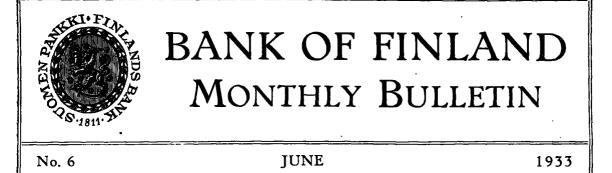
The Present Position of Agriculture in Finland, p. 22. Conditions of Forest Ownership in Finland, p. 26.



THE FINNISH MARKET REVIEW.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The considerable relaxation of the money market that had characterised its trend since last December, was evidenced at the beginning of June by the bank rate being lowered, the lowest rate of the Bank of Finland for discounting bills being reduced from 6 to $5 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This is the second time this year that the bank rate has been lowered. The fact that the rate has not been at such a low level since 1919 indicates, how important this result is. The Joint Stock banks and other financial institutions have also decided to lower their rates, so that a reduction in the general level of rates of interest in Finland, as necessary as it was anxiously hoped for, has been brought about this spring.

The deposits in the Joint Stock banks did not grow in May, it is true, as they had done during the previous months, but were reduced by 59.2 million marks, but such a decrease is not unusual for this time of the year; in 1932, for instance, the decline amounted to 104.1 millions. At the same time their credits fell off to a still larger extent than deposits or by 81.6 million marks compared with a decrease of 110.5 millions during the same month in 1932. The tension between credits and deposits was thus reduced by 22.4 million marks to 659.5 millions, the lowest figure that has occurred for more than ten years. The corresponding figure was 932.8 million marks a year ago and 1,342.2 millions two years ago. The easier

tone of the market is also visible in the large increase in the cash of the banks, which amounted to 326.0 million marks at the end of April, but rose to 384.2 millions during May.

The changes in the position of the Joint Stock banks towards foreign countries show evident traces of the less favourable balance of trade in May. Whereas the Joint Stock banks had a net foreign balance of 10.0 million marks at the end of 'April, they had a net foreign indebtedness of 18.8 millions on the last day of May. — If the Bank of Finland is included, the total net balance abroad of all the banks amounted to 898.0 million marks at the end of May in comparison with 692.8 millions a year before.

The position of the Bank of Finland only underwent small changes in May. The reserve of foreign currency decreased by 15.4 million marks to 756.2 millions, but it should be noted that the decrease last year amounted to 48.1 millions and that the reserve of foreign currency then stood at the end of May at only 549.9 million marks. Re-discounted bills were reduced by 17.7 million marks and thus, at 44.1 millions, they were at approximately the same level as two years ago before the international confidence crisis started. On the other hand direct credits increased by several millions. The note reserve was reduced in May by 29.8 million marks to 622.2 millions and was consequently of about the same size as a year before and about 100 millions more than. at the end of last year.

During the first fortnight in June there were also no great changes in the position of the Bank of Finland. The reserve of foreign currency amounted to 755.5 million marks or almost the same amount as two weeks earlier. Re-discounts that had risen as customary during the first week of the month, declined again to the insignificant figure of 44.2 millions, but bills directly discounted increased by 17.0 millions to 722.2 million marks. As both the banks and the Treasury considerably augmented their balances on current account, the note reserve decreased a little and amounted to 589.2 million marks.

The *level of prices* remained practically unchanged. A rise in prices can, however, be recorded in the case of agricultural produce and imported articles and, especially, in regard to goods exported.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

As usual foreign trade increased in May, especially as regards imports. Obviously, importers anticipate a probable rise in prices in foreign markets and are therefore replenishing their exhausted stocks. The value of imports amounted to 383.9 million marks against 257.0 millions in April and 310.7 millions in May, The value of exports rose from 254.6 1932. million marks in April to 318.1 millions in May, but failed to equal the corresponding value in May, 1932, of 326.0 millions. It should, however, be noted that the volume of exports in May this year was rather larger than last year, so that the reduction in their value was the result of lower prices. Under such circumstances the balance of trade did not turn out as favourably as during the previous months of this year, but provided a surplus of imports of 65.8 million marks. For the past five months of this year the balance of trade has resulted in a surplus of exports amounting to 54.3 million marks. During the same months last year the surplus of exports amounted to 376.9 millions, but this was due to exceptional circumstances.

As a rule the balance of trade for the early part of the year, before the real exporting season has started, provides a very appreciable surplus of imports.

During May over 100,000 standards of sawn timber were sold and during the first half of June another 40,000 stds, so that by the middle of June sales are estimated to amount to about 640,000 stds. At the same date last year sales were estimated at only about 330,000 stds. Prices are firm under the circumstances and it is expected that they will remain firm and that the course of the market will be satisfactory. This favourable tendency for Finland is, of course, partly connected with the prohibition against importing Russian timber into Great Britain. The demand in that country has been very lively, even apart from this, as importers' stocks have melted away and as an improvement in the building trade is expected.

Greater liveliness seems to be showing itself in the market for chemical woodpulp in America. However, as prices have not advanced, the results have grown worse for the Finnish pulpmills owing to the fall of the dollar.

THE LABOUR MARKET.

The tendency towards an improvement in the labour market that had been felt since the end of last year, continued in May. The number of unemployed was reduced to 42,400 from 53,400 at the end of April and 82,600 at the end of last year. This improvement is partly due to seasonal conditions — the cessation of so-called winter unemployment -- but in comparison with the situation at the same date last year the number of unemployed has also been reduced by 11,000. According to the labour statistics employment in industry during the second quarter of this year was approximately of the same extent as during the first quarter, but on the other hand about 4 per cent larger than during the corresponding quarter last year. The improvement was most marked in the leather, metal, glass and stone industries, but also affected most other branches of industry.

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*	*	0.					land.
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STATISTICS.

1. --- WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF FINLAND.

• :

	1932 Mill. Fmk)33 . Fmk	
	15/6	²³ /5	³¹ / ₅	8/6	¹⁵ /6
ASSETS.				.'	
I. Gold Reserve	304.3	308.8	308.8	308.8	308.8
Foreign Correspondents and Credit abroad	513.3	772.5	756.2	757.9	755.5
II. Foreign Bills Foreign Bank Notes and Coupons	215.9	354.7	353.2	354.4	342.6
Foreign Bank Notes and Coupons	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3
Inland Bills	806.0	753.7	749.4	763.0	766.4
III. Loans on Security	56.7	91.0	94.9	. 95.9	·98.4
Advances on Cash Credit	98.0	115.6	113.5	.103.9	104.5
Bonds in Foreign Currency	293.8	214.5	214.6	206.8	207.0
» » Finnish »	54.5	85.8	86.7	99.0	95.0
Bank Premises and Furniture	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Sundry Assets	258.0	203.4	200.0	175.8	186.8
Total	2 613.9	2 913.1	2 890.4	2 878.8	2 878.3
LIABILITIES.					
Notes in circulation	1 134.3	1 075.0	1 124.5	1 106.2	1 086.6
Other Liabilities payable on demand: Bank-Post-Bills					
Bank-Post-Bills	8.3	5.2	8.5	10.1	8.3
Balance of Current Accounts due to the Treasury		73.0	20.2	7.9	39.0
» » » » » » Others	95.0	259.9	233.7	268.8	280.6
Credit abroad	95.5	191.0	191.0	191.0	191.0
Foreign Correspondents	3.5	2.1	1.6	2.0	1.8
Sundry Accounts	0.6	9.2	10.3	7.9	5.7
	1 000.0	1 000.0	1 000.0	1 000.0	1 000.0
Reserve Fund	197.5	203.4	203.4	203.4	203.4
Bank Premises and Furniture	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Earnings less Expenses	66.6	.42.3	45.2	49.5	49.9
Undisposed Profits	0.6	40.0	40.0	20.0	
Total	2 613,9	2 913.1	2 890.4	2 878.8	2 878.3

2. — NOTE ISSUE OF THE BANK OF FINLAND.

	1932		19	933	
	. ¹⁵ /8	²³ /5	⁸¹ /5	⁸ /e	¹⁵ /6
RIGHT TO ISSUE NOTES:					
Gold Reserve and Foreign Correspondents Additional Right of Issue	817.6 1 200.0	1 081.3 1 200.0	1 065.0 1 200.0	1 066.7 1 200.0	1 064.3 1 200.0
Total	2 017.6	2 281.3	2 265.0	2 266.7	2 264.3
USED AMOUNT OF ISSUE:			· ·		
Notes in circulation Other Liabilities payable on demand Undrawn Amount of Advances on Cash Credit	1 134.3 202.9 58.8	1 075.0 540.4 51.0	1 124.5 465.3 53.0	1 106.2 487.7 62.6	1 086.6 526.4 62.1
NOTE RESERVE:	1 396.0	1 666.4	1 642.8	1 656.5	1 675.1
Immediately available Dependent on increased supplementary Cover	444.9 176.7	524.4 90.5	525.9 96.3	528.9 81.3	499.5 89.7
Total	621.6	614.9	622.2	610.2	589.2
Grand total	2 017.6	2.281.3	2 265.0	2 266.7	2 264.3

Bank Rate since June 3, 1933, 5 1/2 0/0.

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8. - BANK OF FINLAND. NOTE CIRCULATION AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.

End		Note	Circul Mill. Fmk			Fo	reign (Jorresp Mill. Fmk		ts 1)	End
Month	1930	1931	1932	1933	Monthly Movement	1930	1931	1932	1933	Monthly Movement	Month
Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	[1 360.6] 1 259.0 1 369.0 1 447.2 1 439.9 1 391.7 1 373.3 1 355.3 1 355.3 1 355.2 1 313.4 1 262.7 1 279.4	1 230.6 1 305.2 1 319.5 1 301.5 1 256.7 1 236.7 1 232.0 1 204.4 1 189.1 1 200.9 1 264.0 1 237.4 1 292.9	1 220.5 1 271.3 1 299.4 1 224.5 1 167.6 1 136.2 1 087.7 1 075.0 1 089.5 1 065.6 1 063.7 1 085.3	1 047.3 1 125.7 1 183.0 1 177.8 1 124.5	$ \begin{array}{r} - 38.0 \\ + 78.4 \\ + 57.3 \\ - 5.2 \\ - 53.3 \end{array} $	[669.5] 705.2 738.9 933.3 946.0 1 023.9 877.1 948.8 906.5 869.0 855.7 812.5 812.9	732.4 740.4 761.0 721.7 719.6 662.3 642.2 591.4 462.3 865.4 305.2 412.5	419.9 585.1 650.3 598.0 549.9 454.4 438.5 510.5 499.0 464.5 458.8 505.1	687.6 771.9 772.9 771.6 756.2	+ 182.5 + 84.3 + 1.0 - 1.3 - 15.4	Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

) Gredit balances with foreign correspondents. From December, 1931 up to July, 1932 including a Credit abroad, which amounted) 95.5 mill. Fmk and from August, 1932 a Credit abroad amounting to 191.0 mill. Fmk.

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4. — BANK OF FINLAND.	ORDINARY C	YOVER, N	OTE RESERVE	AND H	IOME LOANS.
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End		r d i n s ercentage				Note Mil	Resei I. Fmk	6	4 4	5 ¹)	End		
Month	1931	1932	1933	Monthly Movement	1931	1932	1933	Monthly Movement	1931	1932	1933	Monthly Movement	Month
Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	[74.90] 73.76 70.06 73.61 70.27 68.17 68.21 70.91 68.26 61.98 '46.97 42.17 46.07	49.76 54.02 60.44 62.52 61.59 58.60 56.82 58.90 56.14 54.27 53.84 55.21	61.49 62.88 66.74 68.54 66.99	+6.28 +1.39 +3.86 +1.80 1.55	(792.7) 788.6 715.3 761.2 729.5 677.1 702.3 754.5 727.9 684.3 392.9 312.1 306.2	415.9 392.9 520.7 614.4 613.5 616.2 579.4 571.3 525.6 507.2 497.4 492.1	521.0 511.7 612.8 652.0 622.2	+ 28.9 - 9.3 + 101.1 + 39.2 - 29.8	1 157.3 1 348.8	1 128.8 1 059.9 972.8 945.1 944.0 950.4 992.8 1 023.7 1 173.0 1 219.6 1 259.0 1 218.2	970.1 994.1 962.8 957.8	- 87.7 + 24.0 - 31.3	Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

¹) Inland Bills, Loans on Security and Advances on Cash Credit.

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5. — BANK OF FINLAND.	RE-DISCOUNTED	BILLS AND	BALANCES OF	CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
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End of Month	E	te-discou Mil	unted B l. Fmk	ills 1)		lue to t		Accounts		thers th		counts due Freasury	End of
MOIGH	1931	1932	1933	Monthly Movement	1931	1932	1933	Monthly Movement	1931	1932	1933	Monthly Movement	Month
Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	$[149.6]\\118.3\\87.3\\103.2\\41.2\\40.8\\40.3\\38.8\\98.2\\165.8\\324.9\\466.0\\482.8$	386.5 253.5 185.4 145.6 147.1 137.6 134.4 169.1 229.2 246.6 284.1 301.1	238.8 147.2 95.5 61.8 44.1	62.3 91.6 51.7 33.7 17.7	[153.6] 111.4 70.8 6.9 112.3 70.7 31.3 25.2 - 38.6 123.0 55.9	106.5 5.0 	125.4 211.4 68.7 3.1 20.2	+ 33.7 + 86.0 142.7 65.6 + 17.1	[22.8] 119.6 55.7 66.7 90.9 83.4 61.9 56.8 65.7 65.0 41.9 51.3	98.5 140.6 150.9 88.5 105.2 40.1 96.7 78.4 110.2 121.4 75.0 62.8	213.7 167.4 148.7 177.6 233.7	+150.9 46.3 18.7 +28.9 +56.1	Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

) Included in home loans, see table 4. Re-discounted Bills according to the monthly statements of the Bank of Finland. The figures in brackets [] indicate the position at the end of the previous year.

and the state of the

	.	Yearly a	average			Monthly a	average		
	Parity	1931 ¹)	1932		1932			1933	
ļĮĮ	[1001)	1002	March	April	Мау	March	April	May
New York	39: 70	43: 54	64: 89	60:65	57: 75	58:93	65: 71	63: 59	57: 75
London	193:23	193:99	226:49	218:93	216:50	216:50	226: 98	227:	227:
Stockholm	1 064: 07	1 081:14	1 195:06	1 198: 39	1 106: 88	1 105: 79	1 201: 12	1192:82	1 169: 36
Berlin	945:84	1 039: 93	1 542:83		1 373: 27	1 403: 79	1 571: 54	1 550: 82	1 583:08
Paris	155:56		254: 91		227:80	232: 71	259: 85	260:47	266: 03
Brussels	552:08		903:42		809:38	827:29	923: 31	923:41	941: 88
Amsterdam	1 596:	1 755: 45	2 616: 33	2 445: 74	2 341: 38	2 392: 21	2 660: 69	2665:91	2 717: 56
Basle	766:13		1 259: 83	1 174: 13	1 123: 54	1 153: 50	1 279: 38	1 278: 64	1 305: 04
Oslo	1 064: 07	1 073: 76	1 164: 21	1 185:09	1 105: 42	1 090: 38		1 162: 50	1 157: 32
Copenhagen	1 064: 07		1 215:86	1 207: 09	1 187: 19	1 184: 38	1 012: 54	1 012: 82	1 012: 48
Prague	117:64	129:59	193:03		171:62	175:38		197:64	201:96
Rome	208:98		333: 36		298:42	304:21		341:36	352:96
Reval	1 064: 07	1 160: 08	1 709: 21	1 616: 96	1 549:04	1 589: 58		1 770:68	1 818: 16
Riga	766:13		1 229: 78		1 102: 69	1 154:38	1 259: 42	1 263: 64	1 303: 80
Madrid	766:13				445: 3 8	479:13		563:68	579:44
Warsaw	445:42		731:48		653:12	665:58		737: 82	758:04
Montreal	39:70 3	50:05	57:16	54:30	52:	52:13	55:19	53:95	50:64

6. - BATES OF EXCHANGE QUOTED BY THE BANK OF FINLAND.

¹) Since the suspension of the gold standard on October 12th, 1931 the market rates have been taken into account in calculating the monthly and yearly averages.

7. -- HOME DEPOSITS IN THE JOINT STOCK BANKS.¹)

End of Month	Curre	nt Accou Mill. Fmk		D	eposits Mill. Fmk			Total <u>M</u> ill. Fmk		Mont Move	- 1	End of Month
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1932	1933	
Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	$ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 555.5 \\ 1 & 715.6 \\ 1 & 689.9 \\ 1 & 532.6 \\ 1 & 559.9 \\ 1 & 561.2 \\ 1 & 567.3 \\ 1 & 561.0 \\ 1 & 597.6 \\ 1 & 555.6 \\ 1 & 551.0 \\ 1 & 635.0 \\ \end{bmatrix} $	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \ 965.5 \\ 1 \ 931.7 \\ 1 \ 922.1 \\ 1 \ 895.5 \\ 1 \ 831.4 \\ 1 \ 841.2 \\ 1 \ 920.0 \\ 1 \ 746.3 \\ 1 \ 649.2 \\ 1 \ 591.5 \\ 1 \ 546.4 \\ 1 \ 607.2 \end{array}$	1 765.3 1 837.9 1 853.9 1 899.8 1 859.6	$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 142.3 \\ 6 & 146.3 \\ 6 & 153.8 \\ 6 & 256.0 \\ 6 & 263.3 \\ 6 & 218.2 \\ 6 & 313.2 \\ 6 & 291.3 \\ 6 & 291.3 \\ 6 & 292.8 \\ 6 & 130.8 \\ 5 & 895.3 \\ 5 & 744.7 \\ 5 & 743.5 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} 5 & 715.8 \\ 5 & 692.6 \\ 5 & 758.9 \\ 5 & 698.9 \\ 5 & 796.1 \\ 5 & 767.6 \\ 5 & 702.8 \\ 5 & 626.1 \\ 5 & 568.9 \\ 5 & 498.5 \\ 5 & 547.5 \end{array}$	5 566.5 5 586.0 5 672.1 5 674.0 5 655.0	7 843.7 7 805.8 7 795.9	7680.8 7624.3 7675.7 7634.4 7530.3 7637.3 7687.6 7449.1 7275.3 7150.4 7039.9 7154.7	7 331.8 7 423.9 7 526.0 7 573.8 7 514.6	+ 51.4 - 41.3	+102.1 + 47.8 - 59.2	Febr. March

Tables 7-9 according to Finnish Official Statistics VII, D, Bank Statistics.) In the tables 7-9 Mortgage banks are not included. - *) Actual current accounts and home correspondents. - *) Deposit accounts and savings accounts.

8. - HOME LOANS GRANTED BY THE JOINT STOCK BANKS.

End of Month	I	nland Bill Mill. Fmk	8		and Adva Mill. Fmk			Total Mill. Fmk		Mon Move		End of Month
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1932	1933	
Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 696.3 \\ 2 & 652.7 \\ 2 & 630.5 \\ 2 & 636.0 \\ 2 & 594.0 \\ 2 & 532.5 \\ 2 & 479.3 \\ 2 & 383.3 \\ 2 & 376.0 \\ 2 & 431.0 \\ 2 & 431.0 \\ 2 & 411.6 \\ 2 & 273.1 \end{bmatrix}$	2 292.5 2 191.6 2 103.3 2 030.7 1 988.8 1 955.9 2 045.2 2 012.7 1 995.4 1 938.6 1 903.2 1 828.5	1 737.8 1 681.0 1 656.5	6 617.5 6 513.7 6 536.9	6 536.4 6 451.5 6 428.4 6 542.9 6 474.3 6 566.1 6 532.6 6 519.2 6 506.1 6 496.9 6 506.3 6 390.1	6 466.8 6 526.9 6 572.5 6 599.0 6 553.9	9 248.0 9 149.7 9 130.9	8828.98643.18531.78573.68463.18522.08577.88577.88531.98551.58435.58435.58435.58435.58435.58435.58435.58218.68558218.685558218.6855822858282828282828282828282828282828	8 204.6 8 207.9 8 229.0 8 255.7 8 174.1		+ 21.1 + 26.7 - 81.6	Febr. March April

¹) Home loans, cash credits and home correspondents. The figures in brackets [] indicate the position at the end of the previous year.

9. - POSITION OF THE JOINT STOCK BANKS TOWARDS FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

End of Month	Claims ¹) Mill, Fmk				ebtedn Mill. Fmk		deb	ns (+) an tedness (Mill. Fmk	-)	Monthly 1 of Net	End of Month	
]	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933_	1931	1932	1933	1932	1933	
Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	[224.0] 218.3 225.4 209.9 210.0 217.9 254.4 285.2 296.5 205.0 167.1 207.9 297.9	248.4 193.2 209.8 178.9 182.4 170.9 177.8 101.7 97.4 87.9 116.8 129.8	145.9 144.3 148.7 139.3 125.9	[358.2] 321.7 362.3 372.0 378.6 369.0 308.2 255.1 243.4 235.8 155.7 197.0 196.2	176.8 188.4 162.9 153.3 162.0 186.2 151.2 157.7 159.9 155.8 172.5 132.3	120.4 124.3 120.9 129.3 144.7	$\begin{bmatrix} -134.2 \\ -103.4 \\ -136.9 \\ -162.1 \\ -168.6 \\ -151.1 \\ -53.8 \\ +30.1 \\ +53.1 \\ +30.8 \\ +11.4 \\ +10.9 \\ +101.7 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 71.6 \\ + 4.8 \\ + 25.6 \\ + 20.4 \\ - 15.3 \\ + 26.6 \\ - 56.0 \\ - 56.0 \\ - 62.5 \\ - 67.9 \\ - 55.7 \\ - 2.5 \end{array}$	+ 20.0 + 27.8 + 10.0 - 18.8	$ +42.1 \\ -21.3 \\ -5.2 \\ -35.7 \\ +41.9 \\ -82.6 \\ -6.5 \\ -5.4 \\ +12.2 \\ +53.2 $	+7.8 -17.8 -28.8	Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

') Credit balances with foreign correspondents and foreign bills. — 2) Due to foreign correspondents (85—95 % foreign deposits in Fmks).

10. - POSITION OF THE BANKS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES. 1)

11. - CLEARING.²)

	11	Claims	(+) and N	let Indebt	edness (-	-)	Monthly		19	32	19	33	No.
End of Month	<u> </u>		<u>M</u> Cill, 1				Move- ment of		Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Month
MOILU	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	19 33	Net Claims	-		Mill. Fmk	 	Mill. Fmk	<u> </u>
Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov.	$\begin{array}{r} + & 731.1 \\ + & 468.4 \\ + & 437.8 \\ + & 483.0 \\ + & 545.7 \\ + & 492.9 \\ + & 473.6 \\ + & 491.0 \end{array}$	+500.3 +374.5 +328.4 +242.6 +111.1 +101.9 +203.4 +255.8 +323.0 +321.0 +305.1	$\begin{array}{r} + 455.6 \\ + 739.1 \\ + 785.5 \\ +1087.5 \\ +1108.7 \\ +1375.2 \\ +1351.3 \\ +1274.5 \\ +1142.7 \\ + 907.1 \end{array}$	+769.1 +789.3 +753.5 +787.6 +805.7 +867.6 +843.5 +610.1 +581.2 +497.2	+741.7 +843.5 +742.9 +692.8 +574.8 +601.9 +489.3 +466.7 +431.3 +412.6	+927.2 +941.2 +925.4 +898.0	+263.5 + 122.8 + 14.0 - 15.8 - 27.4		$\begin{array}{c} 126\ 235\\ 103\ 917\\ 104\ 132\\ 116\ 108\\ 112\ 961\\ 113\ 072\\ 112\ 628\\ 106\ 550\\ 113\ 010\\ 124\ 831\\ 119\ 117\\ 128\ 880\\ \end{array}$		106 709 118 631 112 929 123 597	1 492.3 1 450.9 1 466.4 1 343.4 1 405.2	Jan. Febr: March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.
Dec.	471.7	-432.7	+ 798.7	+590.4	+540.9			1	381 441	17 146.4			Total

a) For the Bank of Finland balances with foreign correspondents and foreign bills are taken into account as well as credits due to foreign correspondents, and for the Joint Stock Banks their net position is taken into account as in table 9 above.
 a) Indicates the clearing operations participated in by the Joint Stock Banks at the Head Office and five Branch Offices of the Bank of Finland.

12. - DEPOSITS IN THE SAVINGS BANKS.

End of Month		n the tow Mill. Fml		Ir	h the cour Mill, Fml			Total Mill. Fmk			nthly ement	End of Month
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1932	1933	
Jan. Febr. March April May June June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	2 159.8 2 152.0 2 135.8 2 141.9 2 137.4 2 123.0 2 074.7 2 049.3	2 159.5* 2 156.9* 2 167.0* 2 166.6*	2 204.8* 2 222.0* 2 244.0* 2 250.6* 2 249.1*	2 063.9 2 066.1 2 070.1 2 061.8 2 041.1 2 033.4 2 018.5 1 999.9 1 971.1 1 958.4	2 054.7* 2 048.8* 2 049.3* 2 038.3* 2 032.4*		4 196.9 4 221.1 4 229.9 4 213.8 4 176.9 4 175.3 4 155.9 4 122.9 4 045.8 4 007.7	4 214.2* 4 205.7* 4 216.3* 4 193.4* 4 193.4* 4 136.5* 4 115.9* 4 072.4* 4 039.9* 4 018.0* ⁸)4 223.3*	4 232.8* 4 253.2* 4 284.9* 4 292.7* 4 290.9*	$ +1.4^* $ 	+20.4* + 31.7* + 7.8* - 1.8*	Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

Deposits in the Savings Banks, including long-term deposits and current accounts, according to figures supplied by the Central Statistical Office.) Increased by 268.3 mill. Fmk interest for 1931. — *) Increased by 242.2 mill. Fmk calculated interest for 1932. The figures in brackets [] indicate the position at the end of the previous year. *) Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

13. - DEPOSITS IN POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK AND IN CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

End of Month		osits in Savings Mill.		lce	Mon Move	thly ment	Cred	s in Co-ey it Societi Mill. Fmk	05 ¹)	1	nthly ement	End of Month
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1932	19 33	1931	1932	1933	1932	1933	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	[224.7] 226.3 228.0 229.9 230.4 229.5 228.8 229.5 230.5 229.9 238.8 229.9 238.8 228.8 228.8	243.4 245.1 247.7 246.4 246.4 248.0 248.8 250.2 251.6 253.6 4)266.9	273.7 277.7 280.9 282.4 282.3 283.0 285.1 285.8 285.1 285.1 284.8 284.2 9298.9	802.2* 806.7* 812.1* 313.4* 813.5*	+ 3.2	+3.4* +4.5* +5.4* +1.3* +0.1*	[402.5] 406.3 414.0 423.0 427.0 423.6 429.5 432.7 431.0 427.0 418.7 417.8 417.8	421.5 425.9 434.1 432.9 429.9 435.0 434.6 431.0 428.3 422.2 419.0 423.6	424.7 427.0 444.0 443.8	$\begin{array}{r} +1.3\\ +4.4\\ +8.2\\ -1.2\\ -3.0\\ +5.1\\ -0.4\\ -3.6\\ -2.7\\ -6.1\\ -3.2\\ +4.6\end{array}$	+ 2.3	January February March April May June July August September October November December

¹) According to Finnish Official Statistics VII, D, Bank Statistics. - ³) According to data supplied by the Central Bank for Co-operative Agricultural Credit Societies. - ³) Increased by 15.1 mill. Fmk interest for 1930. - ⁴) Increased by 14.1 mill. Fmk interest for 1931. - ⁴) Increased by 15.1 mill. Fmk interest for 1932.

14. - DEPOSITS IN CONSUMERS' CO-

OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

15. - NEW RISKS INSURED BY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

		its on Si	-	Мот	thly	New ri	sks accepte	d by Finnis	h Life Ass	urance Co	mpanies	1
End of Month		ccounts ¹ Mill. Fml		Move	ment	1	931 -	1	932	19	33	End of
<u>.</u>	1931	1932	1933	1932	1933	Number	Amount Mill. Fmk	Number	Amount Mill. Fmk	Number	Amount Mill. Fmk	Month
Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	[440.8] 441.4 443.7 447.1 444.3 436.0 442.4 438.7 434.0 427.0 413.0 405.0 405.4	406.3 407.0 407.1 404.0 397.7 402.7 398.5 393.2 388.5 383.1 380.2 384.2	384.8 387.9 392.7 392.5 388.2	$\begin{array}{r} + 0.9 \\ + 0.7 \\ + 0.1 \\ - 3.1 \\ - 6.3 \\ + 5.0 \\ - 4.2 \\ - 5.3 \\ - 4.7 \\ - 5.4 \\ - 2.9 \\ + 4.0 \end{array}$	+0.6 +3.1 +4.8 -0.2 -4.3	4 450 6 341 7 989 6 541 5 666 5 898 4 530 4 636 4 895 5 024 4 929 7 531	71.4 107.7 125.5 103.1 94.6 91.9 74.9 80.3 81.9 82.4 76.6 130.1	3 582 4 822 5 614 4 969 4 313 4 324 3 039 4 160 4 133 5 055 5 055 7 962	54.5 67.6 75.3 73.4 65.6 65.3 45.1 63.2 65.1 74.9 75.4 130.7	3 593* 4 593* 5 244* 4 933* 5 120*	49.1* 64.5* 70.9* 66.9* 70.3*	Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.
		ciety an	d the Co		e Whole-	68 430 30 987	1120.4 502.3	57 409 23 300	856.1 336.4	23 483*	321.7*	Total JanMay

ative Wholesale Society and the Co-operative Whole- 30 987 502.3 23 300 sale Association. Interest added to capital in June and December.

According to information supplied by Life Assurance Companies.

16. - CHANGES IN NUMBER AND CAPITAL OF LIMITED COMPANIES.

Year and	1	ipanies inded	-	ase of pital		idated	-	anies with ed capital		crease (+) uction (-)	Year and
Quarter	Num- ber	Capital Mill. Fmk	Num- ber	Mill. Fmk	Num- ber	Capital Mill. Fmk	Num- ber	Reduction of capital Mill. Fmk	Num- ber	Capital Mill. Fmk	Quarter
1929 1930 1931	558 547 682	280.8 185.0 383.7	346 206 163	615.8 212.6 118.7		276.7 124.6 462.8	9 10 6	19. <u>4</u> 15.0 6.8	+351 +328 +332	+ 258.0	1929 1930 1931
1932 Jan. — March April — June July — Sept. Oct. — Dec.	184 202 185 216	31.1 183.3 304.6 29.2	37 39 32 32	73.1 9.6 20.9 17.6		235.6 62.7 23.6 38.1	2 4 	8.5 2.1 			1932 Jan. — March April — June July — Sept. Oct. — Dec.
1933 Jan. — March April — June July — Sept. Oct. — Dec.	193	30.3	21	15.5	73	43.0	4	9.1	+ 120		1933 Jan. — March April — June July — Sept. Oct. — Dec.

According to information supplied by the Central Statistical Office. • Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

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	1	over of		Ban	kruptcie	(⁸ 8			Prot	ested	Bills	')	_		
Month		xchange Mill. Fm		7	Number			Núr	nber			Amo Mill.	ount Fmk		Month
<u></u>	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	1930	1931	1932	1933	<u> </u>
January	23.7	20.4	14.8	199		146*	1 956	2 0 1 8	2 331	994	12.6	11.5		4.2	January
February	28.3	14.6	15.0	201		137*	1 766	1 891	2 0 3 0	799		12.1			February
March	19.4	11.8	11.7	227	156*	136*	2039	2 007	1 987	1 014					March
April May	14.4	13.9	15.7	205	188*	139*	1 723	1 938	1 575	865	11.2				April
May	12.9	8.4	11.7	200	160*		1 701	2232	1 640	880		11.4		4.2	May
June	17.6	8.3		174	137*	(1	1 508	2 367	1 477		13.9	13.6			June
July ·	9.2	7.2		179	99*		1 517	2 280	1 658		8.7	12.2	7.2		July
August	9.4	9.9		179	124*		1445	2072	1 486		8.8	13.8	5.8		August
September	15.9	12.4		219	143*	1 1	1 296	2 0 2 1	1 338		8.1	15.2	5.5		September
October	57.9	15.1		226	184*		1 416	2 385	1 386		8.3	16.2	5.0		October
November	54.1	24.0		235	161*		1459	2 4 19	1 167		8.1	11.2	4.6		November
December	43.2	16.4		173	126*		1 998	2 713	1 046		10.5	14.9			December
Total	306.0	162.4	20 -	2 417	1 915*			26 343	19 121		127.0		103.8		Total

17. - STOCK EXCHANGE. BANKBUPTCIES. PROTESTED BILLS.

			Shares	·				Bonds			J
Month	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1929	1930	1931	19 3 2	1933	Month
January February March April May June July August September October November December	150 148 142 138 140 137 136 133 126 121 121 124 124	126 129 129 138 141 135 132 132 126 122 118 114	113 112 109 107 102 98 99 97 94 103 109 109	105 102 103 98 96 94 95 98 101 98 98 98 97	97 95 100 103 103	102 103 103 103 102 101 99 99 98 98 98	98 99 98 99 100 101 101 102 102 101 98 97	100 102 103 102 102 100 97 97 95 90 92 88	85 92 94 95 96 98 99 99 99 99 99 99	98 99 101 102 104	January February March April May June July August September October November December
Whole year	135	129	104	99		101	100	97	96	I.	Whole year

18. - STOCK EXCHANGE INDEX.

End of Year	A	ccording		fficial B Fmk ¹)	ook-keep	ing		Calc	ulated in	Mill. Do	llars		End of Year
and	Fu	nded	Short-ter	m credit		Monthly	Fur	nded	Short-ter	m credit	Total	Monthly	and
Month	Foreign	Internal	Foreign	Internal	Total	Movement	Foreign	Internal	Foreign	Internal		Movement	Month
1930 1931 1932	2 521.3 2 468.2 2 431.7	360.5	178.6 348.9 350.9		3 057.1 3 242.2 3 471.9		76.3 69.7 68.3	9.0 5.2 7.3	4.5 8.5 7.3	0.9 2.7	89.8 84.3 85.6	•	1930 1931 1932
1932 May	2 454.0	420.5	283.6	82.4	3 240.5	70.8	70.3	7.2	7.0	1.4	85.9	+ 1.7	1932 May
1933 March April May	2 415.2 2 415.1 2 415.0	611.7	542.7 542.7 478.2	159.3	3 714.8 3 728.8 3 664.1	+ 14.0	68.5 68.9 70.4	9.3 9.6 10.6	10.0 10.2 9.5	2.2 2.5 2.7	90.0 91.2 93.2	+1.2	April

According to data supplied by the Treasury.) Internal loans are given at their nominal value. Foreign loans are given in Finnish currency according to the rate railing on the date of the raising of the loan. —) Calculated as follows: The loans raised in the country have been calculated in dollars, according to the average rate of exchange of each month. The loans, negotiated abroad, which are all issued in different currencies, are grouped according to the proportion of currencies, shown by the coupons paid, and converted into dollars at the rate of exchange just mentioned.

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20. — STATE REVENUE AND EXPENI	DITURE.
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			Cur	rent rev	enue ¹) de	orived fr	om		Princi-	E	rpenditu	re	1
Month	Total revenue	and	Excise on spirits, wines, etc.	Stamp duty	Interests and Divi- dends	State Rail- ways ²)	Post and Tele- graph ²)	State Forests ²)	pal capital revenue	Total	Current	Capital	Month
				N	III. Fmk.						Mill. Fm	ık.)
1932 JanApril	704.5	40.7	1.5	67.8	44.8	6.6	9.0	14.6	65.9	855.7	774.4	81.3	1932 JanApril
1933 JanApril	761.2	31.9	19.0	65.0	41.3	17.1	9.3	30.5	77.3	962.4	814.1	148.3	1933 JanApril
1933 Budget	2 877.4	400.0	95.0	185.0	155.7	7.9	23.2	47.7	215.4	2 877.3	2 398.9	478.4	1933 Budg

According to preliminary figures compiled by the Treasury from the monthly accounts.) The current revenue derived from Customs duty, and other State receipts collected by the Customs are specified in table 21 below. - *) The figures given refer to net revenue.

21. — STATE RECEIPTS COLLECTED BY THE CUSTOMS.

		Customs	duty on	E	xcise o	n	•			
Month	Total Receipts	Imported goods incl. Storage Charges	Exported goods	Tobacco	Matches	Sweets	Fines	Light Dues	Resti- tutions	Month
				1 000 F	mk				1 000 Fmk	
1932 April May JanMay	90 999 117 610 427 788	75 578 99 469 308 847	30 72 176	10 849 11 840 68 722	1 191 854 5 741	860 1 131 5 952	416 921 2 427	931 2 112 5 238	4 148 4 221 19 855	1932 April May JanMay
1933 April May JanMay	108 353* 156 799* 542 664*	97 722* 133 243* 457 980*	6* 31* 88*	6 738* 18 129* 63 353*	1 074* 976* 5 807*	766* 1 239* 5 270*	92* 532* 1 184*	1 133* 2 420* 5 958*		1933 April May JanMay
1933 Budget		1 145 000	3 500	170 000	13 000	13 000	—	20 000	· _	1933 Budge

Tables 21-29 according to Finnish Official Statistics I, A, Foreign Trade of Finland, Monthly Reports.

			22. — VA	TOR OF	IMPORT	es and	EXPURT	5.		
Month		Imports I. F. Value Mill. Fmk)	(F	Exports O. B. Valu Mill. Fmk	e)		s of Impor Exports (- Mill. Fmk	• •	Month
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	223.3 192.1 246.2 272.2 329.0 304.0 303.4 289.9 334.8 349.9 360.2 259.7	170.4 164.9 171.1 222.7 310.7 314.5 300.5 332.0 367.5 393.2 373.3 381.5	216.0* 191.4* 255.1* 257.0* 383.9*	359.5 494.6 515.8 422.4 440.1 396.7 448.8 448.8 448.3	269.5 318.8 211.5 290.9 326.0 493.6 498.6 421.3 454.8 470.7 461.6 413.7	294.6* 232.5* 257.9* 254.6* 318.1*	$\begin{array}{r} + & 25.0 \\ + & 4.7 \\ - & 19.8 \\ - & 13.2 \\ + & 30.5 \\ + & 190.6 \\ + & 212.4 \\ + & 132.5 \\ + & 16.8 \\ + & 88.6 \\ + & 188.6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 99.1 \\ + & 153.9 \\ + & 40.4 \\ + & 68.2 \\ + & 15.3 \\ + & 179.1 \\ + & 198.1 \\ + & 89.8 \\ + & 87.3 \\ + & 87.3 \\ + & 88.3 \\ + & 32.2 \end{array}$	2.4* 65.8*	January February March April May June July August September October November December
Total JanMay	3 464.7 1 262.8	3 502.3 1 039.8	1 303.4*	4 456.7 1 290.0	4 631.5 1 416.7	1 357.7*	+ 992.0 + 27.2	+1129.2 + 376.9	+ 54.3*	Total JanMay

22. - VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The term imports covers all imported goods which are placed on the market either immediately after importation or after storage. Exports covers all goods exported from the open market, including re-exports. Goods are declared to the Customs by their owner, who must at the same time state the value of the goods as calculated at the frontiers of the country. • Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

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23. - VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN DIFFERENT GROUPS OF GOODS.*

	Groups of Goods			(C. I.	ports F. Value I. Fmk)				(F. O.	9 Orts B. Value) . Fmk		
	ſ	May	April	May	Jan	uary—M	ay	May	April	Мау	Jan	uary-Ma	ay
'		1933	1933	1932	1933	1932	1931	1933	1933	1932	1933	1932	1931
1234	Live animals Food obtained from animals Cereals and their products Fodder and seed	0.0 2.1 35.9 14.5	0.0 1.4 21.3 10.7	0.1 2.9 29.1 11.5	0.2 11.3 109.2 62.0	0.2 11.1 84.3 53.0	1.6 16.9 70.6 95.5	0.2 39.7 0.0	0.2 29.3 0.0	0.2 39.0 0.1	1.6 177.4 0.1	1.9 231.4 0.8	2.1 231.9 0.6
5 6	Fruit, vegetables, live plants, etc Colonial produce and spices	7.5 41.0	8,1 34,8	7.8 29.8	35.3 168.9	33.9 102.2	41.0 66.5	0.3 0.1 0.2	0.1 0.2 0.1	0.2 0.0 0.1	1.4 0.5 0.8	1.7 0.4 0.4	4.7 0.3 0,3
7	Preserves, in hermetically sealed packages Beverages	0.2 2.2 91 1	0.2 2,9	0.2 12.0	0.8 11.7 77.9	0.8 26.8	1.0 4.2	0.0 0.0	0.0 0 0	0.0 0.0	0.1 0.0	0.1 0.0	0.1 0.1
9 .0 .1 2	Spinning materials Yarns and ropes Cloth Various textile products	21.1 6.7 14.2 9.3	9.8 5.4 12.0 7.8	12.6 7.0 1 1. 7 8. 7	77.2 31.3 57.9 30.7	67.6 40.2 49.8 29.2	65.1 41.0 115.7 61.5	0.0 2.1 0.6 0.4	0.0 1.4 0.5 0.4	0.0 0.5 1.2 0.0	0.3 8.2 4.8 1.4	0.3 3.7 6.6 0.3	0.4 2.0 7.2 0.2
.3 .4	Timber and wooden articles Bark, cane, branches or twigs, and articles made	7.5	3,2	3,5	20.3	11.5	9.8	98.2	41.7	82.7	267.6	250.2	256.3
15	from same Palp, cardboard and paper, and articles made from same	1.5	0.6 1.3	1.7 1.7	7.1 5.6	6.0 5.3	6.8	0.0 150.3	0.0	0.0 168.9	0.1 765.1	0.2	0.1
16	Hair, bristles, feathers toge- ther with bones, horn and other carvable goods not specifically mentioned and		· .	1.,		0,3		100.3	100.0	100.9	100.1	794.8	672.6
17	articles made from same Hides and skins, leather- goods, furs, etc	1.6 8.4	1.3 5.2	1.1 5.9	6.2 35.7	4.7 27.8	6.2 51.9	0,2 9,3	0.2 5.1	0.1 2.4	0.6 38.1	0.7 37.0	0.4 29.2
19 20	Metals and metal goods Machinery and apparatus Means of transport Musical instruments, instru-	42.1 24.3 13.0	23.6 20.3 6.2	31.3 15.7 10.7	131.6 113.8 35.3	111.2 69.4 19.8	138.8 106.9 55.0	2.0 1.9 0.4	6.6 1.3 0.1	7.0 0.6 0.1	28.3 5.7 0.7	19.6 3.8 0.1	16.0 7.1 0.5
22	ments, clocks and watches	1.9 27.4	1.6 7.4	1.2 22.5	7.9 62.1	5.7 47.3	12.5 50.5	0.0 6.0	0.0 3.6	0.1 5 1	0.0	0.1	0.0
	Asphalt, tar, resins, rubber and products of same Oils, fats and waxes, and	11.8	9.0	10.6	.35.5	32.2	40.8	1.8	1.8	5.1 2.8	19.2 7.3	14.5 9.1	14.5 9.2
	products of same Ethers, alcohols not speci- fically described, ethereal	25.5	14.5	20,4	73.3	57.6	48.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8
26 27	oils, cosmetics, etc Colours and dyes Explosives, fire-arms and materials, fuses and fire-		0.6 5.6	0.8 6.3	3.1 24.6	3.3 20.4	3.5 18.3	0.2 0.0	0.1 0.0	0.2 0.0	0.5 0.0	0.5 0.1	0.3 0.1
28	works Chemical elements and com- binations thereof and drugs	1.0 31.1	0.4 6.6	0.6 18.8	2.9 58.6	1.8 44.3	1.8 32.2	0.9 0.0	1.1	0.9	7.9	7.1	6.9
	Fertilizers Literature and works of art, educational materials,	11.7	17.4	8.3	39.4	32.1	41.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.5 0.1	2.8 0.1	5.7 0.0
31	office fittings, etc Articles not specified else- where	2.8 6.4	2.7 15.1	2.6 13.6	12.8 31.1	12.0 28.3	16.4 34.5	0.2 0.2	0.2 0.2	0.1 0.1	0.7 1.5	1.1 0.7	1.4 0.5
	Re-exports	383.9	257.0	310.7	1 303.4	1 039.8	1 262.8	315.2 2.9	251.0 3.6	312.7 13.3	1 342.6 15.1	1 390.4	1 271.5 18.5
	Total	383.9	257.0	310.7	1 303.4	1 039.8	1 262.8					1416.7	1 290.0

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

24, - IMPORTS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARTICLES.

Month		R y e Tons			Wheat Tons		Wheate	n Flour an of Wheat Tons		Month
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	<u> </u>
January February March April May June July August September October November December	842.6 99.3- 793.7 2 084.2 2 124.6 5 297.9 5 854.3 3 310.5 2 252.0 3 488.1 3 375.2 389.9	1 440.9 608.3 137.4 6 344.6 7 398.9 17 166.4 8 583.1 6 468.0 23 217.4 31.2 72.5 13.9	74.2* 53.1* 1 462.3* 1 993.3* 8 558.6*	541.1 487.0	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \ 183.5 \\ 503.1 \\ 779.8 \\ 1 \ 055.0 \\ 2 \ 156.2 \\ 1 \ 695.3 \\ 2 \ 437.8 \\ 3 \ 518.2 \\ 3 \ 518.2 \\ 3 \ 442.4 \\ 3 \ 826.7 \\ 5 \ 643.6 \\ 4 \ 873.6 \end{array}$	774.5* 1 490:0* 3 485.9* 2 608.9* 3 913.1*	4 884.5 4 589.6	2 168.2 3 106.9 4 154.7 3 565.2 5 092.5 4 977.6 6 011.2 5 300.0 5 049.1 4 863.7 5 659.6 4 884.1	3 335.9* 4 618.3* 4 006.2*	
Total JanMay	29 912.3 5 944.4	71 482.5 15 930.0	12 142.0*	12 826.2 2 550.4	31 114.7 5 677.1	12 272.4*	82 086.8 23 096.5	54 832.8 18 087.5	20 172.9*	Total JanMay

Month	Rice al	nd Grain of Tons	f Rice		Bran Tons	۰ ب		Raw Hider Tons		Month
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	<u> </u>
January February March April May June July August September October November December	233.0 232.2 226.9 258.1 1 380.3 2 578.3 2 280.7 1 679.7 1 455.7 1 234.2 2 156.8 256.0	29.7 645.9 78.0 289.1 759.6 973.0 2 321.6 782.0 455.2 741.3 1 145.3 359.8	617.8*		788.0 2 165.1 4 299.9 4 049.9 4 747.0 3 438.5 2 135.6 2 377.0 4 743.5 10 013.1 8 170.8 2 301.3	2 249.1* 2 571.8* 4 704.6* 4 639.6* 6 614.6*	452.7 250.5 263.7 385.4 423.5 422.1 232.9 186.7 277.9 278.8 131.4 468.9	367.2 191.6 286.9 211.0 322.3 365.0 257.2 357.0 554.2 660.3 1 026.2 901.4	496.5*	January February March April May June July August September October November December
Total Jan,-May		8 580.5 1 802.3	4 029.7*	73 505.5 44 724.5	49 229.2 16 049.9	20 779.7*	3 776.5 1 777.8	5 500.3 1 379.0	2 342.3*	Total JanMay

Month		Coffee Tons		Refin	Sugar ed and Unr Tons	efined	B	aw Tobaco Tons	30	Month
<u> </u>	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	204.2 424.8 928.3 1 026.9 1 391.3 1 442.1 1 416.4 1 206.4 1 419.2 1 827.9 1 797.3 955.0	784.7 812.5 885.3 1 005.5 1 241.4 1 381.7 1 122.9 1 327.6 1 286.8 1 316.3 1 251.2 1 148.9	1 108.3* 1 146.6* 1 385.2* 1 244.1* 1 546.1*	156.5 595.3 632.0 1 434.4 4 306.3 5 606.7 5 884.0 7 012.8 7 469.1 17 562.4 19 253.5 465.7	$\begin{array}{c} 847.7\\ 1\ 184.1\\ 1\ 928.6\\ 3\ 555.8\\ 5\ 043.1\\ 4\ 523.5\\ 7\ 716.1\\ 15\ 215.2\\ 5\ 648.3\\ 3\ 267.7\\ 5\ 319.1\\ 3\ 910.1\end{array}$	2 832.4* 3 280.7* 4 991.6* 6 641.4* 7 484.5*	148.3 118.8 102.3 89.2 122.3 175.7 119.5 194.1 200.3 198.3 198.3 172.8 357.5	150.8 156.2 120.4 172.5 195.4 218.9 169.1 253.3 205.0 192.0 214.1 121.8	218.0* 199.9* 197.0* 245.3*	January February March April May June July August September October November December
Total JanMay		13 564.8 4 729.4	6 430.3*	70 378.7 7 124.5	58 159.3 12 559.3	25 230.6*	1 999.1 580.9	2 169.5 795.3	1071.9*	Total Jan,-May

• Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

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24. - IMPORTS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARTICLES. - Continued.

							<u></u>			·····
Month		Pig Iron Tons		Hot rol	led and Sh Tons	eet Iron	C	oal and Coke Tons	•	Month
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	2 881.4 892.3	710.9 642.2 116.1 293.2 773.7 1 974.7 982.1 2 212.5 1 224.2 1 651.5 1 079.3 597.0	412.0* 136.4* 469.6* 247.8* 	3 606.3 1 986.3 2 519.9 2 037.3 5 050.1 4 395.6 4 800.4 4 194.4 4 171.1 5 134.7 2 993.2 2 657.9	1 822.4 1 133.8 1 528.5 1 765.1 4 857.4 5 328.3 4 429.2 3 320.7 3 575.8 5 136.8 3 778.6 4 603.9	8 653.4* 1 797.6* 2 812.9* 2 547.3* 5 845.3*	69 660.1 9 590.7 10 041.7 7 688.9 84 089.2 110 284.6 109 360.7 117 056.9 156 268.7 127 600.4 170 121.1 95 870.1	$\begin{array}{r} 38\ 081.5\\ 5\ 214.8\\ 6\ 524.1\\ 24\ 054.4\\ 81\ 893.7\\ 124\ 003.7\\ 117\ 944.0\\ 148\ 604.1\\ 141\ 566.2\\ 152\ 814.7\\ 133\ 921.6\\ 85\ 583.9\end{array}$	6 871.3* 17 389.5*	February March
	13 713.0	12 257.4 2 536.1	1 265.8*	45 547.2 15 199.9	41 280.5 11 107.2	16 656.5*	1 067 633.1 181 070.6	1 060 206.7 155 768.5	205 978.1*	Total JanMay

Month	I	Raw Cotton Tons	-		Wool Tons			Petrol Tons		Month
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	558.0 729.2 723.4 525.0 542.2 324.6 548.2 932.8 345.6 519.6 705.2 752.6	320.3 680.3 473.8 787.6 553.2 689.2 435.6 441.3 597.7 689.9 1 058.6 803.9	900.1* 359.6* 555.1* 212.7* 1060.6*	96.3 88.6 102.4 111.5 121.7 66.1 66.0 41.4 76.2 81.2 81.2 118.5 58.7	106.1 94.6 118.1 130.5 138.8 106.6 105.6 113.6 180.6 150.5 173.1 115.3	122.8* 163.7* 127.5* 138.4* 143.2*	169.4 145.4 284.2 227.4 2 928.1 1 365.6 6 600.5 6 089.1 6 316.1 15 259.5 15 767.4 1 659.2	1 758.8 612.1 1 511.2 610.4 1 205.6 2 031.4 1 679.3 3 776.8 5 507.9 3 940.3 3 550.9 2 313.5		Arril
Total Jan-May		7 531.9 2 815.7	3 088.1*	1 028.6 520.5	$\begin{array}{r}1533.4\\588.1\end{array}$	695.6*	56 811.9 3 754.5	28 498.2 5 698.1	20 362.7*	Total JanMay

25. - EXPORTS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARTICLES.

Month		Meat All Kinds Tons	-		Butter Tons			Cheese Tons		Month
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	199.8 266.7 205.9 218.3 249.3 180.3 171.6 161.6 361.0 343.1 460.3 560.5	307.8 290.8 235.0 199.0 219.7 179.6 143.3 210.2 318.1 412.8 527.8 428.2	251.4* 248.6* 323.8* 272.1* 308.3*	$1 \ 481.7 \\ 1 \ 399.0 \\ 1 \ 562.1 \\ 2 \ 062.2 \\ 1 \ 744.6 \\ 1 \ 472.2 \\ 1 \ 991.2 \\ 1 \ 119.4 \\ 1 \ 357.7 \\ 1 \ 018.1 \\ 918.0 \\ 1 \ 277.1 \\ 1 \ 277.$	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \ 464.3 \\ 1 \ 400.6 \\ 1 \ 307.6 \\ 1 \ 305.4 \\ 1 \ 240.5 \\ 1 \ 092.4 \\ 1 \ 064.4 \\ 1 \ 177.5 \\ 1 \ 034.3 \\ 1 \ 064.1 \\ 821.7 \\ 921.2 \end{array}$	997.9* 995.4* 1 028.2* 1 107.7* 1 122.7*	237.1 179.2 199.9 212.4 200.6 187.0 159.8	$\begin{array}{c} 267.3\\ 276.2\\ 224.6\\ 281.5\\ 193.7\\ 296.7\\ 292.8\\ 263.4\\ 457.5\\ 361.7\\ 217.8\\ 154.1 \end{array}$	306.6*	May June July August September October November December
Total JanMay	3 378.4 1 140.0	3 472.3 1 252.3	1 404.2*	17 403.3 8 249.6	14 524.0 7 348.4	5 251.9*	2 620.3 1 244.3	3 277.3 1 243.3	1 424.0*	Total JanMay

• Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

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Month	E	law Hides Tons			awn Timb Inds excl. f 1000 m ³			awn Timbe All Kinds 000 standard	٠	Month
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	<u> </u>
January	338.9	446.4	286.5*	6.8	17.1	37.7*	9.1	9.6	14.0*	January
February	229.6	354.1	248.3*	0.6	9.2	17.3*	4.3	4.5		February
March	211.2	289.8	247.9*	0.7	12.0	16.3*	4.2	4.6	6.8*	March
	546.5	245.7	367.6*	4.8	17.7	25.6*	5.6	8,2		April
April May	358.8	184.8	631.0*	85.3	147.5	189.6*	44.ó	28.5	34.8*	May
June	260.2	268.2		259.7	206.6	-	137.1	123.7		June
July	239.7	367.9)	335.4	366.3	1	134.3	128.3		July
August	225.2	256.2	· [301.9	310.8	ll	92.4	82.3		August
September	256.7	364.4	l	274.9	238.1		97.4	85.1		September
October	414.6	302.4	ĥ	201.7	181.3	l	95.6	104.2		October .
November	340.6	231.2	[141.7	114.9		107.8	106.0		November
December	328.8	406.8		53.3	57.6		52.4	51.1		December
Total	3 750.8	3 717.9		1 666.8	1 679.1	1	784.7	736.1		Total
JanMay	1 685.0	1 520.8	1 781.3*	98.2	203.5	286.5*	67.7	55.4	70.5*	JanMay

25. - EXPORTS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARTICLES. - Continued.

1 standard sawn timber = 4.672 m³.

Month		Plywood Tons			Matches Tons]	Bobbins Tons		Month
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	5 072.2 5 256.9 6 235.2 6 764.0 4 352.2 4 724.3 4 851.4 4 588.2 4 935.3 8 445.6 9 933.3 10 552.2	8 236.5 11 847.7 6 501.3 5 956.0 4 510.0 4 510.0 4 785.7 3 606.6 5 137.8 6 293.8 5 792.9 9 779.8 8 200.0	6 498.2* 5 142.6* 7 512.7* 7 081.0* 6 763.9*	172.7 159.6 183.7 255.9 148.4 164.1 103.1 168.4 157.8 130.0 233.0 184.6	149.1 231.0 137.2 216.7 104.7 206.3 33.2 86.2 163.2 107.4 141.9 168.9	121.5* 127.3* 108.6* 121.9* 95.3*	449.1 614.4	393.8 564.8 414.5 370.4 356.6 393.9 288.0 334.6 444.2 399.9 413.1 460.0	435.0*	January February March April May June July August September October November December
Total JanMay		80 648.1 37 051.5	32 998.4*	2 061.3 920.3	1 745.8 838.7	574.6*	4 819.2 2 236.4	4 833.8 2 100.1	2 441.6*	Total JanMay

Month	Mech	anical P Tons	ulp1)	Sulf	phite Cellul Tons	080	Sul	phate Cellul Tons	050	Month
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	10 369.0 12 367.8 10 382.8	15 192.5 10 909.3 7 309.4 10 861.5 20 820.3 18 014.6 14 534.2 18 270.2 12 788.7 15 113.5 16 804.4 19 477.3	16 845.9*	20 618.7 21 301.1 28 524.8	30 830.9 48 686.4 30 569.3 39 056.3 42 270.7 47 605.5 46 630.7 47 295.0 52 202.0 58 302.1 50 778.5 67 774.1	53 329.3* 35 648.2* 38 999.4* 42 533.7* 38 683.1*	8 957.3 13 448.9 13 164.0 18 349.1 15 629.7 14 687.3 16 802.4 18 749.1 18 512.8 22 417.1 32 021.0	$\begin{array}{c} 19\ 277.8\\ 21\ 737.6\\ 9\ 660.2\\ 17\ 659.3\\ 15\ 613.9\\ 14\ 342.1\\ 17\ 388.8\\ 14\ 907.2\\ 14\ 334.7\\ 14\ 036.2\\ 16\ 678.5\\ 19\ 198.8\end{array}$	7 305.9* 13 791.0* 14 291.5* 14 385.9*	February March April May June July August September October November December
	157 394.7 65 437.5	180 095.9 65 093.0	76 126.8*	424 188.8 138 115.2	562 001.5 191 413.6		204 197.0 65 377.6	194 895.1 83 948.8	65 088.4*	Total JanMay

Dry weight.
 Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

Month		Cardboard Tons			Paper All Kinds Tons		(Included	Newsprint in previous Tons	column)	Month
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	l
January February March April May June July August September October November December	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \ 953.6\\ 3 \ 218.0\\ 3 \ 752.0\\ 3 \ 559.9\\ 3 \ 696.8\\ 3 \ 580.9\\ 3 \ 853.8\\ 3 \ 567.2\\ 3 \ 374.5\\ 5 \ 002.6\\ 5 \ 289.0\\ 5 \ 646.5 \end{array}$	4 178.6 6 244.7 4 059.8 5 626.4 3 982.7 4 526.7 3 876.4 4 905.3 4 546.5 4 696.2 4 904.4 4 871.1	- 4 784.6* 4 919.8* 5 510.7* 4 240.5* 4 303.7*	17 331.7 23 048.1 23 266.8 21 827.3 22 425.0 23 914.4 25 676.9 23 993.0 22 905.7 23 127.5 28 714.2	20 006.9 24 526.3 18 838.5 27 102.0 22 392.0 22 448.4 24 687.9 24 672.4 25 753.6 24 080.5 24 808.9 29 374.5	22 719.7* 22 589.7* 27 128.8* 24 981.0* 24 188.3*	12 433.6 16 743.1 16 548.1 15 054.7 15 911.9 16 933.9 17 822.5 16 383.7 14 970.0 15 555.7 18 747.6	18 150.4 13 482.8 20 935.1 15 358.0 15 353.1 16 963.5 16 634.3 17 283.2 15 849.0 17 012.6 19 892.3	17 984.0* 18 368.2* 15 463.5*	February March April
Total JanMay	47 494.7 17 180.3	56 418.8 24 092.2	23 759.3*	276 371.4 105 614.7	288 691.9 112 865.7	121 607.5*	190 880.1 74 554.8	200 947.8 81 959.8		Total JanMay

25. - EXPORTS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ABTICLES. - Continued.

26. - FOREIGN TRADE WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

		(C.	Imports I. F. Valu	le)			(F.	Exports O. B. Valu	16)	
Country	Ji	anuary—Ma	ay	Whole	Year	Ja	nuary—Ma	ıy	Whole	Year
	19	33	1932	1932	1931	198	33	1932	1932	1931
Europe:	Mill. Fmk	%	%	%	%	Mill. Fmk	%	%	%	%
Belgium	41.1	3.2	2.8	2.8	3.5	53.1	3.9	3.5	5.3	5.9
Denmark	46.5	3.6	4.6	3.3	3.7	31.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.3
Estonia	8.2	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.8	5.5	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.4
France	23.9	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.6	56.1	4.1	4.0	6.5	7.2
Germany	368.0	28.2	31.6	29.1	34.9	143.3	10.6	9.0	8.3	8.4
Great Britain		19.1 3.5	18.1	$\begin{array}{r} 18.6 \\ 4.3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 12.6 \\ 5.0 \end{array}$	570.0 50.6	42.0	45.8	46.8 3.5	44.7
Holland		5.5 1.2	4.8 1.0	4.3 2.7	5.0 1.6	25.2	3.7 1.9	2.5 1.1	5.5 1.1	5.1
Italy		0.2	0.1	2.7 0.2	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7 0.3
Latvia		2.1	1.4	1.8	1.1	14.1	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.3
Norway Poland (and Danzig)	23.7	1.8	1.4	2.8	3.2	2.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Russia	47.9	3.7	4.4	5.2	2.8	37.6	2.8	1.7	1.5	2.2
Sweden		11.7	8.7	8.4	8.3	39.8	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.9
Switzerland	10.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Spain	12.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.6	8.3	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.1
Other European countries	13.6	1.1	1.9	1.7	2.7	8.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
Total Europe		83.5	85.9	85.6	84.8	1 048.7	77.2	76.8	82.3	83.3
Asia	12.8	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	53.9	4.0	3.1	2.5	2.7
Africa	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	17.7	1.3	1.1	2.0	1.8
United States	93.4	7.1	8.2	7.8	10.8	159.5	11.7	14.4	9.6	9.3
Other States of North								0.5	0	
America	23.1	1.8	0.8	1.4	1.6	6.7	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.5
South America		6.4	4.2	4.3	2.2	65.9	4.9	3.5	2.6	2.2
Australia		0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Grand Total	1 303.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1 357.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The country of import indicates the land in which goods were purchased, the country of export the land to which goods were sold. * Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

Group Indices Details Total Year and Year and Agricultur-al Require-Month Raw Ma-Industrial Cereals and Woollen Cotton Month Foodstuffs Machinery All Kinds terials products their prod. articles articles ments 1 169 1 037 1 276 1 230 1 052 1 1 1 0 1 0 37 1 151 1 247 1 089 1.033 1 063 1 158 1 018 $1\,005$ 1 1 1 0 1 045 1 0 3 5 1 017 1 010 1 006 January 1 015 January Jan.-Febr. 1 007 Jan.-Febr. Jan.-March Jan.-March Jan.-April Jan.-April Jan.-May Jan.-May Jan.-June Jan.-June Jan.-July Jan.-July Jan.-Aug. Jan.-Aug. Jan.-Sept. Jan.-Sept. Jan.-Oct. Jan.-Oct. Jan.-Nov. Jan.-Nov. Jan.-Dec. Jan.-Dec.

27. — IMPORT PRICE INDEX. 1)

The import price index is lower than the wholesale price index as given in table 36, because the import price index is not influenced by the customs duties.

28. — EXPORT PRICE INDEX. 1)

Year and	Details									
Month	All Kinds	Fresh Meat	Butter	Cheese	Sawn Timber	Unsawn Timber	Mechanic- al Pulp	Chemical Pulp	Paper	Year and Month
1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932	1 145 1 090 1 111 1 092 1 092 1 092 1 092 1 060 993 806 795	$1 083 \\ 1 045 \\ 1 026 \\ 951 \\ 1 069 \\ 1 158 \\ 1 064 \\ 1 008 \\ 891 \\ 826$	$1121 \\ 1250 \\ 1303 \\ 1166 \\ 1133 \\ 1231 \\ 1163 \\ 934 \\ 820 \\ 804$	$\begin{array}{r} 985\\ 1088\\ 1013\\ 884\\ 911\\ 1008\\ 914\\ 796\\ 742\\ 751\\ \end{array}$	$1118 \\ 1077 \\ 1063 \\ 1057 \\ 1092 \\ 1114 \\ 1071 \\ 1031 \\ 801 \\ 798$	$1 \ 315 \\ 1 \ 214 \\ 1 \ 316 \\ 1 \ 252 \\ 1 \ 288 \\ 1 \ 401 \\ 1 \ 472 \\ 1 \ 449 \\ 1 \ 228 \\ 1 \ 033 \\ 1 \ 033$	1 708 1 365 1 384 1 489 1 272 1 104 1 155 1 180 997 979	$1 264 \\ 1 103 \\ 1 181 \\ 1 209 \\ 1 164 \\ 1 050 \\ 1 064 \\ 1 016 \\ 801 \\ 909$	958 924 935 940 907 853 796 760 691 678	1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1931
1933 January JanFebr. JanMarch JanApril JanJune JanJuly JanAug. JanSept. JanOct. JanNov. JanDec.	749 752 755 747 747	907 883 880 871 876	613 612 585 570 571	735 713 710 721 730	796 814 826 833 804	1 006 992 985 1 002 1 036	956 986 993 978 951	774 799 805 805 806	644 635 638 626 628	1933 January JanFebr. JanMarch JanApril JanJune JanJune JanJuly JanAug. JanSept. JanOct. JanNov. JanDec.

¹) The import and export indices are calculated by the Statistical Dept. of the Board of Customs in the following manner: After multiplying the quantities of imports and exports for the current year by the average price for the class of goods in question in 1918, the values of imports and exports are calculated in percentage of the figures thus obtained.

29 VOLUME INDEX OF IMPORTS AND E	EXPURTS.
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Tear	Jan.	Febr.	March	April	Мау	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Whole Year	Jan May	Уеаг
	1			-			Imp	orts	,						
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1913
1929	174.6	128.4	116.7	220.9	167.2	169.0	168.7	171.7	131.4	121.8	135.7	173.2	154.8	163.6	1929
1930	124.0	127.5	135.1	168.1	123.6	137.9	140.3	149.0	127.7	130.7	166.1	168.2	141.2	134.6	1930
1931	101.1	95.9	110.2	126.3	96.7	112.0	111.6	118.2	117.6	102.2	128.1	97.6		105.1	1931
1932	73.4	78.4	73.7	97.6	86.7	104.2	98.9	117.1	97.7	86.7	107.8	148.7	98.2	82.8	1932
1933	99.9	95.0	119.0	116.7	110.4						.]			108.7	1933
							Exp	orts							
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0 ii	100.0	1913
1929	222.3	123.4	139.2	213.8	132.3	129.2	129.4	157.4	132.1	162.0	176.1	166.6	149.8	159.2	1929
1930	245.5	188.6	205.0	197.2	129.6	131.7	119.2	101.8	94.9	133.4	140.8	155.1	134.5	177.5	1930
1931	219.3	165.4	206.4	185.3	117.4	119.5	108.4	98.9	112.5	124.1	183.0	213.9	136.5	163.8	1931
1932	251.6	265.6	194.4	214.2	110.3	126.6	108.0	101.3	113.2	143.7	185.4	201.2	143.9	184.1	1932
1933	301.7	217.0	249.9	203.1	116.3									192.0	1933

Value of imports and exports calculated on the basis of the prices for 1913 and expressed in percentage of imports and exports or 1913 during the corresponding period.

30. — TOTAL SALES OF SOME WHOLESALE F	T.TIMPIO	TOTALO-
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Month	Totalsales Mill. Fmk											
· //	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933					
January February March April May June July August September October November December	178.2 199.3 254.8 236.0 233.4 224.8 219.0 256.1 275.8 279.8 269.7 185.2	239.1 255.5 334.4 278.8 286.7 266.6 258.8 302.8 318.7 350.1 287.7 209.0	239.1 257.3 277.0 335.8 302.7 271.4 291.5 299.9 293.3 299.3 229.0 214.5	206.2 214.9 264.9 298.6 277.7 234.9 243.2 257.1 250.7 247.8 247.2 185.2	152.9 151.2 205.3 227.4 220.7 203.0 202.6 200.4 204.4 265.9 236.7 193.3	143.8 141.0 183.4 220.6 219.2 210.3 227.3 241.0 227.4 218.5 213.7 180.7	176.0 176.8 222.6 239.9 249.7	January February March April May June July August September October November December				
Total JanMay	2812.1 1 101.7	3 388.2 1 394.5	3 310.8 1 411.9	2 928.4 1 262.3	2 463.8 957.5	2 426.9 908.0	1 065.0	Total JanMay				

According to data supplied by nine wholesale firms — either co-operative or limited liability companies — the total sales of which represent about 1/2 of the whole turnover of all wholesalers in Finland.

31. — INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.

	Val	ue of p	roducts	of hom	e indus	tries	Quan	tities of	product	s of exp	ort indu	stries	
Month	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	Month
January February March April May June July August September October November December	117 124 126 109 111 126 122 113 118 127 125 112	119 110 108 125 118 117 130 119 108 109 106 95	105 98 92 105 110 100 108 106 104 107 105 121	84 79 76 85 85 87 78 78 78 78 76 96 96	79 78 69 86 87 84 88 108 95 94 95 94 96 102	82 87 91	115 120 109 113 123 113 116 124 131 125 117	113 111 104 119 105 111 116 116 117 117 117 118 118	105 107 112 110 119 107 109 103 100 98 99 105	99 104 101 99 97 104 100 91 83 88 101 107	108 114 102 114 103 101 105 102 103 101 109 126	105 113 112	January February March April May June July August September October November December
Whole year	119	114	105	85	89		119	114	106	98	105		Whole year

According to figures published in vUnitas. Both indices are based on seasonally adjusted monthly figures for 1926 = 100.

3

32. — FOREIGN SHIPPING.

			A r	rivals				-	S a	ilings			
Month	Wi	th Cargo	In	Ballast	2	l'otal	Wit	th Cargo	In	Ballast	1	Fotal	Month
	Ves- sels	Reg. tons Net.	Ves- sels	Reg. tons Net.	Ves- sels	Reg. tons Net.	Ves- sels	Reg. tons Net.	Ves- sels	Reg. tons Net.	Ves- sels	Reg. tons Net.	
1933 January February March April May June July August September October November December	157 109 120 165 475	80 101 102 224 112 006		61 545 43 633 36 840 72 623 159 614	148 150 242	123 734 139 064 184 629	213 139 158 201 464	122 050	2 5 62	538 3 365	141	122 588 145 935 180 514	April
JanMay 1932	1 026	651 599	481	374 255	•)1 507	1025854	1 1 7 5	870 675	306	82 198	*)1 481	952 873	JanMay 1932
JanMay	777					875 585	1 035	758 428	189	63 501	1224	821 929	JanMay
¹) Ofwhi ") ► ►	ich 791 858	Finnish ve	ssels a	nd 716 fore	ign ves	sels.							

33. - SHIPPING WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES AND PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Country of departure		(als ¹) ay 1983		ngs ¹) ay 1933	Country of departure	Arriv JanM	als ¹) ay 1933	Saili JanM	ngs ¹) (ay 1933
and destination	Number of Vessels	1 000 Reg. tons Net.	Number of Vessels	1 000 Beg. tons Net.	and destination	Number of Vessels	1000 Reg. tons Net.	Number of Vessels	1 000 Reg. tons Net.
Europe:					Asia	1	3.3	_	_
Belgium	41	35.8	40	30.8	Africa	· {			
Danzig	40	27.6	8	7.1	United States	12	47.5	26	83.2
Denmark	145	131.3	102	47.0	Other States		1	•	
Estonia	304	66.3	267	46.3	of America	10	25.2	4	12.6
France	8	6.9	47	42.8	Australia	<u> </u>	- (—	
Germany	202	159.9	189	148.4	Total	23	76.0	30	95.8
Great Britain	132	132.4	256	268.1					
Holland	68	78.2	65	72.9	Grand Total	1 507	1 025.9	1481	952.9
Latvia	23	12.8	14	2.9					
Norway	24	19.9	10	10.2	P	ASSENGE	R TRAFI	FIC. 2)	_
Russia	16	15.6	45	31.7		Arr	ived	L	ft
Sweden	422	204.1	370	111.6	Month		Of whom		Of whom
Spain	10	14.3	6	14.7	monut	Total	Foreigners	Total	Foreigners
Other countries	49	44.8	32	22.6				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Total Europe	1 484	949.9	1 451	857.1	May 1933 JanMay 1933		1 989 5 888	3 148 10 065	1 893 5 758

³) Vessels with cargo and in ballast together. —³) Sea-traffic. Passenger traffic overland is at present insignificant. According to figures supplied by the Statistical Office of the Shipping Board.

34. —	STATE	BAILWAYS.
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Month	Weight	of Goods ported 1 000 Toni		Axle-kilometres of Goods-trucks <u>Mill, Km</u>			(less R	Revenue e-imburse Mill. Fm	ements)	Regular Expenditure Mill. Fmk			Month
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	745.5 678.0	649.4* 811.8* 708.0* 678.2* 725.5* 799.7* 759.5* 673.8* 673.8* 659.0* 684.1* 744.0* 707.7*	677.4* 862.0* 943.2* 722.3*	42.0 47.3 51.0 44.8 45.2 48.8 51.7 43.2 41.7 44.8 41.0 38.1	42.3 51.3 49.9 50.0 46.2 50.3 47.1 42.4 42.4 42.4 44.1 44.8 43.4	43.2 46.6 57.2 44.1	56.7 53.8 60.0 59.3 58.5 62.9 66.0 57.3 53.1 55.7 49.7 60.5	52.1* 54.4* 57.7* 56.6* 62.7* 59.0* 58.4* 53.7* 52.9* 54.1* 60.2*	51.4* 51.5* 61.4* 57.0*	49.9 56.7 61.0 63.3 51.7 50.1 57.3 51.5 50.1 65.0	49.5* 53.5* 59.2* 57.0* 66.6* 55.2* 59.4* 55.4* 55.4* 53.9* 68.0*	46.6* 50.4* 55.5* 51.4*	January February March April May June July August September October November December
Total JanApril		8 600.7* 2 847.4*	3 204.9*	539.6 185.1		191.1	693.5 229.8	677.1* 220.8*	221.3*	669.0 219.0	682.1* 214.1*	203.9*	Total JanApril

According to Finnish State Rallways' Preliminary Monthly Statistics. ¹) At the final closing of the books the figures for income and expenditure will alter to a certain extent, in some cases quite con-siderably. The difference between the results based on preliminary data and the final figures will be adjusted in the figures for December. • Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

No. 6

Month			j	Detail	8			Total	Monthly	Month			
MOILE	Foodstuffs	Clothing	Rent	Fuel	Tobacco	Newspapers	Taxes	All Kinds	Movement	MOILI			
1914 JanJune	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	_	1914 JanJune			
1930	971	1 044	1 471	1 393	1 301	1 175	2 097	1 129		1930			
1931	869	- 1 001	1 404	1 050	1 379	1 175	2 1 3 6	1 039	_	1931			
1932	897	979	1 305	878	1 439	1 175	1 976	1 025		1932			
1932 January February March April May June July August September October November December	895	977 978 980 980 979 979 979 979 977 977 977	$1 \ 373 \\1 \ 373 \\1 \ 373 \\1 \ 373 \\1 \ 373 \\1 \ 264 \\1 \ 264 \\1 \ 264 \\1 \ 265 \\1 \ 252 \\1$	907 887 881 861 860 860 869 868 868 875 888 887	$1 403 \\ 1 429 \\ 1 458 \\ 1 470 \\ 1 482 \\ 1 490 \\ 1 515 \\ 1 516 \\ 1 516 \\ 1 346 \\ 1 334 \\ 1 334$	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \ 175 \\ 1 \ 175 \\ 1 \ 175 \\ 1 \ 175 \\ 1 \ 175 \\ 1 \ 175 \\ 1 \ 175 \\ 1 \ 175 \\ 1 \ 175 \\ 1 \ 175 \\ 1 \ 175 \\ 1 \ 175 \\ 1 \ 175 \\ 1 \ 175 \\ 1 \ 175 \\ 1 \ 175 \\ 1 \ 175 \end{array}$	$1982 \\1982 \\1982 \\1982 \\1982 \\1982 \\1982 \\1982 \\1982 \\1982 \\1982 \\1982 \\1982 \\1982 \\1982 \\1982 \\1984 \\1904$	1 046 1 041 1 043 1 028 1 021 1 003 1 012 1 020 1 015 1 015 1 031 1 021	$ \begin{array}{r} -2 \\ -5 \\ +2 \\ -15 \\ -7 \\ -18 \\ +9 \\ +8 \\ -5 \\ -16 \\ +16 \\ -10 \end{array} $	1932 January February March April May June July August September October November December			
1933 January February March April May	894 884 870 868 868	972 972 972 969 968	1 252 1 252 1 252 1 252 1 252 1 252	898 892 893 880 881	1 334 1 334 1 334 1 334 1 334	1 175 1 175 1 175 1 175 1 175 1 175 1 175	1 904 1 904 1 904 1 904 1 904 1 904	1 011 1 004 996 994 993	-10 -7 -8 -2 -1	1933 January February March April May			

The index is calculated by the Research Office of the Ministry for Social Affairs according to monthly reports from 30 different centres. It is based on the cost of living for the first half of 1914 = 100 and refers to the normal budget of a workman's family. The index for the total cost of living is the average of the weighted group indices.

			Index	tor g	oods i	n the	Finni	sh wh	olesal	e trad	e		To	tal in	dex	Tot	al in	dex	
Month	N	otal ind		ag	oducts ricultur	e	hon	oducts 1e indu	stry		orted g	goods	imp	for orted g	oods	expo	for rted g	aboo	Month
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933]
Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	86 86 85 84 82 81 79 82 87 92	94 93 92 89 88 87 89 89 90 90 90 91	90 89 89 88 88	74 74 75 73 71 70 71 70 66 67 72 78	78 78 77 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72 72	73 74 72 71 73	94 93 93 92 90 . 89 89 87 88 87 88 89 92	94 95 95 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93 93	92 92 91 91 91	82 82 81 80 79 78 77 76 81 90 99	101 98 94 91 90 88 92 93 94 94 95 96	95 94 93 92 92	73 72 71 69 68 68 68 65 72 83 95	95 91 87 82 81 87 89 90 89 91 89	87 86 85 84 85	78 76	81 77 75 72 71 69 72 70 70 69 70 70	72 71 71 72 75	Jan. Febr. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.
Whole year	84	90		72	74		91	94	s	82	94		73	88		73	72		Whole year

36. — WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX.

The index is calculated by the Central Statistical Office, and is based on the average prices for 1926 = 100. The first group of indices refers to goods appearing in local wholesale trade in Finland, whereas the indices for imported and exported goods refer to the total quantities of goods imported or exported, including the movement of such goods that are in no way intended for wholesale trade in Finland. An indirect weighting has been applied, by means of which each class of goods is represented by the number of commodities corresponding to the calculated importance of this class in wholesale trade. The averages are arithmetical ones.

35. - COST OF LIVING INDEX.

				Branch of	Industry	7			Total	Of	which	
Quarter	Metal	Glass, Stone etc.	Chemical	Foodstuffs and luxuries	Leather	Textile	Paper	Timber	All Indus- tries	Local Indus- tries	Exporting Indus- tries	Quarter
1931 July-Sept. OctDec.	58.8 64.7	48.4 57.8	62.1 72.8	91.2 76.1	54.7 66.5	70.0 62.3	67.3 76.2	69.2 51.5	70.1 61.9	63.4 63.4		1931 July-Sept. OctDec.
1932 JanMch. AplJune July-Sept. OctDec.	66.0 76.9 70.6 89.2	81.0 79.6 63.7 73.5	95.8 79.8 51.4 72.8	83.2 74.6 88.3 74.5	87.0 67.5 74.1 88.8	84.3 78.8 72.2 77.4	80.7 64.7 69.0 79.9	71.9 74.8 67.7 55.5	78.3 77.5 72.6 70.5	79.8 77.3 68.2 77.3	78.3 71.9	1932 JanMch. AplJune July-Sept. OctDec.
1933 JanMch. AplJune	84.7 84.4	96.3 86.4	87.5 71.7	81.4 79.5	100.7 80.5	76.9 80.9	81.1 67.5	76.6 76.3	80.7 80.6			1931 JanMch. AplJune

37. - INDEX OF WORKING HOURS IN INDUSTRY.

The index, which is based on the number of working hours during the corresponding quarters in 1926 = 100, is calculated by the Research Office of the Ministry for Social Affairs.

	Regis	tered at th	e Commu	al Labour	Exchang	eš 1)	Regist	ered at the Boa	e Unempl rds ')	oyment	· · ·
End of	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	19	32	19	933	Endof
Month	-		Tot	a l			Total	of whom engaged in Relief Work	Total	of whom engaged in Relief Work	Month
January February March April May June July August September October November December	2 942 2 495 2 139 1 482 868 811 762 857 946 1 600 3 045 2 868	4 731 4 155 3 190 3 045 1 280 1 157 1 284 1 859 2 711 5 637 9 495 8 517	12 751 10 784 10 062 7 274 4 666 3 553 4 026 5 288 7 157 10 279 10 740 9 336	11 706 11 557 11 491 11 584 7 342 6 320 6 790 9 160 12 176 14 824 18 095 17 223	20 944 18 856 17 699 16 885 13 189 12 709 13 278 16 966 18 563 19 908 21 690 20 289	23 178 20 731 19 083 17 732 13 082	87 857 89 874 90 489 75 507 53 387 32 444 23 189 28 645 54 807 67 819 81 022 82 626	35 699 40 442 40 309 34 816 26 753 11 890 8 430 7 313 14 234 23 542 33 829 34 706	76 862 69 386 64 300 53 386 42 402	33 771 31 956 31 142 27 006 24 973	April

88. - NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED.

According to data provided by the Research Office of the Ministry for Social Affairs, comprising ') regular statistics from the Communal Labour Exchanges in the majority of towns and urban districts only; ") temporarily compiled statistics covering the whole country.

39. — CESSATION OF WORK.

		Initiated		Contin	ied from pi month	evious		Total		
Month	number	affec	ting	number	affec	ting	number	affec	ting	Month
	numper	employers	hands		employers	hands	number	employers	hands	•
1932								}	1	1932
May										May
June		11		1))			1 -1		June
July	i —					_	<u> </u>			July
August	1 —	1 1	—1		11			1 1	-	August
September										September
October	1 —	ii		1 —	1 —1				-	October
November	-		!			_			_	November
December	1 - I			- 1						December
1933					[1933
January	1	7	136		_		1	7	136	January
February				1	7	136	Î Î	7	136	February
March	∥ —]		l ī	7	136	Î	7	136	March
April				Î	6	101	Î	6	101	April
May	1	60	²) 800	Í –			ī	60	800	May

The above particulars which are of a preliminary nature, are compiled by the Research Office of the Ministry for Social Affairs. ¹) Approximately estimated.

CERTAIN PARTICULARS ABOUT FINLAND.

1. FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

Finland formed a part of the kingdom of Sweden from 1154 to 1809; after 1809 it was an autonomous Grand Duchy connected with Russia up to December 6th, 1917, when Finland declared its independence, which was acknowledged by all the Powers including Soviet Russia. It became a republic in 1919. The legislative power of the country is vested in the Diet and the President. The highest executive power is held by the President chosen for a period of 6 years. The present President *P. B. Svinhufud* is elected for the term 1 March, 1931, to 1 March, 1937.

The Diet, composed of 200 members, is elected by universal suffrage. The proportions of the different parties in the Diet elected in 1930 are as follows:

	Number	Per cent
Unionist party	42	21.0
Agrarian party	60	30.0
Progressive party	10	5.0
Swedish party	20	10.0
Swedish left	1	0.5
Small farmers' party	1	0.5
Social-Democratic party	66	83.0

2. LAND.

THE AREA is 383,217 square kilometres = 149,981 square miles, (Great Britain's area is 389,047 sq. m. and Italy's area 117,982 sq. m.). Of the total area 11.5 % are lakes. On an average 10.8 % of the land in the south of Finland is cultivated, 0.9 % in the North, 6.3 % of the whole land. Of the land area 25.3 mill. ha (62.5 mill. acres) or 78.4 % are covered by forests.

THE AVERAGE TEMPERATURE in the coldest month is in S. W. Finland — 5° to — 6° C., in Lappland — 15° C. and during the warmest month + 15° and + 13° to + 14° C. resp. The average temperature in Helsinki (Helsingfors) is + 4.6° (in Oslo + 5.4°, in Montreal + 5.4°, in Moscow + 3.6°). The ground is covered by snow in the South for about 100 days, in Central Finland for 150 to 180 days, in Lappland about 210 days.

3. POPULATION.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS (1931): 3.7 millions (of whom 0.2 million emigrants), Sweden (1931) 6.2, Switzerland (1930) 4.1, Denmark (1930) 3.6 and Norway (1930) 2.8 millions.

DENSITY OF POPULATION (1931): In South-Finland 18.7, In North-Finland 2.5 and in the whole country an average of 10.8 inhabitants to the square kilometre.

DISTRIBUTION (1931): 80.9 % of the population inhabit the country, 19.1 % the towns and urban districts. The largest towns are (1931): Helsinki (Helsingfors), the capital, 260,838 inhabitants, Turku (Åbo) 67,722, Viipuri (Wiborg) 59,321, Tampere (Tammerfors) 57,349.

OCCUPATION (1980): agriculture 59.6 %, industry and manual labour 16.8 %, commerce 4.3 %, transport 3.8 %, other occupations 15.5 %.

LANGUAGE (1930): Finnish speaking 89.4 %, Swedish speaking 10.1 %, others 0.5 %.

BELIGION (1931): Lutheran 96.3 %, Greek-Orthodox 1.8 %, others 1.9 %.

EDUCATION (1930): Amongst persons over 15 years of age only 0.9 % are illiterate. There are three universities founded in 1640, 1917 and 1920.

INCREASE OF POPULATION (1981): Births 19.5 $^{9}/_{001}$ deaths 13.3 $^{9}/_{00}$ (in France in 1930 15.7 $^{9}/_{001}$ and in England in 1930 11.4 $^{9}/_{001}$, natural increase 6.2 $^{9}/_{001}$.

4. TRADE AND COMMUNICATIONS.

FOREST RESOURCES. The growing stock of the forest is 1,620 million m^a (57,213 million cubic feet). The merchantable timber (measuring 20 cm at breast height = 6 in. at a height of 18 ft.) amounts to 1,557 million trees. Of this number pine is represented by 61 %, spruce by 28 %, the confers thus constituting 89 % or 1,384 million trees, leaftrees, mostly birch, 11 % or 173 million trees. The annual increment is 44.5 million m^a (1,568 million cub. ft.). The annual fellings according to earlier calculations are 40 million m^a (1,413 million cub. ft.). In North Finland the increment is much larger than the fellings, but in South Finland excess felling occurs locally.

AGRICULTURE (1980): Cultivated land 2.2 million hectars, divided as follows: area under cultivation 0.3-10 hectars 33.4 %, 10-50 ha 52.1 %, 50-100 ha 8.4 %, over 100 ha 6.1 %. Cultivated land is divided between the different kinds of crops as follows: 51.4 % hay, 19.4 % oats, 91 % rye, 5.1 % barley, 8.1 % potatoes, 11.9 % other. The number of dairies in 1981 amounted to 646.

OWNERSHIP OF LAND. The land area is distributed among different classes of owners approximately as follows: private 52.1 %, State 39.7 %, Joint Stock Companies 6.5 %, communities 1.7 %.

INDUSTRY (1931): Number of industrial concerns 3,497, hands 129,579, gross value of products of industry 9,264 million marks.

LENGTH OF RAILWAYS (1981): 5,435 km, of which 5,180 km State railways and 255 km private. The gauge is 1.524 m. COMMERCIAL FLEET (1981): Steamships 527 (151,266 reg.

tons net), motor vessels 150 (15,145 r. t.), salling ships 311 (64,621 r. t.), lighters 3,729 (266,179 r. t.). Total 4,717 (497,211 r. t.).

5. FINANCE AND BANKING.

CURBENCY. Since 1860 Finland has its own monetary system. From 1877 up to the Great War the currency maintained its stable gold value and after the disturbances caused by the war Finland has again from January 1st, 1926, a gold standard. The unit of currency is the mark (Finlish *markka*) = 100 pennis. The gold value of 100 marks is equal to $\$ 2.5185 = \pounds - 10 s. 4^{-1/a} d.$

STATE FINANCES. According to the balance sheet for 1932 the State revenue was 2,925.1 million marks of which 2,438.2 million marks were ordinary revenue, and State expenditure 3,001,7 million marks, of which 2,484.6 million marks were ordinary expenditure. The principal sources of revenue were as follows: State property and undertakings (net) 104.2, direct taxes 440.1, indirect taxes 1,288.2, miscellaneous taxes 225.5, charges 79.9, miscellaneous revenue 350.0 and capital revenue 486.9. The value of State property in 1922 is estimated at 11,150.6 million marks. For National Debt see table 19 in this issue.

MUNICIPAL FINANCES. According to the Budget for 1932 expenditure amounted to 1,289.4 million marks. Income from taxation was calculated at 492.9 million marks, taxed income at 5,513.0 million marks. The communal income tax (non-progressive) averaged 8.9 % of the ratepayers' income.

THE BANK OF ISSUE. The Bank of Finland, (founded in 1811) is a State Bank. Its head-office is in Helsinki (Helsingfors) with branches in Turku (Åbo), Pori (Björneborg), Vaasa (Vasa), Oulu (Uleåborg), Kuopio, Joensuu, Sortavala, Viipuri (Wiborg), Mikkeli (S:t Michel), Tampere (Tammerfors), Hämeenlinna (Tavastchus), Jyväskylä and Kotka.

THE JOINT STOCK BANKS (1933): Number 10, possess 489 branch offices, where all kinds of banking business is transacted. Including all banks, there is one banking establishment per 6,600 inhabitants.

The largest banks are: Kansallis-Osake-Pankki, Ab. Nordiska Föreningsbanken and Helsingfors Aktlebank, all with head offices in the capital.

OTHEE BANKS (1932): Mortgage banks 6, Savings banks 481, Co-operative Credit Societies 1,410 and a Central Bank for the latter.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF AGRICULTURE IN FINLAND.

BY

OSKAR GROUNDSTROEM, M. A. HEAD OF THE STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

INTRODUCTION.

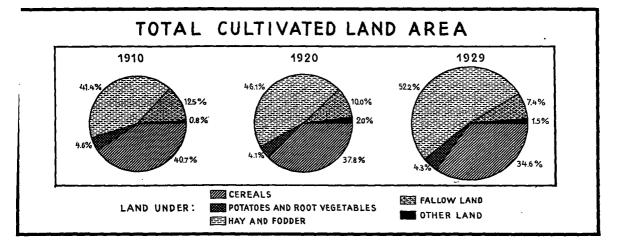
The latest information, illustrating the position of agriculture in Finland in detail, is based on the investigation carried out in 1929 and 1930. This investigation was broadly adapted to the plans that had been drawn up by the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome for an agricultural investigation to be made at that time in all the states connected with the Institute. The main part of the data of the investigation referred to the calendar year 1929 and an insignificant part to 1930 or, to be more precise, to January 1st of the latter year. In Finland investigations of this kind had already been made in 1910 and 1920. A comparison of the results of these "actual agricultural census" with the latest available data, as indicating the progress of agriculture in this country, may, perhaps, be of interest.

LAND TENURE.

One of the most characteristic features of Finnish agriculture during the last two decades is displayed in the changes in the conditions of land tenure. The general desire of the landless peasantry in the rural districts to secure a plot of land of its own, which it could farm for its own account and on its own responsibility, has led to extensive reforms for the attainment of this object since the second decade of the present century. The results of the measures instituted both privately and with the help of the State prove that the efforts were not made in vain, as farmers have, in ever growing numbers, become the owners of the farmed land and the leasehold system has lost ground. The investigation in 1929 showed that of the farm holdings, the total number of which was 287,171, 88.9 per cent were worked by the owners themselves and only 11.1 per cent by tenants. In order to appreciate the real significance of these figures it should be noted that the number of independent holdings was 72.7 per cent in 1920 and 58.9 per cent in 1910, while the tenant holdings represented 27.3 and 41.1 per cent. The restriction of the leasehold land system has benefited the owners of small and mediumsized farms almost exclusively.

THE CULTIVATED AREA AND ITS UTILISATION.

With regard to farming the enquiry of 1929 established a further development in an already recognised direction that was characterised by the increasing cultivation, both absolutely and relatively, of fodder plants. The area of cereals has also grown absolutely, but has decreased relatively. The growing of potatoes and root vegetables has experienced a slight increase, absolutely and relatively, during the last ten years compared with a reduction during the "war decade". The changes in the cultivated



area during the period referred to are seen in the following figures:

Land under	19 1,000 h	910 a. %	19 1,000 h	920 a. %		929 a. %
Cereals	759	40.7	761	37.8	775	34.6
Potatoes and root vegetables		4.6	83	4.1	97	4.3
Fodder and hay		41.4			1,172	52.2
Other cultivation	248	13.3	241	12.0	201	8.9
Total	1,864	100.0	2,015	100.0	2,245	100.0

Among cereals the cultivation of wheat in particular has increased during this period; from only 3,200 ha in 1910 the area of wheat had grown to 14,000 ha in 1929. The cultivation of barley and oats also advanced appreciably between the years referred to, the area of barley from 110,000 to 115,000 ha and the area of oats from 399,000 to 435,000 ha. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the increase in these areas since 1929 has also been remarkably large. The area of wheat in 1932 amounted to 23,700 ha. The rapid increase since 1929 has to a large extent been rendered possible by the fact that improved native qualities of wheat were available for the farmers. The area of barley had grown by 1932 to 124,800 ha and of oats to 454,900 ha. Of these kinds of corn, too, various improved native Even rye, the qualities are now available. area of which had been reduced between 1910 and 1929 from 240,000 to 204,000 ha, has displayed a strong tendency to increase during the last few years, its area of cultivation occupying 218,000 ha in 1932.

THE HARVEST.

Greater importance than to the progress in the cultivation of cereals, however, attaches to the increase in the harvests thanks principally to energetic improvements in the methods of agriculture and to successful work in raising the quality of the plants, both by private and public measures, as already mentioned. We do not propose to describe this work, nor to give particulars of the increased yield per unit of area, but will instead quote the following data with regard to the ratio between the yield and population. Calculated per head of population the average annual crop was as follows for the three-year periods, in kilogrammes:

*	1910—12 Kgs.	1920—22 Kgs.	1929—31 Kgs.
Wheat	1.1	4.4	6.8
Rye	80.7	79.8	83.3
Barley	34.5	38.2	42.8
Oats	112.0	141.3	164.5
Potatoes	141.1	167.2	238.7

Thus production has not only kept pace with the growing population, but has, almost without exception, increased even more rapidly than the number of inhabitants. The importance of the greater yield from the point of view of national economy is, perhaps, even more striking, if the figures just quoted are compared with those of the statistics of imports. It should be noted, however, in this connection that imports in 1920—22 were unnaturally restricted for well-known reasons, so that those years can be omitted in the present instance. It is all the more interesting to compare the extreme triennial periods given above with each other, as representing normal times. The annual imports on an average per inhabitant are given in the following figures:

	1910—12 Kgs.	1929—31 Kgs.
Wheat	52.3	46.6
Вуе	115.7	30.1
Barley	3.7	0.8
Oats	9.3	7.5
Potatoes	4.2	3.1

A considerable reduction in imports during the latter triennial period is evident and this is chiefly due to the larger harvests. With regard to the great falling off in the imports of rye it should, however, be mentioned that the consumption of this kind of cereal has decreased perceptibly — as we will show later — partly owing to the reduced use of rye in feeding cattle and partly owing to its being partially replaced in human consumption by meat and other farm products etc.

When both local production and imports are taken into account and the quantities used for seed and industry deducted, there remained annually for the use of the population per inhabitant:

	1910—12 Kgs.	1929
Wheat		52.7
Вуе	. 183.9	105.3
Barley	. 29,5	37.3
Oats	. 97.0	148.6
Potatoes	. 116.1	209.7

Consequently equally large or appreciably larger quantities of food were available for feeding the population during the latter three years than during the former. A cursory comparison of these latter data with the gross quantities of the harvests earlier referred to shows that the country is sufficiently supplied with its own crops of barley, oats and potatoes.

The total supply of rye was considerably smaller in 1929-31 than in the earlier triennial period, the reduction in the consumption of rye, 78.6 kgs. per head, due to the reasons already mentioned, corresponding to the reduction in imports, 85.6 kgs. per head. The demand for wheat and rye was satisfied to some extent by means of imports, but the growing share of local production in satisfying the consumption is clearly visible. This share was as follows: of wheat in 1910-12 2.1 per cent and in 1929-31 12.9 per cent, and of rye in 1910-12 43.9 per cent and in 1929-31 79.1 per cent. While the quota of local production of wheat for the total consumption was increased more than sixfold in 20 years, the quota of rye was nearly doubled. The demand for rye is satisfied at present to the extent of 80 to 90 per cent by local production, and last year recorded a consumption of rye, including supplies of seed, that consisted exclusively of local production. In other words, as regards the supply of rye there is a tendency of the country to become selfsupporting.

The advances made in various directions in agriculture, that have been dealt with above, may be regarded to a large extent as the fruits of an energetic and determined Government policy that has, possibly, protected purely agrarian interests one-sidedly at times, though the other main branch of agriculture, cattlefarming, has also not been neglected.

CATTLE-FARMING.

The particulars given in the beginning of this article regarding the utilisation of cultivated land indicate that the area for the production of cattlefood has increased not only absolutely, but also relatively, and to such an extent that in 1929 it amounted to more than half, 52.2 per cent, of the total tilled land. Side by side with the growing of cereals cattlefarming has for a long time occupied and still occupies a prominent position in Finnish agriculture. This is due, to a considerable extent, to the No. 6

fact that its products constitute the object of extensive exports.

To illustrate the supply of cattle and the changes in it between the periods referred to above, we give the following numbers of domestic animals.

Number of		1920	1929
Horses	366,000	385,000	359,000
of which fullgrown	301,000	313,000	331,000
Horned cattle	1,605,000	1,824,000	1,748,000
of which cows	1,166,000	1,174,000	1,223,000
Sheep	1,330,000	1,704,000	957,000
of which fullgrown	786,000	1,038,000	629,000
Goats	11,000	13,000	15,000
Pigs	422,000	374,000	382,000
of which fullgrown	157,000	142,000	207,000
Poultry	797,000	879,000	1,693,000

These particulars may possibly call for some explanatory remarks. The increase in the number of horses between 1910 and 1920 is naturally explained by the greater demand for draught power in extending the tilled area and by the fact that the length of the war caused farmers to assure themselves as far as possible of a normal supply of horses. For this reason the number of young horses and foals was so large in 1920. The reduced supply of this stock in the years subsequent to 1920, during which, however, the number of fullgrown horses increased, was caused chiefly by the price of horses falling heavily, especially during the latter half of the decade. Circumstances of the same nature resulted in the younger and youngest age classes of horned cattle being unusually strongly represented at the end of the war; they, too, have fallen off very much since then. The increase in the quantity of sheep in 1910 -20 was necessitated by a growing shortage of textile materials and products; its decimation during the last decade originated in a possibly unfounded doubt as to the competitive ability of Finnish sheep-breeding and in an unjustified underestimate of the importance of sheep-breeding in general. Quite recently, however, interest in sheep-breeding has been reawakened and at present great efforts are being made to encourage and support this branch of production. The supply of pigs, which was reduced most heavily during the war, has since made remarkable progress and their products occupy a prominent place in Finnish exports. Poultryfarming is of even greater importance in this respect, as it appears to have promising prospects at present and exercises a wider influence, seeing that its increase benefits innumerable small farmers in the country.

A distinctly predominating position in the sphere of cattle-farming is occupied by dairy business. In the course of years its products have captured a larger and larger place in the international market. Even during the last few years they have maintained their position in spite of the general fall in prices, which means that at any rate as regards quality they have not deteriorated. The exports of the leading articles of this kind, butter and cheese, amounted on an average to 118,199 and 9,132 decitons respectively per annum in 1910—12 and correspondingly to 170,406 and 23,127 dt. in 1929—31.

Butter exports amounted in 1910-12 to 94.6 per cent and in 1929-31 to 64.8 per cent of the dairy butter manufactured in the country and cheese exports to 53.6 and 49.6 per cent of the cheese production of the dairies. Formerly dairy butter was prepared principally for export, but it has now also found a very good market within the country. The period of the war and the years immediately after it had reduced the production of butter appreciably, it having amounted in 1920-22, for instance, to only 96,990 dt. on an annual average, or 22 per cent less than in 1910-12. On the contrary the production of cheese was not reduced even in 1920-22, but increased and amounted on an annual average to 28,500 dt., whereas the corresponding production in 1910-12 was 17,000 dt. Even during the present depression and in spite of frequent difficulties of a financial nature dairy business has succeeded, on the whole, in overcoming the troubles — its products, butter and cheese, have been granted export premiums for stabilising prices since the beginning of this year --- and the production has grown, although the sale of its chief article, butter, has been falling off since 1932 on the international market. In 1930 the production of butter amounted to 267,768 dt. and in 1931 to 279,271 dt. and the production of cheese to 46,680 and 47,426 dt. The figures available for 1932 do not indicate any reduction of butter production and show a continued increase in cheese production (over 50,000 dt.). During the first four months of the current year butter exports have decreased catastrophically, by one-third of last year's exports, a fact that cannot fail to affect the quantity of production adversely. On the other hand cheese exports have grown from year to year, and even the first four months of this year show an increase in exports.

Finland's balance of trade showed that the value of butter exports in 1932 had fallen off by about 72 million marks, compared with the previous year, but that this reduction was offset by an increase to a value of 75 million marks caused by the larger exports of cheese, bacon and eggs, the two latter articles receiving export premiums since 1929. During the first four months of this year, however, the rise in the exports of these commodities has not been able to cover anything like the appreciable drop in value occasioned by the greatly reduced butter exports. This reduction in value is no less than 77.5 million marks, against which there is an increase in value for cheese, bacon and eggs of only 21 million marks. The net reduction in the value of exports of all these commodities is consequently no less than 56.5 million marks.

The present position of the world markets does not encourage any extension of production in these branches, but the demand that, with the means available, every effort should be made to maintain their level in regard to quality, becomes all the more imperative. And provided that the interest and energy needed for such activity do not abate, the internal development of these branches will go on and Finnish agriculture will confidently be able to continue its hard struggle in the markets of the world.

CONDITIONS OF FOREST OWNERSHIP IN FINLAND.

BY

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DIVISION OF THE FORESTS AMONG DIFFERENT CLASSES OF OWNERS.

The most important classes of forest owners in Finland are: the State, congregations, communities, companies and private individuals. The forest area owned by these classes, the growing stock and the annual growth are shown in the following table.

	Fo	rest area.		Gro	owing stock.		Ann	ual growth.	
Owner.	Mill. ha.	Mill. acres.	%	Mill. m³	Mill. cub. ft.	% .	Mill. m ³	Mill. cub. ft.	%
State	10.05	24.83	39.8	603	21 296	37.2	9.5	336	21.4
Ecclesiastical fief-lands	0.24 0.18	0.60 0.44	1.0	24 16	848 566	$\begin{array}{c} 1.5 \\ 1.0 \end{array}$	0.7	25 14	1.6 0.9
Companies Private	1.91 12.88	4.71 31.84	7.6 50.9	$157 \\ 820$	5 545 28 959	9.7 50.6	4.8 29.0	169 1 024	10.8 65.3
Total	25.26	62.42	100.0	1 620	57 214	100.0	44.4	1 568	100.0

FOREST OWNERSHIP.

The State is the largest forest owner in Finland. Although the State forests, especially in the southern part of the country, are divided into comparatively small parts, the forestry carried on by the State is nevertheless typical large-scale forestry. The management of the State forests embraces in its sphere all kinds of forest business, including woodworking mills formerly run by the State, but recently removed from the administration of the State forests and converted into separate business undertakings.

The forestry of the industrial companies is also kept on a large scale. It is estimated that there are 11 companies that own forest land from 50,000 ha up to about half a million hectares in the case of the largest owners; 23 industrial companies own forest land from about 5,000 to 50,000 ha. The forests of the companies are mostly in the charge of specially engaged experts.

The forest areas of the ecclesiastical fieflands are often very small, but as their management has been centralised under close Government supervision, the forestry of these fieflands is in many respects comparable to largescale forestry.

The forest lands of the communities should, however, be compared to private forests, as such forests seldom attain any considerable size.

The forests belonging to private owners are the most important of all. They represent about half of the forest area and the growing stock of the whole country, and as much as two-thirds of the annual growth. The importance of the private forests is further increased by the circumstance that the forest lands owned by private individuals are on an average more productive than, for instance, the soils of the State forests, as is indicated by the comparatively large growth just referred to, and by the fact that the private forests are situated more favourably in regard to transport facilities. The division of the private forests among large and small owners is referred to later on.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOREST OWNERSHIP CONDITIONS.

The forests owned at present by the State and the ecclesiastical fief-lands have mostly belonged to these owners as long as any rights of forest ownership have existed. The conditions of ownership of these forests have not changed very much during the last 30—40 years, the period we are chiefly concerned with, excepting that the tenant farmers on these lands have been enabled to acquire the freehold of their fields and to some extent of forest land.

The present state of forest ownership among other classes of owners and its division into different sized ownership, is, on the other hand, mostly the result of developments in the last 30-40 years, in which two main currents can be observed. On the one hand the conversion of large estates by new landowners into smaller holdings has become more and more general, especially since the law no longer places any obstacles in the way of the division of estates, and above all since the former tenant farmers began to grow independent in Finland after 1918. On the other hand a phenomenon opposed to the former can be seen: such large estates have also been formed, in which several holdings have been combined in the same hands. The forest estates of companies have originated in most cases in this manner and communities have also acquired their land in this way. Of the large number of ordinary holdings of land there are also comparatively many farms composed of several separate holdings.

The original land holdings formed by the so-called "general reparcelling of lands" consisted in Finland mostly of a total area of about 200-500 ha, in old cultivated districts, in general, smaller than in outlying districts. The following figures illustrate the division of privately owned land into holdings of different size in 1901 and 1930 according to investigations made in those years. It should be noted that the two series of figures are statistically not entirely comparable with each other.

Area of holding,	Proportion of size-classes to total area, %.			
на. 	1901	1980		
	0.0	0.8		
5—50	4.4	20.9		
50-200	33.8	42.5		
200500	27.7	21.7		
500-2000	24.9	11.8		
2 000+	9.2	2.3		
Total	100.0	100.0		

SIZE OF HOLDINGS.

During the present century large private estates, which had not attained any great extent in Finland even earlier, have thus decreased considerably in number. The proportion of medium-sized and small holdings has grown to a corresponding extent. Especially the proportion of small holdings, including those of less than 50 ha, to the total area is already striking in 1930, though in 1901 the proportion had still been very moderate. The private land, to which the above figures refer, was divided in 1901 between 118,617 landowners, while in 1930 the number of holdings was 299,804.

The development that has occurred in conditions of land ownership in Finland must be regarded in the first place as a consequence of the forests acquiring an ever increasing value, a circumstance that has in many other respects had far-reaching consequences for the life of the Finnish people. Indeed, agricultural considerations have often been the obvious reason for dividing holdings, but in the great majority of cases, as this demands capital, it has been accomplished by means of the resources derived from the forests. Considerations of forestry have been practically the sole reason for industrial concerns acquiring large estates of land.

THE DIVISION OF PRIVATE FORESTS AMONG OWNERS OF DIFFERENT SIZE.

The numerical data quoted above for 1930 are based on an agricultural investigation made in 1929—1930. On the basis of this investigation statistical data are given below regarding the division of the private forests among owners of different size. The table below shows, how the total number of holdings is divided on the one hand according to the forest area and on the other according to the field area between different sized holdings.

It will be noted that the number of totally forestless holdings is very large and that among them there are holdings with a considerable field area (in Finland holdings that have about 25-50 ha of fields are considered medium-sized in an agricultural sense; holdings of 100 ha of fields or more are large holdings). This is at any rate partly due to the statistical

DIVISION OF FINNISH HOLDINGS INTO SIZE-CLASSES ACCORDING TO THE AGRICULTURAL INVESTIGATION MADE IN 1929-1930.

Size-class	Size- class according to forest area, ha.									
according to field area,	0	5	5—10	10—20	20-50	50— 100	100 200	200- 500- 500-	+ Un- known.	Total.
ha.				Numb	er of holding	<u>78.</u>				
$\begin{array}{r}3\\ 3-5\\ 5-10\\ 10-15\\ 15-25\\ 25-50\\ 50-100\\ 100+\end{array}$	51 920 5 322 3 168 723 332 134 33 20	26 605 5 975 4 054 797 300 69 3	$11\ 714\\ 6\ 777\\ 6\ 840\\ 1\ 776\\ 677\\ 116\\ 4\\ 1$	13 757 9 577 13 316 5 320 2 740 487 21 1	$\begin{array}{c} 10\ 271\\ 11\ 696\\ 20\ 251\\ 10\ 110\\ 7\ 774\\ 3\ 038\\ 230\\ 7\end{array}$	3 373 3 980 9 081 5 971 5 874 3 741 753 51	1 792 1 525 3 692 2 785 3 299 2 851 906 155	650 1 056 14 879 1 260 10 1 287 21 633 19	36 2 560 59 947 12 984 35 492 36 388 52 264 39 84 33 26	123 018 46 508 62 584 28 948 22 810 12 239 2 866 831
Total	61 652	37 803	27 905	45 219	63 377	32 824	17 005	6 962 1 3	12 5 745	299 804

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data also including tenant holdings with forest land seldom let on them. It is therefore a question of technical statistical considerations. — It is interesting to note that the number of holdings is split up into all kinds of combinations of forest and fields as regards size.

In order to obtain a better survey the figures in the preceding table have been converted in the table below into percentages, and the number of classes has been reduced.

PROPORTIONAL SUMMARY OF THE DIVISION OF FINNISH HOLDINGS INTO SIZE-CLASSES.

Size-class	Size-cla	Total.					
according to	0	5	5-50	50-200	200+	joual.	
field area, ha.	Number of holdings, %.						
3	17.6	9.1	12.2	1.7 6.2	0.4	41.0	
310 1025	2.9 0.4	3.4 0.4	23.3 9.6	6.1	0.6 0.8	36.4 17.3	
25 <u>+</u> Total	21.0	0.0	1.3 46.4	2.9 16.9	1.0	5.3 100.0	

The very numerous quite small holdings that possess no forest land at all, are mostly dwelling plots, on which small farming or cattle-breeding is carried on. Even if these small forestless holdings are not taken into account, the fact remains in any case that the majority of all the holdings belong to such holdings that have less than 10 ha of field and less than 50 ha of forest land. Such holdings represent 68.5 per cent of the total number of holdings and 59.0 per cent of the forest-owning holdings, if calculated separately.

It can be considered that in Finland such holdings that have less than 10 ha of field, are absolutely small holdings from an agricultural point of view, their usual definition being that the labour of the farmer and his family is sufficient for working them without its being necessary to employ hired labour to any extent worth mentioning. From the point of view of forestry such holdings as have less than about 50 ha of forest land, can also be called small holdings in a way, although the exact definition of "small holding" as regards forestry is difficult to formulate. It will be seen from what we have said that from the point of view of both agriculture and forestry small holdings clearly form the majority of holdings in Finland.

On the basis of the available statistics it is possible to make an approximate calculation as to the way in which the area of the private forests is divided among holdings of different size. The results of the calculation are shown in the following table.

Size-class according	Forest area.		
to forest area, ha.	Total ha., approx.	%	
$ \begin{array}{cccc} -5 & \dots \\ 5 \\ -10 & \dots \\ \end{array} $	88,000 209,000	0.8	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	678,000 2,073,000 2,297,000	6.2 18.8 20.9	
100-200 200-500	2,381,000 2,018,000	20.9 21.6 18.3	
500+ Total	<u>1,264,000</u> 11,008,000	<u>11.5</u> 100.0	

CALCULATION OF THE AREA OF PRIVATE FORESTS DIVIDED AMONG DIFFERENT-SIZED HOLDINGS.

The importance of the very small holdings, possessing less than 5 ha of forest, is not very great, calculated according to their area, although as we have shown above, their number is very large. But on holdings of 10—20 ha and especially of 20—50 ha there are already very extensive forest lands. It can be estimated that

holdings of less than 50 ha of forest own $27.7 \,^{0}/_{0}$ of the private forests;

holdings of less than 100 ha of forest own $48.6 \,^{\circ}/_{\circ}$ of the private forests;

holdings of less than 200 ha of forest own 70.2 % of the private forests.

Finnish private forestry is thus to a very considerable extent becoming or approaching to small forestry. It should be realised that in outlying districts, especially in the North of Finland, where the land is poor, a forest area of 100 ha and often even of 200 ha represents a very small establishment. Under such circumstances the figures quoted show clearly that private forestry in Finland is to a very considerable extent, not only when it is calculated according to the number of holdings, forestry on a small scale.

SOME FEATURES OF DIFFERENT-SIZED FORESTRY.

The development of the conditions of land ownership in Finland, as described above, has thus led in the course of the last two generations on the one hand to a considerable large ownership of land (principally forests owned by companies), and on the other hand to a very large increase in the number of owners of private forests and at the same time to a considerable reduction in the average forest area of each owner. This development has given Finnish forestry its present special features. We need only refer briefly to the conditions prevailing in forestry that is carried on on varying scales.

Forestry that works under varying conditions and on varying scales has both advantages drawbacks. The advantages of large-scale forestry, such as is carried on, for instance, by the State and by companies, may be considered to consist in the possibility of concentrating the management of the forests in the hands of professional men, and entrusting the performance of special work to trained specialists. It is also an advantage that work can be done on a large scale, so that the overhead costs per unit can be reduced.

In these respects private forestry, as carried on on rural holdings, is left a long way behind, for it is necessary for the owner or manager of the holding to have special knowledge of all the tasks that are to be performed on the holding; if the forest area is not large, the wages of experts would be dear. Farm forestry, however, also possesses considerable advantages of its own. Large-scale forestry has to combat present-day sales difficulties, as in large parts of the country it is impossible to sell such second-class timber as is always obtained in thinning the forests and in finishing the cutting areas. Owing to this it is difficult to carry on such silvicultural work. On farms the case is different. There the second-class timber is used as fuel for household purposes, it being consumed to a comparatively larger extent on small holdings than on large ones. Besides, on farms cheap labour is obtainable, especially during the winter, while in largescale forestry labour has often to be paid a very high price, particularly if the site of the work happens to be far from human habitation.

Owing to these circumstances the possibilities of intensive forestry in Finnish conditions on farms are in most cases better than on large estates, provided, of course, that sufficient skill in forestry is available. In this latter respect very great difficulties have to be overcome, seeing that farm forests, as already stated, are split up among hundreds of thousands of owners. As regards the silvicultural level the forests of large owners are at present in advance of the private forests, especially of the forests of small holdings, but on the other hand there are numerous instances of intensive, highly productive forestry being accomplished in private forests.

ITEMS.

Clearing agreement with Estonia. As already mentioned (see Bulletin No. 2 of this year) negotiations have been going on for some time with regard to clearing operations in commercial transactions between Finland and Estonia, where dealings in foreign exchange are subjected to severe restrictions. Now that these negotiations have been concluded, the President of the Republic has, in virtue of the law of January 13th, 1933, empowering the Government to issue the necessary regulations for protecting the export trade of Finland, issued a proclamation with regard to the protocol concerning the settlement of bayments for trade between Finland and Estonia coming into force on May 26th, 1933. According to this all Finnish buyers of Estonian goods are to make their payments into a special account opened in the Bank of Finland for the Bank of Estonia. However, the sale of produce of their own country that is carried on from Estonian yawls in Finnish harbours and from Finnish boats in Estonian harbours, as well as transit goods and re-exported goods, are exempted from the clearing operations.

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Bank rates. As already stated in the Market Review in this Bulletin, the Supervisors of the *Bank of Finland* resolved at their meeting on June 2nd to lower the bank rate by 1/2 per cent. Since June 3rd the Bank of Finland charges the following rates:

	Per cent.
For discounting purely commercial bills at	
not more than three months' date	51%
For discounting other bills	
For granting mortgage loans and advances	
on cash credit on security according to	
the nature of the security	51/2-61/2

It has already been pointed out that the official bank rate has not been so low in Finland since 1919. It can also be mentioned that during the twenty months that have elapsed since the gold standard was abandoned on October 12th, 1931, the Bank of Finland has been able to lower the bank rate by degrees from 9 per cent, as fixed temporarily at that time, to the present rate of $5 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The relaxation of the money market has also made it possible to reduce the rates of interest in general. At a meeting held on June 9th, the joint delegation of the *financial institutions* took steps to lower the rates on deposits by 1/2per cent and to effect a reduction of rates on credits to a corresponding degree. From July 1st the rates on six months' deposits will be 4 1/2, 4 3/4 and 5 per cent respectively in the three categories into which the financial institutions have been divided, whereas the rates on current accounts have been correspondingly lowered to $2^{1/2}$, $2^{3/4}$ and 3 per cent. In the course of 1932 the rates on deposits were lowered on two occasions, since when the rates current up to the present have been in force exactly a year.

• In conjunction with this step the Government has decided that the rate on deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank should also be lowered by 1/2 per cent. After paying 5 per cent since July 15th, 1932, the Post Office Savings Bank will allow 4 1/2 per cent from July 1st this year.

Emigration. The total number of emigrants from Finland was 1,161 last year. Although appreciably larger than the number of emigrants in 1931, which was the lowest on record, the figures for 1932 are nevertheless among the lowest recorded by our statistics of emigration. During 1927—1932 emigration from Finland developed as follows:

Year.	Number of emigrants.
1927	
1928	
1929	
1930	
1931	····· 741
1932	1,161

The reason for the greatly reduced numbers during the last few years is to be sought chiefly in the restrictions on immigration provoked by the world depression in those countries, to which our emigration has been principally directed, viz., Canada and the United States. Emigration overseas that predominated formerly, has thus been reduced to insignificant proportions, as will be seen by comparing the way, in which emigrants were divided according to their destinations in 1932 and 1929.

Destination.	Number 1932	of emigrants. 1929
Canada	54	5,186
United States	74	549
Central and South America	30	201
Australia and New Zealand	. 6	145
Asia	2	17
Africa	7.	21
European countries	988	264
Total	1,161	6,383

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In 1932 about half of the emigrants were of the best working age of 21-40.

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"The Flying Finn". The Tourist Association of South-Western Finland has started running an express motor bus "The Flying Finn" between Turku (Åbo) harbour and Helsinki (Helsingfors) in connection with the steamers arriving from Stockholm. The connection between Stockholm—Turku—Helsinki has thus been improved, the journey occupying 19¹/₂ hours instead of 22¹/₂ hours, if the journey from Turku to Helsinki is made by train.

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Weather conditions and crop prospects. Finland is experiencing an unusual period of dry weather. In March and April already the rainfall was only 83 per cent of the normal quantity, May had only 50 per cent of the normal rainfall and in June there has been a drought that is described as the severest within the memory of man. During $1^{1/2}$ months 25 mm of rain have fallen, whereas the normal quantity is approximately 65 mm. At the same time the temperature has been considerably above normal since Whitsuntide. This has caused unusually low water in the lakes and rivers practically throughout the whole country. — The large forest fires that have occurred in various places during the last few weeks must, of course, also be ascribed to the drought and heat. In East Finland in particular, but also in North and Central Finland the forests have suffered this trial that has destroyed thousands of hectares.

Under such circumstances the crop prospects are unsatisfactory. The autumn sowings that were sprouting well, when the snow melted in the fields, have generally withstood the drought best and promise a harvest above the average. The position is worse in regard to the spring sowings, which, although the weather was favourable during sowing time, have since suffered from the drought. However, potatoes, vegetables and hay have suffered most for want of rain. In general, the whole country wants rain very badly at present. - A general idea of the crop prospects in the middle of June for the present and the two preceding years can be gleaned from the following table in which, in stating the crop prospects, a scale of figures is employed, 8 signifying very good, 7 good, 6 above medium, 5 medium, 4 below medium, 3 a poor crop, 2 almost a failure of crop, and 1 a failure of crop.

	, Mid	Middle of June.		
	1933	1932	1931	
Wheat	5.9	5.5	5.3	
Rye	5.3	5.5	6.1	
Barley	4.7	5.1	5.1	
Oats	4.5	5.2	5.1	
Нау	4.4	5.0	5.2	

THE BANK OF FINLAND MONTHLY BULLETIN

is sent free of charge to anyone wishing to receive it. Finnish booksellers are, however, allowed to sell it at a price of 2 marks per copy. Back numbers are also willingly supplied. Should extracts from the Bulletin be printed, the source should be stated. Correspondence with regard to the Bulletin should be addressed to the Bank of Finland, Statistical Department, Helsinki (Helsingfors), Finland.

> HELSINKI - HELSINGFORS 1933. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.