
| AUGUST． | 17 | 2529 | 1492 | 9781240 | 1348 | 1840 | ＋104．8 | 1.5 | 1.00 |  | －223 | 146 |  |  | 11 |  |  |  |  | 348 |
| SEPT． | 24 | 2529 | 1484 | 9911216 | 1472 | 1864 |  |  |  |  | 223 | $128+$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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# Information communicated by M. MICHEL HUBER, Directeur des Itudes à l'Institut de Statistique de l'Université de Paris. 

## Oct. 30th, 1937.

THE voting on October 10th and 17th for the partial re-election of the general and municipal councils has not revealed any decisive change in the political attitude of the country. There was a slight shift to the left as usual ; the united-socialists gained 68 seats and the communists 32 out of a total of 1526; but the other socialist parties lost 2 I ; the net gain by the extreme left is thus 79 seats. The radical socialists after losing 42 seats still retain 526. The elected radical socialists received a third of the recorded votes, the united-socialists $16 \%$, and the communists $3 \%$. The latter are far from the results anticipated after a vigorous campaign in every district.

Attention is now directed towards the next Radical - Socialist Congress, which will define its attitude before the re-assembly of parliament on November 16th. At present it would seem that neither of the government parties would wish to incur the responsibility of a rupture of the Popular Front. Nevertheless the speeches of the President and Vice-president of the Council on October 24th recognize the possibility of irreconcilable disagreement, which would necessitate recourse to general elections after the enactment of electoral reform based upon proportional representation.

The political situation will become clear after the reassembly of parliament, whose first duty will be to vote the 1938 budget. The proposals published at the beginning of October put receipts at $53,78 \mathrm{I} \mathrm{Mn}$. francs and expenditure at 52,179 Mn ., showing a surplus of $\mathrm{I}, 602 \mathrm{Mn}$. In the preamble, the Minister of Finance stated that, with the restoration of budgetary equilibrium and the re-establishment of the Treasury position, it remains to promote the adjustment of the economic situation, which will be facilitated by the movement of prices due to the devaluation. French gold prices, which, since 193I, have been above prices abroad, are now slightly below them. The disparity between wholesale and retail prices, which was $30 \%$ in 1935, had been reduced to $2 \%$ in August, 1937. But production is still inadequate, and sales abroad are falling whilst there is an excessive demand for foreign goods. The purpose of the production enquiry is to find remedies, which must be vigorously applied.

Unfortunately the rise in the cost of living is leading to demands for salary and wage increases. The Government has allocated $\mathrm{I}, 300 \mathrm{Mn}$. in 1938 for the improvement of civil service salaries, but the unions, considering this to be inadequate, are continuing their campaign for a monthly bonus of 150 francs from October, 1937. Parliament must decide this question. In industry also, the demands for wage increases are becoming more and more insistent; the metal and building trade unions in the Paris area have invited the C.G.T. to examine the question of a general strike to enforce their demands. Renewed agitation is appearing in various quarters, especially in Marseilles. Lastly, rather serious trouble is occurring in various parts of North Africa.

The internal situation thus justifies serious ansiety. Abroad, after taking an alarming turn, the negotiations for non-intervention in Spain seem to be moving towards a solution acceptable to the interested countries, apart from reservations by the U.S.S.R. The international conference for the consideration of the SinoJapanese conflict, is to take place in Brussels early in November, although Japan has refused to participate. The declaration of President Roosevelt has found an echo in all peace-loving countries.

In September, 1937 the revenue from indirect taxes, state monopolies, etc., was 209 Mn . more than the budget estimates, compared with 48 Mn . in August. Compared with September, 1936, there was an increase of 400 Mn ., but this comparison is invalidated by the devaluation of the franc. The turnover tax yielded 609 Mn . in September, 1937, or 147 Mn . above the estimates.

Two important loans have just been issued, one internally, the other in Switzerland. One of these, to finance state expenditure on public works, is now taking place through the Crédit National-a nominal total of a milliard in 1,000 franc $5 \frac{1}{2} \%$ bonds, issued at 915 and redeemable over forty years by half-yearly drawings. The other is an issue by the French railways on the Swiss market of 200 Mn . Swiss francs in $4 \%$ two-year bonds. Nothing has been announced with regard to the eventual extension of the $£ 40 \mathrm{Mn}$. British loan which is nearing maturity.

Since September 16th，the gold reserve of the Bank of France has remained unchanged at $55,805 \mathrm{Mn}$ ．current francs or about 37 Md ． Poincaré francs compared with 82 Md ．in April， 1935 ，i．e．a loss of $55 \%$ since that date．Pro－ visional non－interest bearing advances to the State had increased by 920 Mn ．by the end of September．

BANK OF FRANCE．Milliard Francs．

| 1936－37 | 1936 |  | 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July | Oct． | Jan. | Apr. | July | Oct． |
| Gold | $54 \cdot 7$ | $62 \cdot 4$ | $60 \cdot 4$ | 57.4 | $48 \cdot 9$ | 55．8 |
| Foreign Assets－Bills and Sight Deposits ．． | 0.6 | 1.5 | $1 \cdot 4$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | 0.9 | ． 8 |
| Discounts（commercial） | $5 \cdot 9$ | $6 \cdot 4$ | $6 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 1$ | 8.5 | $10 \cdot 1$ |
| Advances ．．．．． | $3 \cdot 5$ | 3.5 | $3 \cdot 6$ | 3.7 | $4 \cdot 2$ | 3.8 |
| Sinking Fund Bonds | $5 \cdot 7$ | 5.6 | $5 \cdot 6$ | $5 \cdot 6$ | $5 \cdot 6$ | 5.6 |
| Note Circulation | $85 \cdot 3$ | $85^{\prime} 4$ | 87.5 | $85 \cdot 7$ | 88.4 | 90．6 |
| Deposits，Treasury and Sinking Fund | 1.5 | 36 | 1.9 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 3.0 | $2 \cdot 3$ |
| ，，Private ．．． | 6.2 | $8 \cdot 1$ | $15 \cdot 4$ | $12 \cdot 0$ | $9 \cdot 1$ | 15.8 |
| Reserve Ratio（\％） | 58.8 | 642 | $57 \cdot 9$ | 55.6 | 48.6 | $51 \cdot 3$ |

The note circulation also rose from 88,840 Mn ．on September 16th to $91,370 \mathrm{Mn}$ ．on September 30th，but fell back to $90,100 \mathrm{Mn}$ ．on October 21st．At that date the reserve ratio was $51.7 \%$ ．

The discount rate has stood at $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$ since September 2nd．

Though not as great as in September，the fluctuations in exchange rates were still large in October．At the beginning of the month there was a sudden rise in sterling and the dollar； after being quoted at 144.50 and 29.20 on Friday， October Ist，these currencies rose suddenly to 151.50 and 30.30 on Monday，4th．For a week they remained above 150 and 30 respectively， then they fell steadily from October inth to 146.20 and 29.50 on Friday，22nd．This improved tone of the franc was favoured by the American stock exchange crisis，which led to some return of capital．But on Monday，25th， fresh advances in foreign currencies were caused by sales of francs in London；sterling rose to 148.50 on 27 th，then reacted to 147.50 on 28 th and 147.25 on October 29th．

On the Paris Bourse there was an appreciable recovery of business after the end of the holiday season．The index of the volume of dealings （ $\%$ of 193I）in bonds，which was between 120 and $I_{30}$ in the fortnight ending September 25th， rose to $144,154,144$ in the following weeks but was only 96 in the week ending October 23rd． The index for shares，which was about 54 from September IIth－25th，recorded $73,74,87$ and 66 in ensuing weeks．

INDICES OF SECURITY PRICES．
（January，1931，as 100. ）

| 1933－37 | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\infty} \\ & \text { む } \\ & \text { む } \\ & \text { ~ } \\ & \text { oे } \\ & \text { on } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 言 烒 0 苗 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January，1933．．． | 90 | 95 | 73 | 62 | 84 | 45 | 72 | 44 |
| April ．．．．．． | 81 | 85 | 70 | 56 | 85 | 39 | 69 | 37 |
| July | 79 | 87 | 76 | 59 | 94 | 47 | 81 | 46 |
| Oct． | 80 | 89 | 71 | 54 | 89 | 43 | 74 | 43 |
| January，1934．．． | 76 | 85 | 70 | 51 | 81 | 36 | 69 | 39 |
| A pril ．．．．．． | 80 | 82 | 66 | 47 | 79 | 32 | 64 | 35 |
| July ．．． | 90 | 95 | 66 | 42 | 78 | 31 | 59 | 29 |
| Oct．．．． | 85 | 94 | 62 | 37 | 66 | 26 | 55 | 26 |
| January，1935．．． | 98 | 102 | 64 | 37 | 68 | 37 | 57 | 28 |
| April ．．．．．． | 90 | 92 | 60 | 34 | 62 | 36 | 56 | 24 |
| July ．．． | 90 | 91 | 59 | 33 | 62 | 34 | 51 | 25 |
| October | 88 | 93 | 55 | 33 | 55 | 35 | 49 | 26 |
| January，1936．．． | 82 | 88 | 57 | 34 | 53 | 41 | 49 | 34 |
| April ．．．．．． | 78 | 85 | 55 | 33 | 48 | 39 | 46 | 31 |
| July ．．． | 78 | 85 | 44 | 29 | 37 | 24 | 32 | 22 |
| October | 91 | 93 | 51 | 37 | 51 | 36 | 41 | 31 |
| January，1937．．． | 87 | 85 | 53 | 42 | 49 | 57 | 54 | 57 |
| April | 77 | 78 | 50 | 41 | 45 | 54 | 44 | 44 |
| July | 82 | 83 | 45 | 36 | 37 | 53 | 40 | 42 |
| October $\quad . .$. | 86 | 81 | 46 | 36 | 39 | 53 | 43 | 43 |

The average level of security prices showed no great change．The index of 300 French shares（\％of 1913）was $213,214,215,214$ in the 4 weeks September 25th to October 23rd；the corresponding index for 25 foreign shares stood at $301,305,301,295$ in the same period．The index for 36 French bonds showed a slight rise in the same weeks－74．5，74．7，75．9，75．7．

Paid holidays seriously affected industrial production in August．The general index （\％of 1913）fell from 100 to 91，or below the level of August 1936，93．Only one of the subsidiary indices rose－that of rubber，which advanced from 872 to 904 ．The fall was relatively small in building（ 55 to 53），leather （ 94 to 91 ），motors（ 448 to 438 ），paper（ 94 to 91 ）． It was more marked in engineering（ 117 to IIO）， textiles（ 59 to 45 ），metals（104 to 91），and mining（96 to 74）．

It may be remembered that in August，1937， the output from the French coal mines fell to 2，673，000 tons from 3，589，000 in July；it recovered to $3,767,000$ tons（coal and lignite）in September．

The output of electricity in August was $13.5 \%$ greater than last year；the rise reached $28 \%$ for the thermo－electric works，to which recourse was made owing to the dryness of the season which permitted an increase of only $8 \%$ in the hydro－electric works．In the first 8 months of 1937 the total of $8,019 \mathrm{Mn}$ ．kwh．was an advance of $8.9 \%$ over 1936；that of the thermo－electric works， 2,282 Mn．，an advance of $5.3 \%$ and that of the hydro－electric works， $5,736 \mathrm{Mn}$. ，or $10.4 \%$ ．


TRADE, OUTPUT, TRANSPORT \& EMPLOYMENT.

|  | IMPORTS.* |  |  |  | EXPORTS.* |  |  |  |  |  | output. |  |  | SHIPPING. |  |  | RAILWAYS |  | EMP'T. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { İ } \\ \text { Ĥ } \end{gathered}$ <br> Mn. 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { º } \\ & \text { B } \end{aligned}$ <br> Mn.t |  <br> Mn.f | 'səхпұәвлпияи <br> Mn.f | ̈․․ <br> से <br> Mn.t. | Mn.f | Mn.f |  <br> Mn.f. |  | ight of <br> Ex. ports. | Coal <br> (excl. <br> Saar). | Pig Iron <br> Metric | Steel. |  | age of with <br> oes. <br> Mn. Tons |  |  | $\qquad$ |  |  |
| 1913 | 702 | 153 | 411 | 138 | 573 | 70 | 155 | 348 | $3 \cdot 68$ | 1.84 | 3720 | 756 | 581 | 2:87 | $2 \cdot 17$ | $10 \cdot 5$ | 39 |  |  |  |
| 1924 | 3327 | 745 | 2158 | 424 | 3456 | 336 | 874 | 2246 | $4 \cdot 71$ | $2 \cdot 45$ | 3667 | 638 | 575 | $3 \cdot 55$ | $2 \cdot 72$ | $9 \cdot 19$ | 152 | 53.2 | 286 | 178 |
| 1stQr.Av | 3935 | 1131 | 19 | 828 | 2797 | 339 | 675 | 1784 | $4 \cdot 93$ | 2 | 4441 | 767 | 720 | 4.15 | 34 | 11.53 | 239 | $50 \cdot 0$ | 45 | 2 |
| 2nd,, , | 3797 | 1224 | 1769 | 803 | 2609 | 385 | 624 | 1601 | 5.09 | $2 \cdot 5$ | 4108 | 718 | 666 | $5 \cdot 34$ | $4 \cdot 54$ | 14.15 | 254 | $48 \cdot 9$ | 43 | 21 |
| 3 rrd, , , | 3391 | 1261 | 1429 | 701 | 2388 | 337 | 537 | 1514 | 4.97 | $2 \cdot 54$ | 4015 | 672 | 650 | $5 \cdot 09$ | $4 \cdot 39$ | 13.51 | 271 | 46.8 | 51 | 26 |
| 4th, ", ", | 2945 | 1051 | 1170 | 725 | 2350 |  | 558 | 1419 | $4 \cdot 38$ | $2 \cdot 46$ | 4111 | 582 | 566 | 4.64 | 3.82 | 13.18 | 242 | $47 \cdot 3$ | 23 | 11 |
| 1st Qr.Av | 2452 | 821 | 1093 | 537 | 1764 | 256 | 426 | 1082 | $3 \cdot 84$ | 1.98 | 3759 | 473 | 5 | 82 | 3.23 | $10 \cdot 1$ | 202 | $42 \cdot 1$ |  |  |
| 2nd, | 2627 | 966 | 1178 | 483 | 1596 | 236 | 374 | 86 | $4 \cdot 12$ | $1 \cdot 93$ | 3753 | 457 | 457 | 4.51 | 3.79 | $13 \cdot 5$ | 213 | 44.1 | 7 | 3 |
| 3 rd , , , | 2291 | 910 | 977 | 404 | 1496 | 211 | 328 | 956 | 3.83 | 1.86 | 3787 | 452 | 464 | 4.85 | $4 \cdot 18$ | 13.4 | 227 | $43 \cdot 3$ | 9 | 5 |
| 4th ", 1933 , | 2566 | 963 | 1159 | 444 | 1713 | 271 | 389 | 1053 | 4.10 | $2 \cdot 06$ | 4090 | 468 | 482 | 4.36 | $3 \cdot 64$ | $13 \cdot 8$ | 212 | $45 \cdot 3$ | 9 | 4 |
| 1stQr.Av | 2604 | 890 | 125 | 456 | 15 | 195 | 371 | 954 | 4.08 | 1.96 | 3995 | 48 | 529 |  | $3 \cdot 26$ | 11.6 | 88 |  | 6 |  |
| 2nd, | 2432 | 835 | 1158 | 439 | 1469 | 187 | 374 | 908 | $4 \cdot 14$ | $2 \cdot 13$ |  | 541 |  |  | 5 | 硡 | 04 |  | 7 | 3 |
| 3 rd , , , | 2169 | 712 | 1075 | 382 | 1502 | 187 | 410 | 905 | 3.95 | $2 \cdot 10$ | 3809 | 557 | 565 | 4.84 | $4 \cdot 14$ | 13.3 | 214 | 39 | 10 | 5 |
| 4th , 1934 | 2272 | 764 | 1107 | 401 | 1657 | 279 | 429 | 959 | $4 \cdot 00$ | $2 \cdot 15$ | 3996 | 523 | 538 | 4.57 | 3-65 | $11 \cdot 3$ | 207 | $42 \cdot 2$ | 8 | $2 \cdot 1$ |
| 1st Qr.Av | 2218 | 673 | 1155 | 390 | 15 | 211 | 440 | 854 | 3.92 | $2 \cdot 11$ | 4159 |  |  | $3 \cdot 90$ | $3 \cdot 16$ | 11.6 | 188 |  | $5 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 4$ |
| 2nd, , | 1980 | 604 | 981 | 394 | 1434 | 196 | 421 | 817 | $3 \cdot 90$ | $2 \cdot 42$ | 3895 | 512 | 515 | 4.52 | 3.74 | 13.4 | 192 | 37 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 3 |
| 3rd , , , | 1680 | 582 | 801 | 297 | 1422 | 172 | 427 | 823 | $3 \cdot 67$ | $2 \cdot 42$ | 3807 | 515 | 513 | 4.71 | 3.83 | 12.6 | 207 | 36.9 | 6.9 | $3 \cdot 6$ |
| OCI. | 1800 | 658 | 804 | 338 | 1559 | 253 | 426 | 880 | 3.61 | $2 \cdot 39$ | 4089 | 527 | 533 | $4 \cdot 65$ | $4 \cdot 18$ |  | 196 | $41 \cdot 6$ | 6.0 | $3 \cdot 1$ |
| NOV. | 1808 | 646 | 829 | 333 | 1609 | 299 | 441 | 869 | 3.63 | 2.52 | 4067 | 506 | 497 | 4.20 | 3.32 | $11 \cdot 3$ | 181 | $40 \cdot 6$ | $5 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 2$ |
| DEC. | 1858 | 602 | 926 | 330 | 1602 | 298 | 428 | 876 | 3.79 | $2 \cdot 58$ | 3868 | 517 | 509 | $4 \cdot 35$ | 3.76 |  | 182 | 371 | $4 \cdot 4$ | 1.8 |
| JAN.. | 8 | 609 | 995 | 344 | 14 | 235 | 402 | 808 | 3.71 | 2.28 | 4049 | 511 | 494 | 3.73 | 2 |  | 156 |  |  | 6 |
| FEB. | $1751 \ddagger$ | 523 | 931 | 297 | $1322 \ddagger$ | 196 | 383 | 743 | 3.59 | $2 \cdot 43$ | 3713 | 450 | 458 | $3 \cdot 67$ | $3 \cdot 13$ | $10 \cdot 0$ | 161 | 38.0 | 3.7 | 1.7 |
| MAR | 1719 | 494 | 933 | 292 | ${ }_{1287}{ }^{+}$ | 192 | 345 | 750 | $3 \cdot 58$ | $2 \cdot 23$ | 3808 | 489 | 505 | 4.11 | 3.50 |  | 169 | 37.5 | 4.0 | $1 \cdot 9$ |
| APRIL | 1690 | 465 | 910 | 315 | 1343 | 206 | 364 | 773 | $3 \cdot 66$ | 2.48 | 3820 | 478 | 517 | 4.02 | 3.46 |  | 174 | $35 \cdot 7$ | $4 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 2$ |
| MAY | 1811 | 527 | 982 | 302 | 1267 | 219 | 343 | 705 | 3.91 | $2 \cdot 61$ | 3931 | 502 | 555 | $4 \cdot 46$ | 3.93 | 12:3 | 163 | $36 \cdot 1$ | 4.8 | 2.7 |
| JUNE | 1679 | 490 | 901 | 288 | 1238 | 224 | 319 | 695 | $3 \cdot 61$ | $2 \cdot 63$ | 3676 | 465 | 503 | $4 \cdot 40$ | $3 \cdot 86$ |  | 185 | 36.2 | $5 \cdot 4$ |  |
| JULY | 1723 | 475 | 959 | 289 | 1155 | 175 | 321 | 659 | 3.90 | $2 \cdot 42$ | 3769 | 486 | 544 | 4.97 | 41.4 |  | 189 | $34 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 8$ | 3.1 |
| AUG. | 1696 | 530 | 914 | 252 | 1176 | 165 | 313 | 698 | $3 \cdot 75$ | $2 \cdot 25$ | 3690 | 479 | 53 | 4.72 | 41.4 | $12 \cdot 4$ | 189 | $33 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 7$ |
| SEPT | 1498 | 445 | 790 | 263 | 1193 | 167 | 346 | 680 | 3.49 | $2 \cdot 43$ | 3710 | 472 | 522 | $4 \cdot 76$ | $40 \cdot 3$ |  | 193 | 37.7 |  | $3 \cdot 3$ |
| OCT | 1732 | 533 | 907 | 292 | 1352 | 219 | 373 | 760 | 3.82 | 2.47 2.53 | 4146 | 492 | 557 | 4.55 4.23 | 4.24 3.20 |  | 186 | 40.2 38.8 | 5.8 4.6 | 3.3 2.1 |
| NOV. | 17368 | 544 602 | 898 1064 | 294 302 | 1421 1290 | 251 222 | 393 353 | 777 715 | 3.62 3.98 | 2.53 2.56 | 3987 3915 | 468 506 | 508 | 4.23 3.35 | $3 \cdot 20$ $3 \cdot 66$ | 13:2 | 169 164 | 38.8 35.7 | 4.6 4.3 | 2.1 1.8 |
| 1936 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| JAN. . | 2014 | 565 | 1158 | 281 | 1203 | 191 | 331 | 681 | 3.86 | $2 \cdot 59$ | 4087 | 508 | 561 | 3.86 | 3.23 |  | 151 | 34.0 |  |  |
| FEB. ... | 2051 | 677 | 1114 | 290 | 1229 | 177 | 366 | 686 | $3 \cdot 86$ | $2 \cdot 59$ | 3855 | 50 | 535 | 3.80 | 3.09 | 11 | 159 | 37.1 | 3.7 | 1.8 2.1 |
| MAR. | 1959 | 565 | 1085 | 306 | 1245 | 182 | 362 | 701 | $3 \cdot 98$ | 2.20 | 3956 | 543 | 575 | 3.94 4.13 | 3.28 |  | 176 | 38.9 | 4.4 | ${ }_{2} 1$. |
| APRY ... | 1968 | 676 | 1060 | 334 | 1200 | 174 | 325 | 686 | 3.99 | 2.52 | 3870 | 524 | 609 | 4.62 | 3.77 | 12.0 | 171 | $35 \cdot 4$ | 50 | $2 \cdot 8$ |
| JUNE. | 1831 | 557 | 1002 | 272 | 1156 | 174 | 296 | 685 | $3 \cdot 74$ | $2 \cdot 37$ | 3434 | 470 | 503 | 4.27 | 365 |  | 169 | $34 \cdot 6$ | $4 \cdot 3$ | 2.0 |
| JULY | 1860 | 543 | 1038 | 279 | 1104 | 168 | 308 | 628 | 3.72 | $2 \cdot 10$ | 3915 | 519 | 542 | 5.03 | 4.20 |  | 193 | $34 \cdot 8$ | $4 \cdot 8$ |  |
| AUG... | 1764 | 513 | 958 | 294 | 1170 | 179 | 337 | 654 | 3.89 | $2 \cdot 37$ | 3154 | 465 | 460 | 4.83 | 4.04 | $12 \cdot 4$ | 200 | $33 \cdot 5$ 36.3 | 4.8 | 2.0 4.1 |
| SEPT. | 1859 | 625 | 920 | 314 | 1190 | 183 | 360 | 647 | $3 \cdot 98$ | 2.41 | 3484 | 492 | 545 |  |  |  |  | 41.9 | 5.7 | $3 \cdot 1$ |
| OCT. | 2247 | 763 | 1143 | 341 | 1460 | 260 | 398 | 802 | 3.40 | $2 \cdot 46$ | 4165 | 551 | 627 | $4 \cdot 71$ | 4.05 |  | 194 | 41.1 | 5.7 4.9 | 3.0 |
| NOV... | 2707 | 847 | 1476 | 384 | 1720 | 297 | 534 | 888 | $4 \cdot 34$ | 2.57 | 3436 8813 | 552 558 | 581 591 | 4.19 4.77 | 3.48 3.63 | 12.1 | 185 | 39.2 | 4.7 | 1.7 |
| DEC. 1937 | 3013 | 880 | 1708 | 425 | 1637 | 294 | 504 | 839 | $4 \cdot 74$ | 2.43 | 3813 | 558 | 591 | 4.77 | 3.63 |  | 185 | 39.2 | 4.7 | 17 |
| JAN. .. | 3319 | 886 | 1959 | 474 | 1773 | 283 | 575 | 915 | 4.75 | $2 \cdot 40$ | 3623 | 590 | 607 | 4.19 | 3.35 |  | 179 | 36.1 | 4.9 |  |
| FEB. ... | 3681 | 1001 | 2186 | 494 | 1695 | 237 | 610 | 848 | $5 \cdot 36$ | $2 \cdot 39$ | 3710 | 574 | 684 | 3.77 4.44 | 3.05 <br> 3.52 | $10 \%$ | 195 | 38.3 | 4.4 | $2 \cdot 3$ |
| MAR... | 3227 | 790 | 1898 | 539 | 1837 | 266 | 608 | 963 | 4.60 | 2.26 2.60 | 4087 | 649 | 684 | 4.47 | 3.70 |  | 196 | 37.6 | $5 \cdot 9$ | $2 \cdot 7$ |
| MAY | 3051 | 830 759 | 1986 | 483 | 1759 | 255 | 622 | 882 | $4 \cdot 55$ | $2 \cdot 46$ | 3414 | 666 | 654 | 4.81 | 3.97 | 12 | 206 | 35.7 | $5 \cdot 6$ | 3.2 |
| JUNE | 3707 | 845 | 2166 | 696 | 1997 | 245 | 741 | 1011 | $5 \cdot 16$ | $2 \cdot 68$ | 3509 | 685 | 68 | 4.72 | $3 \cdot 90$ |  | 216 | 37.4 | 69 | $3 \cdot 4$ |
| JULY | 3200 | 776 |  |  |  |  | 658 | 68 | 4.57 | $2 \cdot 56$ |  | 699 |  | 5.48 | 4.38 |  | 257 | 35 |  |  |
| AUG. | 3158 | 780 | 1861 | 517 | 1861 | 229 | 668 | 964 | 4.46 | $2 \cdot 48$ | 2587 | 645 | 559 | 4.44 | $3 \cdot 68$ |  | 271 | 32.8 |  |  |
| SEPT... | 3486 | 842 | 2113 | 531 | 2074 | 269 | 772 | 1033 | 4.55 | $2 \cdot 64$ | 3673 | 687 | 662 | 4.58 | $3 \cdot 78$ |  | 283 | 36.8 | 8.6 |  |

* Import figures are based upon declared values. Export figures declared values since 1927, previously based on official values.


## TRANSPORT.

Shipping. -Tonnage of ships of all nationalities entered and cleared (with cargoes) during the month, including those in Alsace-Lorraine) EMPLOYMENT

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

## France]

The fall in the number of assisted unemployed, which had proceeded almost continuously since the beginning of the year, seems to have been checked since the end of September by the usual seasonal influences. From about 428,000 at the end of January the number had steadily fallen to nearly 305,000 on September 25th. Then it increased to 307,500 on October 2nd, 310,600 and 314,400 during the next two weeks, and 317,450 on October 23rd. A year ago the number was about 411,000.

Railway receipts continue to increase compared with 1936 , but the rate of increase is less rapid. The rise was $36 \%$ in the 36th week, Sept. 3rd to 9th, and only $27 \%$ in the 40th week, Oct. Ist to 7 th. The end of the holiday period accounts for an appreciable diminution of the growth of passenger receipts, which were only $22.6 \%$ higher than in the corresponding week last year, whereas goods receipts were over $29 \%$ higher.

For the period Jan. Ist-Oct. 7th, 1937, the excess over the previous year's figure was $19.3 \%$ for all traffic, $20.3 \%$ for passengers and $18.9 \%$ for goods.

The number of trucks loaded in the 40th week, 305,000 , is $0.1 \%$ more than last year. For Jan. Ist to Oct. 7th the increase was $2.7 \%$.

The customs statistics do not show any improvement in the very adverse balance of trade. From August to September, 1937, the value of imports rose by 328 Mn ., from 3,158 to $3,486 \mathrm{Mn}$., that of exports rose by 213 Mn . from $\mathrm{I}, 86 \mathrm{I}$ to $2,074 \mathrm{Mn}$. Thus the deficit was greater in September, I, 4II Mn., than in August, I, 297 Mn.
Distribution of special trade. Mn. Francs.

| Eight Months | Imports |  | Exports |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 |
| Great Britain | 1084 | 2135 | 1202 | 1618 |
| Germany... ... ... | 1096 | 1998 | - 381 | 839 |
| Belgium \& Luxembourg | 976 | 1950 | 1074 | 1905 |
| Switzerland | 364 | 518 | 583 | 905 |
| Italy ... | 32 | 353 | 75 | 396 |
| Spain | 390 | 280 | 244 | 265 |
| U.S.A. $\quad .$. | 1453 | 2448 | 503 | 973 |
| Argentina ${ }^{\text {Ar }}$... | 249 | 420 | 77 | 110 |
| Other Countries | 369 5168 | 693 9585 | $\begin{array}{r} 271 \\ 1944 \end{array}$ | 342 |
| Total Foreign Countries | 11181 | 20380 | 6354 | 0456 |
| Algeria, Colonies |  |  |  |  |
| and Protectorates... | 4393 | 6260 | 3124 | 4313 |
| Total ... | 15574 | 26640 | 9478 | 14769 |

For the first nine months the value of goods imported ( $30,126 \mathrm{Mn}$. francs) exceeded that of exports ( $16,843 \mathrm{Mn}$.) by $\mathrm{I} 3,283 \mathrm{Mn}$. In the same period of 1936 the deficit was only 6,766

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

|  |  | 1935 <br> Quarters. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1936 \\ \text { Quarters. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1937 \\ \text { Quarter } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | \% Change. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3rd Qr. | 3rd Qr. |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2nd | 3 rd | 4th |  |  |  |  | 1st | 2nd | 3 rd | 4th | 1st | 2nd | 3rd |  | 3rd Or. |
| Food- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vegetable Food ... | 8 | 388 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal Food ... | 8 | 415 | 439 | 466 | 504 | 489 | 538 | 639 558 | 654 | 654 609 | 735 | +54 $+\quad 19$ |  |
| Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa | 4 | 423 | 398 | 399 | 395 | 402 | 434 | 503 | 541 | 667 567 | 668 629 | $\begin{array}{r}+\quad 19 \\ +\quad 9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $+\quad 28$ <br> $+\quad 45$ |
| Materials- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minerals and Metals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pig Iron ... ... | 1 | 371 | 371 | 371 | 371 | 371 | 403 | 547 455 | 680 549 | 676 | 785 | a $+\quad 8$ + | + 95 $+\quad 75$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Iron Bars }}$ Copper | 1 | 411 | 422 | 428 | 428 | 431 | 483 | 541 | 631 | 702 | 751 | + 8 | + $+\quad 55$ + |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Copper } \\ \text { Lead } & \text {... }\end{array}$ | 1 | 156 | 166 | 177 | 179 | 186 | 196 | 312 | 456 | 440 | 533 | + | + 172 |
| Coal ... ... | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | 344 | $398$ | 425 | 411 | 399 | 435 | 742 | 947 | 805 | 931 | + | +114 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 556 | 556 | 606 | 684 | 732 | 769 | 800 | + 9 | + 32 |
| Textiles $\begin{gathered}\text { Cotton }\end{gathered}$ | 6 | 351 | 335 | 365 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Cotton } \\ \text { Wool } & \ldots & \ldots \\ \end{array}$ | 1 | 351 | 332 | 350 | 338 | 347 | 370 | 522 | 567 | 572 | 561 | $+\quad 4$ +11 | + 85 $+\quad 52$ |
| Silk... $\ldots$...... | 1 | $294$ | $296$ | 307 | 322 | 313 | 314 | 460 | 523 | 538 | 643 | + | + 105 |
| ... ... ... |  |  |  |  |  | 146 | 158 | 206 | 239 | 229 | 292 | + 36 | + 85 |
| Hides, Skins, Tallow |  |  | 14.3 | 172 | 177 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alcohoil $\quad . .$. | 2 | 534 | 546 | 555 | 57 i | 572 | 594 | 715 | 799 | 864 | 868 | a | +126 |
| Petroleum ... | 1 | 470 | 462 | 459 | 459 | 476 | 476 | 476 | 476 | 482 | 601 | + 3 | + 26 |
| Soda Compounds ... ... | 2 | 441 | 676 | 646 | 650 | 638 | 635 | 541 | 715 | 754 | 804 | 6 | + 27 |
| Benzol ... $\ldots$... $\ldots$ | 1 | 800 | 885 | 419 | 420 | 420 | 420 | 466 | 451 | 463 | 490 | - 1 | + 17 |
| Wood ... | 1 | 454 | 435 | 829 | 800 | 890 | 800 | 820 | 872 | 946 | 950 | - 0 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { P } \\ +\quad 19 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | 1 | 34 | 33 | 37 | 42 | 45 | 46 | 73 | 87 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ +\quad 25 \\ +\quad 39 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | + 58 <br> $+\quad 93$ |
| Total Materials ... <br> Total Food and Materials | 25 | 384 | 378 | 389 | 391 | 387 | 400 | 504 | 574 | 591 | 666 | + 6 | + 67 |
|  | 45 | 394 | 386 | 400 | 422 | 424 | 449 | 538 | 592 | 604 | 675 | + 16 | + 50 |

Mn., but not in the same francs. The comparison shows the growth of a burden which the French economy cannot continue to sustain without grave damage.

The very large increase in foreign tourist traffic due to the Exhibition will certainly be quite insufficient to compensate for the deficit on visible foreign trade.

The upward movement in wholesale prices was accentuated in September. The index of 45 items (\% of July 1914) which had advanced from 580 in July to 59 I in August, rose to 618 in September. The rise is about the same for home-produced goods (index 604 to 631 ) as for imported goods ( 569 to 595). The upward movement is nevertheless much more accentuated in foodstuffs (574 to 615) than in raw materials ( 607 to 622 ).

The weighted index of wholesale prices of I26 commodities showed a similar movement, from 582 in July to 603 in August, and 629 in September. According to the figures at present available for October, the rise in the wholesale price level was checked in October. The index of 45 commodities which was 618 in September gained only two points by October 16th (620); it declined to 614 on 23rd. The reaction was almost entirely attributable to imported goods, for which the index fell from 576 to 563 , whilst that of home produce lost only one point from 644 to 643 . Furthermore the fall was solely
due to foodstuffs (612 to 599) whilst raw materials showed little change ( 627 to 628 ). A year ago the index for the 45 items was 407 at the end of September and the devaluation brought it to 452 in October.

The retail index of 13 items (Paris) rose from 580 in July to 594 in August and 627 in September. The index of 34 items followed the same course from 600 to 615 to 642 . It cannot yet be said whether these indices will weaken in October like wholesale prices.

The quarterly cost of living index (Paris) rose from 606 in the second quarter of 1937 to 630 in the third. The five subsidiary indices moved thus:-food 629 to 649 , clothing 692 to 720 , fuel and light 606 to 674 , rent no change (375), miscellaneous 630 to 673 .

In August and September, transactions between the savings banks and the deposit bank showed an excess of deposits of 87 and 94 Mn . The movement was reversed in the first half of October, which showed an excess of withdrawals of 76 Mn .

Measures to redress the economic situation are becoming more and more urgent. It is announced that the preliminary results of the enquiry into production have just been transmitted to the President of the Council. It is to be hoped that the government, thus informed of the situation in various branches of industry, will take the indispensable decisions without delay.

## GERMANY.

Information communicated by Dr. M. J. ELSAS.

## SURVEY OF THE THIRD QUARTER, 1937.

October 3rd, 1937.

THE boom ran still further in its course during the third quarter of the year. As the Nuremberg Congress has shown, the Four Year Plan still takes foremost place in the German economic programme. This means that the needs of the State, especially those of its rearmament programme, stand firmly in the front rank. It is the duty of private industry to subordinate itself to the Plan, and, as the Chancellor made clear in his Nuremberg speech, to trust blindly in the national leadership and to comply immediately not only with its decrees, but also with its polite requests. Since preference lies with State building and public works,
private building must be restricted, and so building approved, as well as begun, has therefore declined. The State as ever takes precedence on the capital market, and therefore available funds are for by far the greatest part bespoken for State purposes in the form of loans.

The political interests of the State take precedence over those of private industry also on the raw material market. The new State ore mining shows that purely economic considerations are no longer decisive. The development of ores of low iron-content cannot be justified on purely economic grounds, but only by reasons of State. Since these public undertakings involve a heavy investment of capital and claim

|  | STOCKS \& SHARES. |  |  | BANKING. |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\text { ® }} \\ & \text { ※ٍ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{\Phi} \\ & \stackrel{0}{0} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | WHOLESALE. |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RE- } \\ & \text { TAIL } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { REAL } \\ & \text { WAGES. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Capital } \\ & \text { Issues by } \end{aligned}$ |  | Reichsbank. |  | Note Circulation, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Nos. of os of |  |  |
|  |  |  | Mks $\mathrm{Mn} \text {. }$ |  | Mks. Mn. | Marks Mn. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | تا <br> \% |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Pre-War } \\ \text { Average } \\ 1931 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 6100 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug., } \\ & 1914 \\ & 4500 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 4.2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1914 \\ & 3.15 \end{aligned}$ | 815 | 81.0 |  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1913 <br> 100 |
| 1stQr.Av | 86.2 | 16.6 | $76 \cdot 5$ | 8811 | 280 | 4422 | 6.01 | 11235 | 4.203 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 1130 | 41.2 | 78 | 106.4 | 114.6 | $139 \cdot 0$ | 121 |
| 2nd, , ," | 83.8 | $84 \cdot 6$ | $45 \cdot 9$ | 9300 | 305 | 4311 | $5 \cdot 91$ | 11461 | $4 \cdot 204$ | $5 \cdot 8$ | 987 | 39.0 | 78 | $108 \cdot 3$ | 113.2 | $137 \cdot 4$ | 118 |
| 3rd,, , | - | 76.9 | 123.6 | 5026 | 409 | 4516 | 6.16 | 11492 | $4 \cdot 213$ | 9.6 | 1140 | $40 \cdot 2$ | 78 | $103 \cdot 3$ | 110.6 | $135 \cdot 4$ | 119 |
| $\begin{gathered} 4 \text { th }, \prime ", " \\ 1932 \end{gathered}$ | - | $3 \cdot 0$ | 26.9 | 5477 | 464 | 4714 | 6.50 | 11696 | $4 \cdot 213$ | $9 \cdot 3$ | 1276 | $42 \cdot 8$ | 76 | 97.5 | 105.6 | 131.8 | 120 |
| 1st Qr.Av | 50 | 18.5 | $11 \cdot 3$ | 4902 | 370 | 4302 | 6.24 | 11558 | $4 \cdot 213$ | $7 \cdot 7$ | 1065 | 44.0 | 69 | 94.4 | $100 \cdot 3$ | $123 \cdot 1$ | 114 |
| 2nd ", " | $50 \cdot 0$ | 3.4 | $26 \cdot 7$ | 4581 | 373 | 4024 | 6.05 | 11698 | $4 \cdot 213$ | 6.05 | 791 | $41 \cdot 3$ | 69 | $93 \cdot 4$ | 97.4 | 121.4 | 113 |
| 3rd,", " | 53.7 | $2 \cdot 7$ | $19 \cdot 5$ | 4462 | 364 | 3846 | $5 \cdot 91$ | 11681 | 4.213 | $5 \cdot 7$ | 536 | $39 \cdot 7$ | 69 | $90 \cdot 8$ | $95 \cdot 4$ | $120 \cdot 4$ | 112 |
| 4th ,", ${ }_{\text {1933 }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | $59 \cdot 1$ | 6.5 | $19 \cdot 7$ | 4493 | 360 | 3570 | 5.65 | 11551 | $4 \cdot 213$ | $4 \cdot 9$ | 476 | $38 \cdot 3$ | 65 | $86 \cdot 7$ | $93 \cdot 7$ | $118 \cdot 7$ | 112 |
| 1st Qr.Av | 66.6 | $20 \cdot 1$ | 32.9 | 4269 | 356 | 3405 | 5.45 | 11640 | 4.213 | 4.86 | 494 | $36 \cdot 7$ | 63 | $81 \cdot 9$ | 91.2 | 117:0 | 112.9 |
| 2nd ", " | 72.6 | $2 \cdot 9$ | $17 \cdot 0$ | 4291 | 372 | 3496 | 5.54 | 11767 | 3.773 | 4.94 | 344 | $42 \cdot 1$ | 63 | 83.7 | 92.0 | 117.9 | $111 \cdot 3$ |
| 3rd ,, ", | $65 \cdot 7$ | $25 \cdot 9$ | 15.8 131.9 | 4256 | 366 | 3546 | 5.61 | 11673 | 3.09 | 4.86 | 245 | 40.7 | 63 | $88 \cdot 1$ | $94 . ?$ | 118.7 | $109 \cdot 7$ |
| 4th ", ${ }_{\text {1934 }}$ | $64 \cdot 5$ | $50 \cdot 6$ | 131.9 | 4585 | 415 | 3552 | $5 \cdot 64$ | 11779 | $2 \cdot 71$ | 4.83 | 223 | $39 \cdot 1$ | 63 | $93 \cdot 4$ | 96.1 | $120 \cdot 4$ | $107 \cdot 8$ |
| 1stQr.Av | $73 \cdot 7$ | 26.5 | 31.8 | 4632 | 491 | 3542 | 5.20 | 11832 | $2 \cdot 57$ | $4 \cdot 65$ | 257 | $40 \cdot 8$ | 63 | $91 \cdot 8$ | $96 \cdot 1$ | $120 \cdot 7$ | 107.3 |
| 2nd, , , | $73 \cdot 8$ | 1.3 | $13 \cdot 3$ | 4823 | 472 | 3684 | $5 \cdot 68$ | 11775 | 2.507 | 4.58 | 234 | 39.4 | 63 | $91 \cdot 9$ | 96.3 | 120.8 | 107.5 |
| 3rd | 80.3 | 6.8 | $10 \cdot 3$ | 4882 | 663 | 3837 | 5.78 | 11736 | 2.502 | 4.41 | 206 | $42 \cdot 1$ | 63 | 99.0 | 99.9 | $122 \cdot 3+$ | $105 \cdot 8$ |
| OCT. | $83 \cdot 2$ 80.4 |  | 5.8 30.3 | 5233 | 773 | 3823 | 5.73 | 11689 | 2.475 | 4.25 | 267 | 44.2 | 63 | $100 \cdot 9$ | $101 \cdot 2$ | 1220 | $106 \cdot 3$ |
| NOV... | $80 \cdot 4$ 79.8 | 103.5 5.5 | $30 \cdot 3$ $38 \cdot 6$ | 4921 5086 | 870 759 | 3810 | 5.75 5.97 | 11689 | 2.488 | 4.25 | 211 | 46.0 | 63 | $101 \cdot 1$ | 101.4 | 122.3 | $106 \cdot 1$ |
| IECC... | $79 \cdot 8$ | $5 \cdot 5$ | 38.6 | 5086 | 759 | 3901 | 5.97 | 11700 | $2 \cdot 490$ | 4.25 | 210 | 48.0 | 63 | $100 \cdot 5$ | $101 \cdot 1$ | 122 -2 | 106.2 |
| JAN... | 83.5 | 5.9 | 16.5 | 5085 | 934 | 3660 | $5 \cdot 67$ | 11851 | 2.485 | $4 \cdot 12$ | 259 | 46.7 | 63 | $100 \cdot 3$ | $101 \cdot 0$ | 122.4 | 106.0 |
| FEB ... | 86.4 | - | 33.2 | 4466 | 797 | 3617 | $5 \cdot 72$ | 12316 | 2.503 | $3 \cdot 88$ | 244 | 46.7 | 63 | 99•7 | 101.0 | $122 \cdot 5$ | $105 \cdot 9$ |
| MAR. | 87.8 | $0 \cdot 1$ | $5 \cdot 9$ | 4980 | 926 | 3664 | 5.84 | 12459 | 2.471 | $4 \cdot 25$ | 270 | $49 \cdot 0$ | 63 | $99 \cdot 3$ | $100 \cdot 8$ | $122 \cdot 2$ | 106.2 |
| APR. .. | $89 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 4$ | 10.4 | 4885 | 898 | 3711 | $5 \cdot 84$ | 12783 | 2.493 | $3 \cdot 75$ | 238 | $53 \cdot 0$ | 63 | $100 \cdot 0$ | $100 \cdot 8$ | $122 \cdot 3$ | 106.1 |
| MAY... | 91.0 93.7 | 8.2 2.9 | 6.4 96.5 | 4790 | 958 | 3810 | $5 \cdot 89$ | 13023 | 2.482 | $3 \cdot 62$ | 245 | $63 \cdot 7$ | 63 | $100 \cdot 6$ | $100 \cdot 8$ | $122 \cdot 8$ | 105.6 |
| JUNE | $93 \cdot 7$ | 2.9 | 96.5 | 4712 | 771 | 3895 | 5.99 | 13088 | 2.477 | 3.62 | 219 | 62.0 | 63 | $101 \cdot 5$ | 101.2 | 1230 | $105 \cdot 5$ |
| JULY | $94 \cdot 7$ | $39 \cdot 9$ | $32 \cdot 0$ | 5060 | 743 | 3877 | 5.94 | 13364 | 2.473 | 3.62 | 234 | 59.2 | 63 | 103•1 | $101 \cdot 9$ | $124 \cdot 3$ | 104.5 |
| AUG... | 95.5 | $5 \cdot 6$ | 21.4 | 4831 | 763 | 4031 | $6 \cdot 14$ | 13533 | 2.480 | $3 \cdot 37$ | 209 | $57 \cdot 5$ | 63 | $104 \cdot 3$ | $102 \cdot 4$ | 124.5 | 104-3 |
| SEPT.. | $92 \cdot 7$ | 4.0 | 8.5 | 4944 | 782 | 4143 | 6.26 | 13463 | 2.490 | $3 \cdot 37$ | 202 | 56.0 | 63 | 103.7 | $102 \cdot 3$ | $123 \cdot 4$ | 105.1 |
| OCT. | $91^{\circ} 0$ | 3.7 | 11.5 | 5261 | 702 | 4158 | 6.26 | 14143 | 2.488 | 3.25 | 271 | 56.2 | 63 | 104:2 | $102 \cdot 8$ | $122 \cdot 8$ | 105.2 |
| NOV... | 89.5 | 0.6 | $12 \cdot 9$ | 4811 | 667 | 4186 | $6 \cdot 30$ | 14010 | 2.488 | 3.25 | 267 | 56.5 | 63 | $104 \cdot 7$ | $103 \cdot 1$ | 122.9 | 105.6 |
| DEC... | 89•3 | 9.6 | $10 \cdot 9$ | 4964 | 720 | 4285 | $6 \cdot 37$ | 14104 | 2.488 | $3 \cdot 25$ | 261 | 56.5 | 63 | $105 \cdot 0$ | $103 \cdot 3$ | 123.4 | 105•1 |
| JAN... | 91.8 | 0.4 | 21.8 | 4962 | 690 | 4097 | 6.09 | 14397 | 2.488 | 3.62 | 263 | 54.5 | 63 | 105*2 | 103.6 | $124 \cdot 3$ | 104.2 |
| FEB ... | $93 \cdot 8$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | 14.8 | 4597 | 605 | 4172 | 6.20 | 14457 | $2 \cdot 458$ | $3 \cdot 25$ | 230 | 38.5 | 63 | $104 \cdot 8$ | 103.5 | $124 \cdot 3$ | 104.0 |
| MAR | $93 \cdot 3$ | 11.4 | $13 \cdot 0$ | 4824 | 572 | 4267 | 6.27 | 14372 | 2.462 | 3.0 | 226 | $39 \cdot 0$ | 63 | 104.5 | 103.6 | 124.2 | 104.0 |
| $\mathrm{APR} \text {. }$ | 96.2 99.3 | 2.0 | 14.2 | 4989 | 776 | 4348 | 6.35 | 14429 | 2.489 | $3 \cdot 37$ | 181 | 39.5 | 63 | 105.0 | 103.8 | $124 \cdot 3$ | 103.9 |
| MAY... | 99•3 | $4 \cdot 2$ | 10.7 | 4849 | 650 | 4430 | 6.44 | 14649 | 2.490 | 3.37 | 234 | 40.5 | 63 | 105.3 | 103.7 | $124 \cdot 3$ | 104.0 |
| JUNE | 1016 | - | 8.5 | 5203 | 677 | 4389 | 6.35 | 14735 | 2.489 | 3.0 | 208 | $40 \cdot 0$ | 63 | $105 \cdot 7$ | 104.0 | $124 \cdot 5$ | 104.0 |
| JULY | $103 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 6$ | $197 \cdot 6$ | 5371 | 804 | 4471 | 6.45 | 14654 | 2.484 |  | 218 |  |  | 1061 | 104.2 | $125 \cdot 3$ |  |
| AUG.. | $101 \cdot 8$ | $\overline{7 \cdot 3}$ | 68.5 | 4815 | 640 | 4540 | $6 \cdot 54$ | 15463 | 2.488 | $3 \cdot 37$ | 193 | 39.5 | 63 | 106.4 | $104 \cdot 8$ | 125.4 | 103.2 |
| SEPT. | $100 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 3$ | 22.0 | 5288 | 669 | 4657 | $6 \cdot 65$ | 15417 | 2.490 | 3.12 | 178 | $40 \cdot 5$ | 63 | $105 \cdot 0$ | $104 \cdot 2$ | 124.4 | 103.9 |
| OCT. | 1060 | $2 \cdot 2$ | $18 \cdot 1$ | 5928 | 694 | 4713 | 6.71 | 15017 | 2.495 | $3 \cdot 37$ | 199 | $39 \cdot 9$ | 63 | $103 \cdot 8$ | $104 \cdot 3$ | 124.4 | $104 \cdot 1$ |
| NOV... | 106.6 | $0 \cdot 1$ | 194.0 | 5089 | 622 | 4674 | 6.65 | 15245 | 2.491 | 3.37 | 212 | $39 \cdot 6$ | 63 | 103.2 | $104 \cdot 3$ | $124 \cdot 3$ | $104 \cdot 2$ |
| DEC... | $105 \cdot 4$ | $0 \cdot 1$ | $12 \cdot 4$ | 5834 | 667 | 4980 | 6.96 | 15246 | 2.490 | 3.0 | 235 | 41.5 | 63 | 103.6 | 105\% | $124 \cdot 3$ | $104 \cdot 1$ |
| JAN ... | 106.6 | $80 \cdot 3$ | 86.7 | 5405 | 775 | 4799 | $6 \cdot 72$ | 15311 | 2.490 | $3 \cdot 37$ | 226 | 42.2 | 63 | 103.2 | 105.3 | 124.5 | $104 \cdot 1$ |
| FEB... | $108 \cdot 1$ | $49 \cdot 1$ | 72.5 | 5018 | 731 | 4816 | 6.74 | 15300 | 2.490 | 3.0 | 206 | 40.2 | 63 | 103.4 | $105 \cdot 5$ | $124 \cdot 8$ | 103.9 |
| MAR. | $109 \cdot 3$ |  | 15.3 | 5800 | 716 | 4938 | 6.84 | 16058 | 2.490 | 2.87 | 235 | 39.9 | 63 | $103 \cdot 9$ | 106.2 | $125 \cdot 0$ | 103.9 |
| APR.. | 110.6 111.8 | 0.7 | 8.8 10.3 | 6263 | 789 | 4979 | 6.94 | 16156 | 2.490 | 3.0 | 234 | $41 \cdot 3$ | 63 | $103 \cdot 9$ | $105 \cdot 9$ | $125 \cdot 1$ | 103.5 |
| MAX JUNE | 111.8 | 0.7 | $10 \cdot 3$ | $5552$ | $736$ | 4902 | 6.83 | 16907 | 2.490 | 2.75 | 180 | $40 \cdot 7$ | 63 | 104•1 | $105 \cdot 8$ | $125 \cdot 1$ | 103.4 |
| JUNE | 112.8 |  | 6.7 | 6048 | 715 | 4991 | 6.94 | 16904 | 2.497 | 3.0 | 181 | $40 \cdot 5$ | 63 | 104.6 | 1060 | $125 \cdot 3$ | 103.4 |
| JULY | 114.6 | 17.5 | 33.4 | 6119 | 707 | 5111 | $7 \cdot 10$ | 16857 | 2.498 | 3.25 | 177 | $40 \cdot 1$ | 63 | . $105 \cdot 7$ | 108.4 | 126.2 | $103 \cdot 3$ |
| AUG... | $115 \cdot 7$ | 98 | 14.4 | 5747 | 625 | 5115 | 7.09 | 16926 | $2 \cdot 491$ | 3.0 | 151 | $40 \cdot 3$ | 63 | 106.4 | $105 \cdot 7$ | 126.0 | 102.5 |
|  | 114.8 | - | 13.4 | $5979$ | 649 | 5256 | $7 \cdot 26$ |  | 2.494 | $3 \cdot 12$ | 163 | $39 \cdot 8$ | 63 | 105.4 | 106.3 | 125:1 | 102.7 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCT... } \\ & \text { NOV... } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $6377$ | 675 | 5275 |  |  | 2.494 2.490 | 3.25 2.87 |  | $39 \cdot 9$ 40.0 |  |  | $105 \cdot 9$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | e 1924 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | mat |  |  |  |  |
| NANCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Share Inde |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Index N } \\ 1924-( \end{array}$ | umbers 6 averag | for mid <br> e. Wirt | le of mo schaft und | nth. Bas Statistik | sed on | CES Wholesale Silver. | - |  |  | month. |  |  |  |  |
| Capital Iss | ues.- |  | Wirtscha | ft und S | tatistik, |  |  |  | Pig Iron. |  |  | Month | ly avera | age. V | schaft | Statis | , |
| Reichsban | k-Cl | rings - | Wirtsc | ft und $s$ | tatistik, |  |  |  | Food and | All It |  | Statisti mo | isches nth and | Reich d midd | $\mathrm{t} \text { Inde }$ | h rave | rage for tively. |
| Outs | side Dep | osits.- | Second | eek of | nth. |  |  |  | tail- |  |  | For mi | iddle of | month. | Eildiens | des sta | tischen |
| Note Circul | ation.- |  | End of m | onth. |  |  |  |  | Reichs It ES.- | dex. |  | $\underset{\text { Wirtsch }}{\text { Rei }}$ | iohsamt | d Stati | . We | ated av | rage for |
| State Debt. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Wrisch | 119 d wo | orkers | ocou | ations. | Average |
| New York E | xchange | e.- | 1st of mon | ntb. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | for <br> pre <br>  | month. <br> viously | Based on week | wages. | ages | 1981. |



* Including Luxemburg.
$\ddagger$ Excluding reparations but including gold and silver before 1935

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
Weight-
Values in Gold Marks-

## COAL OUTPUT

SHIPPING.
RAILWAY GOODS RECEIPTS-UNEMPLOYMENT-

Wirtschaft und Statistik
Statistiches Reichsamt-Merchandise and bullion included
Excluding Saar till April, 1935-Wirtschaft und Statistik
Statistiches Reichsamt.
Wirtschaft und Statistik
Total No. of Persons Unemployed on 1st of month. Wirtschaft und Statistik. Trade Union percentages for end or month, but given as for following month to be comparable with previous column

## Germany]

an exceptionally great amount of labour, new decrees have been necessary. Chief among these is the law forbidding the iron industry to extend its plants or to erect new ones on its own initiative.

Further, the quantity of iron intended for private purposes has again been reduced and thus also that intended for export.

Since the scarcity of raw materials is becoming of more and more economic importance, the Government's demands for the return of the colonies become more pressing. In the Press it is pointed out that Germany takes about 13\% of its imported foodstuffs and imported raw materials from the colonies and mandated areas of other countries, while if Dominions are included this figure becomes $20 \%$.

The favourable state of industrial activity, especially in heavy industry, has resulted in the repayment of credits that had been borrowed from the banks. These repayments and likewise the rise in bank profits made it possible to restore their private character to various large banks, as far as that had not already been done. Thus in September the public holdings of shares in the Kommerz und Privatbank could be returned to private ownership and likewise the holdings of the Gold Discount Bank in the shares of the Dresdner Bank. The Gold Discount Bank found it necessary to take these shares over owing to the Banking crisis in 1931. According to report, their return to private hands has been arranged in such a way that only comparatively few of them have been taken up in industrial circles, while the greater number of them have fallen into other hands.

By September Ist the recorded Reich debt reached the figure of $16,926 \mathrm{Mn}$. Marks. On the other hand tax receipts have risen strongly. Moreover expenditure on unemployment relief has naturally fallen heavily owing to the virtual disappearance of unemployment. It must be clearly understood that as compared with the 1932 peak of public assistance a saving of many hundred million marks is here made. The increase in tax receipts and the saving on unemployment relief stand the Reich in good stead in its exceptionally great expenditure on armaments and other public projects such as administrative buildings, motor roads and marriage loans, to mention only the most important. The great liquidity of the money market has enabled the Reich to finance part of its great tasks by the negotiation of Reich loans. This funding of a part of the floating debt has
become possible in greater measure from year to year.

Since the shortage of capital in relation to the large requirements of the Reich forces the contraction of credit to commerce and industry down to the very most urgent level, the issue of new shares is now possible only in restricted measure. Thus for a long time the supply of shares on the exchange has been low and it is this that has predominantly caused stocks to stand so high. It is true that a trifling fall in the share index took place in September, mainly as a reflection of the weak tendency in foreign markets, especially New York; but in the last week of September there was a recovery, so that the lost ground was regained.

According to the official estimate, the total grain crop is 21.5 Mn . tons as against 21.8 in the previous year. The Saar is not included in these figures. Winter rye is estimated at 6.7 Mn . tons as against 7.3 ; winter wheat at 3.8 Mn . tons as against 4.I. These smaller grain crops are compensated by a considerably better harvest of root crops. The prospects for potatoes are especially favourable all over the Reich. This circumstance is very important for the food problem. Owing to the fall in the corn crop it has been decreed that grain suitable for flour must be used solely for human consumption. For it is more profitable to import fodder, especially maize, than as formerly to use rye for fodder and to import grain for flour, mostly in the form of wheat. A favourable potato crop, of which only a minor part is used for food, thus enables a great deal to be directed into industrial uses, e.g. the production of dried potatoes. Since the production costs of dried potatoes have risen, owing to a $20 \%$ rise in the price of manufacturing potatoes, a separate central buying office has been set up, by which dried potatoes intended for fodder are cheapened. By contrast, imported maize and oilcake are subjected to an equalising duty.

According to the Reich Minister for Food, the capacity of fodder silos has increased eightfold since 1933, and oil from German oil plants fifteen-fold. The home production of flax is said to have risen almost five-fold. Finally, in future twice as much wool is to be produced at home as four years ago. Naturally, Germany is still dependent on imports of raw materials and foodstuffs.

The wholesale price level rose only slightly in the third quarter. It is true that certain foreign goods, especially those made out of foreign raw

## [Germany

materials, have become dearer, owing to the lessening of price control on foreign goods. On the other hand, certain home products fell in price, e.g., artificial wool. The tendency, as far as it is at all possible, for prices of home products to fall, is now spreading to branded goods. The manufacturers of branded goods have been approached to drop their prices voluntarily in order to make legal regulation unnecessary.

In spite of increased felling of timber, an exceptionally high percentage of wood still has to be imported. Since the manufacture of goods from wood fibre is extending more and more, efforts are being made to see that German wood is used in greater measure for industrial purposes. In the past quarter, it was decreed that wood which lended itself to working up was no longer to be used as fuel. It was further decreed that any rights to the use of wood are to be redeemed in money or by other forms of payment.

Imports of goods for the first 9 months of this year amounted to $3,964 \mathrm{Mn}$. marks, while for the whole of 1936 they were $4,218 \mathrm{Mn}$. marks. Exports for the past 9 months amounted to $4,277 \mathrm{Mn}$. marks as against $4,768 \mathrm{Mn}$. marks for the whole of 1936. If the last 3 months maintain the average for the first 9 months, exports this year will exceed those of last year by about 1,000 Mn. marks. The recent fall in the world prices of raw materials should have exceptional influence on the German balance of trade, especially as raw materials form the bulk of German imports.

The rise in exports this year has resulted in more employment in the export industries. It is estimated that export workers now number 2 Mn ., while in 1934 and 1935 they were only I. 5 Mn . The boom is reflected in the reports from all major industries. Coal and coke show record figures. On the other hand the pithead stocks in the Ruhr are slowly decreasing. While in the past quarter the production of coal, lignite and coke surpassed that of the third quarter of last year by $20 \%$, slightly more than $20 \%$ and $15 \%$ respectively, the pithead stocks are now only half as much as a year ago.

The production of electricity has also greatly increased. In August of this year 84 Mn . kwh. per working day were produced as against 72 Mn . last year. Compared with 1933 this has nearly doubled. The increase in production of goods refers predominantly to capital goods and stands more or less in relation to the operation of the Four-Year Plan, which makes such heavy demands on the industries concerned that not
only must private needs retreat but also such public needs as can in any way be postponed. The Autumn Fair which took place at Leipzig in September failed to produce any very great success as compared with the Spring Fair. In many branches of industry this is connected with the reluctance of foreign buyers to take products made of synthetic raw materials, e.g., in textiles. Buyers from S.E. Europe were well represented, and also those from Central and South America.

The construction of the Reich motor roads makes further strides, although the number of workers on them has fallen. In August, e.g., about 7,000 or $20 \%$ fewer workers were occupied on these roads than in July. This may be due to the general shortage of workers, though it may also be that more labour-saving equipment is being used. Up to September Ist something over 300 Mn . marks has been spent in 1937 on the motor roads ; during the whole of 1936 more than 700 Mn . marks were spent.

Whereas at the end of June the unemployed numbered 648,000 , by the end of September they had fallen to 469,000 . This decrease of about 180,000 was only made possible by absorbing such labour as can no longer be considered fully employable in the ordinary sense. However, this was necessary in order to bring in the harvest. The number of employed people rose from 19,400,000 at the end of June to $19,600,000$ at the end of September. This increase of 200,000 in the employed, which is 20,000 more than the decline in the number of unemployed, means that either older workers or a larger number of men unregistered at the exchanges have been absorbed.

According to the official reports of the Reich Statistical Office, between the end of December 1935 and the end of 1936, average hourly earnings rose $2 \%$ for skilled workers and $1 \%$ for unskilled workers. Since wage rates have not been changed, the rise in hourly earnings must be due to extra pay or to overtime. Weekly earnings have risen still more, and indeed in the consumption goods industries the increases have averaged $6 \frac{1}{2} \%$, and for skilled workers alone $7 \frac{1}{2} \%$. In capital goods industries the increase averages about $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$, and $5 \frac{1}{2} \%$ for skilled labour. These figures refer to money wages and earnings. Real wages lag behind somewhat, since the cost of living, according to the official figures, has risen during the past year by close on $1 \%$.

According to the Reich Ministry of Finance, Io Mn. marks per month are spent on children's
allowances. Hitherto such sums were given only to large families whose total income was less than 185 marks per month. From October Ist these allowances will also be given to families whose monthly earnings do not exceed 200 marks. Current allowances are also given of io marks per month for the fifth and every subsequent child to manual workers and peasants and also tradesmen, if their annual income is not greater than 2,100 marks and on the understanding that their property is not worth more than 50,000 marks.

## RECENT MOVEMENTS.

Easy conditions prevailed in the money market in October, only temporarily interrupted in the middle of the month when the day-to-day rate stiffened. The liquidity of the market expressed itself in an increase in the circulation of the "Sola" bills of the Gold Discount Bank, the amount rising to 700 Mn ., as compared with 500 Mn . at the beginning of the month. If this liquidity continues a new funding operation will soon be possible.

The Reichsbank return for mid-October showed a bill portfolio of 5,002 Mn. marks, and a note circulation of $4,876 \mathrm{Mn}$. The gold and foreign exchange reserve totalled 76 Mn ., and the daily maturing obligations of the Bank 675 Mn . Compared with a year ago the bill portfolio had increased by 435 Mn . and the note circulation by 483 Mn . The total cash circulation, which at the beginning of October was over $7,000 \mathrm{Mn}$. marks, had declined to about $6,800 \mathrm{Mn}$. by the middle of the month, but was still 480 Mn . higher than a year ago. State revenue from direct taxation in August was 776 Mn . and from indirect taxation 304 Mn . In August 1936 the corresponding figures were 588 and 272 Mn . The total increase was therefore 220 Mn . In September tax and customs revenue was $\mathrm{I}, 470 \mathrm{Mn}$. compared with $\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{I} 34 \mathrm{Mn}$. in 1936. According to an estimate of the Finance Ministry, the yield from taxation in the current financial year will be nearly I $4,000 \mathrm{Mn}$. marks and on this basis no increase of taxation is envisaged for the near future.

The combined balance sheets of the large banks at the end of September show liabilities to creditors as almost unchanged compared with the previous month. Debtor items show an increase of 87 Mn ., although recently this category has been declining. It is not likely that tax payments are wholly responsible for this increase in debtors. Possibly, as is suggested in the press, it reflects the heavier demands on private capital necessitated by the financing of
the Four-Year Plan. It may also be connected with the transfer of a block of shares in the Dresdner Bank from public to private hands.

Whilst most international bourses were badly hit in October by the break on Wall St., the German bourse was hardly affected at all. The share index declined by $1 \%$ but this was insignificant compared with the losses in other centres. In the fourth week of October the demand for shares improved as a result of progress on the non-intervention problem, showing that the German markets are, if only to a slight extent, affected by external events. Even on days when internal buying was small, security business was effected for blocked mark accounts : that is to say for foreign holders.

The general wholesale index fell by half a point in the first half of October and the sensitive index by two points. The agricultural index was half a point lower. In spite of the fall in world markets, prices of industrial raw materials declined by only $0.7 \%$, whilst the group for manufactures showed a rise of half a point.

The cost of living index fell by $\frac{3}{4} \%$ in September. Rents are now controlled and all increases are subject to the consent of the Price Control Board. Control also extends to property values. A new decree subjects all real property sales to supervision and prices must be in accordance with yield. In the case of building land the price must be low enough to keep rents at a reasonable level.

External trade in September resulted in an export surplus of 32 Mn ., which was 27 Mn . less than in August, and 43 Mn . less than in September, 1936.


As in previous months, imports of food and raw materials show a large increase over 1936. In exports manufactures were 54 Mn . higher than in September, 1936. The decline in the export surplus compared with previous months was due to the decrease in exports of manufactures.

In mid-October a new trade agreement was arranged with New Zealand. New Zealand is to reduce the tariffs on various goods and suppress the surcharges hitherto imposed. Germany agrees to effect a corresponding increase in her takings of New Zealand butter and apples.

Steel output in September was slightly higher than in August but $2 \%$ less than in September, 1936. It is also reported that the Steel Construction Federation has experienced a decline in new orders to the extent of $30 \%$. This decline is attributed to the necessity of restricting steel supplies for building purposes owing to the urgent requirements of the State. The same reason is given for the decline in building permits as far as houses are concerned. Permits for other classes of building show an increase.

On October ist the number of males unemployed had fallen to 352,000 and of females to 117,000 . Since 1932, the number of wage earners and salaried persons employed has increased by nearly $50 \%$. This increase is not uniform over all occupations. In trade and industry the increase is nearly $100 \%$, but in agriculture, only about $10 \%$. It should be remembered, however, that industry was much more severely affected by the crisis than was agriculture.

## ITALY.

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

## Nov. Ist 1937.

IN October two noteworthy events took place. The first was the imposition of an extraordinary tax of $10 \%$ on the capital of companies, including extraordinary and ordinary reserves. In October, 1936, there had already been an extraordinary tax on real property, so that it was a logical sequence for a similar tax to be imposed on other forms of property which had particularly benefited from the alignment of the lira, especially companies.

The estimated yield is about 6 Md . lire. Space does not permit of detailed description, but it is sufficient to say that the decree has been drawn up with financial skill so that the repercussions will be spread over, the tax being payable in instalments at successive dates. From the principle of collaboration of classes under the corporative system, it follows that under exceptional circumstances capital should contribute towards the realisation of the aims of the State.

The second notable event was the inauguration of the town of Aprilia in the Pontine Fields; it may be considered an event of local importance, but it is also an important sign of the times. On November Ioth, 193I, there began the work of reclaiming the Pontine Fields which were uncultivated and malarial. As early as October, 1932, the first town, Littoria, was inaugurated in the first zone which had been transformed; in April, 1934, the second, Sabaudia, in December, 1935, the third, Pontinia, and in October, 1937, the fourth, Aprilia, which had been begun in April, 1936, during the period of sanctions.

As a result of the transformation, 77,000 hectares of land have been rendered habitable, 55,000 have been subdivided into farms; 2,283 Km . of canals collect, divert and control the water, $2,300 \mathrm{Km}$. of roads are available for transport on what was formerly an impassable marsh; 150,000 quintals of wheat have been grown and 80,000 quintals of beet, whilst 20,000 cattle are maintained within the area.

Finance.-Exchange rates were of interest in October. The dollar was stable at 19 lire, sterling nearly so, fluctuating only between 94.10 and 94.25 ; but the franc fell suddenly in September from 72 to 64 towards the middle of the month and rose to 65.15 at the end; it stayed at this level for the first few days of October, but fell on $4^{\text {th }}$ to 62.25 , at which it remained for a time; afterwards it rose to 64.40 on 24 th, then reacted to 63.50 on 25 th, settlement day on the bourse. The Swiss franc, which had been stable in September, showed a slight rise in October from 436.50 to 438.

In recent weeks the bourse has tended to decline, the index of settlement prices of industrials fell to 203 in September and 197 in October, owing to the international situation and the prospect of the capital levy. When the text of the decree was published, according to which, as already mentioned, the tax was to be collected in such a way as not to be too serious a burden upon private business, the price of shares rose appreciably during the last days of the month.

Latest available data for new capital issues

|  | EXCHANGES. |  |  | SHARES. |  | BANKING. |  |  |  |  |  | IMPORTS. |  |  |  |  | EXPORTS. |  |  | Im- <br> PORTS <br> PORTS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value in Italian Lire. |  |  |  |  | Bank of Italy. |  |  |  |  |  | VOLUME. |  |  |  |  | VOLUME. |  |  | ALUE. |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { © } \\ & \text { 荡 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ธ̈ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \circ \\ & \stackrel{\circ}{\circ} \end{aligned}$ | 粡 |  |  | EXT TR exc pre pre |  |
| 1913 Av. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  | 100 | 100 | \% 100 | 100 | No. |  | \% | \% 100 | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | Mn lire | $\underset{\text { lire. }}{\mathrm{Mn}}$. |
| 1924 Av. | 440 | 399 | 119 | 247 | 73 | ${ }_{1500}$ | 1913) | (end | 1913) |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 303 | 209 |
| 1931 |  |  | 1 |  | 73 |  |  |  |  | 605 |  | 117 | 103 | 97 | 184 | 176 | 74 | 128 | 73 | 1615 | 1196 |
| 1st Qr.Av, 2nd ,, , | $\begin{aligned} & 366 \\ & 366 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 365 \\ & 365 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74 \\ & 74 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \\ & 126 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ | 1067 1000 | 571 | 2496 | 571 | 958 | 88 | 113 | 95 | 106 | 281 | 286 | 86 | 115 | 111 |  |  |
| 3 rd , , , | 368 | 360 | 75 | 122 | 32 | 1924 | 550 | 1701 | 572 570 | 1037 972 | 83 | 162 | 103 | 81 | 329 | 243 | 81 | 106 | 74 | 1182 | 790 898 |
| 4th , 1932 ," | 370 | 280 | 76 | 110 | 20 | 892 | 541 | 1726 | 572 | 1005 | 83 | 31 23 |  | 66 84 | $\begin{aligned} & 427 \\ & 344 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 134 \\ & 203 \end{aligned}$ | 90 79 | 135 | 46 | 825 844 | 782 875 |
| 1st Qr.Av. | 372 | 269 | $76 \cdot 5$ | 111 | 17 | 689 | 527 | 1739 | 586 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 875 |
| 2nd ,", ", | $\begin{aligned} & 372 \\ & 374 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 283 \\ & 269 \end{aligned}$ | 76 | 98 | 63 | 925 | 497 | 1252 | 589 | 1121 | $\begin{aligned} & 75 \\ & 69 \end{aligned}$ | 51 120 | 72 84 | 126 93 | $\begin{aligned} & 215 \\ & 326 \end{aligned}$ | 452 | 52 | 73 | 73.5 | 736 | 560 |
| 4th ", ", | 374 |  | 76 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | 716 | 512 | 1190 919 | 588 | 1039 | 71 | 34 | 74 | 67 | 346 | 181 | 48 | 116 | 63 105 | 840 540 |  |
| 1933 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1919 | 76 | 29 | 82 | 92 | 366 | 164 | 49 | 117 | 106 | 540 | 515 599 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1stQqu. Av. } \\ & \text { 2nd } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 373 \\ & 324 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 262 \\ & 257 \end{aligned}$ | $76$ | $105$ | 37 | 725 | 497 | 1280 | 611 | 982 | 75 | 39 | 82 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3rd ,", ", | 257 | 243 | 74 | 123 | 18 | 670 | $\begin{aligned} & 492 \\ & 502 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1096 \\ & 1458 \end{aligned}$ | 613 | 848 778 | 83 | 26 | 71 | 101 | 275 | 502 | 78 | 112 | 106 | 643 664 | 498 |
| 4th 1934 " | 243 | 232 | 74 | 126 | 21 | 816 | 497 | 1201 |  | 711 | 84 80 |  | 84 92 | 108 | $\begin{aligned} & 350 \\ & 310 \end{aligned}$ | 353 | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 34 \end{aligned}$ | 82 | 105 | 539 | 451 |
| 1st Qr.Av. | 225 | 234 | $75 \cdot 1$ | 132 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 102 | 91 | 625 | 436 |
| 2nd ", " | 224 | 236 | $76 \cdot 9$ | 131 | 27 | 786 | 481 | 1100 | 644 | 709 | 78 | 30 | 89 | 141 | 215 | 520 | 20 | 95 | 85 | 669 | 427 |
| OCTM ${ }^{\text {Or, }}$, | 222 | 230 | 76.7 | 135 | 42 | 661 | 502 | 926 | 651 | 667 | 91 | 19 | 104 | 85 | 295 | 419 | 23 | 77 | 103 | 691 | 461 |
| NOV.... | 225 | 231 | 77.0 | 135 | 66 | 835 | 500 | 701 | 649 | 590 | 95 | 19 | 135 | 69 | 400 | 136 79 | 28 | 80 | 90 | 522 | 388 |
| DNC. | 225 | 230 | 77.0 | 133 | 29 | 893 | $\begin{aligned} & 497 \\ & 496 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 564 \\ & 506 \end{aligned}$ | 648 | 579 | 95 | 24 | 121 | 89 | 350 | 42 | 37 | 124 70 | 83 | 686 | 447 429 |
| 1935 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22 | 82 | 95 | 503 | 42 | 35 | 49 | 95 | 762 | 5 |
| FEB. | 225 | 226 | $\begin{aligned} & 77.0 \\ & 77.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 137 \\ & 137 \end{aligned}$ | $35$ | 900 | 481 | 682 | 658 | 575 | 92 |  |  | 105 | 302 | 169 |  |  |  |  |  |
| MAR. . | 227 | 226 | 78.0 | 141 | 19 | 719 | $\begin{aligned} & 475 \\ & 486 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 759 \\ & 638 \end{aligned}$ | 658 | 558 | 97 | 23 | 109 | 119 | 249 | 220 | 33 | 89 | 98 | 621 | 377 |
| APRIL . | 233 | 230 | 79.2 | 150 | 24 | 740 | 488 | 638 | 655 | 558 | 104 106 | 28 | 111 | 115 | 258 | 469 | 26 | 72 | 91 | 670 | 392 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { MAY ..... } \\ & \text { JUNE.... } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 233 \\ & 232 \end{aligned}$ | 233 | $79 \cdot 5$ | 155 | 23 | 719 | 486 | 645 | 651 | 604 | 106 | 29 | 136 | 108 | 340 | 273 | 34 | 74 | 71 | 651 | 424 |
| JULY. |  |  | 79'6 | 153 | 34 | 811 | 492 | 532 | 647 | 519 |  | 76 | $\begin{aligned} & 141 \\ & 132 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & 49 \end{aligned}$ | 300 420 | 352 245 | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 33 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53 \\ & 74 \end{aligned}$ | 48 54 | $\begin{aligned} & 553 \\ & 722 \end{aligned}$ | 369 478 |
| AUG... | 234 | 238 | 790.81 | 152 | 38 | 807 | 523 | 620 | 649 | 660 | 93 | 46 | 119 |  |  | 309 | 20 |  |  |  |  |
| SEPT.... | 235 | 239 | $80 \cdot 4$ | 130 |  | 840 | $\begin{aligned} & 532 \\ & 576 \end{aligned}$ | 641 | 648 | 511 | 95 | 16 | 124 | 60 | 498 | 187 | 16 | 68 | 67 | 581 | 458 |
| OCT | 236 | 238 | 80.8 | 136 |  | 901 |  |  |  | 531 472 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 670 | 547 |
| DEC. ... | 238 | 241 | 81.1 | 138 |  | 878 |  |  |  | 499 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 686 | 550 |
| 1936 JAN... |  |  |  |  |  | 805 |  |  | ** | 446 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 752 679 | 596 |
| FEB... | 239 238 | $\begin{aligned} & 243 \\ & 245 \end{aligned}$ | $82 \cdot 1$ | 150 | 34 | 848 |  |  | 119 | 556 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MAR. . | 240 | 245 | 82.5 | 158 154 | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | 769 |  |  | 119 | 482 |  | 40 | 197 | 133 | 342 | 122 | 40 | 64 | 109 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}565 \\ 438\end{array}\right.$ | 280 325 |
| APRIL.. | 243 | 247 | 83.1 | 151 | 19 | 710 |  |  | 119 | 506 |  | 19 | 99 | 11 | 121 | 74 | 13 | 24 | 67 | 4838 443 | 325 288 |
| MAY ${ }^{\text {JUNE . . }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 244 \\ & 244 \end{aligned}$ | 249 | $83 \cdot 3$ | 154 | 23 | 773 |  |  | 120 | 436 |  | 11 | 67 | , | 149 | 127 | 5 | 40 | 43 | 439 | 339 |
| JUNE ... |  | 251 | $83 \cdot 3$ | 159 | 34 | 777 |  |  |  | 475 376 |  | 51 | 67 |  | 149 | 79 | 32 | 42 | 40 | 417 | 384 |
| JULY <br> AUG |  | 251 | 83.5 | 157 | 38 | 905 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 242 | 69 | 62 | 56 | 62 | 556 | 495 |
| SEPT. ... | 243 | 253 | 883.3 | 160 | 46 | 743 |  |  | 122 | 323 |  | 15 | 62 | 36 | 134 | 106 | 33 | 58 | 94 | 356 | 338 |
| OCT. | 364 |  |  |  | 15 | 662 |  |  | 123 | 336 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 97 | 471 | 4887 |
| DEC....... | 364 | 365 | 87.9 | 176 | 12 | 750 |  |  | 118 | 338 276 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 446 | 578 |
|  | 364 | 367 | 88.2 | 179 | 22 | 960 | 596 |  | 120 | 321 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 596 766 | 722 833 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { JAN. } \\ & \text { FEB. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 364 \\ & 364 \end{aligned}$ | 367 | $88 \cdot 3$ | 189 | 990 | 1059 |  |  | 120 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MAR..... | 364 | 365 | ${ }_{86} 8.9$ | 190 | 21 44 | 890 1019 |  |  | 120 | 317 |  | 208 | 183 | 186 | 505 | 307 | 34 | 216 | 194 | \{ 902 | ${ }_{7}^{662}$ |
| APRIL... | 364 | 367 | $85 \cdot 2$ | 196 | 24 | 1019 994 | 581 |  | 117 | ${ }_{281}^{281}$ |  | 155 | 109 | 75 | 282 | 132 | 30 | 122 | 101 | 1082 | 828 |
| MAY ... | 364 | 369 | $84 \cdot 9$ | 197 | 21 | $\begin{aligned} & 984 \\ & 850 \end{aligned}$ | 581 |  | 116 | 283 |  | 152 | 106 | 66 | 307 | 307 | 19 | 138 | 77 | 1243 | 977 |
| JUNE.... | 364 | 369 | 84.2 | 200 | 38 | $1026$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 116 \\ & 117 \end{aligned}$ | 221 |  | 255 | 120 | 80 | 254 | 238 | 35 | 111 | 60 | 1354 | 848 |
| JULY ... |  |  |  | 209 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 87 | 376 | 265 | 27 | 200 | 92 | 1567 | 162 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 364 \\ & 364 \end{aligned}$ | 372 370 | 70.9 | 215 |  | 932 |  |  | 117 | 260 202 |  | 80 | 114 | 73 | 246 | 233 |  | 71 |  | 1112 | 722 |
| OCT. | $\begin{aligned} & 364 \\ & 364 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 370 \\ & 370 \end{aligned}$ | 67.0 630 | 193 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 29 | 133 | 73 | 334 | 233 | 13 | 114 | 79 | 1125 | 914 |
| $\ddagger$ Declared values. <br> + Monthly average 1912-4. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 812 |

## FINANCE.

## Exchanges-

Industrial Shares-
New Capital IssuesBank of Italy -
Other Data-

## Production.-

external trade.-

## NOTES AND SOURCES.

Average daily rate (Direzione generale del Tesoro)
Monthly settling prices for shares of 20 industrial companies on the Milan Bourse (Bolletino della
Borsa di Milano).
Investments in new companies (Confederazione generale bancaria)
Deposits on current account and note circulation at end of month.
Savings bank deposits at end and note circulation at end of month
Clearings-total for month. From 1936 \% of 1928, previously \% of 1918.
Bankruptcies (Boll. mensile
vinciale dell' Economia di Milano).
Official index number published
Quantitindex number published by the Ministry of Corporations.
d'esportazione Mro delle Finanze). month (Statistica del Commercio speciale d'importasionee
Values per month (Boll. mensile dell)


## TRANSPORT,

Shipping.

Railways. -
PRICES WhOLESALE,

PRICES RETAIL.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Monthly Total of Goods passing through Port of Genoa. (Boll. del consorzio autonomo del Porto di Genova-Boll, statistico del comune di Genova)
Monthy total of Merchandise sent on the State Railways. (Rivista delle comunicazioni Wholessle prices fise
dell' prices of selected commodities at end of month. (Boll. del consiglio provinciale dell, Economia di Milano, e Listino ufficiale della Borsa merci del consiglio provinciale Generale-Baa Generale-Bachi; Indici particolari-Ottolenghi
Prices of certain selected goods. (Boll. del Ministero dell' Economia nazionale)
Torino) the Cost of Living for working-class families (Boll. delle citta di Milano e di National Ins
National Insurance. Data for end of month. (Boll, mensile dell'Istituto centrale di Statistica).
relate to June, i.e. prior to the upward movement which has since occurred.

Savings bank deposits in July amounted to 18,479 Mn. (excluding the Post Office) after a stationary phase. Deposits in the post office have been rising this year and reached $23,542 \mathrm{Mn}$. in July, an increase of 870 Mn . over January.

The number of ordinary bankruptcies continues to fall. In September it was exceptionally low, 178, with liabilities only 22 Mn . The corporative constitution conduces toward this low figure, apart from the improved situation.

Industrial Production - This has expanded, especially as regards certain raw materials and semi-manufactures essential for self-sufficiency, some of which were produced in very limited quantities in the past.


Output of cement, superphosphates, natural silk, paper, artificial fibres, etc., increased also.

| PRODUCTION-EIGHT MONTHS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cement |  |  | Mn. | intals | 19 | 22 |
| Silk ... ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 000 | drs | 12 | 15 |
| Artificial fibres | ... | ... | ," |  | 298 | 615 |
| Oellulose |  |  |  |  | 148 | 230 |
| Paper | $\ldots$ |  | Mn . | ," | $2 \cdot 8$ | $3 \cdot 3$ |

External Trade and Transport.-According to the external trade statistics including the Colonies, the value of imports in the first nine months was $10,366 \mathrm{Mn}$. lire compared with 4,2II Mn. in 1936, and of exports $7,699 \mathrm{Mn}$. compared with $3,389 \mathrm{Mn}$. Thus there was an adverse balance of $2,667 \mathrm{Mn}$. compared with 82 I in the corresponding period of 1936. The analysis of external trade movements during the nine months shows that up to June the value of imports steadily increased from 902 Mn . lire in January, to $\mathrm{I}, 567 \mathrm{Mn}$. in June, owing to increased quantities. Meanwhile the value of exports increased from 662 Mn . in January to I, 162 Mn . in June, but in subsequent months the values of both imports and exports were reduced, but the
rather large difference between June and July is partly attributable to technicalities, explained on previous occasions.

To evaluate the significance of the trade position it is necessary to separate colonial and other trade. Italian East Africa offers an immense outlet for Italian economic activity, for the construction of roads and the development of trade and production. During the first nine months of 1937, goods worth about 2 Md . lire were exported to the colonies, mainly to Italian East Africa. Imports, which were very small in the past, reached $\mathrm{I}, 244 \mathrm{Mn}$. and are likely to increase further as the colony develops. At present Italy's total adverse balance excluding colonial trade amounts to $4,4 \mathrm{I} 2 \mathrm{Mn}$., a figure which may be regarded as moderate, for reasons stated last quarter.

The following table shows the quantities of the chief imports and exports in the first nine months.


Transport by land in the first nine months includes 37.8 Mn . tons of goods carried on private account on the railways compared with 27.7 in 1936 and by sea 31.7 Mn . tons passed through the ports as compared with 26 Mn .

Prices.-The official wholesale index of the Central Institute of Statistics has risen steadily from 80.7 in January ( $\%$ of 1928) to 91.7 in September, and that of the cost of living has risen to a lesser extent from 86.4 to 94.2 . This smaller increase is due to the fact that certain items, rent, gas and drinking water are fixed.

During October, according to the weekly figures of the Milan Corporation, the general wholesale index rose very slightly from 458.7 at the end of September, to 459.6 in the first week of October and 46 I in the second week.

## BELGIUM.

## Information communicated by l'Institut des Sciences économiques, University of Louvain.

October 30th, 1937.

THE Belgian economic situation has been affected in recent months by financial developments abroad; the upward trend in many lines of business activity has consequently received a moderate check, as in the quiet periods in 1935 and 1936 for several months. It should however be noted that rapid expansion continued until quite recently, and that the present check has done no more than stop the rise, despite the weakness shown in the financial field, in sympathy with developments abroad.

The most significant feature has been the sudden weakening of $4 \%$ rentes, which had touched a peak of 102.90 at a time when bonds had been declining for a long time in London and New York. During the past month rentes have dropped to 98 . There has been a corresponding hardening of short-term money rates, allotments of Treasury Bills being made at rates which have advanced from $0.49 \%$ to $1.17 \%$. This recession, which is not a large one, in an extremely liquid market, is related to the withdrawal of foreign capital which had taken temporary refuge in Belgium.

In the region of prices, it should be mentioned that the rise in retail prices has not
yet ceased, but that recent advances are mainly seasonal. Wholesale prices have weakened a little. Consequently the barometer of the three markets presents a less favourable aspect.

Apparent demand in the capital market has been very great since the spring, but it is largely due to conversion operations and reorganisations of capital. The state has also been a borrower, but mainly for the repayment of foreign debts.

The index of industrial production was II9 in July and 115 in August, compared with 103 and 107 in the same months of 1936.

Since April unemployment has been diminishing more slowly than in 1936. In fact, the average number officially recorded per day has fluctuated about 110,000 since August. This figure indicates appreciable progress on the 1936 average, but remained high in relation to the number of insured persons. Belgium has not yet reached, like some countries, the 1929 level of activity.

External trade, expressed in quantities, for July and August shows further progress both in imports and exports. For the first eight months of this year the increases over 1936 were as follows: imports $20 \%$ in quantity and $37 \%$ in value, exports $15 \%$ in quantity, $38 \%$ in value.

## NETHERLANDS.

## Information communicated by the Netherlands Central Statistical Bureau.

The Hague, October 3Ist, 1937.

IN reviewing the present economic situation of the Netherlands one meets some difficulty in view of the obscure world situation and the uncertainty as to the degree in which the trend of world affairs will influence developments in this country. Moreover, the discrepancy between the situation in the industrial and the financial sector in some of the leading foreign countries-which renders a survey of the world situation so difficult-is reflected in our home conditions and adds to the somewhat confused aspect which these offer.

Obviously, the revival which has been so well under way since the middle of 1936 has been more or less interrupted during the third quarter of this year, though there is not as yet sufficient evidence for this to be considered as the beginning of a major slump. Allowance being made for seasonal movements, one may notice a very slight increase in registered unemployment which, though not necessarily denoting diminishing activity (as the new demand is frequently met by young people not yet on the files of the labour exchanges and as the figures do not include partial employment), still offers a marked contrast with the

Belgium]


Dates of Series.-Cols. 1, 2, 1st of month ; 4,5,4th-10th; 6, 7, Average; 8, Average second half of month; 9, 15th; 16, for 25 working days ; 17, at end of month or year ; 18, 30-day month; 19, calendar month.
rapidly decreasing numbers from September, 1936, till July, 1937. Similarly, available data on commerce and transport show that the upswing did not continue during the summer months or, at any rate, only at a much slower pace.

It is clear that this slowing down is the consequence of world conditions rather than of an early exhaustion of the forces which, in this country, have been making for recovery. In fact, though redress is only beginning, so that one can hardly expect considerable reserves to have been accumulated already, economic conditions in the Netherlands might, on the whole, be regarded as sound. The only weak pointsthough very important ones-are our dependency on exports and world trade in general and the close connection of the Amsterdam exchange with Wall Street. But, for example, there is no evidence of overstimulation of our industries. It is true that, after the gold standard was abandoned, activity, in anticipation of rising prices was, in some directions, stimulated to a greater degree than was perhaps justified by prevailing market conditions. But this has been the case only to a limited extent ; there has been nothing in the way of a boom in prices or of flooding the markets with commodities. New investments have been moderate: the demand on the capital market has been decidedly small till now. Though there are indications that there is a good deal of renovation and modernisation and even extension going on, these seem to have been defrayed by the enterprises largely out of their own resources. Interest is low on all markets ; money is extraordinarily cheap and the long-term capital rate is declining step by step. Prices have risen but moderately, the slump in world prices has been reflected by a fall of the index number for materials (the majority of which are imported) by about $9 \%$ from April to September, whereas prices of finished products have, during the same period, risen by $0.8 \%$. Generally speaking, the rise in wages has been moderate and the index covering four principal trades was in June only one point above December last ( 83 as against 82 ).

These conditions are certainly not in the nature of those normally considered the forebodings of a crisis. Even though wages, in individual cases, have been reported to have risen considerably more than the above-mentioned
proportion, and though especially in recent months increases of $5 \%$ and even $10 \%$ have not been infrequent, these rises-when compared with the increased margin between the prices of materials and manufactures, and in the absence of any rise in capital and money rates, etc.-do not seem large enough to constitute a serious check to production.

On the other hand, the purchasing power of the working classes (which was greatly reduced during the depression) can hardly as yet have been appreciably restored. In a number of cases, of course, the rise in wages has outweighed the rise in cost of living (in Amsterdam by 5\% since September, 1936) but in others it certainly was less. Unemployment has been reduced by about 66,000 , making about $2.5 \%$ out of $2,500,000$ wage earners, and the actual increase in employment is of course greater owing to reasons already stated ; but aggregate income has not risen in proportion to the numbers who resumed work, as the unemployment indemnities must be deducted. The situation in agriculture is, on the whole, better than last year and the same is the case with commerce and transport. Incomes from interest and dividends are higher than in 1936.

All in all, one can scarcely expect much effect from a rise in purchasing power due to the revival in activity which is beginning in the industries working for home consumption, though the course of unemployment figures suggests that the worst is over in these industries too. The slump in shares and world prices, combined with the general uncertainty as to the further march of events, may affect activity unfavourably. Recent developments as shown by unemployment records seem to indicate that these second factors have been gaining influence. In the domain of export industries, the influence of general uncertainty is, of course, felt more directly and the exports of some of the principal manufactured articles have been declining these last months.

So the two great questions are: how will world conditions develop, and to what degree will our country be able to resist when a major slump breaks through ? Till now, the effect on conditions in the Netherlands has not been serious.

|  | stocks \& SHARES. |  |  | BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS. |  |  | MONEY. |  | PRICES. |  | TRADE, OUTPUT, EMPLOYMENT. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Index No. of imported Materials (net). |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1921 / 25 \\ =100 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Mn} . \\ & \text { Gld. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0000 \\ & \text { Gld. } \end{aligned}$ | Mn. Gld. |  |  | \% | \% | $\begin{aligned} & 1913 \\ & =100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Oct.23- } \\ \text { Sep. 24 } \\ =100 \end{gathered}$ | Mn. Gld. |  | $\stackrel{1922 / 25}{=100}$ | $\frac{\mathrm{Mn}}{\mathrm{Gld} .}$ | Mn . <br> tons. | $\begin{gathered} 000 \\ \text { tons } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 000 \\ \text { tons } \end{gathered}$ | \% |
| 1913 Av . 1924 Av . | 90 | 29 | 30 | $\begin{aligned} & 316 \\ & 975 \end{aligned}$ | 2331 | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 8 \\ 38 \cdot 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.65 \\ & 4.94 \end{aligned}$ | $4 \cdot 0$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 155 \end{aligned}$ | † | 197 | 138 | 102 | 44.4 | $3 \cdot 57$ |  | 156 490 | 8.8 |
| 1924 AV. | 90 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1 \mathrm{stQr.Av}$. | 67 | 18 38 | 45 | 813 841 | 2844 | 23.1 22.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.62 \\ & 2.25 \end{aligned}$ | 1.19 1.28 | 104 | 87.4 86.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 165 \\ & 164 \end{aligned}$ | 114 | $\begin{aligned} & 137 \\ & 133 \end{aligned}$ | $49 \cdot 4$ $43 \cdot 4$ | 4.30 4.22 | 431 | 1024 | 18.6 10.2 |
| 3nd ", | $\begin{array}{r} 58 \\ 48 \end{array}$ | 16 | 29 | 949 | 2054 | 142 | $2 \cdot 02$ | 1.23 | 94 | $85 \cdot 6$ | 156 | 114 | 122 | $44 \cdot 4$ | 3.90 | 426 | 1119 | $11 \cdot 3$ |
| 4 th ,", | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 37 \end{aligned}$ | 6 | 26 | 1033 | 1760 | 184 | 2 | 1.96 | 88 | 82.2 | 147 | 98 | 118 | 41.2 | 3-88 | 441 | 1103 | 18.6 |
| $1932{ }^{\prime \prime}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st Qr.Av. 2ud | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 982 \\ & 983 \end{aligned}$ | 1568 1407 | 186 | ${ }_{2} \cdot 6$ | 1.73 .75 | 83 79 | $79 \cdot 9$ 79.8 | 119 | 73 66 | 113 97 | 31.4 25.5 | 2.80 2.89 | 379 344 | 1033 | ${ }_{22}^{25.6}$ |
| 3rd ", | 33 | 12 | 39 | 985 | 1303 | 265 | 2.5 | 41 | 76 | $79 \cdot 9$ | 98 | 69 | 88 | 26.2 | $2 \cdot 82$ | 338 | 1049 | $25 \cdot 5$ |
| 4 th ,", | 35 | 35 | 25 | 964 | 1285 | 274 | 2.5 | 37 | 77 | $79 \cdot 4$ | 110 | 73 | 107 | 29.5 | 3.07 | 361 | 1125 | $27 \cdot 3$ |
| $\stackrel{1933}{1 \mathrm{stQr}}{ }^{\text {c/Av. }}$ | 34 | 22 | 21 | 944 | 1417 | 248 | $2 \cdot 5$ | 48 | 74 | $78 \cdot 1$ | 93 | 59 | 116 | $25 \cdot 5$ | 2.96 | 55 | 1061 | 31.4 |
| 2nd ., | 35 | 4 | 38 | 950 | 1441 | 146 | 3.1 | $1 \cdot 63$ | 72 | 77-8 | 95 | 59 | 109 | $24 \cdot 1$ | 3.04 | 338 | 1037 | $24 \cdot 3$ |
| 3 rd , | 37 | 1 | 29 | 909 | 1570 | 98 | 3.40 | 1.84 | 74 | 79.0 | 107 | 64 | 113 | $56\|\mid$ | 3.49 | 356 | 1052 | 22.4 |
| 4th ${ }^{\text {a }}$ " | 32 | 59 | 23 | 901 | 1352 | 207 | 2:50 | 49 | 76 | $80 \cdot 7$ | 109 | 59 | 109 | 60 | $3 \cdot 37$ | 413 | 1045 | $27 \cdot 7$ |
|  | 35 | 3 | 34 | 893 | 1363 | 134 | $2 \cdot 50$ | 83 | 79 | $80 \cdot 1$ | 92 | 56 | 120 | 57 | 3-40* | 362 | 1038 | $29 \cdot 38{ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |
| 2nd ", | 33 | 68 | 22 | 898 | 1497 | 95 | $2 \cdot 50$ | 1.39 | 77 | $79 \cdot 2$ | 87 | 57 | 119 | 54 | 4.20 | 336 | 984 | $25 \cdot 3$ |
| 3 rd , | 31 | 1 | 25 | 891 | 1454 | 138 | $2 \cdot 50$ | 69 | 77 | $79 \cdot 3$ | 88 | 55 | 103 | 67 | 4.08 | 308 | 1042 | 27.2 |
| OCT. | 30 | 4 | 30 | 892 | 1478 | 151 | 2.50 | 62 | 77 |  | 87 | 62 | 97 | 78 | $4 \cdot 42$ | 326 | 1126 | 28.2 |
| NOV. | 27 | 50 | 27 | 881 | 1396 | 161 | $2 \cdot 50$ | 51 | 77 | 78.6 | 88 | 60 | 101 | 79 | 4.01 | 315 | 1044 | 29.6 |
| DEC. | 27 | 21 | 25 | 872 | 1552 | 176 | $2 \cdot 50$ | 51 | 78 |  | 75 | 56 | 113 | 65 | 3.98 | 286 | 976 | $33 \cdot 5$ |
| ${ }_{\text {JAN.... }}$ | $28 \cdot 9$ | 6 | 37 | 857 | 1557 | 107 | $2 \cdot 50$ | 51 | 78 |  | 76 | 55 | 112 | 64 | $4 \cdot 13$ | 282 | 1024 | 35.7 |
| FEB. | 31.0 | 10 | 22 | 849 | 1321 | 86 | 2.50 | - 56 | 77 | $77 \cdot 4$ | 70 | 51 | 109 | 61 | $3 \cdot 81$ | 252 | 938 | $35 \cdot 2$ |
| MAR. | 29.8 | 11 | 24 | 853 | 1311 | 107 | 2.50 | -61 | 75 |  | 80 | 54 | 109 | 65 | 4.39 | 254 | 931 | 32:0 |
| APRIL | 30.4 | 1 | 40 | 857 | 1797 | 48 | 4.07 | 3.57 | 76 |  | 78 | 50 | 112 | 57 | $3 \cdot 93$ | 252 | 984 | $30 \cdot 2$ |
| MAY. | $30 \cdot 1$ | - | 32 | 835 | 1618 | 44 | $4 \cdot 24$ | 3.81 | 75 | $76 \cdot 9$ | 78 | 58 | 112 | 76 | $4 \cdot 13$ | 237 | 1011 | $29 \cdot 5$ |
| JUNE. | $30 \cdot 5$ | 2 | 23 | 820 | 1487 | 44 | 4.87 | 4.39 | 75 |  | 73 | 51 | 109 | 58 | $3 \cdot 45$ | 237 | 918 | 28.9 |
| JULY | 29.7 | - | 24 | 822 | 1875 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 244 | 1058 |  |
| AUG. | 29.9 28.8 | 二 | 19 | 793 797 | 1512 | 36 39 | 5.06 5.47 | 4.78 5.41 | 73 75 | $\}^{76 \cdot 8}$ | 76 76 | 61 59 | 101 | 61 62 | 4.36 3.99 | 244 242 | 973 957 | 29.8 30.7 |
| 0 CT . | $30 \cdot 1$ | - | 23 | 784 | 1601 | 43 | $5 \cdot 35$ | 4.59 | 78 |  | 94 | 70 | 102 | 74 | 4.25 | 287 | 1081 | $30 \cdot 7$ |
| NOV. | $33 \cdot 1$ | - | 32 | 788 | 1502 | 50 | $3 \cdot 78$ | $3 \cdot 18$ | 78 | $77 \cdot 4$ | 86 | 60 | 107 | 72 | $4 \cdot 75$ | 245 | 991 | $32 \cdot 4$ |
| DEC. | $33 \cdot 1$ | 5 | 21 | 782 | 1443 | 50 | 3.50 | $3 \cdot 22$ | 78 |  | 73 | 52 | 113 | 55 | 4.01 | 257 | 1011 | 36.4 |
| JAN. ${ }^{1936}$ | 36.0 | 66 | 42 | 763 | 1502 | 62 | 3.24 | $2 \cdot 39$ | $62 \cdot 4$ |  | 79 | 50 | 110 | 51 | 6.02 | 243 | 1058 | 37.8 |
| FEB. | 37.2 | 1 | 44 | 748 | 1425 | 58 | 2.55 | 1.27 | 62.0 | 74.2 | 74 | 50 | 110 | 55 | $4 \cdot 58$ | 237 | 960 | $36 \cdot 6$ |
| MAR | 35.7 | 1 | 29 | 762 | 1222 | 73 | 2.50 | 1.21 | $61 \cdot 5$ |  | 79 | 55 | 113 | 60 | $4 \cdot 26$ | 262 | 1015 | 33.9 |
| APRIL | $34 \cdot 2$ | 1 | 28 | 759 | 1137 | 88 | 2.50 | $1 \cdot 16$ | $61 \cdot 1$ |  | 81 | 57 | 120 | 60 | 4.61 | 237 | 1020 | 32.5 |
| MAY | $33 \cdot 5$ |  | 30 | 764 | 1488 | 80 | 2.56 | $2 \cdot 17$ | 61.0 | $74 \cdot 2$ | 76 | 53 | 115 | 52 | 4.59 | 224 | 979 | 31.7 31 |
| JUNE | 34.4 | - | 29 | 752 | 1529 | 42 | 4.28 | $4 \cdot 02$ | 61.6 |  | 77 | 53 | 110 | 52 | 4.01 | 245 | 985 | 31.1 |
| JULY | 34.9 35.7 | $\overline{3}$ | 32 | 747 | 1643 | 50 | 3.10 | 2.04 | $62 \cdot 3$ |  |  | 60 | 103 | 62 |  | 219 |  |  |
| AUG. | $35 \cdot 7$ 36.20 | 3 | 23 | 744 | 1333 | 54 77 | $3 \cdot 00$ | 1.36 | ${ }^{62 \cdot} 7$ | 74.7 | 82 | 65 72 | 1112 | ${ }_{76} 7$ | 4.93 | 219 | 1077 | $30 \cdot 9$ 31.0 |
| OCT. | 48.4 | 3 | 133 | 765 | 1856 | 69 | 2.81 | 1.95 | 68.2 | $75 \cdot 5$ | ${ }_{92}$ | 75 | 120 | 82 | 5.00 | 272 | 1182 | $31 \cdot 1$ |
| NOV. | $54 \cdot 9$ | 55 | 99 | 778 | 1963 | 102 | $2 \cdot 50$ | - 96 | 69.5 | $75 \cdot 8$ | 101 | 77 | 129 | 75 | $4 \cdot 86$ | 248 | 1141 | 31.2 |
| DEC. | 56.5 | 21 | 54 | 777 | 2294 | 178 | 2.03 | -82 | $71 \cdot 0$ | $75 \cdot 5$ | 114 | 80 | 148 | 75 | $5 \cdot 28$ | 273 | 1134 | $32 \cdot 7$ |
| 1937 JAN... | 64.4 | 7 | 94 | 780 | 2121 | 204 | 2.00 | 62 | 73.0 | 75.99 | 106 | 73 | 149 | 66 | 5.32 | 233 | 1096 | $34 \cdot 3$ |
| FEB. | 68.7 | 11 | 115 | 772 | 1596 | 259 | 2.00 | 41 | 74.0 | 75:8 | 105 | 79 | 152 | 74 | 5.45 | 246 | 1090 | $31 \cdot 9$ |
| MAR. | $71 \cdot 7$ | 3 | 106 | 786 | 1805 | 296 | 2.00 | -31 | 76.0 | 76.0 | 125 | 94 | 152 | 77 | 5.98 | 267 | 1228 | $29 \cdot 5$ |
| APRIL | $69 \cdot 4$ | 20 | 78 | 792 | 2039 | 318 | $2 \cdot 00$ | -25 | $77 \cdot 1$ | 77.0 | 142 | 101 | 157 | 95 | 8.82 | 261 | 1208 | $26 \cdot 5$ |
| MAY | 66.5 | 2 | 45 | 812 | 1598 | 462 | $2 \cdot 00$ | -25 | 76.7 | $77 \cdot 1$ | 128 | 90 | 158 | 90 | 6.05 | 239 | 1090 | $24 \cdot 5$ |
| JUNE | $65 \cdot 2$ | 6 | 61 | 805 | 1680 | 567 | 2.00 | 25 | $76 \cdot 3$ | $78 \cdot 1$ | 140 | 95 | 158 | 85 | 6.46 | 255 | 1207 | 23.4 |
| JULY | $67 \cdot 9$ | 2 | 77 | 825 | 2138 | 554 | 2.00 | 22 | 78.8 | 78.5 | 146 | 102 | 166 | 86 | 6.48 |  | 1246 | 23.9 |
| AUG... | $72 \cdot 6$ |  | 59 | 822 | 1460 | 598 | 2.00 | -19 | 77.5 | 78.7 | 123 | 98 | 151 | 82 | 6.47 |  | 1209 | $24 \cdot 0$ |
| SEPT. | 68.5 | 3 | 73 | 829 | 1659 | 581 | 2.00 | 20 | 76.9 | 78.5 | 130 | 113 | 135 | 90 | 5.71 |  | 1238 |  |
| OCT | $60 \cdot 1$ |  |  | 864 |  | 674 | 2.00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

* Jan, to June figures include Pernis and Vonderlingerplaat. $\quad \S \S$ New Series, excluding Agriculture. $\ddagger$ Base $1926-30=100 \%$. Dec., 1935, 62.5 .
** Amsterdam, + Without gold \& silver, bullion \& cash. tt Last month of Quarter. ${ }^{\circ}$ Up to Sept. 27th when gold standard was abandoned.
S Number of deys worked divided by total number of possible working days of the workers covered in the investigation.
$\S$ Note,-Pottery and Agriculture not always included. || Value to June, 1933, then quantity index, \% of 1925-7. © Based on new index in 1937.


## CANADA.

## Information communicated by Mr. D. C. MacGREGOR, of the University of Toronto.

## October 25th, 1937.

OWING to continuance of the favourable upward trends already described, the highest levels of summer activity since the commencement of the recovery were undoubtedly attained in the third quarter of the year. New maxima were reached by the measures of employment, production, retail sales, exports, imports, the tourist trade and carloadings. The situation has been more buoyant than in the United States, especially in the construction industry. In August, however, a small slackening was noticeable in the indexes of production, carloadings and retail and wholesale trade, but the declines were of small proportions and the resulting levels were in almost every case appreciably higher than in the corresponding month of 1936. It is not yet possible to state whether the decline was directly associated with the western drought, or was a reflection of hesitancy in the United States. Scattered reports indicate that the contraction persisted into September.

It now appears that this year's loss of farm income from wheat as a result of the drought in Saskatchewan has been more than offset by expansion of agricultural income elsewhere, to say nothing of the improvement in other industries. Cash income of Manitoba farmers from grains, for example, is estimated to be twice as large as in 1936. The depressing effects of the drought have thus far been easily absorbed, chiefly as a result of the small contribution of wheat in previous years, in contrast with which the current wheat situation is not much worse in the aggregate.

This is not to minimize the seriousness of the drought from the standpoint of the wheat industry, which has been almost wiped out in some areas as a result of consumption of capital and soil drifting. Nor is it intended, on the other hand, to obscure the potentialities of wheat as an additional source of larger income in the future. In the forthcoming months, commodity exports may be expected to be less buoyant as a result of the small surplus of grain available. The whole situation imposes significant obstacles to the further expansion of Canadian business.

In view of the comparatively long period
during which the upward movement of some indexes has been in progress, it is worth while to enquire whether any new tendencies or maladjustments have arisen as a result. Hitherto, it will be recalled, stress has been laid in these letters upon the absence of recovery in certain branches, the slow response of income to exports, and (in the last ten months) the marked widening of the field of expansion. Neither last winter's short boom in commodity prices nor the rise and decline of stock prices can be regarded as primarily an outcome of the length of time during which recovery has persisted, although the recent steadiness of recovery has undoubtedly reinforced speculative hopes. These movements are associated largely with Government intervention for the purchase of armament materials and the lowering of interest rates.

Canadian developments which do, however, appear to result from the comparatively long period of recovery are ( I ), the more rapid expansion of imports and the associated decline of the visible balance of payments and (2), the appearance of surplus stocks of newsprint, (3), the upturn of bank loans and smaller purchases of securities by the commercial banks, (4), the sharp rise of ocean freight rates, arising from a shortage of shipping, which has checked lumber exports, (5), occasional reports of a shortage of certain types of skilled labour, (6), increased demands of labour unions for higher wages etc., (7), rapid reduction in the number of persons (other than western farmers) on relief. No large amount of new indebtedness has been incurred, although extensions of credit for purchase of automobiles and stock speculation have been noticeable. The recession of retail and wholesale sales, though not without precedent in this recovery, raises difficult problems. It does not seem to be explained by the drought alone, in view of expansion of income elsewhere, and may reflect further postponement of demand, the consequences of which may be far-reaching.

Recessions from the peak of base metal prices last March and from high wheat quotations in July have influenced the leading price

Canadaj


Dates of Serles : Cols. 4, 5, 16-18, end of month ; 1-2, 6-9, averages. Source : Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
Col. 1.-"Investors' Index." Index of current market on Series
shareho ders' equity in about 100 companies valuation of
Weighted index of yield to maturity companies
gives lowest) of 6 taxable federal issues maturing in nothever than 7 years.
3.-From 32 banking centres, comprising about $85 \%$ of total debits Excludes debits to accounts of central bank since its founding
-Referstor vefers to operations in Canada only. Includes loans to pro-
5.-Includes governmental deposits. Ex provincial, postal and Quebeo savings banks, and with
6-9.-Col. 6 comprises
items, col 9 9 items ; col. 7, 322 items; col. 8, 567 clothing, sun lries (including services) for food, fuel, rent, Excludes most exports of b or gold ; includes gold in small quantities only shippedanetary quartz, etc
-Comprises "animal prolucts" and "vegetable products groups: includes partly and fully manufactured products in
some cases made from imported raw materials, e.g., rubbe
products
Col. 13.-Adjusted for seasonal variation. Includes 41 weighted series largely representing foreign trade in raw materials. Tends to overstate amplitude of cyclical fluctuations, probably with an upwar l bias.
14.-Based on value of contracts awarded, deflated annually for changes in union rates of wages, and monthly for changes in prices of building materials.
15.-Revenue freight only; excludes cars received from U.S. connections.
16. -Index of value, comprising 13 groups adjusted for number of business days. Refers to department, "variety," and chain stores only, representing chiefly urban sales. Base-Av. 1930 $=100 \%$. Monthly series commenced January, 1923. Annual estimates from 1923
17.-Includes workers on relief projects.
19.-Establishments with over 15 employees only. Includes parttime workers on same basis as full-time. Excludes farm labourers and civil servants, and underweights the service industries
indexes as follows, import prices being presented for comparison :

|  |  | Mar. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Export Prices ... $\ldots$. | $83 \cdot 7$ | $81 \cdot 2$ | $79 \cdot 6$ | $85 \cdot 8$ | $81 \cdot 0$ | $80 \cdot 5$ |  |
| Can. Farm Products | $90 \cdot 0$ | $87 \cdot 8$ | $83 \cdot 7$ | $92 \cdot 5$ | $84 \cdot 9$ | - |  |
| Import Prices ... | $\ldots$ | $93 \cdot 4$ | $92 \cdot 7$ | $92 \cdot 9$ | $92 \cdot 9$ | $92 \cdot 4$ | $91 \cdot 9$ |

Notwithstanding declines, prices are in almost every case greater than those of a year ago.

Prices of domestic meat and dairy products have been well maintained. While those of milk and eggs remain low relative to 1926 and show smaller advances over a year ago, important increases in quotations for wood pulp (groundwood) and even greater improvement in prices paid for pulpwood, have occurred.

The marked improvement of cattle prices is of particular importance in view of the large sales recently forced by drought in Western Canada.

In general, the spread between manufacturers' costs of materials and their selling prices was narrower in August than last March owing to the steady advance of prices of finished goods. Among manufacturers' materials the high price of Canadian wheat relative to foreign has seriously handicapped flour mills in export business and purchases of cheaper foreign grain are reported.

The cost of living index is still rising, especially food prices, but the spread mentioned in the letter of August 7th has not yet been overcome.

The decline of security prices may be summarized as follows (D.B.S. figures) :

|  |  | March <br> (av. daily) | August <br> (av. daily) | Sept. <br> (av. 10-16) | Oct. <br> (av. 8-14) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 96 common stocks | $\ldots$ | 147 | 135 | 120 | 108 |
| 19 utilities | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 71 | 65 | 57 |
| 68 industrials ... | $\ldots$ | 242 | 222 | 195 | 186 |
| 21 gold mines....... | 133 | 112 | 101 | 110 |  |
| 3 large base metal mines | 340 | 287 | 230 | 210 |  |

Effects of the collapse of stock prices upon economic activity will not appear in business statistics for six or eight weeks. It is apparent that the situation in the U.S. has grown worse rather than better since last winter.

Interest rates on high grade long-term government bonds fell during the spring and summer, in contrast with the upward movement of the first four months of the year. A slight rise again occurred in October. Treasury Bill rates remained low throughout the summer but stiffened appreciably in October.

A marked expansion of the note circulation was facilitated by security purchases and acquisition of additional foreign exchange by the central bank. Notwithstanding this, the cash ratio of the commercial banks declined. Since the beginning of the year the commercial banks' security holdings have increased only slightly in comparison with the former rate of expansion, an important increase in the proportion of foreign bonds having recently occurred; loans have risen slightly, especially the miscellaneous group known as "current loans to the public" (col. 4): At the end of July, loans by the Canadian Bank of Commerce to manufacturers showed an advance of $20 \%$ over July 1936 and loans for merchandising an advance of $50 \%$

An important improvement in the position of the federal treasury has occurred. For the first half of the fiscal year ordinary receipts (\$28I Mn.) increased by $20 \%$ over 1936 while ordinary expenditure ( $\$ 174 \mathrm{Mn}$.) increased by only $3 \%$. Relief expenditures are roughly $25 \%$ less and an important decline in loans and advances is registered thus far. Net operating revenues of the National Railways were $\$ 8.2 \mathrm{Mn}$. for the eight months ending August against $\$ 3.2 \mathrm{Mn}$. a year ago.

In the middle of August the federal government appointed a Royal Commission on federalprovincial relations with broad terms of reference, on the ground that "it is expedient to provide for a re-examination of the economic and financial basis of confederation and of the distribution of legislative powers in the light of the economic and social developments of the last seventy years."

The federal government's attitude on disallowance of recent Alberta legislation for control of the press and taxation of banks has not yet been determined.


# LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE 

MONTHLY BULLETIN volume xv.<br>BULLETIN XI.<br>NOV. 23rd, 1937.

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VOL. XV.

## BULLETIN XI.

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## U.K. INDEX CHART.


U.S.A. HARVARD INDEX CHART.
(2030

# THE GENERAL BUSINESS POSITION. <br> UNITED KINGDOM. 

## 18th November 1937.

It appears from the completed quarterly figures that little or no progress was made in industry or trade from the second to the third quarters of 1937, though the favourable position in relation to recent years was maintained. The October statistics on the whole indicate a slight recession; in particular the number of unemployed has increased rather generally during the past two months, though not to a serious extent. When seasonal influences are taken into account both imports and exports are found not quite to have reached the relatively high levels of recent months.

The fall in wholesale prices has continued, but by no means so rapidly as is suggested by those index-numbers which give considerable importance to nonferrous metals and cotton. In the Board of Trade Index the fall in the prices of tin, lead, copper, cotton and wool are nearly balanced by increases in the prices of
cereals, coal and steel, so that in fact there was little movement in the general index from May to October. It is now quite doubtful whether or not there will be a further general fall.

The renewed fall in the index of industrial securities may be attributed partly to the fall of wholesale metal prices, partly to the influence of the more serious recession in the United States, and future movements still depend on the changing situation there.

With the proposed trade agreement with the United States the prospects of external trade are improved, but this again is contingent on the American situation, and of course on other external political and economic factors.

We may anticipate some diminution of employment in the next few months, after allowing for the usual seasonal movement; but the industrial statistics available do not suggest any serious change.

## ANALYSIS OF RECENT MOVEMENTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

FINANCE.-The most important change shown in the Bank of England returns for November 17th is the increase of $£_{20 \mathrm{Mn} \text {. }}$ in the fiduciary note issue. The increase is announced as purely temporary, for the period of the seasonal expansion in the notecirculation only. This step is a new departure in technique, but it is probably more convenient than either of the other two courses open to the Bank-to allow its note reserve to fall to an unprecedentedly low level, while at the same time obviating the consequent contraction in the banks' cash reserves by adding to the security holdings of the Banking Department, or alternatively to buy additional gold from the Exchange Fund. That this last method has not been followed probably indicates
both that the need for expansion is expected to be purely temporary and that the sterling assets of the Exchange Fund are now ample for its anticipated requirements.

As the note circulation has fallen since October 13 th by $£ 8.7 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 48 \mathrm{I}$.I Mn., the note reserve of the Banking Department has risen by $£_{2} 8.7 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 65.3 \mathrm{Mn}$. But since the security holdings of the Banking Department have been reduced by $£_{28.5} \mathrm{Mn}$., total Deposits, at $£ 156 \mathrm{Mn}$., have hardly altered. Meanwhile Government Deposits have risen by a further $£ 7.1 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 33.2 \mathrm{Mn}$. and Bankers' Deposits are $£ 6.2 \mathrm{Mn}$. lower at $£ 86.7 \mathrm{Mn}$. As the note circulation expands to meet the seasonal demand, and the note reserve consequently
contracts, the Banking Department's holdings of securities will probably be replenished in order to keep the total of deposits approximately constant, while, if the experience of previous years is any guide, the present high level of Government Deposits will probably not be maintained after the beginning of December. Thus we may expect to see Bankers' Deposits and cash reserves rise in December in spite of the seasonal expansion in the public's demand for cash.

The October fall in Bankers' Deposits at the Bank of England is reflected in a fall in the October average cash reserves of the nine London Clearing Banks, which declined by $£ 3.7 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 222.7 \mathrm{Mn}$. Of the other assets, Investments continued their slow decline with a fall of $£ \mathrm{I} .3 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 594.8 \mathrm{Mn}$., but Advances showed a rise of $£ 10.6 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 938.6 \mathrm{Mn}$., and Discounts expanded seasonally by $£ 15 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£^{2} 290.7 \mathrm{Mn}$. Balances with Other Banks and Money at Call also showed small increases. As a result, Deposits rose by nearly $£ 25 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 2,196.6 \mathrm{Mn}$., and the ratio of Cash to Deposits fell to $10.1 \%$. As the decline in the banks' cash reserves is due merely to a rise in Government Deposits at the Bank of England, this fall in the cash ratio is likely to be only temporary.

Town Clearings in October, after adjustment for season, remained at the September level and well below the figures for a year ago. Country and Provincial Clearings showed about the usual seasonal increase, but while Country Clearings were again considerably above the 1936 figures, Provincial Clearings, after allowing for the difference in the number of working days in the month, were hardly above last year's total. Only one centre, Newcastle, showed a substantial improvement on the year, three (Hull, Leeds and Liverpool) showed smaller but appreciable improvements, five were but slightly changed, and two (Bradford and Birmingham) showed appreciable declines.

New Capital Issues on home account were a good deal larger in October than in the two preceding months, but little more than half as large as a year ago. The total for the year to date is the smallest since 1934. Issues on overseas account in October were trifling.

Our index of prices of industrial securities, after recovering slightly to the end of October, has since fallen back to about the mid-October level. Since November, I936, it has fallen by about $18 \%$. Prices of fixed interest securities, on the other hand, have again improved slightly.

Short-term interest rates are unchanged. Our crude index of foreign bond prices, despite a sharp recovery in Chinese and Japanese bonds, shows a further fall since mid-October, due to heavy declines in South American bonds caused by the announcement of suspension of payments by Brazil.

Treasury bills outstanding on November 13th totalled $£ 902 \mathrm{Mn}$., an increase of $£ 8 \mathrm{Mn}$. since October I6th. During the same period the total of bills issued to the market rose by $£_{17} \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 612 \mathrm{Mn}$., so that the total of 'tap' bills, issued to government departments, etc., are calculated to have fallen from $£ 299 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 290 \mathrm{Mn}$. This decline in 'tap' bills is rather surprising in view of the fact that the Exchange Fund is believed to have been a fairly substantial net seller of gold for hoarding purposes during this period, which would lead to an increase in its holdings of sterling assets. There is no evidence that it has held its additional sterling in the form of cash, for Government Deposits at the Bank of England, though high, are only slightly higher than a month ago. It is possible that part of the explanation may be found in the rumours of recent official support of the gilt-edged market, perhaps in preparation for the recent Australian conversion loan ; this would lead to a reduction in the holdings of 'tap' Treasury bills by departments other than the Exchange Fund, and would mask an increase in the Exchange Fund's holdings. On the other hand, it may be significant that the month's fall in 'tap' bills is far more than accounted for by a fall of no less than $£ 2 \mathrm{IMn}$. in the single week ending October 23 rd . If this fall, for which there seems no obvious explanation, is excluded as reflecting some exceptional transaction, the remaining weeks show a rise in 'tap' bills of £12 Mn., which would be more in accordance with expectations.

International gold movements in October and November reflect the recent changes in foreign exchange tendencies. Imports in October totalled $£ 12.7 \mathrm{Mn}$., of which $£ 6.2 \mathrm{Mn}$. came from South Africa, $£$ I.I Mn. from India, and $£_{\mathrm{I} .} 6 \mathrm{Mn}$. from Belgium. Of the export total of $£ 14.6 \mathrm{Mn}$., $£ 5.5 \mathrm{Mn}$. was accounted for by further withdrawals of earmarked gold by Argentina. Of the remaining f.9.I Mn., $£_{2} 3.2 \mathrm{Mn}$. went to U.S.A. and $f 3 \mathrm{Mn}$. to Holland. During the first half of November movements were on a still smaller scale. Imports totalled $£ 4.7 \mathrm{Mn}$., of which $£ 4 \mathrm{Mn}$. came from S. Africa, and exports $£_{2} .6 \mathrm{Mn}$., of which $\oint \mathrm{IMn}$. went to Argentina, $£ 856,000$ to Holland,
and $£ 361,000$ to Switzerland. Thus, if we exclude the withdrawals of Argentine gold, imports of gold since the beginning of October have exceeded exports by $£ 6.7 \mathrm{Mn}$. It is believed that purchases of gold in London for hoarding purposes have greatly exceeded this figure, and that the balance has been provided by the Exchange Equalisation Fund.

Foreign Exchanges.-During the past month the main focus of interest has moved from the franc to the dollar. The franc, after a temporary decline from about $146 \frac{1}{4}$ to $148 \frac{1}{2}$ at the time of the resignation of the Belgian cabinet in the last week of October, rapidly recovered to $147 \frac{1}{4}$, at about which level it has since been maintained. During the first week of November, the growing realisation of the set-back to business in the United States, and probably unjustified fears that the Administration might seek to remedy it by further devaluation of the dollar, brought about a substantial withdrawal of funds from New York, for conversion partly into European currencies and partly into gold. The sterlingdollar rate consequently declined from about $4.95 \frac{1}{2}$ on October 28th to $5.02 \frac{1}{4}$ on November 8th. Thereafter, intervention by the British and United States exchange funds, and the announcement of impending gold shipments from New York, brought the rate back to $4.98 \frac{1}{2}$ on November i2th. Subsequently a renewed withdrawal of funds occurred, and the rate rose again above 5.00 .

The weakness of the dollar is entirely attributable to capital movements, for the direct effect of the decline in internal business activity in the United States is to strengthen the dollar by checking imports and encouraging the expansion of exports. One effect of the withdrawal of capital from New York has been to permit the French exchange fund to replenish its resources so far that it will be possible for France to repay the $£ 40 \mathrm{Mn}$. sterling credit maturing in December without reducing the gold reserves of the Bank of France.

Prices and Wages.-The Board of Trade general index of Wholesale Prices was nearly unchanged in October, and indeed there has been no significant change since May. The Statist shows a fall of $2 \%$ from Sept. 30th to Oct. 3ISt and of $5 \%$ since the end of July. Reuter's ' Basic Commodities' Index shows a fall of $15 \%$ from July 2 Ist to November 15 th; of this fall $6 \%$ took place in four weeks in October and $3 \%$ in the first fortnight of November.

These discrepancies are all explicable by the different movements of the prices of different
commodities, by the varying importance assigned to them and by difference in date.


The Statist merges coal and steel, of which the prices have risen, with non-ferrous metals of which the prices have fallen, under the heading "Minerals." Reuter apparently gives considerable weight to non-ferrous metals.

During the past two months the prices of wheat, steel and coal have risen, while those of lead, tin, copper, cotton, wool and flax have fallen. There has been a further fall in the prices of non-ferrous metals and textiles since the end of October.

The Board of Trade's Index of Building Materials prices rose $7 \%$ from October 1936 to July 1937, and then fell very slightly to October 1937.

The Cost of Living Index and the Retail Food Price Index rose during October by the usual seasonal amount, both are about $6 \%$ higher than a year ago.

With an increase in engineering wages, our wage rate index has risen to $102 \frac{1}{4}$.

Trade and Output - The changes in Imports and Exports from September to October this year were mainly seasonal. The totals of Imports and Exports both increased, but both a little less than is normal. It is not possible to determine with a single month's figures how far the changes are due to price movements. On page 37I below there is an analysis for the third quarter of the year on this subject.

The tables below show the movements this year and last, in values. It may be added that

## Value of Exports of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom in the 3rd Qrs. of 1924, 1936 and 1937.



[^45]
# EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES 

Value of chief articles exported in the 3rd Qrs. of $1936 \& 1937$ to the principal countries concerned

the imports of cotton in October 1935, 1936, 1937 were respectively 138, 144 and 168 million lbs.

There was a considerable re-export of copper and tin in October.


Under Manufactures, A includes commodities used in further manufacture and transport; 'Other' contains leather, paper and motor accessories. B includes all other manufactures


The outputs of steel and coal were nearly the same in September and in October; that of coal increased in October. The export of coal has risen considerably from 1936 to 1937; in

October, from 2.8 Mn. tons (1936) to 3.8 (1937), while in the first nine months of the years, it had been 21 Mn . tons (1936), 27 Mn . tons (1937).

Other production figures are as follows:-


MOTOR SPIRIT IMPORTED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION



The usual Tables of the distribution of Exports are given on pp. 368 and 369. Except for a partial recovery of exports to Italy there has been little change in the proportions going to different regions.

The aggregate value of Building Plans approved in October 1937 was nearly the same as in October 1936, an increase in plans for business premises compensating a fall for houses and other purposes. In previous months, it will be remembered, there was a considerable decrease from 1936 to 1937. We cannot, however, judge any tendency from the statistics of one month.

As regards the number and value of dwelling house plans approved we have :-


Naturally we do not know whether the houses in the two years were similar.

Unemployment.-The new percentage of unemployed in October is 10.2, as compared with a revised percentage in September of 9.7, the revision being due to the use of the count in July 1937, instead of 1936, for the numbers insured. This increase of $0.5 \%$ follows an increase of $0.2 \%$ on a basis comparable between August and September. We may deduce that the percentages, on the new estimates of insured and the revised method of counting unemployment, would be approximately August, 9.5 ; September, 9.7 ; October, IO.2.

The basis of these figures is :

| Insured ; July, 1936 |  |  |  |  | 000 's |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| July, 1937 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 13339 |
| Unemployed: Old method of counting- | $\ldots$ | 13670 |  |  |  |
| August... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1357 |
| September | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1378 |
| New method- | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |
| September | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1334 |
| October | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1395 |

The increase of unemployment is fairly widespread, and, except in building is only in part attributable to seasonal influences. The following Tables show that in nearly all the categories distinguished, the movement was less favourable this year than last, but the differences are not great.
INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED. UNITED KINGDOM. 000's.
Males and Females. Aged 16-65. Excluding Agriculture.
A. Wholly Unemployed.
B. Temporarily Stopped.

| Old Basis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | New Basis |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { September, } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | October, 1936 |  |  | Sept., 1937 Total | September,$1937$ |  |  | October, 1937 |  |  |
|  |  | Total | A | B | Total | A | - B |  | Total | A | B | Total | A | B |
| Building |  | 124 | 121 | 3 | 135 | 131 | 4 | 122 | 117 | 114 | 3 | 126 | 123 | 3 |
| Public Works |  | 118 | 117 | 1 | 121 | 119 | 2 | 106 | 104 | 102 | 2 | 107 | 106 | 1 |
| Coal |  | 198 | 138 | 54 | 177 | 133 | 44 | 118 | 117 | 86 | 31 | 113 | 83 | 30 |
| Cotton |  | 66 | 46 | 20 | 61 | 45 | 16 | 48 | 51 | 29 | 22 | 43 | 30 | 13 |
| Wool |  | 20 | 9 | 11 | 17 | 9 | 8 | 24 | 22 | 8 | 14 | 25 | 8 | 17 |
| Other Textiles |  | 71 | 44 | 27 | 63 | 42 | 21 | 65 | 63 | 38 | 25 | 65 | 40 | 25 |
| Clothing ... |  | 71 | 41 | 30 | 57 | 36 | 21 | 67 | 62 | 36 | 26 | 55 | 34 | 21 |
| Distribution |  | 190 | 180 | 10 | 197 | 188 | 9 | 164 | 159 | 151 | 8 | 175 | 167 | 8 |
| Other Industries |  | 546 | 473 | 73 | 537 | 474 | 63 | 467 | 447 | 389 | 58 | 458 | 404 | 54 |
| Hotels ... . |  | 57 | 56 | 1 | 76 | 74 | 2 | 52 | 50 | 49 | 1 | 72 | 70 | 2 |
| fessions, \&c. |  | 165 | 159 | 6 | 173 | 167 | 6 | 145 | 142 | 137 | 5 | 156 | 150 | 6 |
| Totals |  | 1620 | 1384 | 236 | 1614 | 1418 | 196 | 1378 | 1334 | 1139 | 195 | 1395 | 1215 | 180 |
| Males |  | 1322 | 1162 | 160 | 1324 | 1185 | 139 | 1107 | 1071 | 950 | 121 | 1112 | 998 | 114 |
| Females |  | 298 | 222 | 76 | 290 | 233 | 57 | 271 | 263 | 189 | 74 | 283 | 217 | 66 |

For Stocks of Staple Commodities, see page 377.

## CHANGES IN QUANTITY OR VOLUME OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

ONCE a quarter the Board of Trade publishes estimates in detail of the value of trade in the previous quarter, as it would be if the quantities were repriced as far as possible at the prices of some standard period. The figures used are not, however, strictly prices, but are properly called 'average values' and are obtained by dividing the value of the goods in each category in the standard period by their quantity. The result is to give a view, adequate over a short period, of the changes in the quantity or volume of total imports or exports, or sections of them, after changes in price are as far as possible eliminated. The process is in its nature only approximate, and there are technical statistical difficulties in carrying it out. The present base for 'average values' is the average for the year 1935 .

The results for gross imports of materials and exports of manufactures are shown in Tables A
and B, p. 372 , which are in sequence with similar tables in previous issues. Since the imports in the four quarters of the year differ in naturefor example, cotton is imported principally in the fourth and first quarters, and timber in the third-there is no evident validity in comparing quantities within a year; emphasis is to be laid on the comparison of, for example, the third quarter in one year with the third quarters of previous years. With exports there is not the same difficulty, but both for exports and imports there are seasonal movements.

The following tables show the changes in net imports and in exports over three years, for each of three quarters, in some detail. The figures are computed approximately from the Board of Trade statistics, but 'price-index' is used instead of the term index of ' average values.' The division of manufactures into groups A and B follows that on p. 370 opposite ; A contains articles

## A. TOTAL IMPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS—REVALUED AT 1935 AVERAGE PRICES. $\dagger$

 WITH CERTAIN PARTLY MANUFACTURED GOODS BUT EXCLUDING RUBBER. £Mn.
B. EXPORTS OF U.K. MANUFACTURES—REVALUED AT 1935 AVERAGE PRICES. £Mn.

|  |  |  | Q1's | 1935 |  |  |  | 1936 |  |  |  | 1937 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Earthenware |  |  |  | 1.8 | $2 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 2$ | * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron \& Steel |  |  |  | 8.2 | $9 \cdot 3$ | 8.9 | * | 1.9 8.1 | 2.1 8.6 | $2 \cdot 3$ 8.8 | * | $2 \cdot 1$ 10.2 | 2.5 | 2.5 | * |
| Non-Ferrous Metals |  |  |  | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.6 |  | 3.2 | 2.8 | 8.8 3.0 |  | $10 \cdot 2$ $3 \cdot 3$ | $10 \cdot 9$ $3 \cdot 1$ | 9.9 |  |
| Electrical Goods |  |  |  | 1.9 | $2 \cdot 0$ | $2 \cdot 0$ |  | 1.9 | $1 \cdot 9$ | $2 \cdot 0$ |  | 2.0 | 2.1 | 3.3 2.4 |  |
| Machinery ... |  |  |  | 2.2 | 2.2 9.8 | 2.4 |  | $2 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 3$ | $2 \cdot 4$ |  | 2.5 | 2.9 | $2 \cdot 9$ |  |
| Cotton |  |  |  | 16.2 | + 14.2 | 9.7 14.7 |  | $9 \cdot 9$ | 9.4 | $10 \cdot 1$ |  | $10 \cdot 2$ | $11 \cdot 3$ | 11.3 |  |
| Wool |  |  |  | $8 \cdot 3$ | 14.2 6.2 | 14.7 8.2 |  | $15 \cdot 6$ | 13.6 | $15 \cdot 3$ |  | $15 \cdot 7$ | $15 \cdot 8$ | $15 \cdot 6$ |  |
| Other Textiles |  |  |  | $4 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 3$ | 8.2 4.0 |  | 8.2 | 6.6 | $8 \cdot 5$ |  | $8 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 3$ | $8 \cdot 1$ |  |
| Apparel .. |  |  |  | 2.8 | 2.4 | 3.0 |  | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.8 |  | $5 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 5$ | $5 \cdot 5$ |  |
| Oils... |  |  |  | $5 \cdot 3$ | 5.2 | 3.0 5.0 |  | $3 \cdot 1$ $5 \cdot 2$ | 2.4 5.2 | 3.2 |  | 3.2 | 2.6 | $3 \cdot 2$ |  |
|  |  |  | ... | 1.6 | $1 \cdot 1$ | 1.2 |  | 5.2 | 5.2 | $5 \cdot 3$ |  | $8 \cdot 1$ | 6.6 | $6 \cdot 1$ |  |
| Paper | Leather | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdot 9$ | 9 | $\cdot 9$ |  | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.9 |  | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |  |
| Miscell. |  | $\ldots$ |  | 14.2 | 14.6 14.5 | 1.6 14.3 |  | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 |  | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 |  |
| Total | ... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14.3 | 157 | $16 \cdot 3$ |  | 17.0 | 18.0 | $18 \cdot 1$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 192 | $81 \cdot 7$ |  | $82 \cdot 1$ | 78.6 | $85 \cdot 8$ |  | $90 \cdot 2$ | $93 \cdot 7$ | $93 \cdot 4$ |  |

* Details for 4th Quarter not yet available.
$\dagger$ Based upon estimates published in the Board of Trade Journal.
which need some further process before use, B contains finished goods, but the division is necessarily arbitrary.

| RETAINED IMPORTS Food, \&c.- |  | Third Quarter of each Year. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Declared Value £Mu. |  | 82 | 88 | 100 |
| Index of Volume | .. | 100 | 101 | 101.5 |
| Index of Price ... | ... | 100 | 107 | 121 |
| Materials - |  |  |  |  |
| Declared Value £Mn. | $\ldots$ | 43 | 52 | 72 |
| Index of Volume | $\ldots$ | 100 | 117 | 127 |
| Index of Price ... |  | 100 | 103 | 133 |
| Manufactures-Group A. |  |  |  |  |
| Declared Value £.Mn. |  | 24 | 29 | 38 |
| Index of Volume | ... | 100 | 114 | 122 |
| Index of Price ... | ... | 100 | 107 | 130 |
| Manufactures-Group B. |  |  |  |  |
| Declared Value £. ${ }^{\text {Ln }}$. | $\ldots$ | 19 | 22 | 28 |
| Index of Volume |  | 100 | 120 | 141 |
| Index of Price ... |  | 100 | 98 | 105 |
| Total Retained Imports- |  |  |  |  |
| Declared Value £Mn. | ... | 168 | 192 | 240 |
| Index of Volume | ... | 100 | 108 | 115 |
| Index of Price ... |  | 100 | 105 | 124 |

It is seen that the quantity of food (including drink and tobacco) imported has increased only slowly, roughly in proportion to the population.

The quantity of materials increased less rapidly from 1936 to 1937 than in the previous year, but the great increase in price brought up the value.

Group A of manufactures has moved in a similar way to materials. For Group B the price fell in 1936 and rose only $7 \%$ in 1937. The quantity increased considerably in both years; the major part of these increases is due to importation of machinery, especially machine tools.

For the total of all retained imports the quantity increased by $8 \%$ each year.

Statistics on the same basis for Exports are as follows:-

| Food, \& c .- |  | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Declared Value £Mn. | ... | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Index of Volume |  | 100 | 108 | 116 |
| Index of Price ... |  | 100 | 103 | 107 |
| Materials- |  |  |  |  |
| Declared Value £Mn. | $\ldots$ | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | 13 | 162 |
| Index of Volume | ... | 100 | 97 | 106 |
| Index of Price ... | ... | 100 | 106 | 125 |
| Manufactures- |  |  |  |  |
| Declared Value £Mn. | ... | 82 | 88 | 105 |
| Index of Volume | ... | 100 | 105 | 114 |
| Index of Price ... | ... | 100 | 102 | 112 |
| Total British Exports- |  |  |  |  |
| Declared Value £Mn. | ... | 105 | 112 | 134 |
| Index of Volume | $\ldots$ | 100 | 104 | 114 |
| Index of Price ... |  | 100 | 102 | 113 |

It is seen that prices rose little from 1935 to 1936 and less rapidly than for imports from 1936 to 1937. The increase in quantity of manufactures and of the total was considerably greater in the second period than in the first.

A less extensive account of the statistics of other quarters can be derived from Tables A and B, p. 372. Table A includes re-exports, and contains materials (except rubber) and some partlymanufactured goods from Group A in the table above.


Here the quarters are treated separately. For the imports the rise from 1936 to 1937 is similar in each quarter. In exports the relative improvement in the second quarter in 1937 is greater than in the first or third quarters.

## CHANGES IN NUMBERS OF PERSONS INSURED

THE usual annual statement of the changes in the numbers of persons insured against unemployment, by industry and by district, is published in the November Ministry of Labour Gazette.

The increase in the aggregate from July, 1936, to July, 1937, is greater than had been expected by the Ministry. Most of the changes are due to the variations in the birth-rate in the post-
war years, and the aggregates over recent years bear a nearly constant ratio to the estimated number of persons in the corresponding agegroup in Great Britain. But there are indications that the proportion increased in 1937, in spite of the introduction of agricultural insurance which has stopped one source of supply, though in fact there were 10,000 fewer insured on farms in July, 1937 than in July, 1936. The explanation
is found in the smaller numbers leaving the insurance group (e.g. on account of advanced age) presumably owing to improved trade.
NUMBERS INSURED, GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE, 000's

|  |  |  | Boys | Girls | Men | Women | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July |  |  | $16-18$ | 16.18 | $18-65$ | $18-65$ |  |
| 1929 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 598 | 448 | 8158 | 2890 | 12094 |
| 1932 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 566 | 436 | 8738 | 3070 | 12810 |
| 1934 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 478 | 379 | 8957 | 3146 | 12960 |
| 1935 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 462 | 368 | 9069 | 3159 | 13058 |
| 1936 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 575 | 462 | 9146 | 3156 | 13339 |
| 1937 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 696 | 569 | 9251 | 3180 | 13697 |

The new statistics will raise the estimates of the number of persons employed in recent months and lower the percentages that have been estimated as unemployed. This, combined with the change in the method of enumerating the unemployed described last month will call for caution in comparisons.

From 1936 to 1937 there was a decrease of 3 or $4 \%$ in the numbers of boys and girls aged 14-16 insured, corresponding to the fall in the number of births from 1920-I to 1922-3.

In the following Tables comparison is made between 1932, the year of maximum unemployment, and 1936 and 1937.

It is seen that in all the industrial groups distinguished there was an increase in the numbers insured from 1932 to 1936, except for coal, shipbuilding, cotton and wool. In 1937 there was a further increase, including new shipbuilding; while in most cases the increase was small, and the general average increase $3 \%$; for the group of chemical and metal industries that come first after coal in the table the increase was considerable. The changes in Building, Public Works, and Local Government employees was small. The increase in distribution which was very considerable in earlier years is now small, in 1936-7 less than the average.

In many of the industries where the increase in 1936-7 is greatest, unemployment in 1937 was relatively small, and more persons were employed in July, 1937, than had been insured in July, 1936, under those industries.

The tendency to increase in the Southern divisions of Great Britain rather than in the Northern continued, but the North-Eastern division made a better showing, so that the percentage it bears to the total has hardly changed.

| CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PERSONS, AGED 16-65, IN GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, JULY, $1932=100$ |  |  | IN. UNEMSURED PLOYED |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| July, | 1936 | 1937 |  | 1937 |
| Coal |  | \% | 000's | \% |
| Chemicals and Explosives | 107 | 83 | 868 | 17 |
| Metal Manufacture | 107 | 114 | 132 | 5 |
|  | 102 | 110 | 336 | 10 |
| Engineering | 103 | 113 | 822 | 5 |
| Vehicles ... | 118 | 130 | 415 | 5 |
| Shipbuilding | 89 | 95 | 173 | 22 |
| Metal Industries | 120 | 131 | 740 | 6 |
| Cotton | 81 | 79 | 409 | 10 |
| Wool | 95 | 95 | 223 | 10 |
| Other Textiles | 102 | 103 | 534 | 14* |
| Clothing ... | 102 | 102 | 617 | 10 |
| Food and Tobacco | 105 | 108 | 579 | 8 |
| Paper and Printing | 102 | 105 | 439 | 5 |
| Cement, Bricks, Pottery | 108 | 112 | 227 | 11 |
| Wood and Furniture ... | 106 | 109 | 249 | 9 |
| Building ... ... | 119 | 121 | 1,035 | 11 |
| Public Works | 100 | 101 | -294 | 36 |
| Gas, Water, Electricity | 121 | 125 | 218 | 8 |
| Transport ... | 103 | 107 | 910 | 12 |
| Distribution | 105 | 106 | 2,061 | 8 |
| Commerce ... | 108 | 110 | 269 | 3 |
| National Government | 107 | 118 | 144 | 10 |
| Local Government | 109 | 110 | 373 | 15 |
| Hotels, Entertainments | 118 | 122 | 584 | 12 |
| Other industries\&services | 106 | 110 | 1,046 | 8 |
| Total | 104 | 107 | 13,597 | 10 |

* Excluding Jute, where there were temporary causes of unemployment, 11.

A considerable number of railway workers come under special schemes and are not included in the Table. The whole number of employees in traffic, workshops, \&c., including salaried, paid wages in a week in March, were as follows :-

NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN THE RAILWAY SERVICE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

| 1932 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 598,000 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 1936 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 586,000 |
| 1937 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 600,000 |

Where workers were not employed for the full week, an equivalent number of full time workers is included. (See "Ministry of Labour Gazette," October, 1937, p. 382.)
The miscellaneous residual group in the Table includes Fishing, Mining other than Coal, Coke. Oils and Paints, Watches, Leather, Rubber, Oilcloth, Brushes, Instruments, Toys \&c., Laundry, Cleaning, Professional Services and unclassified industries and services.

INSURED PERSONS. (Aged 16-65.)

|  | Estimated Numbers (000's.) |  |  | Index Numbers$1932=100$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I)ivisions- | 1932 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 |
| London | 2523 | 2750 | 2855 | 109 | 113 |
| South Eastern | 840 | 938 | 969 | 112 | 115 |
| South Western | 907 | 960 | 998 | 106 | 110 |
| Midlands | 1892 | 2008 | 2079 | 106 | 110 |
| Total S. \& Midland | 6162 | 6656 | 6901 | 108 | 112 |
| North Eastern | 1366 | 1396 | 1427 | 102 | 105 |
| North Western | 2126 | 2080 | 2122 | 98 | 100 |
| Northern | 787 | 778 | 785 | 99 | 100 |
| Scotland | 1340 | 1376 | 1398 | 103 | 104 |
| Wales | 619 | 611 | 610 | 99 | 99 |
| N . Ireland | 265 | 287 | 295 | 109 | 111 |
| Total Northern | 6603 | 6528 | 6637 | 100 | 102 |
| Grand Total | 12665 | 13184 | 13538 | 104 | 107 |

Persons insured under special schemes are excluded.

# RECENT MOVEMENTS IN UNITED STATES. 

(Report from Harvard, Nov. 8th, 1937.)

THE business recession, which was emphatically in progress in September, continued at a somewhat slower pace in October. The October decline in the business curve ${ }^{\star}$ carried it to the level of last January. Meanwhile, despite some irregular recoveries, general weakness persisted in the stock market, and the net change in speculative prices for October was another severe decline. The money curve showed no change for October ; the actual quoted rates on which it is based were unchanged, and the month's seasonal correction is negligible.

Although adjusted weekly figures for bank debits outside leading speculative centres-upon which the monthly business curve is basedrecorded a substantial recovery in the third full week of the month, so that the average of the final weeks was close to the entire September average, various other current indicators of business volumes suggest that the force of recession had not spent itself in October. Electric power production showed only small changes in the first half of the month, and then dropped considerably. Steel-mill activity decreased each week, and very sharply in all except the second full week. Automobile production, after a substantial rise at the beginning of the month, to regain the level of early September, declined thereafter with an accelerating rate. Lumber output, which had increased somewhat around the middle of the month, dropped very sharply in the final week. Cotton-mill activity showed irregular wide variations, but the general course was downward. All the foregoing comparisons rest upon seasonally adjusted weekly figures, and show the approximate net cyclical effects in a month in which actual figures are ordinarily affected by substantial seasonal elements.

The record of freight movement, for which more nearly complete figures are available somewhat earlier than are the data for various other important physical indexes, shows evidence of continued sharp contraction. Adjusted monthly figures for the total and certain of the seven classes were lower than in September. Of the three most important classes, coal and coke, which had been advancing since July, had a very slight further increase; small-lot shipments declined by a small amount to the lowest level since October, 1936, and miscellaneousthe class most responsive to general industrial

* See Chart p. 364.
conditions-dropped sharply to the lowest level in more than a year and a half. Livestock shipments, which had been expanding since July, were negligibly larger than in September and grain shipments increased substantially by about the amount of the September contraction. Lumber loadings, declining considerably, were the smallest since February, 1937, and ore loadings suffered a very sharp decrease to the lowest level since August, 1936. Weekly figures for miscellaneous and for small-lot shipments recorded declines, some of them sharp, through the first three full weeks of October; but the fourth week brought slight rises.

Construction activity, which at best during the expansion of general business into the spring and early summer had never become vigorous, changed only slightly in October. The adjusted index for total construction advanced a little, following the severe contraction of September; but residential construction, which had declined also in September, suffered a further small decrease to the lowest level since May, 1936.

Commodity prices in general, which had up to September responded only slightly to the industrial recession and speculative collapse, declined rapidly in October. Each week of the month was marked by substantial declines in the general index and in the more important leading classes - farm products (here a slight rise came in the third week), foods, hides and leather, and textiles (here the third week showed no change). The six other leading classes showed slight and irregular changes or none at all, but most of the changes were downward.

Declines in speculative prices were general and severe in October. Monthly averages of daily figures showed sharp drops for all three leading classes-the industrials declined about as much as for September, but the railroads and public utilities considerably less than for September. Daily figures recorded moderate and irregular advances after the extreme dips of October 18th and 19th; but comparison of daily figures at the end of October with those a month earlier showed severe net declines for industrials and railroads, and a moderate net decline for public utilities. These net declines on a percentage basis were : railroads, I6 ; industrials, II ; public utilities, 5. Volume of trading, which had remained small even with the September expansion, was greatly enlarged, and on the
critical days around October 19th rose to a very high level, with over $7,000,000$ shares turning over on that single day.

The weakness in stock prices was reflected, in varying degrees, in the bond market. The four leading classes of bonds showed net declines in average price between the end of September and the end of October. On a percentage basis the net declines were: secondgrade railroads, $10 \frac{1}{2}$; high-grade railroads, $2 \frac{1}{2}$; public utilities, $\frac{1}{2}$; industrials, $\frac{1}{2}$. Flotations of securities, largely because of several big issues early in the month, were greater than in any month since June.

Monetary developments during October were relatively uneventful. Important types of short-term interest rates remained unchanged. Gold imports were in considerably smaller volume than during the preceding month. The monetary authorities took no further action during October, other than the easing of margin requirements by the federal reserve Board of Governors; and the decision made by the federal reserve authorities in September to purchase government securities if the occasion seemed to warrant such action, has thus far not led to any
increase in the security holdings of the reserve banks.

Total earning assets of the reserve banks remained unchanged during the month; nor was there any further advance in the gold certificate reserves of the system, which had been expanded during September by the Treasury's de-sterilization of a part of its impounded gold. Federal reserve notes, as well as total money in circulation, showed little net change for the month as a whole; such change as occurred seems to have been seasonal. It is likely that the late autumn and year-end expansion in currency in circulation will be somewhat less than was originally expected, in view of the current recession in business.

There was a fairly substantial decline in member bank reserves between the end of September and the first week of November. The decline was accounted for, in the main, by a fairly large increase in non-member bank and miscellaneous deposits at the reserve banks and a small increase in outstanding currency. The effect of the increase in gold stock was offset by a roughly corresponding rise in Treasury cash and deposits at the reserve banks. Changes in

## UNITED STATES.


other items affecting member bank reserves were negligible. Despite the decline in total reserves of member banks, excess reserves showed practically no decrease during October, a development to be explained partly by a drop in adjusted demand deposits and partly by the flow of funds out of the money centres where reserve requirements are highest.

Earning assets of reporting member banks were lower at the end of October than a month earlier. The decline was accounted for almost
entirely by a sharp decrease in loans on securities which accompanied the decline in stock prices; the weekly figures for investments showed little change. The sustained advance in loans for business purposes, which has been under way for many months, was checked during October. After some further increase in the first part of the month, commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans declined in the twofollowing weeks and at the month-end were slightly below the figure for the end of September.

## STOCKS OF STAPLE COMMODITIES.

Table supplementary to the summary table, p. 2, Special Mem. 32.

| Beginnink of |  | Amerion American Cotton. 1,000 bales | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Tin } \\ & \text { Tin } \\ & 1,000 \\ & \text { tons. } \end{aligned}$ | (8) <br> Lead <br> 1,000 tons. |  | Spelter <br> 1,000 <br> tons | $(5)$Rubber.1,000tons. | (6) <br> Sugar. <br> 1,000 <br> tons | $\begin{gathered} \text { (7) } \\ \text { Tea. } \\ \\ \mathrm{Mn.} \mathrm{lbs.} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { (8) } \\ \text { Coffee. } \\ \text { Mn, bags. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | U.S. |  | U.K. | A |  |  |  |  | B |  |  |
| 1934 | Jan. |  | 9,785 | 26.6 | $181 \cdot 3$ | 29.2 | 100 | 616 | 8,333 | 270 | 7.6 | * | 476 | 598 |
|  | April.. | 9,236 | 21.8 | $197 \cdot 7$ | 30.0 | 105 | 623 | 8,046 | 251 | 8.1 | * | 483 | 590 |
|  | July | 9,362 | $18 \cdot 4$ | 212.7 | 27.0 | 99 | 650 | 7,501 | 212 | 8.5 | 17.0 | 407 | 594 |
|  | Oct. | 9,468 | 17.0 | 205.5 | 20.0 | 106 | 655 | 5,688 | 233 | 8.7 | 13.7 | 445 | 581 |
| 1935 | Jan. | 9,070 | $15 \cdot 5$ | 209.8 | $19 \cdot 4$ | 118 | 679 | 7,887 | 279 | $6 \cdot 6$ | * | 448 | 565 |
|  | April | 8,581 | 19.2\|| | 203.2 | 18.9 | 110 | 653 | 8,058 | 267 | 6.9 | 19.0 | 411 | 570 |
|  | July . | 8,413 | 14.4 | 206.3 | $17 \cdot 1$ | 111 | 648 | 6,170 | 225 | $7 \cdot 5$ | $15 \cdot 5$ | 313 | 566 |
|  | Oct. | 8,141 | $11 \cdot 5$ | $200 \cdot 6$ | $9 \cdot 3$ | 104 | 641 | 4,688 | 216 | $7 \cdot 6$ | * | 367 | 547 |
| 1936 | Jan. April | 7,488 6,768 | 13.5 16.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 198 \cdot 5 \\ & 199.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \cdot 0 \\ & 6 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 576 \\ & 539 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,237 \\ & 6,671 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 247 \\ & 232 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.8 \\ & 8.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \cdot 1 \\ & 22 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 397 \\ & 349 \end{aligned}$ | 541 551 |
|  | May ........ | 6,553 | $15 \cdot 1$ | 197.3 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 81 | 525 | 6,295 | 219 | 8.2 |  | 309 | 554 |
|  | June. | 6,553 | 17.0 | 204.8 | 6.8 | 83 | 499 | 5,680 | 208 | $8 \cdot 1$ |  | 266 | 550 |
|  | July | 6,384 | 15.0 | $205 \cdot 8$ | 6.7 | 88 | 491 | 4,990 | 199 | $8 \cdot 1$ | 20.8 | 221 | 545 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Aug. ...... }}$ | 6,265 | 15.1 | $206 \cdot 3$ | 7.2 | 93 | 488 | 4,207 | 186 | 8.0 | * | 237 | 542 |
|  | Sept...... | 6,415 | 16.0 | $194 \cdot 8$ | 7.2 | 91 | 466 | 3,652 | 195 | 7.9 | * | 251 | 532 |
|  | Nov. | 6,269 | 17.0 | 163.8 | 6.4 | 77 | 449 | 3,866 | 207 | 7.9 | * | 269 | 522 |
|  | Dec. | 6,160 | 21.2 | 158.0 | 6.4 | 67 | 436 | 5,502 | 215 | 78 | * | 251 | 518 |
| 1937 | Jan. | 6,044 | 21.8 | 153.9 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 57 | 430 | 5,389 | 215 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Feb. | 5,897 | 23.4 | 151.6 | 6.4 | 48 | 411 | 5,071 | 208 | 8.0 | * | 298 | 527 |
|  | March | 5,867 | $21 \cdot 7$ | $140 \cdot 0$ | 6.9 | 39 | 398 | 5,834 | 189 | 8.0 |  | 281 |  |
|  | April..... | 5,745 | 22.0 | $122 \cdot 5$ | 7.1 6.9 |  | 415 390 | 6,026 5,356 | 161 134 | 8.1 8.3 |  | 255 210 | 540 549 |
|  | May ...... | 5,564 5,531 | 22.0 21.6 | 114.7 $103 \cdot 4$ | 6.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \\ & 31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 399 \\ & 374 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,356 \\ & 4,878 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 134 \\ & 132 \end{aligned}$ | 8.1 |  |  |  |
|  | July | 5,345 | 21.1 | 101.2 |  |  |  |  | 125 |  | $22 \cdot 6$ | 129 |  |
|  | Aug. | 5,459 | 23.5 |  | 8.0 | 30 | 405 | 3,165 | 119 | 7.6 |  |  |  |
|  | Oct. | 6,644 | 20.9 |  | $7 \cdot 9$ | 33 | 424 | 2,816 | 130 | 7.4 |  |  |  |
|  | Nov... | 7,169 $\dagger$ | $20 \cdot 8$ |  | 7.8 | 44 |  |  | 146 | 7.5 |  |  |  |

|| April, 1935, onwards includes whole buffer stock.
(I) Total supply seasonally corrected, exclusive of European and

Asiatic mill stocks.
(2) Visible Supply plus estimate of Straits stocks
(3) U.K. stocks in offficial warehouses
(4) Visible supply in U.K. and U.S.
(5) Crude rubber stocks (outside regulated areas) in U.K. U.S.A., Singapore, Penang, Para and Manaos plus estimated afloat as published by the International Rubber Regulation Committee

* Not available.
+ Preliminary figure.
(6) Total visible supply

7) Tea Brokers' Association, London stocks
(8) (A) Visible supply. (B) Interior Brazil stock and San Paulo Pledged stock. Figures supplied by Messrs. Duuring \& Zoon.
(9) Stanford Wheat Studies Estimates of World's Visible Supply.
(io) Total crude petroleum, natural gasolene (ex at plants), refined products.


- NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED.

FINANCE.


Dates of Figures. Stocks and Shares. - 15 th of month ( 16 th or 17 th if 15 th falls on Sunday or Saturday).
CLEARINGS $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Town-Three weeks covering two Stock Exchange Settlement Days and } 4 \text { th of following month. }\end{array}\right.$
CLEARINGS Country and Provincial-Proportionate totals for 24 working days.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { BANK OF ENGLAND } \\ \text { TREASURY BILLS }\end{array}\right\}$ - On or about 15 th of month. CLEARING BANKS-Averages for month,
TREASURY BILLS -On or about 15 th of month. MONEY RATES-Averages for week ending 15 th of month

PRICES AND WAGES.

|  | WHOLESALE. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | RETAIL. |  |  |  | WAGES. | B. OF LABOR |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Board of Trade Index Nos. General. Food, Materials. \% \% \% |  |  | Statist (Sauerbeck) Index Nos. <br> Food. Materials. Total \% |  |  |  |  |  | bour. <br> Food. <br> \% |  | New Index <br> of Average <br> weekly wage$\%$ |  |  |  |
| 1924 Average | 34.0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | $\star$ | 100 | 100 | 100 | $\star$ | 100 | $\star$ | 100* | 100 | $100 \ddagger$ | 100 |
| 3 rd Qr. Av... | $29 \cdot 9$ | 63.8 | $65 \cdot 7$ 67.6 | $62 \cdot 6$ 64.4 | $59$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59 \cdot 5 \\ & 69 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | $61 \cdot 5$ 63.5 | $60 \cdot 5$ 62 | 82 84 | 88.5 8.5 | 74 77 | $\begin{aligned} & 74.5 \\ & 74.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95354 \\ & 954 \end{aligned}$ | 82 82 | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 81 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{83}^{81.5}$ |
| ${ }^{4 t h}{ }^{\text {1936 }}$ " | 28.6 | 65.7 | 67.6 | $64 \cdot 4$ | 59 | $69 \cdot 5$ | $63 \cdot 5$ | 62 | 84 | 8.'5 | 77 |  | $95 \frac{3}{4}$ | 82 | 81.5 | 83 |
| 1stQr.Av.... | 20.0 | 65.9 | 67.1 | 65.2 | 59.5 | ${ }_{58}^{59}$ | 64 | 62.5 61.5 | 83.5 82.5 | 83 84 | $75 \cdot 5$ 73 |  | 963 | $81 \cdot 5$ | $\begin{aligned} & 806 \\ & 797 \end{aligned}$ | 83 83 |
| MAY. | 20.5 20.5 | ${ }^{66 \cdot 1}$ | 66.4 67.1 | 65.6 65 | 60 | ${ }_{59}^{58.5}$ | 62 | 61.5 | $82 \cdot 5$ |  |  | 76.5 | 974 | 80 | $79 \cdot 9$ | ${ }_{83}^{83}$ |
| JUNE | 19.9 | $66 \cdot 6$ | 68.0 | $65 \cdot 6$ |  | 60 | 61 | $60 \cdot 5$ |  |  |  |  | $97 \frac{1}{2}$ | $80 \cdot 5$ | 83.8 | 84 |
| JULY ...... | $19 \cdot 7$ | $67 \cdot 3$ | 68.4 | 66.5 | 61 | 61 | ${ }_{64}^{63}$ |  |  |  | $75 \cdot 5$ 77 |  |  |  |  |  |
| AUG......... | 19.5 19.5 | 68.5 69.1 | $71 \cdot 3$ 72 | 66.8 $67 \cdot 3$ |  | ${ }_{65}^{63}$ | ${ }_{65}^{64 \cdot 5}$ | 64 65 | 84 <br> 84 <br> 8 | $84 \cdot 6$ 84 | 77 77 | 77.5 76.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 98 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ |  | 840 843 | 84 84 84 |
| OCT. ......... | 20.0 | $70 \cdot 2$ | $74 \cdot 6$ | 67.7 | $65 \cdot 5$ | 66 | 66 | 66 | $86 \cdot 5$ | 84. 5 | 80 | 77.6 | 98 | 83 | $82 \cdot 8$ | $84 \cdot 5$ |
| NOV. | 21.7 | $70 \cdot 7$ | 73.6 | 69.0 | $65 \cdot 5$ | 66 | 69 | 68 | 86.5 |  | 80 80 | 77 | 98 | 84 | 82.5 | 84.5 |
| DEC. 1937 | 21.2 | $72 \cdot 5$ | $75 \cdot 6$ | $70 \cdot 7$ |  | $67 \cdot 5$ | 73 | 71 | 86.5 |  | 80 | 77.6 | 98 | 86 | $82 \cdot 9$ | 85 |
| JAN... | 21.2 | 74.0 | 75.6 | 72.8 | 67.5 | 67. 5 | $73 \cdot 5$ | 71.5 | 86.5 | 85.5- | $79 \cdot 5$ |  | 988 | $87 \cdot 5$ | 84.6 | 85.5 |
| FEB. ... | $20 \cdot 1$ | 74.7 | 75.0 | $74 \cdot 2$ | $68 \cdot 5$ | 68 | 76 | 73 | 86.5 86.5 | ${ }_{87}^{85.5}+$ | $79 \cdot 5$ 79 | 78.5 81.5 | ${ }_{999}^{99}$ |  | 84.5 85.4 | ${ }_{86}^{86}$ |
| MARCH | $20 \cdot 6$ | $77 \cdot 2$ | 76.6 | $77 \cdot 1$ | 73 | 72. 5 | 79.5 | 77 75 |  |  | ${ }_{80}{ }^{79} 5$ | ${ }_{81}^{81} \cdot 5$ | $100{ }^{99}$ | 89.5 89.5 | 85.4 85 | 86.5 87 |
| APR. | 20.9 20.4 | 78.2 79.6 | 77.6 77.5 | $78 \cdot 3$ $80 \cdot 3$ | 73 73 | 72.5 | 76 77 | 76 |  | 89 | 80 | 83 | 100 | 89 | 86.5 | 875 |
| JUNE | 20.0 | $79 \cdot 6$ | $77 \cdot 3$ | $80 \cdot 3$ |  |  | 77 | 75 |  | 90 |  | 84 | 100 | 89 | 362 | 87.5 |
| JULY |  |  |  |  |  | \%3 | $77 \cdot 5$ | 76 | 88.5 |  |  |  |  | 89.5 | 859 | 87.5 |
| AUG ${ }_{\text {SEPT........ }}$ | 19.9 19.9 | 80.1 79.9 | 78.2 | 80.7 80 | 72.5 72.5 | 73 78.5 | 76 75 | 75 74 | 88.5 90 | ${ }_{89}^{89}$ |  | 83 | 1004 1014 | 89 89 | 85.5 | 875 88 |
| SEPT........ | $19 \cdot 9$ | 79.9 79.5 | 78.9 | 80.2 78.8 |  | 73.5 73.5 | 75 72 | 74 72 |  | ${ }_{89 \cdot 5}$ |  |  | 101 |  |  |  |
| OCT. ......... | 20.0 19.7 | $79 \cdot 5$ | 80.2 | 78.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 102 |  |  |  |
| * NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED. * Dec., 192 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | * National Industrial Conference Board +1923-5 |  |  |

U.K. SILVER-Average for week ending 15th BOARD OF TRADE-Average for month 8TATIST-End of month. RETAIL-End of month. WAGES-15th of month


* NORMAL SIEASONAL VARIATION REMOVED.

Exports relate to British Goods.
Other Industries $=$ Cols. $16-18$ of table. opposite.

TRADE AND OUTPUT.


OUTPUT: COAL.-Total for 4 weeks ending approximately at end of month.
IRON AND STEEL.-Output for a standard four-week month
TRANSPORT. UNEMPLOYMENT.


| $\begin{gathered} \text { Near } \\ \text { Enot of } \\ \text { Month. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 命 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 蕆 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 亮 } \\ & \text { a } \end{aligned}$ | $\dot{\omega}$ | 范 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 咸 } \\ & \text { 県 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\frac{7}{4}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936 Oct． Nov． | ${ }_{12: 0}^{12.0}$ | ${ }_{15}^{13.5}$ | 7.9 8.0 | $6 \cdot 4$ 6.7 | ${ }_{7}^{6.5}$ | \％．8 9.0 | 7.7 7 | 11.8 11.7 | $15 \cdot 9$ $15 \cdot 9$ | 21．3 |  |  |  |  |
| Nec．．． | 12.0 | $13 \cdot 9$ | 8.5 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 9．0 | 7.7 | 11.7 | $15 \cdot 9$ 15.7 | 21．0 | 17.2 17.5 | 27.0 26.3 | 23.7 24.5 |  |
| 1937 Jan． | 12.4 12.0 | $13 \cdot 9$ 13.4 | 8.5 <br> 8.1 | 77.5 | 8.6 | ${ }^{10.1}$ | 8.1 7 | 11.5 11.0 | 15.5 | 21.0 | 18.0 | 26.3 | 25．4 | 1.7 |
| Mar． | ${ }_{11}^{12.6}$ | ${ }_{13} 1$ | ${ }_{7} 8$ | 6.8 | ${ }_{7} 8$ | 8.8 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 11.0 | 14.5 | 20．8 | 17.6 17.6 | 26.0 24.7 | ${ }_{24.7}^{25.1}$ | 1.6 |
| Apr． | 10.5 | 11.9 | 7.0 | $6 \cdot 1$ | $6 \cdot 8$ | 79 | $6 \cdot 6$ | 10.0 | 13.5 | 18.5 | 16.2 | 23.1 | 24.7 23.5 | ${ }_{1}^{1.5}$ |
| May．． | 10.7 | 12.0 11.3 | 7.1 | $6 \cdot 2$ $5 \cdot 8$ |  | ${ }^{7} 6.6$ | ${ }^{7} \mathbf{7}$ | 12：3 | 14.0 | 17.7 | $15 \cdot 3$ | 22.5 | 22.7 | 1.5 |
| July ．．． | 10.1 | 11.2 | 7 | ${ }_{5}^{58}$ | $5 \cdot 2$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.5}$ | 72 | 11.5 | 13.1 | $16 \cdot 9$ 15.8 | $14 \cdot 2$ $16 \cdot 3$ | $20 \cdot 7$ 19.9 | $22 \cdot 2$ 22.2 | ${ }_{1}^{1.4}$ |
| Aug． |  | 11.0 11.1 | 7.1 | $5 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 2$ | 6.7 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 10.4 | 13.5 | 16.2 | 14.5 | $20 \cdot 0$ | ${ }_{22 \cdot 1}$ | ${ }^{1 / 3}$ |
| Sept．$\{$ | （a） 9.1 | 11. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oct．．．． | 10.2 | 11.2 | 76 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 9.8 | 13：0 | 16.2 | 14.4 <br> 14.5 | $19 \cdot 6$ $21 \cdot 3$ | ${ }_{1}^{1.4}$ | 21.0 22.6 |

N．B．－Cols．1－3 revised percentages from November＂Ministry of Labour Gazette＂；other cols．unrevised prior to September．
FOREIGN EXCHANGES．
AVERAGE OF DAILY RATES．

(2)

# LONDON \& CAMBRIDGE ECONOMIC SERVICE 

SUPPLEMENT TO MONTHLY BULLETIN VOL. XV. No. XI.<br>DEC. 7th, 1937.

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## FRANCE.

## Information communicated by M. MICHEL HUBER, Directeur des Etudes à l'Institut de Statistique de l'Université de Paris.

November 30th, 1937.

PARLIAMENT reassembled on November 16th. At one of the first sessions the Minister of Finance again rejected the policy of exchange control, and was able to demonstrate the satisfactory results of his financial policy.

The improvement noted in October on the French money market was appreciably accelerated in November, thanks to an influx of capital, due in part to the American stock market crisis and the fall in prices of basic commodities in world markets. Rumours of a further devaluation of the dollar, although promptly denied, increased the pressure on the American exchange caused by these substantial withdrawals of capital. The sterling-dollar rate rose rapidly from 4.96 to above 5.00 , and for the first time
in many months there have been exports of gold from the United States to Europe, especially to France.

The greater ease in the French money market is shown by the reduction in the discount rate of the Bank of France on November Ioth from $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$ to $3 \%$. At the same time the rate on 3 months' Treasury Bills was reduced from $3 \frac{15}{\frac{1}{2}} \%$ to $2 \frac{31}{32} \%$. The contango rate on November I5th was only $1 \frac{7}{8} \%$ as against $3 \%$ on November 3rd, and $4 \frac{1}{8} \%$ on October I5th.

Finally, an excellent impression has been made by the announcement that the $£ 40 \mathrm{Mn}$. sterling loan raised in England at the beginning of the year would be repaid in December, without calling upon the reserve of the Bank of France. Still better, the French exchange fund was able on November Ioth to deposit more

FINANCE.
PRICES.


Dates of figures, Cols. 1-4, end of month, latest month provisional for 25th; 9, 12, 13, middle of month ; 10, 11, discontinued; 16-18, end of month 19, 20, "during" the month.
than 3 milliards of gold at the Bank of France.
To the supply of foreign exchange produced by the loan of 200 Mn . Swiss francs, raised in Switzerland by the French railways, will be added that provided by a loan raised in Holland by the same authorities. This loan will amount to 150 Mn . francs, and will be issued in amounts of 50 Mn ., at $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$.

After prolonged negotiations for the purpose of finding a working compromise between the demands of the civil servants and the offers of the Government, the Chamber passed on Nov. 25th, by 52 I votes to 4 , a bill granting temporary cost of living bonuses to state employees. The amount involved is 425 Mn . francs for the last quarter of 1937. In 1938 the cost, provisionally fixed at about I,300 Mn., will be increased to about $1,700 \mathrm{Mn}$. The bill comes before the Senate on December 2nd or 3rd.

The closing down of the Paris Exhibition, which occurred on November 25th, has put an end to the temporary modification of the 40 hour week in various industries, including the hotel industry and retail distribution. Negotiations are proceeding.

The employers' organisations have made many protests against the bill for the control of entry into industry and of the dismissal of employees.

In international affairs the position in Spain is unchanged, and the Brussels Conference has had no effect on the course of developments in China. Attention is fixed mainly on the visit to London of the French ministers, following upon the Berchtesgaden interview.

In October, 1937, the revenue from indirect taxes, monopolies and state property exceeded the budget estimate by 317 Mn ., as compared with an excess of 209 Mn . in September, and 48 Mn . in August. The decree-laws of July 9th increased a large number of taxes, and in particular replaced the $6 \%$ turnover tax by an $8 \%$ production tax. Compared with October of last year there has been an increase of 774 Mn . This figure is, however, somewhat misleading owing to the change in the monetary unit. The revenue from the turnover and production tax in October, 1937, was 648 Mn .

The gold reserve of the Bank of France, which had remained at $55,085 \mathrm{Mn}$. francs since September 16 th, was increased to $58,932 \mathrm{Mn}$. by the transfer of gold from the Exchange Fund. Having deposited 7 milliards of gold in the Bank of France in October, 1936, the Exchange Fund withdrew a similar amount in December and January, followed by the withdrawal of a further 8 milliards in June, 1937.

TRADE, OUTPUT, TRANSPORT $\mathcal{E}$ EMPLOYMENT.


The note circulation fell to $89,989 \mathrm{Mn}$. on November 18th, while the reserve ratio rose to $53.3 \%$.

It has already been noted that the discount rate fell to $3 \%$ on November Ioth.

On the exchange market the franc remained steady in November. The sterling rate, which was 147.30 on November 3rd, subsequently fluctuated between 147.40 and I47.06, closing at I47.IO on November 29th. The dollar rate was 29.65 on November 3rd and 29.46 on November 29th.

Transactions on the Paris Bourse were less active in November than October. The index of the volume of bond transactions ( $\%$ of 1931), which was about 150 in the first half of October, and between 90 and 95 in the second half, fell to 85,76 and 68 respectively in the first three weeks of November. The share index moved more irregularly, falling from 66 to 49 in the last two weeks of October, rising from 54 to 66 in the first two weeks of November, and falling again to 37 for the week ending November 20th.

There has been little change in the average level of security prices. The index of 300 French shares (\% of 1913) varied only from 214 at the end of October to 212 on November 20th. The fall is slightly more marked in the index of 25 foreign shares, which declined from 405 to 387. Finally, during the first three weeks of November the index of 36 French bonds fell from 76.0 to 75.9 , and rose again to 76.3 .

The general index of industrial production fell from 100 in July to 91 in August, owing to the effect of paid holidays, but rose again to 96 in September. The increase compared with August is particularly marked in the mining industries, where the index number rose from 74 to 99 , in metals ( 9 I to Io2), textiles ( 45 to 54 ) and paper (II2 to I30). It is less marked in rubber, which rose only from 904 to 932 . On the other hand there is no important change in leather, which remained at 91, or in engineering (IIO to 109). In the building industry the fall was rather more noticeable ( 53 to 5I), and in motors (448 to 438 ).

The output of French coal mines in October, 1937, was $4,044,000$ tons of coal and 98,000 tons of lignite, making a total of $4, \mathrm{I} 42,000$ tons, as compared with $3,767,000$ tons in September.

The output of electricity in September, 1937, was $13 \%$ greater than in September, 1936. In thermo-electric works the increase
was $16.8 \%$, and in hydro-electric works $11 \%$. The total output of $9,043 \mathrm{Mn}$. Kwh. for the first nine months of the year is an increase of $9.3 \%$ on the same period last year. The output of thermo-electric works for the period was $2,646 \mathrm{Mn}$. Kwh., an increase of $6.7 \%$, and that of hydro-electric works 6,397 Mn. Kwh., an increase of $10.5 \%$ on a year ago.

Since the end of September there has been a seasonal increase in the number of assisted unemployed. The number rose from 305,000 on September 25th to 319,000 on October 30th. A year ago the number was 408,000 , and rose to 428,000 in January, 1937.

Railway receipts continue to increase compared with 1936, but the higher tariffs introduced in July, I937, must be taken into account. The rate of increase exceeded $35 \%$ in September, but fell to $27 \%$ at the beginning of October, and to $25.1 \%$ for the 45 th week from November 5 th-IIth. The increase was most marked in passenger receipts, which rose by $42 \%$, while goods receipts were only $22 \%$ higher.

The total receipts for the period January ist to November IIth show an increase of $20 \%$ on last year's figure, $22.7 \%$ for passengers and $19.5 \%$ for goods.

To achieve some sort of balance in the budget of the National Railway Company, which will begin to operate on January Ist, 1938, railway fares and rates will be raised by about $25 \%$ from this date.

The number of trucks loaded during the 45th week of 1937 decreased by $9 \%$ as compared with the same week of last year, from 332,200 to 302,400 . For the period January ist to November IIth the increase was $1.7 \%$.

Customs statistics show a slight decrease in the adverse balance of trade, from $\mathrm{I}, 4 \mathrm{II} \mathrm{Mn}$. in September to $\mathrm{I}, 355 \mathrm{Mn}$. in October. Imports increased by 234 Mn ., from $3,486 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $3,720 \mathrm{Mn}$., while the value of exports rose by 290 Mn ., from 2,074 Mn. to $2,365 \mathrm{Mn}$.

For the first io months of the year the value of imports ( $33,846 \mathrm{Mn}$.) exceeded that of exports ( $19,206 \mathrm{Mn}$.) by $\mathrm{I} 4,640 \mathrm{Mn}$. This is double the deficit of $7,545 \mathrm{Mn}$. for the same period a year ago, but the devaluation of the franc between October Ist, 1936, and June 30th, 1937, must be taken into account.

The adverse trade balance with foreign countries, excluding colonies and protectorates, was $1,004 \mathrm{Mn}$. in October, and $11,976 \mathrm{Mn}$. for the first ten months of the year.

The upward movement in wholesale prices was checked in October. The index of 45 items (\% of July, 1914) declined from 618 in September to 6II at the end of October. The fall occurred in prices of imported goods, of which the index declined by 36 points from 595 to 559, while the index of home-produced goods rose from 631 to 641 . The index for foodstuffs fell from 615 to 594, while that for raw materials rose 5 points from 622 to 627 . This downward tendency is confirmed by the weighted index of wholesale prices of 126 commodities (\% of 1913) which declined from 630 in September to 628 in October.

At the end of October, 1936, the index of 45 items stood at 452, and that of 126 commodities at 473 .

The weekly indices reveal an acceleration in the fall of wholesale prices. The index of 45 items (\% of July, 19I4) fell from 6II on Oct. 30th to 604 for the first half of November, and to 595 for the week ending Nov. 20th. Compared with the preceding week there was a
fall in prices both of home-produced goods ( 642 to 638 ) and of imported goods ( 536 to 517 ). During the same period the fall in the price of raw materials ( 612 to 598 ) is more marked than that of foodstuffs ( 596 to 592).

The retail index of 13 items (Paris) rose from 627 in September to 644 in October, while the index of 34 items rose from 642 to 657 . Their levels a year ago were 504 and 515 respectively.

During the first half of October the transactions between the savings banks and the deposit bank showed an excess of withdrawals of 15 Mn . This was followed by an excess of deposits of I6 Mn . in the second half of October, and of 14 Mn . in the first half of November.

The improvement observed in the financial situation does not yet seem to extend to the spheres of production and of foreign exchange. Nothing has yet been published about the results of the enquiry into production which are to serve as the basis for measures of economic reorganisation.

## GERMANY.

Information communicated by Dr. M. J. ELSAS.

## December Ist, 1937.

ALTHOUGH various tax payments, such as property and local taxes, were due in November, the money market was very liquid. The circulation of Gold Discount Bank promissory notes ("Sola" bills) rose again in November to about 900 Mn . marks. Nevertheless, it is reported that no new Reich loans will be issued this year; on the other hand during the month various non-interest bearing Treasury Bills, maturing in the autumn of 1938 and the summer of 1939, appeared on the market. The discount on them ran between $3 \frac{1}{8} \%$ and $3 \frac{1}{4} \%$. The rate of discount for private bills and the daily money rate have remained substantially unchanged, though the daily money rates had a slight downward tendency. Although the money market is thoroughly liquid, yet it seems that compared with last year the tendency to liquidity is proceeding at rather a slower pace. If this reading is correct, then it may be that the Four-

Year Plan, which is demanding greater self financing by industry, is here coming into play.

The mid-November Reichsbank statement showed a bill portfolio of $5,005 \mathrm{Mn}$. marks, which is almost the same as in October of this year, but 470 Mn . marks more than in November, 1936. The note circulation was $4,825 \mathrm{Mn}$. as against $4,4 \mathrm{II} \mathrm{Mn}$. on the same date last year. The gold and foreign exchange reserve together show an unchanged total of 76 Mn . Daily maturing obligations rose to 729 Mn .

The bank statements of the end of October show that among the large banks advances have decreased by 77 Mn . as compared with the end of September. This is all the more noteworthy in that September saw a considerable increase in these debtor items, this being connected with the negotiation of the Reich Loan. By the fall in these items the banks were able to raise their bill portfolio by 170 Mn . Liabilities to creditors show a fall of 72 Mn .

## Germany]

Tax and customs receipts for the last fiscal year, 1936-37, are now to hand, and show that the total tax income of the Reich was $8,918 \mathrm{Mn}$. In addition local taxes and transfers to local authorities amounted to $6,414 \mathrm{Mn}$., making a total public revenue from these sources of 15,33I Mn. It is expected that $1937-38$ will show an increase of over $2,000 \mathrm{Mn}$., so that if the record of the first six months is maintained, total revenue will be not far short of $18,000 \mathrm{Mn}$.

While fairly heavy falls were being recorded on certain international stock exchanges, above all in New York and to some extent in London, the German stock market was completely undisturbed. The German press explains this by saying that the German economy has cut itself off so much from the world economy, that it is unaffected by external cyclical movements. It is reported that it is even hoped that with the development of the Four-Year Plan and of self-sufficiency in raw materials, no major fluctuations will take place, either in the raw material markets or in the level of activity. If this hope should be fulfilled, Germany would be free of all but minor seasonal fluctuations, and thus of the trade cycle.

At the beginning of November a slight weakening on the exchange led to a fall in the index of share prices of about $\mathrm{I} \%$, but in the following week the decline was not only made good but a further rise of $\mathrm{I} \frac{1}{2} \%$ was registered. This was effected by a comparatively small turnover, for the market is so narrow that quite small buying will raise the rate.

Wholesale prices fell by hardly $\frac{1}{2} \%$ from mid-October to mid-November, though the highly sensitive prices fell by more than $3 \%$. Only in the latter is the sharp fall of raw materials on the world market felt, though only in a weakened manner. Prices of agricultural products showed no change over the month, while the cost of living fell only very slightly. Such price falls as have occurred apply to electrical apparatus and chemical products, which are more or less patented goods. These reductions are not connected with raw material price falls, but are the result of government action in favour of lower prices for such goods.

It is noteworthy that in spite of the recession which has set in in many countries, exports were 50 Mn . higher in October than in September. What is even more noteworthy is that this

FINANCE, PRICES $\mathcal{E}$ WAGES.


Dates of figures, Cols. $1,15,16$, mid-month; 5 , second week; 6,7 and 8 , end of month; $9,10,12-18,1$ st of month; 14, 18, average per month.
increase was not achieved by price concessions but was accompanied by slightly better prices. This is probably connected with the increase in German imports of foodstuffs and raw materials which enabled larger foreign orders to be placed in Germany. The favourable balance of trade for October reached 59 Mn . as against 32 Mn . in September. In October, 1936, in spite of a considerable fall in exports, the visible surplus was 75 Mn . The details of the balance for the month are as follows :-

| EXTERNAL TRADE-Merchandise only |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mn. marks. | October, 1937. |  |  |  |
|  |  | Food | Materials | Mfs. | Total |
| Imports | $\ldots$ | 184 | 258 | 39 | 485 |
| Exports | $\ldots$ | 7 | 107 | 430 | 544 |

Exports for the first nine months of this year are over 800 Mn . more than for the same period last year. Among non-European countries the greatest rise was in South America. Among European countries, which almost without exception bought more, Holland, Belgium and Italy show the greatest increases. In spite of this favourable movement in the balance of payments, unabated emphasis is laid on the economising of foreign exchange. An edict
of the middle of November orders the amount of timber to be felled in 1938 to be increased to $150 \%$ of the normal. The increased cutting is to begin immediately. The same purpose is found in the decree that in view of the record potato crop, from November potato flour instead of maize shall be used as admixture for the baking of bread. Foreign exchange for the import of maize will thus be saved.

The building of the government's smelting works is proceeding apace, so that it is hoped that in 1940 a section will already be in operation. When they are completed it is hoped to make steel predominantly with German ores; even during next year larger quantities of ore drawn from open workings will be delivered to the iron works.

The number of unemployed increased by 33,000 in October. This rise is purely seasonal and is due to the normal autumn discharges from the army and from the labour corps. It would, however, have been greater if good weather had not permitted more outdoor work than is usual in October.

TRADE, TRANSPORT, UNEMPLOYMENT.


## Germany]

The number of unemployed in benefit is now 257,000 , which is less than half the previous year's figure. The number in employment, according to the Health Insurance statistics, rose to 19.6 Mn . by the end of October, of whom 13.5 Mn . were men and 6.I Mn . were women.

According to the Reich Statistical Office the average hourly earnings of all industrial workers, including miners, had risen by the end of June to $2 \%$ over the previous year's figure. The following are the average hourly rates in various industries.

AVERAGE HOURLY WAGES.

|  |  | R |  |  |  | Pfennig |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Metal Industries | ... |  |  |  | .. | 866 |
| Skilled |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Un-killed... |  |  |  |  | ... | 98.5 |
| Women |  |  |  | ... |  | 67.0 |
| Chemicals- |  |  |  | ... | ... | 51.6 |
| Skilled Men | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Women |  |  |  |  | .. | 104.7 |
| Building- |  |  | ... | ... |  |  |
| Masons .. |  | ... | ... |  |  |  |
| Carpenters |  | ... | $\ldots$ |  |  | 85.1 |
| Labourers... | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  | 69.7 |
| Paper- | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | ... | $62 \cdot 1$ |
| Skilled Men |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Women |  |  |  |  |  | $42 \cdot 1$ |
| Textiles- |  |  |  |  |  | 421 |
| Skilled Semi-skill |  | .. | ... |  |  | 69.4 |
| Semi-skilled |  |  |  |  |  | $53 \cdot 4$ |
| semi-skilled wo |  |  |  |  |  | $37 \cdot 3$ |

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## U.K. INDEX CHART.


U.S.A. HARVARD INDEX CHART.


# THE GENERAL BUSINESS POSITION. UNITED KINGDOM. 

## December 17th, 1937.

Some reduction in activity is shown by recent statistics. Unemployment has increased in most of the important industries, new capital issues are relatively small, and provincial bank-clearings have fallen. On the other hand imports of materials and exports have kept nearly to their relatively high levels of quantity, and the output of coal and production of iron, and especially of steel, have increased.

Wholesale prices of most commodities have again fallen, and it is only in the last three weeks that there are renewed signs of stationariness. Almost the same words apply to the prices of industrial securities.

The existing slackening is not attributable to weakness on the side of finance, since money is cheap and plentiful, or in the main structure of industry, as was the case in 1929. The effects are disproportionate to the causes, and it is largely the general uncertainty as to the movement of prices and fears of a serious depression
that are leading to postponement of orders and purchases. There is little doubt that this hesitation and apprehension will lead to more unemployment in the immediate future. But there is nothing in the present situation that necessitates a serious collapse. Exports to the countries that produce primary goods should be satisfactory, since they have considerable purchasing power ; the rearmament programme will make further demands on industry, and work that has been postponed owing to the dearness or scarcity of materials can be put in hand. Much further decline in the United States would, however, have grave repercussions here, as would also an outburst of exaggerated pessimism. Apart from these contingencies, there is reason to hold that the existing set-back, although likely to lead to further unemployment in the near future, need not develop into either a deep or a lasting depression.

## ANALYSIS OF RECENT MOVEMENTS.

## UNITED KINGDOM.

FINANCE.-During the four weeks ending December 15th, the Bank of England's note circulation rose by $£ 20.9 \mathrm{Mn}$., to $£_{502 \mathrm{Mn} \text {. A year ago the increase between }}$ the corresponding dates was $£ 22.8 \mathrm{Mn}$. Thus the seasonal rise this year is only slightly smaller than in 1936. Over a longer period, however, the rise is less this year than last. On December 15th, 1937, the circulation was still $£ \mathrm{I} .9 \mathrm{Mn}$. below the August peak, whereas on December 16th, 1936, it was $£ 13.3 \mathrm{Mn}$. above it. Thus the increase compared with a year ago is now only $f 34 \mathrm{Mn}$., whereas in August it was nearly $£ 50 \mathrm{Mn}$. Part at least of this relative decline is believed to be due to foreign dishoarding of sterling notes.

Government Deposits were reduced to a normal level at the beginning of December, and at $£_{11} .4 \mathrm{Mn}$. are nearly $£_{22} \mathrm{Mn}$. lower than a month ago. As the rise in the note circulation has been largely offset by purchases
of Government Securities, total deposits are only $£ 4.7 \mathrm{Mn}$. lower at £.51. 3 Mn ., and Bankers' Deposits have risen sharply from $£ 86.7$ Mn . to $£ \mathrm{ro3.4} \mathrm{Mn}$. The effect of the consequent replenishment of the banks' cash reserves is seen in the smaller rise in shortterm interest rates than at this time last year.

Although the Wednesday figures of Bankers' Deposits at the Bank of England averaged some $£_{5} \mathrm{Mn}$. lower in November than in October, the November average Cash Reserves of nine London Clearing Banks showed a slight increase. Of the other assets Call Money was $\mathfrak{f}_{3} .8 \mathrm{Mn}$. lower and Investments continued their steady fall with a drop of over $£ 5 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£_{5} 59.6 \mathrm{Mn}$. On the other hand, Balances with other Banks rose by $£ 1.3 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 58.3 \mathrm{Mn}$., Discounts (less than seasonally) by $£_{1.2} \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£_{2} 91.9 \mathrm{Mn}$. and Advances by $£ 3.1 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 94 \mathrm{I} .7 \mathrm{Mn}$., the highest figure recorded since July, 1930. As the net result of these movements, the total of

Deposits fell by $£ 3.6 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 2,193.0 \mathrm{Mn}$., and the ratio of Cash to Deposits rose from IO.I \% to $10.2 \%$. During December the repayment of the French railway credit will probably cause a fall in the total of Advances and possibly of Deposits, while the release of the funds recently impounded in Government Deposits at the Bank of England will presumably bring a substantial rise in the banks' cash reserves. The ratio of Cash to Deposits will therefore probably show a marked rise, which may reduce the extent of the banks' usual end of year "window-dressing."

Bank Clearings in November show distinct signs of a decline. Town Clearings, after adjustment for season, show a continued slight decline, and have fallen further below the level of a year ago. Country Clearings, which had hitherto been well maintained, have declined a good deal more than seasonally, and though they still remain above the level of a year ago, the margin has been halved. Of the provincial centres, only three-Hull, Sheffield and Newcastle-show daily average clearings higher than in November, 1936. All other centres show declines, those in Birmingham, Bradford and Liverpool being especially heavy.

New capital issues in November on home account, at $£$ II. 4 Mn ., were about equal to the average for the present year, but were less than two-thirds of last November's figure. Issues on overseas account remain trifling.

Our mid - monthly index of prices of industrial securities shows a further rather marked fall. The bulk of the decline occurred before the end of November, since when the fall has been relatively slight. Prices of fixed interest securities show a small decline. Shortterm interest rates show the usual slight seasonal rise, due to the preparations of the banks and other financial institutions which wish to show a strong cash position in their end-year balance sheets. Our crude index of foreign bond prices shows a further decline of one point, mainly in consequence of a renewed fall in Chinese Bonds.

The total of Treasury Bills outstanding has risen seasonally from $£ 902 \mathrm{Mn}$. on November 13th to $£ 927 \mathrm{Mn}$. on December IIth. Of the total increase of $£ 25 \mathrm{Mn}$., $£$ IO Mn . occurred in bills issued by Tender, and $\oint_{15} \mathrm{Mn}$. in 'Tap' bills, issued to Government Departments, etc. The rise in 'Tap' Bills took place at the beginning of December, when the swollen balances of the Departments with the Bank of England were placed at the service of the Treasury to help meet the December Ist payment of War Loan interest. It seems likely that at least part of these balances belonged to the

Exchange Equalisation Fund, which has probably been a net buyer of sterling during the past two months.

The Exchange Fund's holding of gold as at the end of September is due to be revealed at the end of the present month, in accordance with the undertaking given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in April. It is likely to show a substantial increase over the March figure ( 26.7 Mn . ozs.), and may be found to have risen by as much as io Mn. ozs. Since the end of September it has probably undergone a moderate decline.

Imports and Exports of gold were again on a moderate scale in November. Imports totalled $£ 12.9 \mathrm{Mn}$., of which $£ 8.3 \mathrm{Mn}$. came from S. Africa, and $£_{\mathrm{I}} \mathrm{Mn}$. each from U.S.A. and India. Exports totalled $£ 9.0 \mathrm{Mn}$., of which $£ 5.0 \mathrm{Mn}$. went to Argentina, £I. 4 Mn . to Holland and £I.I Mn. to Switzerland. During the fortnight ended December 13 th movements remained small. Imports totalled only $£ 3.4 \mathrm{Mn}$., of which $£_{2.1} \mathrm{Mn}$. came from S. Africa, and most of the balance from India and Canada, while Exports amounted to no more than $£ \mathrm{I} .6 \mathrm{Mn}$., nearly all to the Continent.

If the repatriated Argentine gold is excluded, imports during the past six weeks have exceeded exports by nearly $£ 1 \mathrm{II} \mathrm{Mn}$. As the Exchange Fund is not thought to have been a net buyer of gold during this period, the excess of imports has presumably gone into private hoards. The smaller import surplus in December may indicate a decline in the hoarding movement.

Foreign Exchanges.-The firmness of the franc, noted last month, was maintained until December IIth, after which a weaker tone again appeared. This was not allowed to have any appreciable effect on the sterling-franc spot rate, which has weakened only from $147 \frac{5}{64}$ on December IIth to $147 \frac{15}{64}$ on December I4th, but the discount on the forward franc widened appreciably. Since December 15th, there has been some recovery. The sterlingdollar rate has fluctuated slightly in the vicinity of 5.00 , and on December 18th was slightly firmer on the month at $4.99 \frac{5}{8}$.

Prices and Wages.-The fall of wholesale prices continued during November. Owing to reduced prices for wheat and bacon, the wholesale food index has fallen, nearly $\mathbf{1} \%$ when the average for November is compared with that for October according to the Board of Trade, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the end of September to the end of November according to that of the Statist. Among materials only the iron and steel group did not show a fall from

October to November, so that the Board of Trade shows a reduction of 3 per cent., with which the Statist agrees. During the first fortnight of December there was very little change. With the rapid movements in the prices of some commodities, and the different behaviour of the prices of wheat, cotton, wool, non-ferrous metals, steel and coal, the various index numbers give different estimates of the aggregate fall since July. The Board of Trade, which is the most broadly based, shows a general fall of only $3 \%$ from July to that of November, so that their index is still higher than it was in March. The Statist indicates a fall of $9 \%$ in the same period, taking the level down to November or December of last year, and the Financial News gives a similar movement. On the other hand the Table on p. 402 of comparable international index-numbers tends to show relatively small general changes except in Canada, till September at least. The fact is that the prices of several of the so-called basic commodities have risen and fallen rapidly during this year, while other prices have been more stable.

Retail prices also have moved less. Since a good deal of attention is now paid to these, we give a table showing the movements between significant dates of prices of the commodities included in the Ministry of Labour's Cost of Living Index. There was no rise during November this year, though the usual seasonal movement is slightly upwards. It is seen that the rise during the last twelve months is nearly universal but not uniform among commodities.

*The percentages for the two entries for British Beef are averaged, and similarly for the other Beef and Mutton percentages and Butter.

An increase in the wages of tram drivers and conductors and other minor changes have brought the index of wage rates fractionally up.

Trade and Output.-The changes from October to November were slight in the main categories both of Imports and Exports. The detailed movements are in most cases closely parallel to those in 1937, but the totals show some irregularity; the changes in importation of food and manufactures differ from those last year.


Thus Imports increased this year, though less than seasonally, while last year they fell. Exports fell both years, more than seasonally. Last year trade in November was rather low compared with October, but there was recovery in December. The general increase over 1936 is maintained. Among Imports especially a considerable part of the increase is due to prices; this influence was analysed up to September in last month's Bulletin (p. 373), but it is not yet practicable, in view of the fall of prices, to make any good estimate for the last two months.

Further detail is shown in the following Tables.


[^46]| EXPORTS | OF BRITISH |  | PRODUCE. |  | £Mn. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1936 |  |  | 1937 |  |
|  | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov |
| Beverages* |  | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | $1 \cdot 4$ | $1 \cdot 7$ |
| Tobacco | 0.4 | $0 \cdot 4$ | 0.4 | $0 \cdot 4$ | 0.5 | $0 \cdot 4$ |
| Food ... | 1.5 | 1.7 | $1 \cdot 9$ | 1.6 | 1.5 | $1 \cdot 9$ |
| Total | 3.0 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 4.0 |
| Materials- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coal | 26 | 2.8 | $2 \cdot 5$ | 3.5 | 3.8 | 3.4 |
| Wool | $0 \cdot 6$ | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | $0 \cdot 6$ | $0 \cdot 5$ |
| Oils and fats | $0 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 2$ | $0 \cdot 3$ | $0 \cdot 3$ | $0 \cdot 3$ |
| Other | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | $0 \cdot 9$ | $1 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 1$ |
| Total | $4 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 8$ | $4 \cdot 6$ | $5 \cdot 4$ | 5*8 |  |
| $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { Manufactures-- } & \cdots & 4.3 & 4.8 & 4.6 & 5.4 & 5.8 & 5.3\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Non-ferrous metals } & 1.0 & 1.0 & 0.9 \\ \text { Iron, steel, }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vehicles ... | $2 \cdot 6$ | $3 \cdot 5$ | $2 \cdot 6$ | $3 \cdot 2$ | $3 \cdot 8$ | 3.7 |
| Cotton | 50 | $5 \cdot 7$ | $5 \cdot 1$ | $5 \cdot 7$ | $5 \cdot 8$ | 5.4 |
| Wool | 2.8 | $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Oool } \\ \text { Other textiles and } & \text { Ind }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Other textiles and apparel... | 2.8 | $2 \cdot 9$ | 26 |  |  | 2.7 |
| Chemicals | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 | $2 \cdot 0$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | 2.1 |
| Other | 4.9 | $5 \cdot 7$ | $5 \cdot 1$ | 6.0 | 6.2 | $5 \cdot 9$ |
| $\begin{array}{lllllllllll}\text { Tutal } & . . & . . & 28.8 & 32.2 & 28.9 & \overline{34.5} & \overline{36.7} & \overline{34.7}\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{cllllll}\text { retal exports of } \\ \text { British Produce } & 37.0 & 41.8 & 38.4 & 44.3 & 47.2 & 45.2\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beer, Spirit | Co | , |  | Re |  |  |

The output of coal, of iron and of steel increased I or $2 \%$ from October to November, and iron and steel set up new records.

|  | BUILDING PLANS Houses |  | APPROVED Other Buildings |  | £Mn. <br> Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 | 1936 | 1937 |
| 3rd Quarter | 17.7 | 15.5 | $10 \cdot 1$ | $9 \cdot 6$ | 27.8 | 25.1 |
| October | $6 \cdot 0$ | $5 \cdot 5$ | 3.0 | $3 \cdot 7$ | $9 \cdot 0$ | 8.7 |
| November | 6.0 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 9.0 | $7 \cdot 8$ |

The value of building plans passed in November was again lower than the year before by $£$ I.I Mn . in respect of houses, and this was
not compensated by any increase in other buildings.

Unemployment.-The increase in the number of insured persons unemployed which took place from August to September, was accentuated in October and again in November.


In 1936 there was very little change in the totals in these months. The percentage unemployed in September, 1937, was 9.7, in October IO.2, in November II.O. Comparable percentages (revised to the new basis) in 1936 were II. 6 in each month.

There were seasonal upward movements in unemployment in building and public works, and downward in coal from October to November in both years. The increase in unemployment in November is found in all the important industries except Coal and Glass, and is specially marked in Textiles. In several industries, especially textiles, clothing, and vehicles, the unemployment percentage is higher than a year ago.

The following table shows further details.

INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED. UNITED KINGDOM. COO's.
Males and Females. Aged 16-65. Excluding Agriculture.
A. Wholly Unemployed.
B. Temporarily Stopped.

| Old Basis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | New Basis |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | October, 1936 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { November, } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { October, } \\ 1937 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | November, 1937 |  |  |
| Building |  | Total | ${ }_{131}$ | B | Total | A | B | Total | A | B | Total | A | B |
| Public Works |  | 121 | 131 | 4 | 153 | 146 | 7 | 126 | 123 | 3 | 146 | 141 | 5 |
| Coal ... |  | 177 | 133 | 44 | 124 | 122 | 2 | 107 | 106 | 1 | 110 | 108 | 2 |
| Cotton |  | 61 | 45 | 16 | 57 | 131 | 14 | 113 | 83 | 30 | 102 | 83 | 19 |
| Wool Other Textiles |  | 17 | 9 | 8 | 15 | 8 | 7 | 25 | 8 | 17 | 34 | 9 | 23 25 |
| Clothing ... |  | 63 57 | 42 | 21 | 64 | 43 | 21 | 65 | 40 | 25 | 79 | 44 | 35 |
| Distribution |  | 197 | 188 | 21 | 70 | 40 | 30 | 55 | 34 | 21 | 71 | 40 | 31 |
| Other Industries |  | 537 | 474 | 63 | 195 | 186 | ${ }_{6}^{9}$ | 175 | 167 | 8 | 179 | 171 | 8 |
| Hotels ${ }^{\text {Commerce, }}$ Pro- |  | 76 | 74 | 2 | 78 | 76 |  | 72 | 70 |  | 487 81 | 171 79 | 65 |
| fessions, \&c. | $\ldots$ | 173 | 167 | 6 | 176 | 169 | 7 | 156 | 150 | 6 | 164 | 157 | 7 |
| Totals | .. | 1614 | 1418 | 196 | 1621 | 1430 | 191 | 1395 | 1215 | 180 | 1507 | 1284 | 222 |
| Memales | $\ldots$ | 1324 290 | 1185 | 139 57 | 1328 | 1199 | 129 | 1112 | 998 | 114 | 1173 | 1047 | 125 |
| Femates |  | 290 | 233 | 57 | 293 | 230 | 63 | 283 | 217 | 66 | 334 | 237 | 97 |

Table supplementary to the summary table, p. 2, Special Mem. 32.

| Beginning of |  | (1) <br> American <br> Cotton. <br> 1,000 bales | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tin } \\ & \text { Tin } \\ & 1,000 \\ & \text { tons. } \end{aligned}$ | (8) <br> Lead. <br> 1,000 tons. |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { (4) } \\ \text { Spelter } \\ 1,000 \\ \text { tons. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} (5) \\ \text { Rubber. } \\ 1,000 \\ \text { tons. } \end{array} . \end{aligned}$ | (6) <br> Sugar. <br> 1,000 <br> tons | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 17) \\ & \text { Tes. } \end{aligned}$ <br> Mn. Ibs | (8) Coffee. Mn. bags. |  | (9) <br> Wheat. <br> Mn. bushels. | (10) <br> Petroleum <br> Mn. <br> barrels. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | U.S. |  | U.K. | A |  |  |  |  | B |  |  |
| 1934 | Jan. ......... |  | 9,785 | 26.6 | $181 \cdot 3$ | 29.2 | 100 | 616 | 8,333 | 270 | $7 \cdot 6$ | * | 476 | 598 |
|  | April....... | 9,236 | 21.8 | $197 \cdot 7$ | 30.0 | 105 | 623 | 8,046 | 251 | $8 \cdot 1$ | * | 483 | 590 |
|  | July ......... | 9,362 | 18.4 | $212 \cdot 7$ | 27.0 | 99 | 650 | 7,501 | 212 | $8 \cdot 5$ | $17 \cdot 0$ | 407 | 594 |
|  | Oct. ......... | 9,468 | $17 \cdot 0$ | $205 \cdot 5$ | 20.0 | 106 | 655 | 5,692 | 233 | $8 \cdot 7$ | $13 \cdot 7$ | 445 | 581 |
| 1935 | Jan. ......... | 9,070 | 15.5 | 2098 | $19 \cdot 4$ | 118 | 679 | 7,887 | 279 | $6 \cdot 6$ | * | 448 | 565 |
|  | April......... | 8,581 | 19.2 | $203 \cdot 2$ | 18.9 | 110 | 653 | 8,058 | 267 | 6.9 | $19 \cdot 0$ | 411 | 570 |
|  | July ......... | 8,413 | 14.4 | $206 \cdot 3$ | $17 \cdot 1$ | 111 | 648 | 6,170 | 225 | $7 \cdot 5$ | 15.5 | 313 | 566 |
|  | Oct. | 8,141 | 11.5 | $200 \cdot 6$ | $9 \cdot 3$ | 104 | 641 | 4,688 | 216 | 7.6 | * | 367 | 547 |
| 1936 | Jan. ........ | 7,488 | 13.5 | 198.5 | $7 \cdot 0$ | 83 | 576 | 6,237 | 247 | 7.8 | $22 \cdot 1$ | 397 |  |
|  | April......... | 6,768 | 16.5 | 199.5 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 80 | 539 | 6,671 | 232 | 8.2 | $22 \cdot 2$ | 349 | 551 |
|  | May ......... | 6,553 | $15 \cdot 1$ | 197.3 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 81 | 525 | 6,295 | 219 | 8.2 | * | 309 | 554 |
|  | June ......... | 6,553 | 17.0 | $204 \cdot 8$ | $6 \cdot 8$ | 83 | 499 | 5,680 | 208 | $8 \cdot 1$ | * | 266 | 550 |
|  | July ......... | 6,384 | $15^{\circ} 0$ | $205 \cdot 8$ | $6 \cdot 7$ | 88 | 491 | 4,990 | 199 | $8 \cdot 1$ | $20 \cdot 8$ | 221 | 545 |
|  | Aug. | 6,265 | $15 \cdot 1$ | $206 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 2$ | 93 | 488 | 4,207 | 186 | 8.0 | * | 237 | 542 |
|  | Sept | 6,415 | 16.0 | 194.8 | $7 \cdot 2$ | 91 | 466 | 3,652 | 195 | $7 \cdot 9$ | * | 251 | 532 |
|  | Oct. | 6,508 | $15 \cdot 1$ | 179.0 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 82 | 457 | 2,983 | 201 | $7 \cdot 8$ | * | 282 | 527 |
|  | Nov. | 6,269 | $17 \cdot 0$ | 163.8 | 6.4 | 77 | 449 | 3,866 | 207 | 7.9 | * | 269 | 522 |
|  | Dec. | 6,160 | 21.2 | 158.0 | 6.4 | 67 | 436 | 5,502 | 215 | $7 \cdot 8$ | 3 | 251 | 518 |
| 1937 | Jan. | 6,044 | 21.8 | 153.9 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 57 | 430 | 5,389 | 215 | $7 \cdot 9$ | * | 267 | 520 |
|  | Feb. ......... | 5,897 | $23 \cdot 4$ | 151.6 | 6.4 | 48 | 411 | 5,071 | 208 | 8.0 | * | 298 | 527 |
|  | March ...... | 5,867 | 21.7 | 140.0 | 6.9 | 39 | 398 | 5,834 | 189 | 8.0 | * | 281 | 534 |
|  | April......... | 5,745 | 22.0 | 122.5 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 34 | 415 | 6,026 | 161 | $8 \cdot 1$ | 26.2 | 255 | 540 |
|  | May ....... | 5,564 | 22.0 | 114.7 | 6.9 | 31 | 390 | 5,356 | 134 | $8 \cdot 3$ |  | 210 | 549 |
|  | June | 5,531 | 21.6 | 103.4 | 6.8 | 31 | 374 | 4,878 | 132 | $8 \cdot 1$ |  | 166 | 551 |
|  | July ......... | 5,345 | $21 \cdot 1$ | 101.2 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 32 | 384 | 4,388 | 125 | $7 \cdot 9$ | $22 \cdot 6$ | 129 | 554 |
|  | Aug. ......... | 5,459 | $23 \cdot 7$ | 99.2 | 6.2 | 33 | 396 | 3,752 | 111 | 7.6 |  | 176 | 560 |
|  | Sept......... | 6,142 | $23 \cdot 5$ | 92.4 | 8.0 | 30 | 405 | 3,165 | 119 | $7 \cdot 6$ |  |  | 559 |
|  | Oct. | 6,728 | $20 \cdot 9$ | 81.0 | $7 \cdot 9$ | 33 | 424 | 2,816 | 130 | $7 \cdot 4$ |  |  |  |
|  | Nov. | 7,192 | 20.8 | 89.8 | 7.8 | 44 | 426 | 4,002 | 146 | $7 \cdot 5$ |  |  |  |
|  | Dec. .......... | $8.039 \dagger$ | 21.9 |  | 7.1 | 59 |  | 4,002 | 177 | 7.1 |  |  |  |

|| April, 1935, onwards includes whole buffer stock.
(I) Total supply seasonally corrected, exclusive of European and Asiatic mill stocks.
(2) Visible Supply plus estimate of Straits stocks.
(3) U.K. stocks in offficial warehouses
(4) Visible supply in U.K. and U.S.
(5) Crude rubber stocks (outside regulated areas) in U.K. U.S.A., Singapore, Penang, Para and Manaos plus estimated afloat as published by the International Rubber Regulation Committee

* Not available.
(6) Total visible supply

7) Tea Brokers' Association, London stocks.
(8) (A) Visible supply. (B) Interior Brazil stock and San Paulo Pledged stock. Figures supplied by Messrs. Duuring \& Zoon.
(9) Stanford Wheat Studies Estimates of World's Visible Supply.
(io) Total crude petroleum, natural gasolene (ex at plants), refined products.

# FORECASTING FOREIGN TRADE. 

## THE OUTLOOK FOR EXPORTERS TO CERTAIN RAW-MATERIALPRODUCING COUNTRIES.

By A. SHEINFIELD.

AMONG the victims of the Great Depression raw material producers were everywhere prominent. Heavily burdened with debt and faced with rapidly falling prices they quickly brought those countries whose mainstay they were into serious difficulties. In Australia, New Zealand, S. Africa and Argentina the balance of foreign payments became seriously unfavourable, with heavily damaging effect in all except S. Africa. Their distress expressed itself directly in a great decline in the imports of finished goods.

EXPORTS FROM U.K. OF PRODUCE AND 9 mos . MANUFACTURES. £MN.
$\begin{array}{lllllllll}1929 & 1930 & 1931 & 1932 & 1933 & 1934 & 1935 & 1936 & 1937\end{array}$ Australia... $54 \cdot 2 \begin{array}{lllllllll} & 31 \cdot 7 & 14 \cdot 5 & 20.0 & 21 \cdot 3 & 26.2 & 29 \cdot 3 & 32 \cdot 3 & 27 \cdot 1\end{array}$ S. Africa... $32.5 \quad 26.5 \quad 21 \cdot 9 \quad 18.1 \quad 23.4 \quad 30.2 \quad 33.6$ $\begin{array}{llllllllll}\text { N. Zealand } & 21.4 & 17.9 & 11.2 & 10.4 & 9.5 & 11.4 & 13.4 & 17.3 & 15.1\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllllllll}\text { Argentina.. } & 29 \cdot 1 & 25 \cdot 2 & 14 \cdot 8 & 10.7 & 13 \cdot 1 & 14.7 & 15 \cdot 3 & 15 \cdot 3 & 14.7\end{array}$

These countries have now experienced, in various degrees, four or five years of recovery, and at least two of them have reached high boom conditions. Their recovery has brought with it a return to the import figures of prosperous times. At this stage it would therefore
be useful to the British exporter to take stock of their position and to enquire into the probable course of their imports in the near future.

There are other reasons why such an enquiry should be made. First, three of the countries here considered are loosely bound to the British exporter by the Ottawa Agreements while the fourth is held by a bilateral trade treaty as well as innumerable trade connections. But more important is that these countries are eminently suitable subjects for the hazardous task of foreign trade forecasting. The data upon which the forecaster of a country's foreign trade relies, are the trends of the balance of payments, of those bank reserves which are free to meet foreign commitments, of bank deposits and advances and of merchandise imports. ${ }^{\star}$ When the balance of payments is favourable, bank reserves rise, while deposits tend to rise and advances to fall. When the balance of payments is unfavourable, bank reserves fall, while deposits tend to fall and advances to rise. The relative movement in deposits and advances will depend upon expectations regarding the permanence of the course which the balance of payments has taken. In the first case, there will be a tendency to expand purchases, unless business expectations are unfavourable. In the second case there will be a tendency to contract purchases, unless business expectations are favourable. But if the balance of payments persists in its course, business expectations will normally not thwart but reinforce its effect on purchases.

But this force, tending to the expansion or contraction of purchases, may be turned by other influences. If liquid bank reserves are very large, they may well be brought up in defence against the unfavourable balance of payments, and thus support the level of purchases. Further, even if purchases in general react readily to the balance, imports may not do so, for the demand may be inelastic. The balance of payments and the banking figures can therefore be of prognostic value to the foreign trade forecaster only where free external reserves are not relatively large, and where the demand for foreign goods rises and falls easily with internal purchasing power. Such conditions are normally fulfilled admirably by the raw-material-producing countries which are considered in this article.

In the charts presented on the opposite page the movements of the quarterly balance of pay-

[^47]ments, of the cumulative balance of payments as from 1926 (New Zealand 1916), of bank reserves of gold and foreign exchange, and of commodity imports, are shown for the period December, 1935 to September, 1937. The figures which they represent are not to be considered as other than more or less rough estimates, for many of the data on which they are based exist only in rudimentary form for so recent a period. The general direction of each curve is therefore more reliable than its position at any given date.

In all four of the charts there is a clear correlation between the cumulative balance of payments and the bank reserves of gold and foreign exchange. Indeed, if all the items here concerned were accurately known and if they could all be correctly placed in their time-period, the two curves would move perfectly together, for they are directly linked as cause and effect. What is important for our purpose is the absolute height of these curves considered in relation to the course of imports.

Take the case of Australia. Before the opening of our period, bank reserves had been heavily depleted while imports had also fallen from the level of the late twenties, though not to the same extent. For not only is there naturally a lag between a fall in bank reserves and a fall in imports, but in this case public policy had caused bank reserves to sink permanently to a relatively lower level. From 1932 onwards Australian imports began to rise steadily, until they reached well over $£ 20 \mathrm{Mn}$. stg. per quarter. Meanwhile the cumulative balance of payments became less unfavourable while bank reserves rose modestly in parallel. The position at the beginning of our period was clearly that imports might well be maintained at their then fair level but that there was not much room for expansion. Bank reserves were too close to the safety line to be able to give much play. During 1936 the net balance was slightly unfavourable. But all the time agricultural prices were rising, until early in 1937 heavy exports at very satisfactory prices caused a handsome jump in the cumulative balance and in the bank reserve. Meanwhile imports have risen steadily. Deposits climbed quickly until the spring of 1937, though since then they have declined somewhat. Advances, however, have shown a fair and steady increase. At the moment therefore, the outlook for the British exporter would seem to be fairly satisfactory if prices are maintained. But he should not be surprised to see some relapse, if there should be a serious decline in prices or a series of important crop failures.

AUSTRALIA


NEW ZEALAND
DEC. MAR. JUNE SEPT. DEC. MAR. JUNE SEPT


SOUTH AFRICA
DEC. MAR. JUNE SEPT. DEC. MAR. JUNE SEPT.


ARGENTINA


The case of S. Africa is much happier. During the last four years $S$. Africa has piled up a substantial cumulative balance of payments and very heavy bank reserves. Meanwhile imports have risen rapidly. During 1936 and 1937 the balance on current items has tended to be unfavourable owing to these heavy imports, but this has been redressed by a large inflow of capital. There is still no sign that S. Africa is over-importing. The British exporter may reasonably look for expanded business with her, without at the same time expecting any breathtaking jump. For the S. Africans have had their boom before, and the banks well remember the predicament in which confident over-importing placed them. Advances in S. Africa rose from $£ 52.5 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $£ 58.5 \mathrm{Mn}$. between December, 1936 and August, 1937. This is more than a modest increase, but it shows that the banks are still exercising caution. For that, however, the British exporter may well be grateful, for it lengthens the period over which one can predict for him bright prospects in S. Africa.

The position of New Zealand is more favourable than that of Australia, but less so than that of S. Africa. The cumulative balance of payments is moderately favourable and seems to have been well maintained on an even keel during the last two years, while bank reserves are at a comfortable level. But imports now appear to be rising rapidly. It is doubtful how long they can continue to rise unless agricultural prices also rise. And since such prices have begun to decline, the British exporter should not expect too great things from New Zealand. Bank advances rose from $£ 36.5 \mathrm{Mn}$. in Dec., 1935 to $£ 40.1 \mathrm{Mn}$. in Sept., 1937. This gives evidence of much confidence, but it is possible that later figures would show a slight decline both in advances and in imports. However, the position seems to be sound enough to maintain satisfactory buying for some time.

The case of Argentina shows striking developments during our period. After the depreciation of the peso at the end of 1933, moderately favourable balances of payments in the next three years slowly pulled the country out of its slough, until in the first quarter of 1937 it made an enormous leap. Record crops at high prices produced a hitherto unsurpassed export figure for the quarter, raised the cumulative balance to a very favourable figure and lifted the bank reserves high above the level which had resulted in the establishment of exchange control. At the same time imports also rose rapidly. At the middle of this year, the Argentine appeared to
offer a rich harvest to the British exporter. It still does, but a measure of caution now seems desirable, for several reasons. A large proportion of the funds which have flowed into the country consists of short term money which may at any time leave. Secondly, there is some anxiety about this year's crops which, combined with a fall in prices, might deplete the reserves of foreign exchange. However, the odds are set against a serious decline in imports. The banks' advances have risen a good deal less than their deposits, which shows that they have not allowed the return of high prosperity to turn their heads. In the Argentine, as indeed in all four countries, the favourable export surpluses have presented the opportunity of reducing the foreign bonded debt. S. Africa and the Argentine have used this opportunity the most, but all four have to some extent improved their position by this means.

The above analysis is necessarily based on certain assumptions concerning unknowns. Suppose now that there should be a catastrophic fall in raw material prices. Then expectations will be seriously disappointed, but in varying degrees in the four countries. The likeliest reading of the charts seems to be that S. Africa would still hold up its head for some time, that New Zealand and Argentina would justify anxiety but that the most vulnerable of all would be Australia. Of course the interests of all four are not equally staked on the same materials. We must therefore now look at prices and crop estimates.

Reuter's Index of Commodity Prices in the U.K. has fallen from a peak of 202 in April, 1937, to about 150 at the present time. Not all the primary commodities, however, have shown so large a fall, as the following table of average London and Liverpool prices shows.

| 1937 | Maize La Plata | Wheat | Beef |  | Raw | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lamb } \\ & \text { N.Z. } \end{aligned}$ | Butter <br> N.Z. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Austra- | Austra- | Argentine | Wool |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { s. per } \\ & 100 \text { lbs. } \end{aligned}$ | lian. <br> s. per 496 lbs. | lian. | Hinds. | $1930=100$ | s. per owt. | s. per owt. |
| Jan. | 5.22 | 46.79 | 33.91 | 51.46 | 155.5 | 74.67 | 101.5 |
| Apr. | 6.16 | 50.13 | 39.11 | 55.71 | 164.9 | 72.33 | 111.3 |
| July | 5.95 | 48.60 | 38.57 | 63.00 | 164.9 | 74.67 | 119.3 |
| Uet. | 6.18 | 47.56 | 37.41 | 62.42 | 139.4 | 75.83 | 141.0 |
| Dec. | $6.2{ }^{\text {* }}$ |  |  | 59* | 122* | 80* | 111 * |
|  |  |  | \% ${ }^{\text {ap }}$ | ox. |  |  |  |

Gold, which three of the countries export in some quantity and which is of extreme importance to S. Africa, has remained close to I40/per fine ounce throughout the year.

For Australia the most serious factor is the fall of over $20 \%$ in wool. Such a decline can reduce her exports by $£ 7-\mathrm{Io} \mathrm{Mn}$. for the year, but the wool clip is expected to be slightly heavier than last season's. If however the
other prices go the same way as wool her position will be an anxious one. In the case of Argentina the buoyancy of grain prices gives a false picture. In fact the grain situation is unfavourable, for the wheat crops have been damaged by frost while stocks of maize have been reduced to an exceedingly low figure. Maximum maize exports will probably be about 250 Mn . bushels as against an actual export of about 360 Mn . last season. This alone may account for a decline in exports of $250-300 \mathrm{Mn}$. pesos for the year. The wheat crop is estimated at 200 Mn . bushels as against an actual crop of 245 Mn . last year. This may reduce exports by something like 180 Mn . pesos. Wool, too, is one of Argentina's exports, and the fall in its price may reduce them by $20-25 \mathrm{Mn}$. pesos. For New Zealand this fall in wool may mean a difference in exports of $£_{2}-3 \mathrm{Mn}$. The large fall in the price of butter which has recently taken place
will cause her anxiety if it continues, but the price is really still quite satisfactory. Of S . Africa again we must say that she is fortunate, for though she sells as much wool as New Zealand, all her commodity exports are together heavily outweighed by her gold exports. And there are no signs that the monetary policy of the world will so change as to reduce the value of her gold. She should therefore find 1938 to be yet another year of prosperity.

Consideration of the crops of these countries and their future money yield can at present be only very tentative. It would be well, therefore, for the British exporter to look to the estimates as they appear and thus to obtain a rough idea of the course of the balance of payments even before many of the relevant figures are officially available. For promptitude rather than detailed accuracy is of the essence of such business forecasting as has here been attempted.

## CLASSIFICATION OF BANK ADVANCES.

THE Bank of England has recently published in its Statistical Summary the classification of the advances of the London clearing banks for 1937. The figures for 1936 were published at the beginning of 1937. The 1937 figures are described as being of "various dates between 4 th August and 26th October," whereas the 1936 figures were for the " nearest available date to 3ist October." The 1936 total is $£_{1} 18.4 \mathrm{Mn}$. below the average of October, 1936, and the 1937 total is $£_{22.8} \mathrm{Mn}$. below the average for October, 1937. It does not seem, therefore, that the differences in the dates of compilation appreciably affect the comparability of the two sets of figures. Comparability with the figures for 1929-30 (various dates from 22nd October, 1929, to 19th March, 1930), prepared for the MacMillan Committee, is affected by the fact that the 1929-30 figures refer to ten banks only, whereas the 1936 and 1937 figures cover eleven banks. As, however, the additional bank (the District) has only a little over $3 \%$ of the total, it seems probable that the change in the number of banks has not altered the distribution of the advances enough to make comparisons with 1929-30 misleading.

It is clear that since 1929 there has been a marked change in the distribution of bank advances. A much smaller proportion is now lent to the staple industries, and more to private individuals. Part of this increase, no doubt, has been used for the purchase of securities, but it seems likely that part, even though lent against the pledge of securities, has been used for

the purchase of houses and other durable con-sumption-goods. That bank money is being used more for the finance of consumption is also indicated by the increased proportion going to "Amusements, Clubs, Churches, Charities, etc."

The amounts transferred seem to have come mainly from the earlier stages of production; the advances to the later stages, as represented by Miscellaneous and Retail Trades, have been fairly well maintained. The change seems on the whole to render the banks less vulnerable to the effects of changes in business activity.

## WHOLESALE PRICES. COMPARATIVE INDEX NUMBERS FOR 11 COUNTRIES.

See previous Bulletins for March, June, September and December.

The table below gives comparable index-numbers of wholesale prices, based upon a list of commodities as nearly identical as possible for all the countries, and the same method of calculation and weighting is applied in each case. The index-numbers were described in detail in Special Memorandum No. 24.

|  | Base $1925=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Base 1913=100 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1935 <br> Dec. | 1936 |  |  |  | 1937 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Mar. | June | Sept. | Dec. | Mar. | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & 1937 \end{aligned}$ |
| FOOD- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdon <br> U.S.A. |  | 55 67 | 57 65 | 64 84 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 76 | 76 |  |  |
| U.S.A. ........ | $\begin{aligned} & 71 \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ | 67 70 | 65 72 | 84 76 | $91$ | 96 | 91 | 92 | 87 | 89 | 76 | 76 | 159 | 120 |
| Holland**...... | 49 | 50 | 52 | 52 | 59 | 80 | 82 | 82 | 83 | 82 | 80 |  | 160 | 128 |
| Germany ...... | 84 | 83 | 86 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 64 86 | 88 | 82 | 60 | 61 | 60 | 147 | 89 |
| Belgium........ | 96 | 100 | 102 | 103 | 113 | 122 | 127 | 128 | -86 | 86 | 86 121 | 86 | 128 | 109 |
| France ......... | 69 | 79 | 78 | 94 | 107 | 110 | 114 | 115 | 123 | 122 | 121 | 121 | 649 504 | 782 653 |
| Canada .......... | 62 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 663 | 653 |
| New Zealand.. | 79 | 78 | 63 78 | 74 81 | 78 86 | 82 84 | 84 86 | 91 85 | $84$ | 84 | 85 |  | 158 | 135 |
| $\ddagger$ S. Africa ...... | 83 | 81 | 79 | 82 | 86 | 81 |  | 85 |  |  | 90 |  | 158 122 | 105 |
| MATERIALS- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom | 71 | 72 | 72 | 74 |  |  | 93 |  |  |  | 88 | 86 |  |  |
| U.S.A. ........ | 88 76 | 68 | 67 | 69 | 73 | 80 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 75 | 88 | 86 | 175 | 132 |
| Holland ........ | 43 | 74 43 | 73 43 | 76 44 | 83 57 | 98 | 101 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 98 |  | 141 | 132 |
| Germany ....... | 65 | 65 | 66 | 65 | 68 | 68 69 | 69 69 | 68 | 68 | 67 | 65 | 63 | 148 | 93 |
| Belgium........ | 102 | 103 | 103 | 105 | 113 | 129 | 69 135 | 69 137 | 68 137 | 67 136 | 68 134 | 66 | 151 | 95 |
| France ......... | 70 | 70 | 71 | 77 | 95 | 105 | 108 | 114 | 114 | 119 | 121 | 1131 | 584 542 | 744 576 |
| Italy ........... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 713 | 576 |
| New Zealand.. | 79 | 66 82 | 66 81 | 67 83 | 69 89 | 77 95 | $\begin{aligned} & 75 \\ & 98 \end{aligned}$ | 76 99 | 74 99 | 72 | 70 |  | 170 | 120 |
| $\ddagger$ S. Africa ...... | 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 70 | 76 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \\ & 78 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 78 |  | 165 | 122 |
| TOTAL- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom | 65 | 65 | 66 | 70 | 73 | 81 | 86 | 86 | 85 | 84 | 83 | 82 |  | 127 |
| U.S.A. | 69 | 68 | 66 | 75 | 80 | 86 | 83 | 83 | 81 | 81 |  |  | 165 | 127 |
| Holland.......... | 45 | 46 | 73 46 | 76 47 | 80 58 | 91 | 93 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 91 |  | 149 | 180 |
| Germany ...... | 72 | 72 | 74 | 73 | 74 | 66 76 | 67 76 | 68 | 65 | 64 | 63 | 62 | 148 | 91 |
| Belgium......... $\{$ | 100 | 102 | 103 | 105 | 113 | 126 | 132 | 133 | 15 | 15 | 74 129 | 74 | 142 | 101 |
| France | 43 | 44 | 44 | 45 | 48 | 54 | 56 | 57 | 56 | 55 | ${ }^{129}$ | ${ }^{124}$ | 610 | 759 |
| France ......... | 70 69 | 74 62 | 74 62 | 84 71 | 100 | 107 | 110 | 114 | 118 | 123 | 122 | 122 | 527 | 607 |
| Italy ............ |  |  |  |  | 60 | 63 | 63 | 66 | 57 | 56 | 52 | 63 | 693 |  |
| Canada ......... | 64 | 64 | 65 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 77 |  |  |  |  |
| New Zealand.. | 79 | 80 | 80 | 83 | 88 | 9 | $93$ | 93 | 93 | 7 | 76 |  | 164 162 | 126 |
| £S. Africa ...... | 73 | 74 | 73 | 74 | 76 | 78 |  | 81 |  |  | 83 |  | 145 | 115 |

Latest figures are provisional.
: Figures in first six columns relate to the month after that indicated in heading.
Italics are movements of gold prices.

* Excludes wheat.


## UNITED STATES.



Latest figures are preliminary.
$\ddagger$ Averages of Daily Rates.
$\dagger$ 1st to 18 th
§ Monthly Average of Wednesday figures.

* Estimates for Calendar months.

For prices see page 405
U.S.A. December report delayed. To be forwarded on separate sheet.


FINANCE.

$t$ Exolusive of investments in affliated Banks.

* NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED.
§ First figure Bankers', second figure, Others.
- Liverpool Clearing Area reduced.

For Table of Exchanges see p. 408
Dates of Figures. StOcks and Shares. - 15 th of month ( 16 th or 17 th if 15 th falls on Sunday or Saturday).
CLEARINGS $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Town-Three weeks covering two Stock Exchange Settlement Days and } 4 \text { th of following month. } \\ \text { Country and Provincial-Proportionate totals for } 24 \text { working days. }\end{array}\right.$
BANK OF ENGLAND -On or about 15 th of month. CLEARING BANKS-Averages for month.
TREASURY BILLS $\int$-On or about 15 th of month. MONEY RATES-Averages for week ending 15th of month.

PRICES AND WAGES.

|  | WHOLESALE. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | RETAIL. |  |  |  | WAGES. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bar Silver (Cash). <br> d. peroz.std. | Board of Trade Index Nos. General. Food, Materials \% \% \% |  |  | Statist (Sauerbeck) Index Nos. Food, $\begin{gathered}\text { Raw } \\ \text { Materials. }\end{gathered}$ Total. \% |  |  |  |  |  | abour. | Food. \% | New Index of Average weekly wage \% |
| $\begin{gathered} 1924 \text { Average } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | 34.0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | * | 100 | 100 | 100 | $\star$ | 100 | 大 | 100* |
| 3rd Qr. Av... | 29.9 28.6 | $63 \cdot 8$ $65 \cdot 7$ | $65 \cdot 7$ $67 \cdot 6$ | $62 \cdot 6$ 64.4 | 59 | $59 \cdot 5$ | 61.5 | $60 \cdot 5$ | 82 | 82.5 | 74 | 74.5 | $95 \frac{3}{4}$ |
| $1936$ | 28.6 | $65 \cdot 7$ | 67.6 | $64 \cdot 4$ | 59 | $69 \cdot 5$ | $63 \cdot 5$ | 62 | 84 | 8\%. 5 |  | 74.6 | $95 \frac{3}{4}$ |
| 11stQr. Av.... | 20.0 | 65.9 | $67 \cdot 1$ | $65 \cdot 2$ | 59.5 | 69 | 64 | 62.5 | 83.5 | 83 | 75.5 | 75.6 | $96 \frac{3}{4}$ |
| APR. ........ | 20.5 | $66 \cdot 1$ | 66.4 | $65 \cdot 6$ | 59.5 | 58.5 | 63 | $61 \cdot 5$ | 825 | 84 | $73 \cdot 5$ | 76 | 974 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { MAY ......... } \\ & \text { JUNE ..... } \end{aligned}$ | 20.5 19.9 | $66 \cdot 1$ | $67 \cdot 1$ | $65 \cdot 3$ | 60 | 59.5 | 62 | $61 \cdot 5$ | 82.5 | 84 | 74 | 76.5 | 974 |
| JUNE ...... | $19 \cdot 9$ | 66.6 | 68.0 | $65 \cdot 6$ | 60 | 60 | 61 | $60 \cdot 5$ | 83.5 | $84^{\circ} 5$ | 75.5 | 77 | $97 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| JULY ...... | 19.7 19.5 | $67 \cdot 3$ | 68.4 | 66.5 | 61 | 61 | 63 | $62 \cdot 5$ | 83.5 | 84.5 | 75.5 | 77 | 98 |
| AUG......... | $19 \cdot 5$ | 68.5 | $71 \cdot 3$ | 66.8 | 63 | 63 | $64 \cdot 5$ | 64 | 84 | 84.5 | 77 | 77.5 | 98 |
| SEPT. ...... | 19.5 20.0 | $69 \cdot 1$ | $72 \cdot 3$ | $67 \cdot 3$ | 64 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 84.5 | 84 | 77.5 | 76.5 | 98 |
| NOV. ........... | 20.0 21.7 | $70 \cdot 2$ 70.7 | 74.6 | $67 \cdot 7$ 69.0 | 65.5 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 86.5 | 84.5 | 80 | $77 \cdot 5$ | 98 |
| DEC. .......... | 21.2 | 72.5 | 75.6 | 69.0 70.7 | $65 \cdot 5$ 67.5 | 66 $67 \cdot 5$ | 69 | 68 71 | 86.5 86.5 | 84 |  | ${ }_{77} 7$ | 98 |
| 1937 JAN........ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13 | 1 |  |  |  |  | 98 |
| JAN......... FEB........ | 21.2 | 74.0 | 75.6 | $72 \cdot 8$ | 67.5 | $6 \% \cdot 5$ | $73 \cdot 5$ | 71.5 | 86.5 | $85.5-$ | $79 \cdot 5$ | 78 | $98 \frac{3}{4}$ |
| MARCH..... | 20.1 | 74.7 | 75.0 | 74.2 | 68.5 | 68 | 76 | 73 | 86.5 | $85 \cdot 5+$ | 79.5 | 78.5 | 99 |
| APR .......... | $20 \cdot 9$ | 77.2 78.2 | 76.6 | $77 \cdot 1$ | 73 | 72.5 | 79.5 | 77 | 86.5 | $87 \cdot 6$ | 79.5 | 81.5 | 99 |
| MAY ......... | 20.4 | 79.6 | 775 | $78 \cdot 3$ $80 \cdot 3$ | 73 | 72 | 76 | 75 | 87 | 89 |  | 82.6 | 100 |
| JUNE ...... | 20.0 | 79.6 | 77.3 | $80 \cdot 3$ |  | 72 | 77 | 75 75 | 88.5 | 90 |  |  | 100 |
| JULY ...... | $20 \cdot 1$ | 80.2 | 78.3 | $80 \cdot 8$ | 73 | 73 | $77 \cdot 5$ | 76 | 88.5 | 89.5 | 82 | 88.5 | 100 |
| AUG.......... | $19 \cdot 9$ | $80 \cdot 1$ 79.9 | 78.2 | $80 \cdot 7$ | 72.5 | 28 | 76 | 75 | 88.5 | 89 |  | 83 | 1003 |
| OCT. ........... | $19 \cdot 9$ | 79.9 | 78.9 | 80.2 | 72.5 | 73.5 | 75 | 74 | 90 | 89.5 |  | 83 | $101 \frac{1}{4}$ |
| NOV............ | 19.0 19 | 79.5 78.0 | $80 \cdot 2$ 79.5 | 78.8 76.9 | 72.5 70.5 | 73.5 | 72 | 72 | 91.5 | $89 \cdot 5$ | 85.5 | 83 | $101{ }^{3}$ |
| DEC........... | 18.8 | 78.0 | 79.5 | 76.9 | $70 \cdot 5$ | 71.6 | 69 | $69 \cdot 5$ | 91.5 | 89 | 85.5 | 82.6 | 1024 1021 |
|  |  |  | *.NO | AL | ASO | AL | HAN | REM | VED. |  |  |  | ., 1924. |

U.S.A. PRICES.

| B. OF LABOR |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  | \# |  |
|  | ¢ |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | \% |  |
| 100 | $100 \ddagger$ | 100 |
| 82 | 80 | 81.5 |
| 82 | 81.5 | 83 |
| 81.5 | 80.6 | 83 |
| 81 | $79 \cdot 7$ | 83 |
| 80 | $79 \cdot 9$ | $83 \cdot 5$ |
| $80 \cdot 5$ | $83 \cdot 8$ | 84 |
| 82 | 84.0 | 84 |
| 83 | 840 | 84 |
| 83 | 843 | 845 |
| 83 | $82 \cdot 8$ | 845 |
| 84 | 82.5 | 845 |
| 86 | 82.9 | 85 |
| $87 \cdot 5$ | 846 | $85 \cdot 5$ |
| 88 | 84.5 | 86 |
| 89.5 | 85.4 | 86.5 |
| 89.5 | $85^{\prime} 6$ | 87 |
| 89 | 86.5 | 875 |
| 89 | 862 | $87 \cdot 5$ |
| 89.5 | 859 | $87 \cdot 5$ |
| 89 | 85.5 | 875 |
| 89 | $85 \cdot 8$ | 88 |
| 87 |  | 88 |
| * N | 1 Indu | trial |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { rence } \\ & 923-5 \end{aligned}$ | oard |



* NORMAL SIEASONAL VARIATION REMOVED.

Exports relate to British Goods.
Otier Industries $=$ Cols. $16-18$ of table opposite

TRADE AND OUTPUT．

|  | TOTAL IMPORTS（Values）， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | EXPORTS OF U．K GOODS（Values）． |  |  |  |  |  |  | OUTPUT． |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \text { SHIP. } \\ \text { B'LD'G. }^{\prime} \text { Tonnage } \\ \text { Com- } \\ \text { menced. } \\ \text { Tons } \\ 000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Food， Drink and Tobacco．$£ \mathrm{Mn} \text {. }$ |  | Raw Materials． £Mn． |  | Manu． factures．$£ \mathrm{Mn} .$ |  | Total （including Miscellaneous） £Mn， |  |  | Food， Drink and Tobacco． £Mn． |  | Raw Materials． £ Mn， |  | Manu． factures． £Mn. | Total （including Miscellaneous） $£ \mathrm{Mn}$ ， |  | Coal． <br> Tons Mn． | Pig Iron， Tons 000 |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 1924Aver. } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | 47.6 | ＊ | $33 \cdot 3$ |  | 25.0 |  | 106.4 | $*$ | 94.8 | 4.7 | $*$ | 8.9 |  | 51.6 | 66．8 | ＊ | 21.2 | 520 | ， | $263 \ddagger$ |
| 3rdQr．Av． 4 thQr．Av | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \cdot 5 \\ & 35 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ |  | 16.1 20.4 | $18.6$ | 15.6 | 15.9 | $60 \cdot 6$ | 643 | 56.6 |  | Q．6 | $4 \cdot$ | 4.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { 4thQr.Av. } \\ 1936 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $35 \cdot 4$ |  | 20.4 |  | 16.8 | $16 \cdot 6$ | $73 \cdot 1$ | 68.1 | 68.2 | $3 \cdot 3$ | 2．9 | $4 \cdot 7$ | 4.4 | $28.7 \quad 28.2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \cdot 1 \\ & 38 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35.2 \\ & 37.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.6 \\ & 19.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 493 \\ & 497 \end{aligned}$ | 745 819 | 119 311 |
| $1 \mathrm{lst} \mathrm{Qr} . \mathrm{Av}$ ． | 29.6 | $0 \cdot 0$ | 20.3 | 18.5 | 16.5 | 16.4 | $66 \cdot 8$ | 65．2 | 61.5 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 4 | ， | $27 \cdot 626.9$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| APR． | 28.4 | $9 \cdot 9$ | 20.0 | 21.5 | 17.9 | $17 \cdot 4$ | $66 \cdot 7$ | $69 \cdot 2$ | $60 \cdot 7$ | $2 \cdot 4$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | $3 \cdot 9$ | 4.0 | 26.027 .7 | 33.4 | 35.5 | $19 \cdot 5$ | 558 | 873 | 233 |
| JUNE | 31.5 | 32.0 | $19 \cdot 9$ 19.3 | 21.0 21.6 | 17.2 16.4 | 16.6 16.9 | $69 \cdot 2$ 67.6 | $69 \cdot 9$ | $63 \cdot 5$ | $2 \cdot 7$ | 2.9 | $4 \cdot 5$ | 40 | $28 \cdot 227 \cdot 7$ | 36.4 | 35.6 | 17.9 | 597 | 901 | 28 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 164 |  | 676 | $70 \cdot 9$ | $62 \cdot 6$ | 26 | 3.0 | 3.5 | $3 \cdot 8$ | 24.926 .9 | $32 \cdot 1$ | $34 \cdot 8$ | $17 \cdot 1$ | 601 | 924 |  |
| JUUG． | 29.9 29.0 | 31.7 | 20.1 | 22.9 | 18.2 | $18 \cdot 6$ | $68 \cdot 7$ | $75 \cdot 7$ | $63 \cdot 7$ | 3.0 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 46 | 47 | $31.530 \cdot 5$ | $40 \cdot 1$ | $39 \cdot 3$ |  |  |  |  |
| SEPT | 29.0 329 | $29 \cdot 4$ $33 \cdot 7$ | 18.8 19.6 | 21.8 22.8 | $17 \cdot 8$ | $17 \cdot 9$ 19.6 | $66 \cdot 1$ | $69 \cdot 6$ | $61 \cdot 6$ | $2 \cdot 8$ | 2.8 | 4.0 | 43 | $27 \cdot 5 \quad 27 \cdot 3$ | $35 \cdot 3$ | 35.4 | $16 \cdot 3$ $17 \cdot 9 *$ | 601 574 | 857 |  |
| OCT． | 38.9 | $36 \cdot 3$ | 21.5 | 21.3 | 19.8 | $19 \cdot 6$ $19 \cdot 1$ | $71 \cdot 9$ $80 \cdot 5$ | 76.4 | 68.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | $4 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 5$ | 28.829 .5 | 37.0 | 37.4 | $17 \cdot 7$ | 607 |  |  |
| NOV． | $37 \cdot 1$ | 340 | 22.8 | 20．2 | 18.4 | 18.5 | 78.7 | 78.1 | 76.0 74 | 3.8 | 3.2 3.2 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 32.2 28.9 30.6 | 41.8 | 39.6 | $18 \cdot 5$ | 588 | 952 |  |
| DEC． | 37．7 | $35 \cdot 1$ | $26 \cdot 1$ | 21．2 | 19.2 | $19 \cdot 4$ | 83.7 | 76.4 | 77.6 | 3.4 | $3 \cdot 2$ $3 \cdot 3$ |  |  | 28.928 .0 $30 \cdot 3$ 31.1 | $38 \cdot 4$ $40 \cdot 5$ | 36.7 | 18.8 | 600 | 957 | 273 |
| JAN． | 31.9 | $31 \cdot 1$ | $25 \cdot 7$ | $0 \cdot 9$ | 176 | ． 8 | $75 \cdot 6$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 959 |  |
| FEB． | $30 \cdot 7$ | 34.6 | $22 \cdot 1$ | $22 \cdot 3$ | 18.6 | 20.2 | 71.7 | 77.4 | 64．7 | 3.0 $3 \cdot 1$ | $3 \cdot 3$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & 5.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}29.9 & 28.8 \\ 29.7 & 30.5\end{array}$ | 39．1 | $37 \cdot 9$ 99.8 | $19 \cdot 3$ | 588 | 935 |  |
| MAR | $35 \cdot 1$ 32.7 | 34.5 34.5 | 25.0 26.0 | $24 \cdot 1$ | $22 \cdot 1$ | $20 \cdot 7$ | $82 \cdot 7$ | 79.8 | 76.0 | $2 \cdot 9$ | $3 \cdot 1$ |  | $5 \cdot 0$ | 29.730 .5 34.23 .9 | 38.6 43.5 | $39 \cdot 8$ | $20 \cdot 3$ $10 \cdot 8$ | 604 | 996 | 253 |
| MAY | $32 \cdot 7$ | 345 | 26.0 | 27．9 | 23.6 | 23.0 | $82 \cdot 9$ | 86.0 | 75.6 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 3.4 |  | 5．7 | 33.435 .5 | 43.0 | 42 | 19.8 | 614 | 1061 |  |
| JUNE | 35．7 | 34.4 36.2 | 27.4 | 26.9 30.8 | 22.9 24.4 | 22.0 25.2 | $83 \cdot 1$ $88 \cdot 1$ | 83.7 99.8 | $75 \cdot 7$ | $3 \cdot 1$ | 3．2 | $5 \cdot 5$ | $4 \cdot 9$ | $33 \cdot 3$ 32．7 | $42 \cdot 7$ | 41.6 | 19.9 ＊ | 629 | 991 1072 | \} 36 |
| JULY |  |  |  |  |  |  | 881 | 8 | 81.0 | 30 | $3 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 7$ | 6.0 | 34.737 .4 | 44.4 | $47 \cdot 7$ | 18.8 | 653 | 1014 |  |
| AUG． | 34.8 | ． 3 |  | 9 9 | 24.6 | $25^{2} 2$ | 85.5 | 92.8 | $78 \cdot 7$ | $3 \cdot 3$ | 3.4 | 6.0 | C． 2 | 37.436 .2 | $47 \cdot 6$ | $6 \cdot 7$ |  |  |  |  |
| SET． | 36.1 | 37.0 | 26.5 | 31.0 | $24 \cdot 7$ 24 | 24.9 | 86.7 | 91.7 | $80 \cdot 0$ | $3 \cdot 0$ | $3 \cdot 3$ |  | $5 \cdot 7$ | 33.433 .8 | 42.5 | $42 \cdot 8$ | 18.8 ＊ | 645 | 945 |  |
| OCT． | $43 \cdot 2$ | $40 \cdot 4$ | 27.9 | $27 \cdot 7$ | 24.4 | 23．6 | 87.8 96.1 | 98.8 92.3 | 826 90.4 | $3 \cdot 4$ | 3.3 |  | $5 \cdot 7$ | 34.583 .3 | $44 \cdot 3$ | 45.8 | 19.2 | 678 | 1068 |  |
| NOV．．．．．．． | $43 \cdot 1$ | $39 \cdot 5$ | $28 \cdot 3$ | $25 \cdot 1$ | $25 \cdot 3$ | 25.4 | $97 \cdot 3$ | 90.6 | 90.4 91.9 | 3.4 4.0 | 3.0 3.3 |  | 5.6 5.2 | 36.7 34.7 35.0 | $47 \cdot 2$ | 44.9 | 19.6 | 695 | 1061 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 25 | 254 | 97 | 906 | 91.9 | 4.0 | 3.3 |  | 5.2 | $34.735 \cdot 7$ | $45 \cdot 2$ | 43.4 | $19 \cdot 9$ | 711 | 1080 |  |

TRANSPORT．
UNEMPLOYMENT．

|  | SHIPPING． |  |  |  |  |  | RAILWAYS． （Standard Gauge）． |  |  |  | INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED $\dagger$ <br> （Great Britain and North Ireland）． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tonnage of Ships （with cargoes）． |  |  |  |  |  | Freight Traffic． |  |  |  | Males |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Females |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} \text { Entered } \\ \text { British } \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text { Cleared } \\ \text { Ports. } \end{array} \\ & 0000 \text { tons } \quad 0000 \text { tons } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Re－ ceipts． <br> All Goods． £ Mn． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \zh26灬 } \\ & \text { 世े } \end{aligned}$ | og o | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ฐं } \\ & \text { © } \\ & \text { \& } \\ & \text { D } \\ & \text { d } \end{aligned}$ |  | 品品号会000 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \& } \\ & \text { 훙 } \\ & \text { tio } \\ & 0 \\ & 000 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { झ゙ } \\ & \text { Ó } \\ & \text { An } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 1924 Aver... } \\ 1935 \end{gathered}$ | 461 | ＊ | 544 | ＊ | 100 | 100 |  |  |  |  | 000 | 000 72 | 000 |  |  |  |  | 000 | 000 | 000 |
| 3rd Qr．Av． |  | 550 | 514 | 495 | 65 | 63 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 52 | 116 | 78 | 99 | 35 | 344 | 263 | 62 |
| 4th Qr．Av 1936 | 541 |  | 483 | 473 | 65 98 | 63 74 | $\begin{aligned} & 371 \\ & 400 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1227 \\ & 1475 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \cdot 30 \\ & 7 \cdot 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1630 \\ & 1571 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 264 \\ & 196 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ | $85$ | $66$ | $267$ | 51 | 507 | 335 | 75 |
| 1st Qr．Av． |  | 556 | 432 | 450 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 41 | 496 | 318 | 56 |
| APR．．．．．．． | 505 | 538 | 435 | 455 | 69 | 69 | 384 | 1490 | 407 | 7.11 6.59 | 1652 | 192 | 38 | 72 | 56 | 340 | 41 | 525 | 357 | 54 |
| MAY ${ }_{\text {JUNE }}$ | 559 | 535 | 493 | 478 | 71 | 70 | 400 | 1259 | 448 | 6.59 7.05 | 1488 | 218 | 37 35 | 65 | 52 | 245 | 41 | 476 | 319 | 54 |
| JUNE | 608 | 673 | 473 | 478 | 71 | $69 \cdot 5$ | 375 | 1205 | 432 | 6.47 | 1414 | 273 | 35 33 | 60 57 | 51 | 222 | 39 | 443 | 299 | 54 |
| JULY | 617 | 562 |  |  |  |  | 396＊ | 1240＊ | 424＊ | 6．50＊ |  |  |  |  | 47 |  | 39 | 431 | 293 | 55 |
| AUG．．．．．．． | 646 | 591 | 511 | 491 | 87 | 70 | 377 | 1137 | 382 | 6.29 | 1367 | 233 | 34 | 56 | 48 | 237 | 36 | 419 | 293 |  |
| SEPT．．．．．． | 598 | 569 | 504 | 479 | 82 93 | 8 | 400 | 1323 | 411 | 6．81 | 1315 | 189 | 33 | 55 | 49 | 233 | 36 | 416 | 297 | 55 |
| OCT．．．． | 600 | 552 | 523 | 496 | 116 | 88 | 435 | 1383 | 455 | 7.02 $7 \cdot 40$ | 1323 | 191 | 30 | 53 | 48 | 242 | 34 | 412 | 298 | 53 |
| DEC．．．．．．．．． | 563 553 | 574 560 | 464 | 452 | 129 | 88 | 436 | 1451 | 447 | 7.47 | 1328 | 161 | 29 29 | 50 | 45 | 255 | 32 | 407 | 290 | 46 |
| $1937{ }^{\text {c．．．}}$ | 553 | 560 | 466 | 475 | 139 | 107 | 402 | 1488 | 426 | $7 \cdot 12$ | 1345 | 146 | 26 | 48 | 44 | 277 308 | 30 3 | 408 | 293 | 42 |
| JAN，．．．．．． | 487 | 525 | 453 | 470 | 148 | 110 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 308 | 29 | 413 | 277 | 38 |
| FEB．．．．．．． | 482 | 609 | 428 | 483 | 134 | 110 |  | 1415 | 422 | 6.90 7.39 | 1365 | 138 | 25 | 47 | 43 | 308 | 29 | 431 | 312 |  |
| MAR．．．．．．． | 576 | 617 | 472 | 473 | 153 | 111 | 419 | 1568 | 414 422 | $7 \cdot 39$ $7 \cdot 59$ | 1324 | 136 | 24 | 45 | 42 | 290 | 28 | 416 | 301 | 34 |
| APR． | 542 | 677 | 514 | 541 | 183 | 116 | 416 | 1438 |  | 7.26 | 1175 | 130 | 25 | 44 | 42 | 289 | 26 | 406 | 279 | 33 |
| JUNE ．．．．．．． | 600 | 575 | 509 | 489 | 183 | 122 | 415 | 1438 | 456 | $7 \cdot 19$ | 1191 | 156 | 26 | 41 39 | 40 | 234 | 26 | 375 | 261 | 33 |
|  | 629 | 592 | 545 | 551 | 180 | 115 | 411 | 1367 | 465 | 7.02 | 1126 | 169 | 22 | 37 | 39 | $226$ | 29 | 380 350 | 265 | 40 |
| JULY ．．．．． | 642 | 585 |  |  |  |  | 422 ＊ | 1368＊ | $468{ }^{\text {¹＊}}$ | 7．02＊ |  |  |  |  |  | 210 | 25 | 350 | 244 | 37 |
| AUG．．．．．．． | 672 | 614 | 549 | 627 | 247 | 116 | 387 424 | 1237 | 432 463 | 6.38 7.08 | 1117 | 146 | 26 | 40 | 38 | 222 | 26 | 355 | 268 |  |
| SEPT．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7.08 | 1090 | 122 | 23 23 | 39 39 | 38 | 220 | 25 | 356 | 267 | 41 |
| SEPT．．．．．．． | 601 | 672 | 563 | 536 | 242 | 145 | 444 | 1440 | 471 | $7 \cdot 43$ |  | 118 | 23 | 39 | 39 | 228 | 28 | 360 | 272 | 44 |
| OCT．．．．．．． | 610 | 562 | 550 | 523 | 206 |  |  |  |  |  | 1071 | 116 | 22 | 38 | 38 | 221 |  |  |  |  |
| NOV．．．．．．． | 614 | 626 | 491 | 479 | 145 | 115 |  |  |  |  | 1112 | 113 | 22 | 39 | 36 | 233 | 27 | 350 | 283 | 41 |
| ：Exclua | es com | merce |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 101 | 24 | 41 | 37 | 256 | 33 | 377 | 334 | 55 |

＊NORMAL SEASONAL CHANGE REMOVED
disqualified for benefit by trade dispute．
§ Upper line，old basis；lower line，new ba

| Near End of Month． | だ से H． | 灾 |  | 号 |  |  |  |  |  | 先 |  | － |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1936 Nov．．．． | 12.0 | $13 \cdot 7$ | 8.0 | 6.7 | $7 \cdot 7$ | 9.0 | 7.5 | 11.7 | 15.9 | 21.0 | 17.2 | 27.0 | 23.7 | $1 \cdot 7$ |
| Dec．．．． | 12.0 | 13.9 | $7 \cdot 5$ | $6 \cdot 5$ | $7 \cdot 8$ | 9.0 | $7 \cdot 7$ | 11.6 | $15 \cdot 7$ | 21.4 | $17 \cdot 5$ | $26 \cdot 3$ | $24 \cdot 5$ | 1.7 |
| 1937 Jan．．．． | $12 \cdot 4$ | 13.9 | 8.5 | $7 \cdot 5$ | 8.6 | $10 \cdot 1$ | 8.1 | 11.5 | $15 \cdot 5$ | 21.0 | 18.0 | 26.3 | $25 \cdot 4$ | 1.7 |
| Feb．．．． | 12.0 | 13.4 | $8 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 3$ | 8.4 | 9.6 | 7.6 | 11.0 | 15.0 | $20 \cdot 3$ | 17.6 | 26.0 | $25 \cdot 1$ | 1.6 |
| Mar．．．． | 11.6 | $13 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 5$ | 6.8 | $7 \cdot 9$ | 8.8 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 11.0 | 14.5 | $20 \cdot 8$ | 17.6 | $24 \cdot 7$ | 24.7 | 1.5 |
| Apr．．． | 10.5 | 11.9 | 7.0 | $6 \cdot 1$ | 6.8 | 7.9 | 6.6 | 10.0 | 13.5 | 18.5 | 16.2 | $23 \cdot 1$ | 23.5 | 1.5 |
| May ．．． | $10 \cdot 7$ | 12.0 | $7 \cdot 1$ | 6.2 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 7.6 | 7.0 | $12 \cdot 3$ | 14.0 | $17 \cdot 7$ | $15 \cdot 3$ | 22.5 | 22.7 | 1.5 |
| Jun e．． | $10 \cdot 0$ | $11 \cdot 3$ | 6.5 | $5 \cdot 8$ | $5 \cdot 2$ | 6.6 | 6.7 | 12.3 | 13.0 | 16.9 | $14^{\circ} 2$ | $20 \cdot 7$ | 22.2 | 1.4 |
| July ．．． | $10 \cdot 1$ | 11.2 | $7 \cdot 2$ | $5 \cdot 8$ | $5 \cdot 2$ | 6.5 | $7 \cdot 2$ | 11.5 | $13 \cdot 1$ | $15 \cdot 8$ | $16 \cdot 3$ | 18.9 | 22.2 | $1 \cdot 3$ |
| Aug．．．． | 9.9 | 11.0 | $7 \cdot 1$ | $5 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 2$ | $6 \cdot 7$ | $7 \cdot 3$ | 10.4 | $13 \cdot 5$ | 16.2 | 14.5 | $20 \cdot 0$ | $22 \cdot 1$ | 1.3 |
| Sept． | （a） $10 \cdot 1$ | $11 \cdot 1$ | 7.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sept．$\{$ | （b） 9.7 | $10 \cdot 8$ | $7 \cdot 0$ | $5 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 3$ | 6.2 | 6.7 | 9.3 | 13.5 | 16.0 | 14.4 | 19.6 | 21.0 | $1 \cdot 3$ |
| Oct．．．． | $10 \cdot 2$ | 11.2 | 7.6 | 6．0 | 6.4 | $7 \cdot 3$ | 6.9 | 9.8 | 13.0 | 16.2 | 14.5 | $21 \cdot 3$ | $22 \cdot 6$ | 1.4 |
| Nov．．．． | 11.0 | 11.8 | 8.9 | 6.8 | $7 \cdot 5$ | $7 \cdot 9$ | $7 \cdot 4$ | 10.8 | $14 \cdot 3$ | 16.8 | 15.2 | 21.2 | 25.2 | 1.5 |

N．B．－Cols．1－3 revised percentages from November＂Ministry of Labour Gazette＂；（a）Old basis．（b）New basis．See also p． 396
FOREIGN EXCHANGES．
aVERAGE OF DAILY RATES．


## RECENT MOVEMENTS IN UNITED STATES.

(Report from Harvard, Dec. 8th, 1937.)

NOVEMBER brought further very sharp declines in stock prices, commodity prices, and business activity in the United States. The violent decline in the speculation curve, in progress without interruption since August and irregularly since March, continued; and the December Ist figure, showing a net decline from November ist only slightly smaller than that of the preceding month, was the lowest since July ist, 1935. The business curve declined much more sharply than in October, and the November figure was the lowest since May 1936. A scarcely appreciable rise occurred in the money curve; but, as actual quoted rates were unchanged, it was due entirely to the seasonal allowance.

The contraction in business volumes was very general, and was reflected-after seasonal allowances-in almost all of the important specific indices. Weekly bank debits, for centres mainly free from speculative influences, moved in a comparatively narrow range during November, with the highest week of the month no higher than the lowest week of October. The month's major decline came early, and late weeks suggested an interruption of the violent curtailment of the autumn. Electric power production, another fairly comprehensive index, declined in practically every week of November.

Among the indices for specific industries, the rate of steel operations showed the most violent decline. Reductions occurred in each week of the month, and the final week brought an especially sharp drop. A large decrease in automobile output occurred during the first half of November, but in the last two weeks small advances occurred. The level of activity in the cotton industry was generally lower than in October, and declines occurred in each week of November except the fourth. Lumber output varied irregularly, but was generally lower than in October. Miscellaneous freight car loadings, largely responsive to manufacturing conditions, rose in the first week of November, but declined in each succeeding week; and they were lower at the end of the month than at any time since February 1936.

Monthly data, seasonally adjusted, on car loadings by classes reveal the generality of the contraction in commodity movements. Total car loadings were $6 \%$ lower than in October. The three major classes-miscel-
laneous, comprising mainly materials and products of industry, small-lot shipments, comprising mainly goods for final consumption, and coal and coke-declined $4 \%, 3 \%$, and $8 \%$ respectively. Three smaller classes-ore, forest products, and livestock-showed much larger declines: $36 \%, 15 \%$, and $11 \%$ respectively. Grains alone showed an advance from October, amounting to $14 \%$.

In construction, November brought a small expansion in total contracts awarded, but residential contracts declined slightly from October. All of these figures have, however, remained at low levels throughout the period of industrial revival interrupted in 1937, and these small movements have therefore little significance in the aggregate account of economic conditions.

Wholesale commodity prices were weak through the entire month; and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics general index declined in each week, with a reduction over the month of $2.4 \%$ since the final week of October. All leading classes of commodities except one declined in November, the reductions being: farm products, $5.7 \%$; foods, $2.7 \%$; hides and leather, $5.8 \%$; textiles, $3.6 \%$; fuels, $0.4 \%$; building materials, $1.4 \%$; chemicals, $\mathrm{I} .2 \%$; house furnishings, $0.5 \%$; and miscellaneous, $0.9 \%$. Metals rose by $0.8 \%$. Indices for four of the classes declined in each week of the month, and only one weekly advance occurred in each of the classes which did not decline continuously. The November price decline was thus one of the most general, as well as violent, which has occurred in several years. Except in metals, the resistance to decline, which had continued in the face of contracting industrial activity and weak stock prices well into September, had by November completely disappeared.

Share prices during November continued the decline that began in August. The comprehensive Stock Exchange index (Curve A) declined by an amount that was not much less than the drop in October. Weakness in stock prices was most marked in the first and third weeks of last month; in the final week prices rallied, and the rise carried over into the first few days of December. Railroad and industrial shares were the chief sufferers on the decline; utility stocks were buoyed by the possibility of more amicable relations between the Administration and the public utility companies. As
a result, the average of utility share prices for the month as a whole dropped not at all. Total turnover was in substantially smaller volume than during October.

Bond prices also declined further during the month. Here also the important decreases were in railroad and industrial issues ; prices of public utility bonds held up well and actually showed a net increase for the month as a whole. Much the most severe drop occurred in the prices of second grade rails. Prices of fixed income securities have been weak since August; the decline has been associated with the protracted decline in stock prices rather than with monetary factors affecting the level of long-term interest rates. Consequently, those bonds in which the risk factor is relatively large have shown the greatest fall in price in recent months.

Reflecting continued business uncertainties and weakness in the security markets, the volume of new security offerings during November was, with the exception of September, the smallest of any month this year.

International factors played an important role in monetary developments during November. Gold imports were the smallest of any month this year; there was a movement of capital out of the country; and the dollar was weak with respect to important European currencies.

Imports of gold during November were mainly from the Orient. Reported gold exports comprised 30 Mn . dollars in shipments to France and Great Britain, but the actual loss of gold by the Treasury was undoubtedly larger than this, a good deal of the loss being concealed in the operations of the Stabilisation Fund. Reported imports of gold exceeded admitted exports, but, despite this fact, total monetary gold stock showed a net decrease for the month. Weakness of the dollar and the reversal of the gold flow are to be associated with a withdrawal of foreign capital, inspired by gold hoarding abroad and the fall in security prices, and the developing business recession in the United States. Little alarm is felt in this country at the outflow of foreign funds. The Treasury's impounded gold, now amounting to about $1,250 \mathrm{Mn}$. dollars, and large bank reserves provide a substantial buffer to the effects of such an outflow.

Short-term interest rates on important classes of commercial paper remained unchanged during November, but some further ease in the money market was indicated by slightly lower rates on new offerings of Treasury bills.

The federal reserve banks, for the first time since last April, added to their holdings of government securities. The amount of such purchases, however, was quite small, and the system's operations in this connection were confined to three weeks of November and had ceased by the end of the month. Other changes in federal reserve assets (including reserves) were of a minor character.

Member bank reserves changed but little in the four weeks ending December ist. The decrease in monetary gold stock and some increase in Treasury cash and deposits with the reserve banks tended to decrease member bank reserves; but the effect of these factors was offset by the expansion of federal reserve credit (through open-market purchases) and minor decreases in miscellaneous federal reserve accounts. Excess reserves of member banks showed a small increase for the period.

The volume of bank credit continued to contract during November. Earning assets of reporting member banks decreased moderately, weekly figures indicating that the month's decline was about of the same proportions as those which occurred in each of the two preceding months. This change in the total of loans and investments represented primarily a decline in loans; investment holdings showed but minor changes during the month. About half of the decline in total loans represented a decrease in commercial, agricultural and industrial advances; loans on securities also decreased during the month. Loans for business purposes (the former " all other" loans category) seem to have reached a peak in mid-October, after increasing persistently since early 1936, and the decline in recent weeks reflects the current recession in business.

Adjusted demand deposits (excluding interbank and government items) averaged lower in November than in October, though weekly changes during most of the latter month were negligible. There was little change in the volume of money in circulation during November ; since the first half of September, currency outstanding has shown little tendency to reflect the anticipated seasonal increase. Earlier in the autumn the monetary authorities apparently feared that the usual expansion of currency and increased business demands for credit might lead to a tightening of interest rates and put some strain on bank reserves in the monetary centres; the business recession, however, at least for the time being, seems to have made these fears groundless.

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# SUPPLEMENT To MONTHLY BULLETIN 

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$$

## UNITED KINGDOM.

Additional Figures published since Dec. 22nd, 1937

| STOCKS AND SHARES. | End Nov. | End Dec. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fixed Interest-Price | 128.6\% | 128.5\% |
| -Yield | 77.8\% | 77.9\% |
| Industrials | 135\% | 134\% |
| Sensitive Index | Nov. | Dec. |
| 1st half-month | -2.6\% | -2.4\% |
| 2nd ", | -2.8\% | +0.6\% |


| NEW CAPITAL ISSUES. | December |
| :---: | :---: |
| For Great Britain | £10,667,000 |
| For Abroad | £7,158,000 |
| PROVINCIAL CLEARING | December |
| As in Bulletin | ... £112,000,000 |
| MONEY. | Week ending |
| Short Money Index | 33\% Jan. 1st |
| Day to Day Rate | 0.75\% |
| Three Months Rate | 0.62\% |

PRICES.
Silver Bar-cash per oz. 18.6 d . Week ending Jan. 1st
"Times" Index (Wholesale) Nov. 29th Dec. 30th
Food ... ... ... ... $127.5 \%$ 128.6\%
Materials ... ... ... $119 \cdot 9 \%$ 121.3\%
Total ... ... ... ... $122 \cdot 7 \%$ 123.9\%

## RAILWAYS.

Weight carried-
Merchandise (A)
Fuel
Minerals \& Merchandise (B)
Goods Receipts

$$
372
$$

## EXCHANGES.

| 5 days ending | Paris | Milan | Berlin | Amsterdam |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dec. 24th | $\ldots$ | 147.16 | 95.00 | 12.40 | 8.99 |
| Jan. 1st | $\ldots$ | 147.25 | 95.00 | 12.41 | 8.98 |


| Dec. 24th | $\ldots$ | 142.25 | 21.61 | 19.40 | 4.998 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Jan. 1st | $\ldots$ | 142.36 | 21.62 | 19.40 | 4.998 |


|  | B.Aires | Rio de J. Bombay | H.Kong | Kobe |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dec. 24th | $\ldots$ | 17.03 | 2.63 | $18 \cdot 125$ | 15.00 | 14.00 |
| Jan. 1st | $\ldots$ | 17.01 | 2.56 | 18.125 | 15.00 | 14.00 |

## UNEMPLOYMENT.

Nos. on Live Register.

| v. 23rd, 1936 | 1326 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Dec. 14th | 1346 |
| Jan. 25th, 1937 | 1370 |
| Feb. 22nd | 1324 |
| March 15th | 1308 |
| April 19th | 1182 |
| May 24th | 1188 |
| June 21st | 1115 |
| July 26th | 1115 |
| Aug. 23rd | 1092 |
| Sept. 13th ... (a) | 1113 |
| (b) | 1075 |
| Oct. 18th | 1111 |
| Nov, 15th | 1171 |
| Dec. 13th | 1315 |

[^48]| 000's. $\quad$ Great | Britain. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Females. | Total. |
| 297 | 1624 |
| 282 | 1629 |
| 320 | 1689 |
| 304 | 1628 |
| 293 | 1601 |
| 272 | 1454 |
| 263 | 1451 |
| 241 | 1357 |
| 265 | 1379 |
| 267 | 1359 |
| 276 | 1389 |
| 2765 | 1339 |
| 279 | 1390 |
| 328 | 1499 |
| 351 | 1665 |

## FRANCE

## Information communicated by M．MICHEL HUBER，Directeur des Etudes à l＇Institut de Statistique de l＇Université de Paris．

Dec． 3 Ist， 1937.

THE 1938 budget was passed by the Chamber on December 17th．It amounts to 54,600 Mn ．francs，including a slight surplus of revenue．According to the statement of the Minister of Finance，in 1938 the Treasury will have to meet，in addition to the ordinary budget， expenditure of about 18.5 Md ．，with no com－ pensating receipts：－II．2 Md．for national defence， 3.3 Md ．for public works，2．3 Md．for pensions，etc．The P．T．T．，the railways， the City of Paris and the Colonies will have to issue their own loans to meet their expen－ diture of 9 Md ．In once more opposing the control of the exchanges，the minister estimated that over Io Md．of capital had recently been repatriated，which would have remained abroad if control had been introduced．

The senate concluded its first reading of the budget on December 30th；although divergencies
between the two assemblies are fairly numerous， the final vote is expected by the end of the year．${ }^{\star}$ On the proposed wage legislation agreement has also been difficult to achieve．The senate has rejected the scheme for reopening of the Paris Exhibition in 1938，which had been approved by the Chamber．

The report of the committee of enquiry into production was presented to the government on December I4th and published soon afterwards． The committee stated that the French index of industrial production was still more than $25 \%$ below the 1929 level，whereas it had recovered to that level in neighbouring countries，Belgium， Italy，Netherlands，and exceeded it by $19 \%$ in Germany， $25 \%$ in Great Britain and $45 \%$ in

[^49]FINANCE．
PRICES．

|  | STOCKS \＆SHARES． |  |  |  |  |  <br> 00 Mn．f | EXCHANGE． <br> Monthly Averages． |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { BANK OF } \\ & \text { FRANCE. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | WHOLESALE． |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { RETAIL. } \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Index Nos. } \\ \text { (Paris) } \\ \text { for } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index Nos．of Prices of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 菦 <br> per kilo <br> 000 f |  | Index Nos． for |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 白 } \\ & \pm \\ & \text { : } \\ & \text { \% } \\ & \text { \% } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ※ 』 ※ \％ $\%$ |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 1913 \\ 1936 \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{1}{100.0}$ | $100^{2} \cdot 0$ | 3 100 | 4 100 | $\stackrel{5}{160}$ | 6 15 | 7 25.2 | 8 $5 \cdot 18$ | 9 57 | 12 569 | 13 | 14 $3 \cdot 44$ | 15 | 16 100 | 17 | 18 100 | 19 $100 §$ | 20 $100 \dagger$ |
| 2nd Qr．Av．．． | $78 \cdot 3$ | 80.0 | 57 | 116 | 91 | 261 | $75 \cdot 56$ | $15 \cdot 17$ | 838 | 8715 | 5 | $17 \cdot 15$ | 238 | 385 | 406 | 335 | 452 |  |
| 3rd Qr．Av．．． | 76.9 | $82 \cdot 9$ | 44 | 102 | 48 | 197 | $76 \cdot 31$ | $15 \cdot 16$ | 845 | 7691 | $3 \cdot 2$ | 17： | 233 | 387 | 441 | 348 | 463 | 504 |
| OCT | 89.2 | 86.4 | 63 | 127 | 82 | 262 | $105 \cdot 15$ | 21.47 | 854 | 9879 | 2 | 24.25 | 328 | 441 | 482 | 411 | 504 |  |
| NOV． | $87 \cdot 2$ | 81.8 | 68 | 130 | 172 | 234 | 105：17 | 21.52 | 863 | 12709 |  |  | 343 | 462 | 493 | 442 | 520 | \} 540 |
| DEC．．．．．．．． | 86.1 | 81.5 | 78 | 136 | 206 | 256 | 105：15 | 21.42 | 866 | 13045 | ＂， | ＂ | 348 | 487 | 523 | 463 | 534 | \} 540 |
| JAN．．．．．．．．．． | $86 \cdot 3$ | $77 \cdot 5$ | 98 | 145 | 200 | 243 | $105 \cdot 15$ | 21.42 | 875 | 17202 |  |  | 343 | 500 | 539 | 475 | 562 |  |
| FEB． | 83.4 | $72 \cdot 7$ | 101 | 143 | 212 | 241 | 105•11 | 21.48 | 854 | 1／412 | ＇4 | 24.0 | 325 | 507 | 516 | 500 | 577 | 581 |
| MARCH | $80 \cdot 2$ | $72 \cdot 7$ | 116 | 142 | 190 | 302 | $106 \cdot 20$ | 21.73 | 854 | 18544 | ，＂ | 24.4 | 335 | 524 | 531 | 523 | 577 |  |
| APRIL | $73 \cdot 8$ | 75.2 | 93 | 131 | 28 | 316 | 109•39 | 22.25 | 857 | 14067 | ＂， | $24 \cdot 9$ | 350 | 520 | 532 | 514 | 580 |  |
| MAY | 73.2 | 75.2 | 91 | 126 | 327 | 262 | 110.39 | $22 \cdot 35$ | 850 | 16246 |  | 24.9 | 338 | 516 | 525 | 513 | 584 | \} 606 |
| JUNE | 79.6 | $77 \cdot 8$ | 93 | 126 | 107 | 300 | 110.81 | 22.46 | 858 | 18494 | 6 | $25^{\circ} 0$ | 338 | 525 | 542 | 516 | 576 |  |
| JULY | $83 \cdot 8$ | 78.0 | 91 | 125 | 108 | 283 | 130.46 | 26．26 | 884 | 11194 | 5 | 28.85 | 393 | 565 | 565 | 572 | 580 |  |
| AUG． | 86.5 | $79 \cdot 7$ | 95 | 124 | 122 | 232 | 132.85 | 26.66 | 882 | 16473 | 4 | 29.85 | 403 | 577 | 585 | 575 | 594 | $\} 630$ |
| SEPT | 82.8 | $75 \cdot 1$ | 89 | 121 | 29 | 308 | 140.40 | 28.36 | 888 | 18708 | $3 \cdot 5$ | 32．55 | 438 | 603 | 627 | 590 | 627 |  |
| OCT．．．．．．．．． | 83.9 | $79 \cdot 2$ | 90 | 122 | 145 | 338 | 147.92 | $29 \cdot 85$ | 906 | 17999 | $3 \cdot 5$ | 33.25 | 445 | 596 | 606 | 594 | 644 |  |
| NOV． | 82.6 80.0 | 796 78.8 | 83 | 121 | 116 | 298 | $147 \cdot 19$ | 29.44 | 900 | 20430 | 3 | 33.25 | 440 | 576 | 603 | 559 | 645 |  |
| DEC． | 80.0 | 78.8 | 78 | 122 |  |  | $147 \cdot 20^{*}$ | 29．44＊＊ | 904 | 18754 | 3 | 3315 | 415 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＊Mid－December． |  |  |  |  | ＋1st Qr．， 1914. |  |  | ＊＊Including Sinking Fund． |  |  |  |  | § July， 1914. |  |  |  |  |  |

Dates of figures，Cols．1－4，end of month，latest month provisional for 25 th ；9，12，18，middle of month；10，11，discontinued；16－18，end of month 19，20，＂during＂the month．

Sweden. Public expenditure having risen considerably, a considerable increase in French production is indispensable. The committee recommends certain measures, which have been accepted at once by employers' and labour organisations.

The present situation does not present a general problem of equipment, though capacity is sometimes not being used to advantage, especially in the ports, while there are certain special problems affecting engineering and electricity. Problems of credit are dealt with only in summary form, as a comprehensive enquiry is now being carried out by the national economic council. Professional and technical organisation (co-operation between producers, etc.) needs to be improved. The application of the 40 -hour week needs to be made elastic, as, for instance, by compensation for hours lost in seasonal trades in the off season, and in the nonseasonal trades which have incurred large variations in activity, and by the allocation of supplementary hours to industries which are unable to obtain sufficient skilled workers. Special concessions are proposed for producers and suppliers of essentials for national defence. Finally, the committee recommend various steps to expand home and foreign markets and to secure a more
equitable distribution of such taxes as are a burden on production.

The government has also been studying the measures to be applied; some have already been promulgated.

Unfortunately the second half of December has been marked by a serious aggravation of social agitation. A strike and occupation of a tyre factory in the suburbs of Paris led to regrettable incidents. On December 14th a strike accompanied by the occupation of the large Paris stores was speedily settled. Other strikes in Paris food supply and transport industries were suppressed. Then on December 29th there was the sudden general strike in the Paris public services-underground, buses, water, gas, electricity, sanitary services, etc.-which fortunately lasted only twenty-four hours.

The repayment of the $£ 40 \mathrm{Mn}$. loan was effected at maturity during December, without any resort to the gold reserves of the Bank of France. On the contrary there were imports of gold from U.S.A.

An issue of $5 \%$ Treasury Bonds at 955 per 1,000 francs was opened on December 27th. These bonds are repayable at par on December Ist, I940, at a premium of 6 francs on Decem-

TRADE, OUTPUT, TRANSPORT $\mathcal{E}$ EMPLOYMENT.


## France]

ber Ist, I943, or of I2 francs on December Ist, 1946. The issue has produced 4,200 Mn.

In November, 1937 , revenue from indirect taxes, monopolies and state property was 226 Mn. fr. above the estimates; the excess was 317 Mn . in October and 209 Mn . in September. This excess is to some extent attributable to the increases in taxation introduced on July 9th. Revenue from turnover tax was 767 Mn . in November, compared with 648 Mn. in October.

The gold reserve of the Bank of France, which rose from 55,085 to $58,932 \mathrm{Mn}$. fr. on November Ioth, showed only an insignificant further increase up to December 23rd. At that date the note circulation was 91,263 Mn. and the reserve ratio $53.9 \%$

The Bank of France discount rate was lowered to $3 \%$ on November I2th; at the end of the month the rate on two-year national defence bonds was lowered from 4 to $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$ and on December 9th that on one-year Treasury bonds (for the financing of the Pensions fund) was reduced from $3 \frac{1}{2}$ to $3 \%$. But the latter rate was raised again to $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$ as from January Ist, 1938.

The franc has been stable on the exchange market throughout the month. The $f$ was quoted at 147.09 till Ioth and then oscillated between I47.I5 and I47.30. The \$ hardly moved from 29.45 (minimum 29.4I, maximum 29.47). At the end of the month the $£$ had advanced to 147.30 and the $\$$ to 29.47 .

On the Paris bourse, activity was rather irregular in December. In the first four weeks the index of the volume of dealings in shares was $56,37,56$ and 47 ( $\%$ of I93I), and that for bonds, 79, 76, 98, 69. As to the average level of quotations, there was a progressive decline for 300 French shares-2I3, 2II, 209, 204 (\% of I9I3) -but an advance in the index of 25 foreign shares-390, 395, 403, 402. The index for French rentes fell from 76.5 at the beginning of the month to 75.6 on 24 th.

In October the general index of industrial production regained its July level of ioo. From September to October there was an increase in all groups except building (5I) and paper (I3O), which were stationary, and leather, which fell from 89 to 87 . There were increases in mining (99 to IO5), metals (IO3 to IO7), engineering (IO9 to III), motors (438 to 452), rubber (933 to 95I), and textiles ( 61 to 63).

During November the output of coal and
lignite was $4,165,000$ tons, compared with 4, I42,000 tons in October.

In October the output of electricity was only $7.7 \%$ higher than a year before, whereas in preceding months the increase was $13 \%$ to $15 \%$. The increase was entirely attributable to the hydro-electric works, which supplied over I $2.5 \%$ more energy than in October, I936, whilst the thermo-electric works showed no change. The aggregate for eleven months was $9.2 \%$ more than in 1936 for the total, $5.8 \%$ for thermo works and 10.5 for hydro works. Total output was IO,I68 Mn. kwh., 3,055 Mn. from the former, and 7,II3 Mn . from the latter.

The increase in the number of assisted unemployed, which began at the end of September, has continued and been accelerated in recent weeks, in contrast to the slight increase in the corresponding period last year. In I936 the total rose only from 407,000 at the end of September to 4II,000 at the end of December; in 1937 there was a rise from 305,000 at the end of September to 320,000 at the end of October, 333,000 at the end of November, and 358,000 at the end of December.

According to the general enquiry into hours of labour in works employing at least 100 persons, at the beginning of November, I937, $9 \%$ of employees were working under 40 hours per week as compared with $4 \%$ a year earlier.

For the six main railway lines gross receipts have been higher than in I936, partly owing to the increased rates introduced in July. In the 49th week (December 3 rd to 9 th) the increase was $34.6 \%$, or $47 \%$ for passengers and $31.5 \%$ for goods. For January ist to December 9 th the rate of increase was $21.5 \%$, or $24 \%$ for passengers and $20 \%$ for goods. The number of trucks loaded was $2.5 \%$ below last year in the 49 th week; for January ist to December 9 th the total was only $1.6 \%$ above.

On January Ist, 1938, the new National Railway Company will assume control ; there will be five regions corresponding to the old systems-North, East (with Alsace-Lorraine), West, South East (P.L.M), South West (P.O. and Midi).

According to the customs statistics the value of imports advanced by 2 II Mn . in November, from $3,720 \mathrm{Mn}$. to $3,93 \mathrm{IMn}$. francs. There was a much smaller increase in exports-from 2,365 Mn . to $2,382 \mathrm{Mn}$. Consequently the visible adverse trade balance rose from $\mathrm{I}, 355 \mathrm{Mn}$. to 1,549 Mn.

In the first eleven months the value of imports was $37,777 \mathrm{Mn}$. and of exports 21,590 Mn . ; thus the deficit amounted to $16,187 \mathrm{Mn}$., compared with $8,534 \mathrm{Mn}$. in 1936, or nearly double. This comparison is, however, affected by the two devaluations of the franc (Oct. Ist, 1936, and June 30th, 1937).

The upward trend of wholesale prices was definitely reversed in the middle of October ; the index of 45 commodities ( $\%$ of July, 1914) was only 590 at the end of November, compared with 6II for October. The fall was much more marked in imported goods ( 559 to 506) than in home produce (64I to 637). It was also much greater in industrial materials ( 627 to 590) than in foodstuffs ( 594 to 591). This corresponds to the general fall in world markets; the index of gold prices, calculated by the Statistique Générale de la France ( 22 items, \% of 1928) had fallen from 49 in mid-October to 44.5 at the end of November.

In December, however, the general level of French wholesale prices resumed its upward course ; the weekly indices of 45 items advanced
from 590 at the end of November to 593, 594, 596 and 599 in December.

The fall in wholesale prices from October to November had some effect on the Paris retail index ( 13 items), which rose only one point to 645 in November. But the index of 34 items on the same base (July, 1914) showed an appreciable rise, from 657 in October to 664 in November.

During November the balance of transactions between the ordinary savings banks and the deposit bank showed an excess of deposits of 63 Mn ., whereas in October there was a 6 IMn . excess of withdrawals. From December ist to I8th there was a further excess of deposits of 54 Mn .

In spite of the improvement achieved in 1937 in the financial sphere, the economy of the country is far from having returned to a normal. régime, which would require greatly increased output. It remains to be seen whether the changes in labour conditions recommended by the Committee on Production will be adequate to ensure a sufficiently rapid restoration of the national economy.

## GERMANY.

Information communicated by Dr. M. J. ELSAS.

$$
\text { Fan. 5th, } 1938
$$

ON Jan. 3rd a new Reich loan was issued for a sum of $1,000 \mathrm{Mn}$. marks. This is the largest loan that has been raised since the beginning of the rearmament and work-creating policy of the present government. It became possible because the circulation of Gold Discount Bank promissory notes ("Sola" bills) had reached a total of almost 950 Mn . marks. The new loan will be taken up on the same conditions as were earlier loans.

Rates of interest have shown little change, continuing their recent tendency to stability. Only daily money rates have changed somewhat, in response to changes in supply. In midDecember daily money had become somewhat dearer, as compared with mid-November.

The mid-December Reichsbank statement showed a bill portfolio of $5,207 \mathrm{Mn}$. marks and a note circulation of $5,005 \mathrm{Mn}$. marks. These figures show an increase respectively of 200 Mn . and I 80 Mn . marks over those of mid-

November, and of almost 600 Mn . and 440 Mn . marks over those of mid-December, 1936. The gold and foreign exchange reserve together remain unchanged at 76 Mn . marks. Daily maturing obligations totalled 732 Mn . marks.

The Standstill credits, which had been lent to German industry and banks on short term, were last month newly regulated for the eighth time. The new extension runs till March Ist, 1939. These credits have been greatly reduced in recent years, for a large portion has been used up, especially in the form of "Reisemarks." Of the still outstanding credits the proportion due to English creditors has increased. Under the new regulations credits which were granted to banks may henceforth be cancelled, on the condition that they had not been used by the banks within the last three years. The proportion of such unused credits is not very large.

The statements of the large banks for the end of November show a rise in creditor items of II8 Mn. marks and a fall in debtor items of

## Germany］

27 Mn ．Their holding of bills shows an increase of I20 Mn．，while that of securities has declined．

Tax and customs receipts of the Reich in November were 1，023 Mn．marks as against 874 Mn ．in November，1936．Income tax， corporation tax，turnover tax and customs have all shown a sharp increase in yield．Tax receipts since September ist include those from the Defence Tax，but these have not been large．Since the middle of December the tax on emigrating property has been changed，the changes relating to gifts and to real estate．The income from the tax on the flight of capital has risen from year to year，although owing to the scarcity of foreign exchange the amount of transfer is continually falling．It can no longer be regarded as simple taxation of outward moving capital，for owing to the rate that has to be accepted for the necessary blocked marks，the amount of such capital dwindles to a very small fraction．

The German stock markets held firm during December，even if there was no forward ten－ dency，and thus differed from foreign markets． This steady tendency is in spite of the fact that
the small turnover on the German markets causes relatively large changes in price．The index of share prices stands at $\mathbf{1 1 I} \%$（1924－26 $100 \%$ ），as against $112 \%$ in November．
On the roth December a decree was issued affecting the reserve funds of joint stock com－ panies．As is well－known，more than $6 \%$ profit cannot be distributed，any surplus having to be put to a special reserve fund．This regu－ lation is prolonged for a further three years． The money put to reserve has hitherto been in－ vested in the bonds of the Reich and the munici－ palities．These bonds may now be exchanged for tax certificates，which from April Ist，194I，are to be offered in payment of taxes．Since these certificates are at a discount，a profit accrues to the Reich，which will apply it to industrial purposes．

Wholesale prices show no change on the whole since the preceding month．Agri－ cultural prices likewise show no change，and the same applies to the cost of living index．

The production of those raw materials which formerly had to be mainly imported shows further progress．Soap is now obtained from coal and its manufacture is to be increased．

FINANCE，PRICES $\mathcal{E}$ WAGES．

|  | STOCK | AND S | HARES |  |  | ANKING． |  |  | $\dot{\oplus}$ |  |  |  | WHO | LESA |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Capital | Issues by | Reic | sbank | Note C | irculation． | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 0.0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { E. } \\ & \text { ड్ర } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { む. } \\ & \text { ~u } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | Ind | Nos．of es of | RE－ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { REAL } \\ & \text { WAGES } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | Clearings. |  | Reichs． bank Notes only． | Including other Notes \＆Coinage． |  |  | Daily Money |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \％ 1 | Mn．Gold Mks． | Mn．Gold Mks． | Mn．G Mks． | Mn ． G ． Mks． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Marks } \\ & \text { Mn. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gold Marks } \\ 000 \mathrm{Mn} . \end{gathered}$ | Mn．Gold Marks | $\begin{aligned} & \text { G. Mks. } \\ & \text { to } \$ \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | \％p．a． | Z | $\begin{aligned} & \text { G. Mks } \\ & \text { p. } \mathrm{Kg} \text {, } \end{aligned}$ | Mks．p． M．Ton |  | 『 | ¢0゙® |  |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 Aug．＇14 | 7 | 8 | － 9 | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \text { J'ly'14 } \end{gathered}$ | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 18 |
| $1936$ |  |  |  | 6100 |  | 4500 |  |  | $4 \cdot 2$ | 3.15 | 815 | 81．0 | 74.5 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2ndQr．Av | 99.0 101.7 | $2 \cdot 1$ | $11 \cdot 1$ | $5014$ | 701 | 4389 | 6.38 | 14604 | 2.489 | 3.25 | 208 | 40．0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3rdQr．Av | $101 \cdot 7$ | 5．0 | 96.0 | $5158$ | 704 | 4556 | 6.55 | 15178 | $2 \cdot 487$ | 3.16 | 196 | 39.8 | 63 | 105.8 | $103 \cdot 8$ 104 | $\begin{aligned} & 124.4 \\ & 125.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104.6 \\ & 103.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| NOV．． | 106.0 106.6 | 2.2 0.1 | 18.1 194.0 | $5928$ | 694 | 4713 | 6.71 | 15017 | 2.495 | $3 \cdot 37$ | 199 | $39 \cdot 9$ | 63 | 103.8 | $104 \cdot 3$ | $124 \cdot 4$ | $104 \cdot 1$ |
| DEC．．． | 105．4 | $0 \cdot 1$ | 194.0 12.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 5089 \\ & 5834 \end{aligned}$ | 622 | 4674 4980 | 6.65 6.96 | 15245 | 2.491 | $3 \cdot 27$ | 212 | $39 \cdot 6$ | 63 | 103.2 | 104－3 | $124 \cdot 3$ | 104．2 |
| 1937 | 1054 | 01 | 124 | 5834 | 667 | 4980 | 6.96 |  | 2.490 | 3 | 235 | 41.5 | 63 | 103.6 | 105.0 | $124 \cdot 3$ | $104 \cdot 1$ |
| JAN．． | 106.6 108.1 | $80 \cdot 3$ | 867 | 5405 | 775 | 4799 | 6.72 | 15311 | 2.490 | $3 \cdot 37$ | 226 | 42.2 | 63 | $103 \cdot 2$ | $105 \cdot 3$ | 124.5 | 104＊1 |
| MAR．．．${ }^{\text {M }}$ | $108 \cdot 1$ | $49 \cdot 1$ | 72.5 | 5018 | 731 | 4816 | $6 \cdot 74$ | 15300 | 2.490 | 3 | 206 | $40 \cdot 2$ | 63 | 103.4 | 105．5 | 124.8 | $103 \cdot 9$ |
| APRIL | 1106 | － | 13.3 8.8 | 5800 6263 | 716 789 | 4938 | 6.84 | 16058 | 2.490 | $2 \cdot 87$ | 235 | 39.9 | 63 | $103 \cdot 9$ | 106.2 | $125{ }^{\circ}$ | $103 \cdot 9$ |
| MAY．． | 111.8 | 0.7 | $10 \cdot 3$ | 5552 | 789 | 4979 4902 | 6.94 6.83 | 16156 | 2.490 | 3 | 234 | $41 \cdot 3$ | 63 | $103 \cdot 9$ | $105 \cdot 9$ | $125 \cdot 1$ | $103 \cdot 5$ |
| JUNE．．． | 112.8 | 07 | 6．7 | 6048 | 736 715 | 4992 | 6.83 6.94 | 16907 | 2.490 2.497 | $2 \cdot 75$ | 180 | $40 \cdot 7$ | 63 | $104 \cdot 1$ | $105 \cdot 8$ | $125 \cdot 1$ | $103 \cdot 4$ |
| JULY． | 114.6 | 17.5 | 33.4 | 6119 | 707 |  | 6． 94 | 16904 | 2.497 |  | 181 | $40 \cdot 5$ | 63 | 104.6 | 106.0 | $125 \cdot 3$ | $103 \cdot 4$ |
| AUG．．．． | 115.7 | 178 | 14.4 | 6119 5747 | 707 | 5111 | $7 \cdot 10$ | 16857 | 2.498 | 3.25 | 177 | $40 \cdot 1$ | 63 | 1057 | 106.4 | 126.2 | $103 \cdot 3$ |
| SEPT ．．． | 114.8 | － | 13.4 | 5979 | 625 | 5115 | 7.09 7.26 | 16926 | 2.491 | $3 \cdot 0$ | 151 | $40 \cdot 3$ | 63 | 106.4 | $106 \cdot 7$ | 126.0 | $102 \cdot 5$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { OCT. ... } \\ & \text { NOV. } \end{aligned}$ | 113.2 112.0 | 2.7 | 29．6 | 6377 | 649 675 | 5256 5275 | 7.26 7.28 | 17602 | 2.494 2.494 | 3.12 3.25 | 163 | 39.8 39.9 | 63 | 105.4 | 106.3 | $125 \cdot 1$ | $102 \cdot 7$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { NOV.... } \\ & \text { DEC. ... } \end{aligned}$ | 112.0 | 1.0 | $10 \cdot 7$ | 5965 | 729 | 5196 | $7 \cdot 18$ | 17655 | 2.494 2.490 | 3.25 2.87 | 175 177 | 39.9 40.0 | 63 63 | 105.0 104.7 | $105 \cdot 9$ $105 \cdot 6$ | 124.8 124.9 |  |
| 1938 |  |  |  | 6762 | 732 | 5493 |  |  | 2.483 | 3.0 |  | 39.6 |  |  | $105 \cdot 5$ |  |  |
| JAN． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.486 | $3 \cdot 37$ |  | 37.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＊Private Deposits and other daily obligations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\ddagger$ Base 1924－6 average． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | － |

Dates of figures．Cols． $1,15,16$ ，mid－month ； 5 ，second week； 6,7 and 8 ，end of month； $9,10,12-18,1$ st of month；14，18，average per month．

Artificial wool can now be made from straw, whereas hitherto paper was its only source. Finally, it seems that oil will soon be obtained from grape pips.

From the 25th December on, the butter ration is reduced by $15 \%$. Since the middle of November it had been fixed at $80 \%$ of the quantity which was allowed in October, 1936.

In the autumn of last year official fixation of prices prevented a rise in both raw materials and finished goods. At the beginning of 1937 foreign raw materials were excepted, for at that time world prices were rapidly rising. Now that these prices have receded, it is expected that the prices of finished goods will be fixed correspondingly lower.

On December ist, the duty on rubber was raised from 125 marks to 160 per double cwt. This is due to the fall in the price of rubber on the world market. It is aimed at the protection of the manufacture of artificial rubber (Buna), and the yield from the duty is used by the Reich to finance this manufacture.

Foreign trade figures for November show an export surplus of 50 Mn . marks. This is 9 Mn . less than in October and 16 Mn . less than
in November, 1936. The details of the balance for the month are as follows :-

| EXTERNAL TRADE-Merchandise only. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mn. marks. | November, 1937. |  |  |  |
|  |  | Food | Materials | Mfs. | Total |
| Imports | $\ldots$ | 192 | 251 | 36 | 483 |
| Exports | $\ldots$ | 8 | 97 | 428 | 533 |

Imports are 126 Mn . marks higher than in November, 1936, the increase being mainly in food and raw materials. Exports have risen in the same period by III Mn. marks, of which manufactured goods account for 87 Mn . and raw materials for 24 Mn . Sales to non-European countries again participate in the increase.

The establishment of the Hermann Goering Works for the extraction of iron ore is setting the economic system a tremendous task. Above all, stress is laid on the fact that only deposits of low iron content come within the scope of this undertaking. The problem of providing an adequate labour supply is becoming urgent. The labour supply in the locality of the deposits is very limited and the serious problem arises of settling and housing large numbers of workers from distant parts. They will possibly be distributed in cottages over a number of neigh-

TRADE, TRANSPORT, UNEMPLOYMENT.


## Germany]

bouring villages. But the workers in the rolling mills will require larger settlements. For the water supply of these settlements it is proposed to erect great dams in the valleys.

At the end of November there were 572,000 unemployed. This number was 70,000 more than at the end of October. The increase is seasonal and, compared with earlier years, is exceptionally moderate. Of the unemployed 441,000 are males and 131,000 are females; 300,000 were entitled to relief. The Health Insurance statistics show a total of 19,500,000
occupied people, these being 150,000 fewer than at the end of October. It is remarkable that building workers are still well occupied, for this trade was formerly severely affected by winter weather.

While rates of wages have shown no change for some years, at the beginning of December a decree was issued which makes a change favourable to the workers. Henceforth wages are to be paid in full for the five annual public holidays. This represents an annual increase in wages of close on $2 \%$.

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## Calendar of Chief Events of Economic Importance

# (with special reference to Great Britain) 1937 

| JAN. | 1. U.K. | Dollar Exchange 4.9015. Franc $105 \frac{7}{64}$. |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2. | France | Budget for 1937 passed. <br> 5. |
| Belgium | International Tin Restriction Scheme renewed for five years. |  |
| 8. | U.S.A. | Returns for $1936-37$ financial year show reduction of deficit by $\$ 2,100 \mathrm{Mn}$. |
| to $\$ 2,650 \mathrm{Mn}$. |  |  |

FEB.

1. U.K.
2. France
3. U.S.A.
4. Austria
5. U.K.
U.S.A.
6. U.K.
7. U.K. German Standstill Agreement prolonged for further year, with slight
8. U.K.
9. Canada

Dollar 4.8911 $\frac{1}{16}$. Franc $105 \frac{3}{64}$.
Bank of France transfers $3,000 \mathrm{Mn}$. francs gold to Franc Stabilisation Fund.
President Roosevelt in message to Congress asks for six new Supreme Court judges.
Government announce issue in March of 180 Mn . Schillings 30 year $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$ bonds at 90 .
Announcement of programme of borrowing up to $£ 400 \mathrm{Mn}$. during next five years for defence purposes.
End of 42 days' General Motors Strike. All-round increase in wages, recognition of industrial union and collective bargaining.
White Paper estimates cost of rearmament at $£ 1,500 \mathrm{Mn}$. in next five years. alterations.
Unemployment Fund shows surplus of $£ 39 \mathrm{Mn}$. Changes in favour of unemployed recommended.
New Anglo-Canadian Trade Agreement to replace Ottawa.
Alberta Securities Interest Act declared unconstitutional.

MAR. 1. U.K.
4. Poland
5. France
11. France
19. U.S.A
29. U.S.A.
31. U.K.

Dollar $4.88 \frac{5}{16}$. Franc $105 \frac{5}{32}$.
Decides to default on 7\% Stabilisation Loan, 1927 Sterling Issue.
Cabinet decides to restore free gold market and to issue long-term National Defence Loan.
Issue of $5,000 \mathrm{Mn}$. franc Defence Loan in $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$ Bonds at 98 . Heavily oversubscribed.
House of Representatives passes Neutrality Act.
Supreme Court upholds railway workers' collective bargaining measure, farm mortgage moratoria and Washington State Minimum Wages Act.
Treasury returns show deficit of $£ 5.6 \mathrm{Mn}$. after $£ 13.1 \mathrm{Mn}$. applied to debt redemption.

APR. 1. U.K.
U.S.A.
2. U.K.

Dollar $4.89 \frac{9}{T 6}$. Franc $106 \frac{13}{32}$.
2,000 men involved in Clydeside strike.
Fresh outbreak of strikes. 17,000 General Motors workers affected.
Transport and General Workers' Union gives notice to terminate agreement with L.P.T.B.

## APRIL-continued.

APRIL 5. U.K.
12. U.S.A
17. U.K.
20. U.K.
U.S.A.
21. U.K.
24. U.K.
26. U.K.
27. U.K.

France
7. U.K. Gold scare starts on rumours of reduction in U.S.A. gold price. Heavy sales of dishoarded gold and fall in gold shares.
South Wales signs $4 \frac{1}{2}$-year coal peace pact. Average wage increase of about 2s. 6d. per week.
Clydeside stoppage spreads.

Supreme Court upholds Wagner Labour Relations Act.
Quota payments by millers and flour importers under Wheat Act suspended.
Budget: Income Tax raised to 5s. Announcement of National Defence Contribution similar to former Excess Profits Duty.
'Bu. strikes spread in Outer London.
Revised Budget estimate. $\$ 2,600 \mathrm{Mn}$. deficit for $1936-37$.
Heavy fall in industrial equities owing to announcement of N.D.C.
London 'Busmen decide to strike for $7 \frac{1}{2}$-hour day.
Announcement of proposed issue of $£ 100 \mathrm{Mn}$. $2 \frac{1}{2} \%$ National Defence Bonds at $99 \frac{1}{2}$.
Premier announces $£ 66 \mathrm{Mn}$. compensation to be paid to coal royalty owners.
Chancellor promises important concessions on N.D.C.
Heavy outflow of funds. Franc drops to $111 \frac{1}{2}$.

MAY 1. U.K.
5. Germany
6. U.K
7. U.K
12. U.K
13. Germany
14. U.K.
20. Italy
24. U.K U.S.A.
26. U.K
28. U.K.

Dollar $4.94 \frac{1}{16}$. Franc $110 \frac{3}{8}$.
London 'bus strike begins.
New loan of Rm. 600 Mn . issued.
White Paper announces rejection of nationalisation of armaments industry.
International Sugar Conference limits exports and stocks, and sets up International Sugar Council in London.
Coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.
$100 \%$ duty on imported rubber to subsidise synthetic rubber.
Imperial Conference opens in London.
Budget deficit of $3,173 \mathrm{Mn}$. Lire.
Finance Bill published. Only minor concessions on N.D.C.
Supreme Court upholds unemployment and old age pensions provisions of National Security Act.
London 'bus strike settled on L.P.T.B.'s terms.
Mr. Baldwin resigns premiership and is succeeded by Mr. Chamberlain. Numerous cabinet changes.
$\AA 1.7 \mathrm{Mn}$. gold imported from Russia. Heavy sales from hoards. Renewed gold scare.

JUNE 1. U.K.
8. U.K.
14. U.K.

France
16. France
18. Spain
21. France
22. France
23. U.K.
24. Mexico
25. U.K.
28. France U.K.

Dollar 4.9215. Franc $110 \frac{39}{6}$.
Announcement of withdrawal of N.D.C. and replacement by simpler tax to produce $£ 25 \mathrm{Mn}$.
Chancellor announces no change in British currency policy.
Railways open their case for higher charges before Rates Tribunal.
Bank Rate raised from $4 \%$ to $6 \%$.
Chamber grants M. Blum emergency powers of enactment by decree.
Fall of Bilbao to General Franco.
Senate rejects Emergency Powers Bill. M. Blum resigns.
M. Chautemps forms new government with M. Bonnet as Finance Minister.
Bank buys $£ 5.1 \mathrm{Mn}$. gold.
Government expropriation of National Railways of Mexico announced.
Exchange Equalisation Fund's capital raised by issue of $£ 200 \mathrm{Mn}$. of Treasury Bills.
Paris Bourse closed. Cabinet approves M. Bonnet's financial plans.
Exchange Fund's gold holding on 30th March, 1937, announced to have been 26.7 Mn . oz. Holding to be announced half-yearly, three months in arrears.
30. France

JULY 1. U.K.
2. U.K.
6. France Hungary
7. U.K.

China
8. France
10. China U.S.A.
12. U.K. France
19. Australia
20. France
23. U.K.
27. U.K.
30. China Japan now in complete control of North China.

Dollar 4.985. Franc 129.
Prices raised by principal automobile companies.
Duty on many classes of iron and steel imports reduced to $12 \frac{1}{2} \% \mathrm{ad}$ valorem.
Bank Rate reduced from $6 \%$ to $5 \%$.
Revised interest rates offered on non-state foreign debts.
Government approves partition of Palestine proposed by Royal Commission.
Incident in North China. Chinese troops fire on Japanese near Peking.
Bank of France gold reserve shows fall of $6,000 \mathrm{Mn}$. francs on July 1st.
Fighting in North China. Beginning of serious hostilities.
U.S.A. to exchange gold for Chinese silver, and to issue additional silver certificates.
New Hungarian Standstill Agreement signed.
Announcement that railways to be unified and subjected to increased state control.
Clearing abandoned under new trade agreement with Germany.
Royal Commission opposes nationalisation of banking.
M. Fournier succeeds M. Labeyrie as Governor of Bank of France.

Government rejects proposals for reorganisation of dyeing and printing sections of cotton industry, and invites new proposals.
Railway Rates Tribunal authorises increase of $5 \%$ in charges from October 1st.

AUG.

| 2. | U.K. |
| ---: | :--- |
| 6. | France |
| (. | U.S.A. |
| 7. | Greece |
| 11. | U.K. |

Portugal
14. China
17. Canada Germany
21. Canada
24. Argentina
28. France
29. U.K. France
7. Greece
11. U.K.

Dollar $4.98 \frac{5}{16}$. Franc $132 \frac{51}{64}$.
Bank Rate reduced from 5\% to $4 \%$.
New Trade Pact with U.S.S.R. granting Soviet most-favoured-nation treatment.
$40 \%$ of debt coupon service to be earmarked in 1937-38 budget.
Report by Board of Trade on share pushing proposes registration of all share dealers.
Railway Staff National Tribunal recommends increases in wages estimated to cost $£ 3 \mathrm{Mn}$. per annum.
Bank Rate reduced from $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$ to $4 \%$.
Severe fighting begins in Shanghai.
Federal Government vetoes Albertan banking legislation.
Government issues Rm. 700 Mn . $4 \frac{1}{2} \%$ medium term bonds.
Alberta Premier announces six months moratorium to prevent flight of capital.
Argentine government recalls $£ 13 \mathrm{Mn}$. of gold deposited in London.
New decrees abolish Rentes tax.
National Tribunal award now accepted by all railway unions.

SEPT. 1. U.K.
2. France
4. France
10. Switzerland
12. U.S.A.
14. Switzerland
20. Geneva U.K.
21. Australia
23. Poland
24. Germany
28. France

Dollar 4.965. Franc $132 \frac{5}{6} \frac{5}{4}$
Bank rate reduced from $4 \%$ to $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$.
Offer of $2,000 \mathrm{Mn}$. francs 5 - and 10 -year $5 \%$ bonds at 94 .
Nyon Conference opens. Italy and Germany absent.
Federal Reserve Board announces new programme providing for liberation of $\$ 300 \mathrm{Mn}$. of sterilised gold.
Anti-piracy pact signed at Nyon. Britain and France to patrol main trade routes.
Spain loses seat on League Council.
British Government offers to discuss lower tariffs in Colonies with foreign powers.
New South Wales realises first surplus budget for ten years.
Conference opens at Cracow between British and Polish coal-owners.
Sig. Mussolini visits Herr Hitler
Bank of France requests restriction of French banks dealings in sterling and dollar notes, in gold and in forward exchange. Forward discount on franc widens greatly.

## 1937

OCT.

1. U.K.

Canada
2. U.K
4. U.S.A
5. U.S.A.
6. U.K.
8. Switzerland
9. Poland
12. Poland U.S.A.
19. U.K.

Italy
20. U.K.

France
23. Australia
25. Belgium
28. France

Dollar $4.95 \frac{5}{16}$. Franc $144 \frac{15}{32}$.
Trade agreements with Australia and New Zealand to be revised and extended for one year.
Minister of Labour announces plans for enquiry into cost of living in order to establish new index.
Wage agreement signed between railroads and unions.
President Roosevelt declares America cannot pursue isolationist policy.
International Sugar Council decides not to reduce export quotas.
Loan arranged of 100 Mn . Swiss francs to French State Railways.
British financiers grant loan of $£ 5 \mathrm{Mn}$. for electrification of Polish railways.
Conference of Iron and Steel Cartel opens in Warsaw.
President Roosevelt calls special session of Congress for November 15th to pass special crop control legislation.
Cotton Trade Reorganisation Committee propose establishment of Cotton Industry Board.
Government imposes a $10 \%$ levy on industrial capital.
Revised scheme for voluntary co-operation in tramp shipping adopted. New issue of $5 \frac{1}{2} \% 40$-year bonds.
" National " Government returned for third time.
M. Van Zeeland resigns after crisis owing to Bank dispute.

Crédit National loan fully subscribed.

| NOV. | 1. | U.K. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3. | Belgium |  |
| 6. | Italy |  |
| 8. | U.K. |  |
|  |  | U.S.A. |
|  |  |  |
| 10. | Brazil |  |
| 12. | U.K. |  |
| 16. | France |  |
|  | U.K. |  |
|  |  |  |
| 18. | Germany |  |
| 24. | U.K. |  |
| 26. | Germany |  |
| 29. | U.K. |  |

DEC.

1. U.K.
2. U.S.A.
3. Italy*
4. Belgium
5. China

Germany
15. U.K.
17. Germany
18. U.S.A.

Mexico
23-30. France
27. U.S.A.
29. Roumania
31. U.S.A.

Dollar $4.96 \frac{3}{16}$. Franc 146需.
Nine-Power Conference on Sino-Japanese conflict opens at Brussels. Italy joins German-Japanese Anti-Comintern agreement.
Iron and Steel Federation announces intention of stabilising prices until end of 1938.
Sterling-dollar rate declines to $5.02 \frac{1}{4}$ owing to withdrawal of funds to Europe, partly for purchase of gold for hoarding.
Government announces suspension of service of external debt.
All sections of cotton industry now support reorganisation scheme.
Bank rate reduced from $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$ to $3 \%$.
Chancellor announces fiduciary issue to be raised to $£ 220 \mathrm{Mn}$. for two months.
Lord Halifax visits Berlin for informal talks with Herr Hitler.
Government announces trade pact talks with U.S.A.
M. Janson forms cabinet.

Dr. Schacht officially resigns from Ministry of Economic Affairs.
MM. Chautemps and Delbos come to London for talks on Halifax visit to Germany.

Copper restriction reimposed. Quota $105 \%$.
Record cotton crop forecast of $18,746,000$ bales.
Sig. Mussolini declares Italy's withdrawal from the League.
New loan raised in London of $£ 5 \mathrm{Mn}$. in $4 \%$ Sterling Bonds at 97 .
Fall of Nanking to Japan. Sinking of U.S. gun-boat Panay, followed by severe Note from U.S.A. to Japan.
"Standstill Pact" with Britain renewed for another year. Credits to be partially recommercialised.
Anglo-Polish Coal Pact renewed.
Issue of new internal Consolidation Loan of $£ 83 \mathrm{Mn}$.
House of Representatives sends Wages and Hours Bill back to Labor Committee.
Ruinous wage award made against foreign oil companies.
Widespread strikes in Paris. Ended by Government with minor concessions to workers.
Steel mills open last week of year at $19.2 \%$ capacity.
M. Goga becomes Premier and announces Fascist policy.

Buying price of newly mined U.S. silver reduced from 77.57 c . to 64.64c. per oz. Silver pacts with Mexico and Canada to extend throughout 1938.
Dollar 4.993. Franc 147199.

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[^0]:    Wirtschaft und Statistik.
    Statistiches Reichsamt-Merchandise and bullion included.
    Excluding Saar till April, 1935-Wirtschaft und Statistik
    Statistiches Reichsamt.
    Wirtschaft und Statistik,
    Total No. of Persons Unemployed on 1st of month. Wirtschaft und Statistik. Trade Union percentages for end of month, but given as for following month to he comparable with previous oolumn series dis. continued after March, 1933. Subsequently percentages of working place capacity occupled.

[^1]:    * As mentioned elsewhere, part of the increased exports represents sale of inventory rather than farmers' sales.
    $\dagger$ On the influence of debt in Saskatchewan and of the public debt service generally, see Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science, May, 1936, p. I60-166 and p. 170-177. Probably the best general survey of the weaknesses of the Canadian situation is a collection of papers entitled "The Canadian Economy and its Problems," Toronto. Institute of National Affairs, 1934. For the Prairie Provinces in particular, see Mackintosh, W. A., Economic Problems of the Prairie Provinces, Toronto. Macmillan, 1935. For the Maritime Provinces, especially Nova Scotia, Report of the Royal Commission. Provincial Economic Enquiry. Halifax. King's Printer, I934.

[^2]:    * Less than Car-load.

[^3]:    * For a synopsis of economic legislation in the different provinces, see recent numbers of the Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science.

[^4]:    * As, for instance, if British investment in U.S.A. were checked while foreign investment in Britain continued.

[^5]:    * See Chart p. 82

[^6]:    Excludes commerce, etc.

[^7]:    Under Manufactures, A includes commodities used in further manufacture and transport; 'Other' contains leather, paper and motor accessories. B includes all other manufactures.

[^8]:    * See Chart page ino.

[^9]:    $\dagger$ Excluding rubber tyres after 1924.

[^10]:    PRICE OF SILVER-
    BOARD OF TRADE INDEX Average (cash) Drice of bar silver for week ending 15th of month.-ECONOMIST, Geometric Mean of Wholesale Prices (averages for month) of 200 commodities as percentage of 1924 average.
    STATIST (SAUERBECK) Average wholesale prices of 19 for ThADE JOURNAL.
    NDICES-for 1924. STATIST.
    COST OF LIVING INDEX-Ministry of Labour's index showing movement since 1924 in cost of maintaining unchanged the standard of living prevalent in working-class households before the war. For ist of month but placed arainst previous monthe., reading for March 1st is shown against February-to facilitate comparison with "Statist " index
    RETAIL FOOD PRICES-
    WAGES INDEX-
    As above, for food only.
    For description see Special Mem. No. 28.

[^11]:    IMPORTS \& EXPORTS-
    Declared values of imports
    imports = Total imports less exports into U.K., and exports (f.o.b.) of U.K, produce and manufacture, Net
    

    Total for 4 weeks ending approximately at end of month,-BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL
    PIG IRON, STEEL
    INGOTS \& CASTINQSIRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURERS. SHIPBUILDING-

    Tonnage of ships over 100 tons (excluding warships) commenced during the quarter.-LLOYD'S REGISTER OF
    SHIPPING.

[^12]:    Wirtschaft und Statistik.
    Statistiches Reichsamt-Merchandise and bullion included.
    Excluding Saar till April, 1935-Wirtschaft und Statistlk
    Statistiches Reichsamt.
    Wirtschaft und Statistik. Wirtschalt und Statistik. Trade Union percentageo
    Total No. of Persons Unemployed on 1st of month. Wirtschatt
    for end of month, but given as for followne month tages of working place capacity occupied.
    continued after March, 1933. Subsequently percentages of working place capache

[^13]:    * See an article in the Labour Gazette (Ottawa, King's Printer, January, 1937) entitled Analysis of Factors tending to prevent greater decrease in the numbers on Relief, by J. K. Houston.

[^14]:    Corrigenda:-Letter of Feb. 7, p. 51, footnote + line 7 for National read International ; p. 52, col. I, line 49, insert " including dependents."

[^15]:    * See Chart p. 160.

[^16]:    * Information not available

[^17]:    * Information for Great Britain and North Ireland not available before 1924.

[^18]:    * See Chart p. 190.

[^19]:    * The sterling rate rose to $129 \frac{1}{2}$ on July Ist, but was under $128 \frac{1}{2}$ on 6th.

[^20]:    * Adjusted for length of month.

[^21]:    * See Chart page 214.

[^22]:    $\dagger$ Exeluding rubber tyres after 1924.

[^23]:    (1) Total supply seasonally corrected, exclusive of European and

    Asiatic mill stocks.
    (2) Visible Supply plus estimate of Straits stocks.
    (3) U.K. stocks in offlcial warehouses.
    4) Visible supply in U.K. and U.S.
    (5) Crude rubber stocks (outside regulated areas) in U.K. U.S.A., Singapore, Penang, Para and Manaos plus estimated afloat as published by the International Rubber Regulation Committee.

[^24]:    * Further reduced to $4 \%$ on August 3rd.

[^25]:    * But the alignment of the lira took place in October, 1936.

[^26]:    * 424,000 with seasonal influences removed.

[^27]:    * The Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936, Ottawa, King's Printer, 1937.

[^28]:    Corrigenda.-In report for May 7th, see Supplement p. 155, col. I, last paragraph.-For export read import, and for import read export.

[^29]:    * Details for 3rd and 4th Quarters not yet available
    $\dagger$ Based upon estimates published in the Board of Trade Journal

[^30]:    * See Table in previous column.

[^31]:    INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED. (000's).

[^32]:    * See Chart p. 264.

[^33]:    Dates of flgures，Cols．1－4，end of month，latest month provisional for 25 th ；9，12，13，middle of month；10，11，discontinued；16－18，end of month

[^34]:    * The formation of the National French Railway Company has been announced, in which the Government will hold $51 \%$ of the share capital, and shareholders of the old companies $49 \%$.

[^35]:    * Further reduced to $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$ on September 2nd.

[^36]:    * See Chart p. 290.

[^37]:    (a) Old basis.
    fb) New basis.

[^38]:    Dates of flgures．Cols，1，15，16，mid－month； 5 ，second week； 6,7 and 8 ，end of month； $9,10,12-18,1$ st of month；14，18，average per month．

[^39]:    *Here the average for 1924 is taken at 100; October ist is normally about $\mathrm{I} \%$ above the year's average.

[^40]:    || April, 1935, onwards includes whole buffer stock

[^41]:    * For chart see p. 314.

[^42]:    t Excluding any disqualified for benefit by trade dispute，
    ＊Estimate
    § Upper line estimates on old basis．

[^43]:    Tonnage of British and Foreign vessels entering and leaving British ports with eargoes during month．－BOARD
    OF TRADE MONTHLY ACCOUNTS OF TRADE \＆NAVIGATION．，PREPARED BY DR，ISSERLIS，
    Chamber of Shipping index numbers Rallways of Great Britain during the month，excluding free－hauled．
    and dellivery fili January 1928，then excluding Monthly Receipts for goods traffc，excluding cost or TRANSPORT．
    Number of books lodged at Labour Exchange on or about 25 th of month．－MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE．

[^44]:    Latest figures are preliminary．$\dagger$ 1st to 21st

[^45]:    As values are given to two decimal places only, the totals are not always identical with the sum of the items.

[^46]:    Under Manufaotures, A includes commodities used in further manufacture and transport; 'Other' contains leather, paper and motor accessories. $B$ includes all other manufactures,

[^47]:    * For a full account of the technique of foreign trade forecasting, see F.W. Paish "Forecasting Foreign Trade" in "Some Modern Business Problems" by Arnold Plant

[^48]:    (a) Old basis.
    (b) New basis.

[^49]:    ＊The passage of the budget through the Senate was announced on January 2nd， 1938.

