

BANK OF FINLAND

MONTHLY BULLETIN

No. 11

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1930

THE FINNISH MARKET REVIEW.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The tightening of the money market that had already been felt in September, continued during October. This development, which recurs seasonally every autumn, was accelerated this year by several circumstances, for the Government had, for financial reasons, brought forward a bill for raising the duty on a considerable number of imported commodities and had received the sanction of the Diet that the higher duties should come into force from the middle of November. For this reason importers hurried to import an appreciable part of their winter supplies during the latter part of October and the beginning of November, which, of course, made considerable demands on the banks. The position of the banks was also affected at the end of October by the fact that the woodworking industry has at the end of October to pay the Treasury the cost of the timber purchased from the State forests. In addition, the collection of the income tax during the autumn affects the position of the banks in the same direction.

Under such circumstances it is not surprising that deposits in the *Joint Stock banks* were reduced during October by 82.1 million marks, whereas the falling off in October, 1929, amounted to 67.5 million marks. In regard to credits the difference is still greater. Last year credits increased in October to an inconsiderable amount of 12.7 millions, but this year the rise was 119.2 millions. It must be taken into con-

sideration, however, that at the end of October this year credits amounted altogether to 9,191.1 million marks, while a year ago they totalled 9,800.7 millions. While credits were thus reduced appreciably during the past year owing to trade depression, deposits grew from 7,486.6 to 7,895.0 million marks. The increase is not large, indeed, but is not to be despised in view of the hard times.

The *Joint Stock banks* were able to satisfy the greater demand for credit principally by drawing on their reserves abroad. Their foreign balances fell off during October by 103.7 million marks. As their foreign indebtedness rose slightly at the same time, their net credit balance dropped 120.0 millions to 96.2 millions. For the sake of comparison it may be mentioned that at the end of October, 1929, the *Joint Stock banks* had a net foreign indebtedness of 302.1 million marks.

The position of the *Bank of Finland* also bears marks of the greater stringency. The Bank's credits, which had dropped from 1,381.7 million marks at the beginning of the year to 699.4 millions at the end of September, increased during October by 62.2 millions to 761.6 million marks. Simultaneously its reserve of foreign currency was reduced by 13.3 million marks to 855.7 millions compared with 598.7 millions a year before. Although the decline in the notes in circulation continued in October — by 36.8 million marks — the note reserve of the *Bank of Finland* fell off by 96.6 millions. The note

reserve was consequently 785.1 million marks at the end of October as against 458.7 millions one year and only 278.4 millions two years earlier. The ordinary cover was thus 75.7 % of all liabilities payable on demand at the end of October compared with 81.1 % at the end of September, but only 55.8 % a year ago.

During the first half of November the development went on in the same direction. The total credits of the Bank of Finland increased by 66.8 million marks chiefly owing to some of the Joint Stock banks being obliged to rediscount bills at the Bank again. However, the total amount of rediscounted bills was only 55.1 million marks. In spite of the reserve of foreign currency growing again to 875.8 million marks, the note reserve dropped a little to 707.7 millions.

The *level of prices* still has a pronounced falling tendency. The wholesale price index dropped 2 points in October to 86 as against 96 a year ago and 101 two years ago. The index for agricultural products dropped to 75, while on the contrary the index for products of the home industries has not fallen further than to 94. While the fall in price was formerly considerably greater for imported than for exported goods, an appreciable levelling process occurred during September and October, the index for imported goods having dropped from 79 in August to 76 in October and for exported goods from 90 to 83 at the respective dates. — The cost of living index also declined appreciably in October or by 21 points to 1,109 compared with 1,236 a year before.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Foreign trade in October was marked by an advance over September both in regard to imports and exports. The value of imports amounted to 556.9 million marks as against 488.8 millions in September, while the value of ex-

ports rose from 482.7 to 553.0 millions. In spite of the increase the figures were, however, appreciably lower than for October, 1929, when the value of imports was 653.5 million marks and the value of exports 730.8 millions. For October this year there was, therefore, a surplus of imports amounting to 3.9 million marks. A year ago there was a surplus of exports in October of 77.3 million marks, but two years ago there was a surplus of imports of 144.2 millions. In view of the existing situation the results for October may be described as satisfactory, and for the past ten months the results are very good. The balance of trade for this period wound up with a surplus of exports of 288.3 million marks, whereas at the same date in 1929 there was a surplus of imports amounting to 511.1 million marks and in 1928 to 1,568.1 millions. It is therefore beyond all doubt that the balance of trade for the whole of the current year will prove much more favourable than for the two previous years.

In regard to trade in individual goods the heavy imports of rye, wheaten flour, coffee and sugar attract most attention, all of them consequences of the anticipated changes in the Customs tariff already referred to. Among exports the recovery in exports of butter arouse most attention. In regard to most of the other important articles rather smaller quantities were shipped than during the same month last year.

As regards the state of the market for the most important articles of exports the reader is referred to the first article in the present issue.

THE LABOUR MARKET.

The labour market is naturally still marked by the growing depression. The customary seasonal winter unemployment will obviously grow to a higher extent this year than for a long time past. The number of unemployed registered at the labour exchanges was 10,279 at the end of October against 5,637 a year ago.

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STATISTICS.

1. — BALANCE SHEET OF THE BANK OF FINLAND.

	1929	1930			
	Mill. Fmk	Mill. Fmk			
	15/11	23/10	31/10	8/11	15/11
ASSETS.					
I. Gold Reserve	303.2	300.9	300.8	300.6	302.4
Foreign Correspondents	603.0	854.2	855.7	871.9	875.8
II. Foreign Bills	27.7	218.1	198.1	242.8	244.8
Foreign Bank Notes and Coupons	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Inland Bills	1 239.9	594.9	623.6	668.1	686.0
III. Loans on Security	74.7	31.5	31.6	32.8	35.8
Advances on Cash Credit	120.2	103.7	106.4	108.7	106.5
Bonds in Foreign Currency	301.0	308.3	309.0	309.0	311.9
" " Finnish	45.6	67.9	67.9	67.9	67.9
Bank Premises and Furniture	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
Sundry Assets	46.8	182.4	228.3	176.8	193.6
Total	2 775.5	2 675.4	2 734.9	2 792.8	2 838.1
LIABILITIES.					
Notes in circulation	1 334.4	1 274.0	1 313.4	1 281.0	1 265.4
Other Liabilities payable on demand:					
Drafts outstanding	6.5	10.1	9.6	6.4	7.9
Balance of Current Accounts due to Government ...	173.7	36.9	140.1	215.8	273.5
" " " " " " Others	78.2	141.1	11.2	71.2	74.3
Foreign Correspondents	6.8	5.3	7.4	5.9	6.1
Sundry Accounts	8.9	3.0	46.7	3.6	0.5
Capital	500.0	1 000.0	1 000.0	1 000.0	1 000.0
Reserve Fund	500.4	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5
Bank Premises and Furniture	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Earnings less Expenses	153.8	116.1	117.6	120.0	121.5
Undisposed Profits	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	2 775.5	2 675.4	2 734.9	2 792.8	2 838.1

2. — NOTE ISSUE OF THE BANK OF FINLAND.

	1929	1930			
	15/11	23/10	31/10	8/11	15/11
RIGHT TO ISSUE NOTES:					
Gold Reserve and Foreign Correspondents	906.2	1 155.1	1 156.5	1 172.5	1 178.2
Additional Right of Issue	1 200.0	1 200.0	1 200.0	1 200.0	1 200.0
Total	2 106.2	2 355.1	2 356.5	2 372.5	2 378.2
USED AMOUNT OF ISSUE:					
Notes in circulation	1 334.4	1 274.0	1 313.4	1 281.0	1 265.4
Other Liabilities payable on demand	274.1	196.4	215.0	302.9	362.3
Undrawn Amount of Advances on Cash Credit	27.9	45.6	43.0	40.6	42.8
Total	1 636.4	1 516.0	1 571.4	1 624.5	1 670.5
NOTE RESERVE:					
Immediately available	469.8	453.5	408.2	460.2	439.8
Dependent on increased supplementary Cover	—	385.6	376.9	287.8	267.9
Total	469.8	839.1	785.1	748.0	707.7
Grand total	2 106.2	2 355.1	2 356.5	2 372.5	2 378.2

Bank Rate since August 26, 1930, 6 0/10.

3. — BANK OF FINLAND. NOTE CIRCULATION AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.

End of Month	Note Circulation Mill. Fmk					Foreign Correspondents ¹⁾ Mill. Fmk					End of Month
	1927	1928	1929	1930	Monthly Movement	1927	1928	1929	1930	Monthly Movement	
Jan.	[1 345.7]					[1 082.4]					
Jan.	1 330.4	1 502.8	1 430.7	1 259.0	-101.6	1 047.6	1 311.6	719.0	705.2	+ 35.7	Jan.
Febr.	1 446.6	1 592.6	1 522.7	1 369.0	+110.0	1 126.6	1 201.7	698.5	738.9	+ 33.7	Febr.
March	1 472.8	1 643.9	1 596.0	1 447.2	+ 78.2	1 185.3	1 076.7	706.4	933.3	+ 194.4	March
April	1 447.3	1 618.7	1 556.2	1 439.9	- 7.3	1 096.3	935.0	661.1	946.0	+ 12.7	April
May	1 411.3	1 575.8	1 480.9	1 391.7	- 48.2	973.9	784.3	580.2	1 023.9	+ 77.9	May
June	1 398.5	1 585.4	1 472.5	1 373.3	- 18.4	901.4	712.5	544.5	877.1	- 146.8	June
July	1 376.6	1 542.7	1 439.1	1 355.3	- 18.0	914.4	673.7	505.1	948.3	+ 71.7	July
Aug.	1 413.5	1 564.9	1 448.1	1 352.0	- 3.3	1 095.2	616.1	520.0	906.5	- 42.3	Aug.
Sept.	1 476.2	1 598.9	1 440.4	1 350.2	- 1.8	1 230.8	600.8	547.3	869.0	- 37.5	Sept.
Oct.	1 483.0	1 539.3	1 376.9	1 313.4	- 36.8	1 324.5	683.1	598.7	885.7	- 13.3	Oct.
Nov.	1 446.6	1 502.1	1 346.6			1 390.1	709.9	594.8			Nov.
Dec.	1 514.4	1 513.2	1 360.6			1 359.8	731.6	669.5			Dec.

¹⁾ Credit balances with foreign correspondents. Including the Credit abroad, which amounted to 114.6 mill. mk. up to April 14th, 1928 and was then discontinued.

4. — BANK OF FINLAND. ORDINARY COVER, NOTE RESERVE AND HOME LOANS.

End of Month	Ordinary Cover Percentage of Liabilities				Note Reserve Mill. Fmk				Home Loans ¹⁾ Mill. Fmk				End of Month
	1928	1929	1930	Monthly Movement	1928	1929	1930	Monthly Movement	1928	1929	1930	Monthly Movement	
Jan.	[78.04]				[696.9]				[810.3]				
Jan.	75.09	55.71	64.23	+ 3.43	623.0	352.5	608.7	+ 73.2	850.2	1 396.3	1 307.9	- 73.8	Jan.
Febr.	75.05	52.75	60.76	- 3.47	661.6	280.3	497.3	- 111.4	913.6	1 516.8	1 372.1	+ 64.2	Febr.
March	72.08	54.22	67.17	+ 6.41	621.0	316.5	555.3	+ 58.0	952.3	1 500.8	1 261.1	- 111.0	March
April	67.98	54.29	74.49	+ 7.32	685.5	363.6	733.9	+ 178.6	1 032.1	1 476.7	1 041.7	- 219.4	April
May	63.17	51.58	80.32	+ 5.83	520.7	342.4	847.7	+ 113.8	1 079.7	1 515.3	903.4	- 138.3	May
June	59.13	50.58	77.31	- 3.01	462.1	348.4	820.6	- 27.1	1 186.2	1 533.1	840.8	- 62.6	June
July	59.32	49.36	80.05	+ 2.74	490.3	347.7	851.4	+ 30.8	1 136.9	1 525.6	757.2	- 83.6	July
Aug.	53.79	50.48	80.50	+ 0.45	369.9	368.5	862.0	+ 10.6	1 276.2	1 521.9	702.8	- 54.4	Aug.
Sept.	51.00	53.54	81.06	+ 0.56	299.7	434.0	881.7	+ 19.7	1 359.7	1 464.3	699.4	- 3.4	Sept.
Oct.	52.69	55.78	75.67	- 5.39	278.4	458.7	785.1	- 96.6	1 384.7	1 410.7	761.6	+ 62.2	Oct.
Nov.	53.10	56.70			278.7	496.3			1 473.6	1 432.3			Nov.
Dec.	51.68	60.80			208.7	535.5			1 556.0	1 381.7			Dec.

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

5. — BANK OF FINLAND. REDISCOUNTED BILLS AND BALANCES OF CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

End of Month	Redeemed Bills ¹⁾ Mill. Fmk				Balance of Current Accounts due to Government Mill. Fmk				Balance of Current Accounts due to others than Government Mill. Fmk				End of Month
	1928	1929	1930	Monthly Movement	1928	1929	1930	Monthly Movement	1928	1929	1930	Monthly Movement	
Jan.	[55.2]				[371.3]				[96.1]				
Jan.	38.1	533.3	466.5	- 83.9	394.3	288.6	216.4	+ 66.3	86.7	72.1	44.0	- 4.3	Jan.
Febr.	32.7	616.5	505.3	+ 38.8	231.7	285.4	244.2	+ 27.8	34.5	61.5	63.7	+ 19.7	Febr.
March	17.0	589.6	380.2	- 125.1	35.4	182.9	229.5	- 14.7	86.0	53.4	127.6	+ 63.9	March
April	3.0	549.2	194.5	- 185.7	59.1	119.1	87.3	- 142.2	109.1	60.4	119.9	- 7.7	April
May	23.2	581.0	53.1	- 141.4	36.3	103.2	58.3	- 29.0	73.3	88.2	163.5	+ 43.6	May
June	103.6	617.2	22.6	- 30.5	74.3	60.1	-	- 58.3	8.5	60.3	111.9	- 51.6	June
July	139.9	644.3	15.7	- 6.9	57.9	60.9	26.0	+ 26.0	19.7	57.2	149.6	+ 37.7	July
Aug.	359.5	645.8	12.7	- 3.0	67.4	75.3	19.4	- 6.6	53.6	61.8	98.5	- 51.1	Aug.
Sept.	477.7	603.9	6.3	- 6.4	84.4	46.5	-	- 19.4	60.4	51.8	60.7	- 37.3	Sept.
Oct.	461.3	547.1	5.0	- 1.3	150.7	106.0	140.1	+ 140.1	89.1	80.3	11.2	- 49.5	Oct.
Nov.	565.8	567.5			320.0	106.5			60.3	75.1			Nov.
Dec.	676.8	550.4			375.4	150.1			81.5	48.3			Dec.

The figures in brackets [] indicate the position at the end of the previous year.

¹⁾ Included in home loans, see table 4. Redeemed Bills according to the monthly balance sheets of the Bank of Finland.

6. — RATES OF EXCHANGE QUOTED BY THE BANK OF FINLAND, MONTHLY AVERAGE.

	Parity	Yearly average		1929			1930		
		1928	1929	August	September	October	August	September	October
New York	39: 70	39: 70	39: 70	39: 70	39: 70	39: 70	39: 70	39: 70	39: 70
London	193: 23	193: 32	193: 11	192: 84	192: 80	193: 65	193: 50	193: 14	193: 03
Stockholm	1 064: 07	1 065: 25	1 065: 52	1 065: 91	1 065: 59	1 063: 95	1 063: 57	1 067: 68	1 067: 02
Berlin	945: 84	948: 72	947: 50	947: 89	947: 54	950: 07	949: 33	946: 85	945: 91
Paris	155: 56	156: 27	156: 12	156: 09	156: —	156: 70	156: 36	156: 09	155: 91
Brussels	552: 08	554: 58	554: 13	553: 81	554: —	555: 96	555: 75	554: 38	554: 26
Amsterdam	1 596: —	1 598: 67	1 597: 83	1 594: 28	1 595: 06	1 601: 46	1 600: 82	1 600: 78	1 601: 42
Basle	766: 13	765: 67	767: 22	765: 78	766: 68	769: 78	772: 67	771: 26	771: 76
Oslo	1 064: 07	1 061: 04	1 061: 73	1 060: 02	1 059: 68	1 064: 24	1 065: 26	1 063: 48	1 063: 20
Copenhagen	1 064: 07	1 063: 16	1 061: 67	1 059: 78	1 059: 46	1 064: 24	1 065: 54	1 063: 72	1 063: 19
Prague	117: 64	119: —	118: 61	118: 50	118: 28	118: 28	118: —	118: —	118: —
Rome	208: 98	209: 53	208: 52	208: 50	208: 50	208: 56	208: 50	208: 50	208: 50
Reval	1 064: 07	1 067: 05	1 064: 37	1 063: —	1 063: —	1 064: 24	1 061: —	1 060: 62	1 060: —
Riga	766: 13	768: 99	767: 59	767: —	767: —	768: 65	766: 81	766: 15	766: 04
Madrid	766: 13	666: 25	580: 55	586: 70	588: 52	581: 59	436: 62	428: 46	411: 11
Warsaw	445: 43	—	—	—	—	—	447: —	446: —	446: —

7. — HOME DEPOSITS IN THE JOINT STOCK BANKS. *)

End of Month	Current Accounts ²⁾ Mill. Fmk			Deposits ²⁾ Mill. Fmk			Total Mill. Fmk			Monthly Movement		End of Month
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1929	1930	
Jan.	[1 694.9]	1 670.7	1 528.6	[5 286.7]	5 891.9	5 985.4	[6 981.6]	7 562.6	7 514.0	+ 182.7	+ 32.7	Jan.
Febr.	1 682.0	1 533.2	1 549.4	5 526.0	5 928.8	6 015.0	7 208.0	7 462.0	7 564.4	— 100.6	+ 50.4	Febr.
March	1 850.2	1 576.7	1 697.8	5 649.0	6 048.5	6 100.9	7 499.2	7 625.2	7 790.2	+ 163.2	+ 225.8	March
April	1 803.8	1 553.1	1 697.8	5 701.7	6 076.6	6 134.4	7 505.5	7 629.7	7 832.2	+ 4.5	+ 42.0	April
May	1 905.4	1 503.9	2 072.5	5 703.8	6 064.5	6 133.2	7 609.2	7 568.4	8 205.7	— 61.3	+ 373.5	May
June	1 930.9	1 551.0	2 003.0	5 876.4	6 178.8	6 279.4	7 807.3	7 729.8	8 282.4	+ 161.4	+ 76.7	June
July	1 861.4	1 511.5	1 966.5	5 882.7	6 148.4	6 283.5	7 744.1	7 659.9	8 250.0	— 69.9	— 32.4	July
Aug.	1 808.4	1 542.5	1 893.2	5 851.0	6 085.7	6 238.0	7 659.4	7 628.2	8 131.2	— 31.7	— 118.8	Aug.
Sept.	1 802.8	1 512.4	1 746.0	5 810.4	6 041.7	6 231.1	7 613.2	7 554.1	7 977.1	— 74.1	— 154.1	Sept.
Oct.	1 867.5	1 534.9	1 740.5	5 758.2	5 951.7	6 154.5	7 625.7	7 486.6	7 895.0	— 67.5	— 82.1	Oct.
Nov.	1 579.2	1 418.1	—	5 729.5	5 892.7	—	7 308.7	7 310.8	—	— 175.8	—	Nov.
Dec.	1 536.7	1 486.1	—	5 843.2	5 995.2	—	7 379.9	7 481.3	—	+ 170.5	—	Dec.

Tables 7—9 according to Finland's Official Statistics VII, B. Bank Statistics. The figures in brackets [] indicate the position at the end of the previous year.

¹⁾ Actual current accounts and home correspondents. — ²⁾ Deposit accounts and savings accounts.

* In the tables 7—9 Mortgage banks are not included.

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

End of Month	Inland Bills Mill. Fmk			Loans and Overdrafts ¹⁾ Mill. Fmk			Total Mill. Fmk			Monthly Movement		End of Month
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1929	1930	
Jan.	[2 576.8]	3 274.6	3 237.3	[5 541.0]	6 285.6	6 302.8	[8 117.8]	9 560.2	9 540.1	+ 35.4	— 26.0	Jan.
Febr.	2 623.5	3 348.4	3 216.5	5 811.9	6 289.2	6 392.5	8 514.0	9 637.6	9 609.0	+ 77.4	+ 68.9	Febr.
March	2 817.1	3 378.9	3 196.1	5 991.0	6 402.8	6 398.9	8 808.1	9 781.7	9 595.0	+ 144.1	— 14.0	March
April	2 915.6	3 457.0	3 155.5	6 047.6	6 393.0	6 369.6	8 963.2	9 850.0	9 525.1	+ 68.3	— 69.9	April
May	3 086.0	3 539.4	3 069.2	6 209.6	6 401.3	6 466.6	9 295.6	9 940.7	9 535.8	+ 90.7	+ 10.7	May
June	3 126.4	3 559.8	2 935.9	6 303.6	6 487.1	6 418.5	9 430.0	10 046.9	9 354.4	+ 106.2	— 181.4	June
July	3 131.0	3 497.0	2 855.6	6 327.3	6 434.4	6 293.6	9 458.3	9 931.4	9 149.2	— 115.5	— 205.2	July
Aug.	3 079.6	3 438.0	2 680.1	6 383.4	6 453.1	6 420.1	9 463.0	9 891.1	9 100.2	— 40.3	— 49.0	Aug.
Sept.	3 092.5	3 407.7	2 612.3	6 528.4	6 380.3	6 459.6	9 620.9	9 788.0	9 071.9	— 103.1	— 28.3	Sept.
Oct.	3 156.1	3 362.9	2 628.9	6 560.4	6 437.8	6 562.2	9 716.5	9 800.7	9 191.1	+ 12.7	+ 119.2	Oct.
Nov.	3 239.3	3 317.2	—	6 311.9	6 349.9	—	9 551.2	9 667.1	—	— 133.6	—	Nov.
Dec.	3 257.7	3 297.3	—	6 267.1	6 268.8	—	9 524.8	9 566.1	—	— 101.0	—	Dec.

¹⁾ Home loans, cash credits and home correspondents.

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

End of Month	Credits ¹⁾ Mill. Fmk			Indebtedness ²⁾ Mill. Fmk			Net Claims (+) and Net Indebtedness (-) Mill. Fmk			Monthly Movement of Net Claims		End of Month
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1929	1930	
Jan.	[366.5]			[359.4]			[+ 7.1]					Jan.
Febr.	405.1	261.3	228.5	363.9	492.0	490.8	+ 41.2	- 230.7	- 262.3	+ 42.8	- 13.8	Febr.
March	280.0	217.8	215.7	357.7	552.0	510.2	- 77.7	- 334.2	- 294.5	- 103.5	- 32.2	March
April	244.1	201.2	203.0	380.1	586.7	477.3	- 136.0	- 385.5	- 274.3	- 51.3	+ 20.2	April
May	201.5	167.9	222.8	420.6	589.1	500.7	- 219.9	- 421.2	- 277.9	- 35.7	- 3.6	May
June	183.9	141.5	422.6	515.5	608.4	499.1	- 331.6	- 466.9	- 76.5	- 45.7	+ 201.4	June
July	195.3	188.6	533.6	501.4	633.0	487.6	- 306.1	- 444.4	+ 46.0	+ 22.5	+ 122.5	July
Aug.	211.9	236.3	637.1	457.8	543.8	390.0	- 245.9	- 307.5	+ 247.1	+ 136.9	+ 201.1	Aug.
Sept.	291.4	247.0	647.3	432.2	527.2	387.6	- 140.8	- 280.2	+ 259.7	+ 27.3	+ 12.6	Sept.
Oct.	278.9	281.9	591.7	459.5	518.4	375.5	- 180.6	- 236.5	+ 216.2	+ 43.7	- 43.5	Oct.
Nov.	218.6	223.6	488.0	463.3	525.7	391.8	- 244.7	- 302.1	+ 96.2	- 65.6	- 120.0	Nov.
Dec.	244.4	199.6		485.3	509.4		- 240.9	- 309.8		- 7.7		Dec.
	255.6	233.9		529.1	482.4		- 273.5	- 248.5		+ 61.3		

The figures in brackets [] indicate the position at the end of the previous year.

¹⁾ Balances with foreign correspondents and foreign bills. — ²⁾ Due to foreign correspondents (85—95 % foreign deposits in Fmks).

10. — POSITION OF THE BANKS TOWARDS FOREIGN COUNTRIES.¹⁾11. — CLEARING.²⁾

End of Month	Net Claims (+) and Net Indebtedness (-) Mill. Fmk						Monthly Movement of Net Claims	1929		1930		Month
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930		Number	Amount Mill. Fmk	Number	Amount Mill. Fmk	
Jan.	[+ 229.3]											Jan.
Febr.	+ 323.1	+ 1 026.6	+ 1 075.5	+ 1 277.4	+ 500.3	+ 453.2	+ 20.5	143 557	2 115.0	140 898	1 949.3	Febr.
March	+ 344.1	+ 961.8	+ 1 053.6	+ 1 050.9	+ 374.5	+ 455.6	+ 2.4	121 864	1 832.6	124 080	1 746.9	March
April	+ 297.4	+ 921.2	+ 988.2	+ 853.8	+ 328.4	+ 739.1	+ 283.5	126 909	1 776.3	138 743	1 840.8	April
May	+ 571.4	+ 768.6	+ 886.6	+ 731.1	+ 242.6	+ 785.5	+ 46.4	148 617	2 109.5	138 625	1 931.6	May
June	+ 503.5	+ 596.3	+ 733.8	+ 468.4	+ 111.1	+ 1 087.5	+ 302.0	146 150	1 975.6	145 754	1 934.1	June
July	+ 446.5	+ 582.0	+ 682.0	+ 437.8	+ 101.9	+ 1 108.7	+ 21.2	141 308	1 925.8	137 036	1 857.6	July
Aug.	+ 545.5	+ 655.5	+ 919.9	+ 483.0	+ 203.4	+ 1 375.2	+ 266.5	147 090	2 055.1	142 091	2 082.4	Aug.
Sept.	+ 559.6	+ 794.0	+ 1 156.9	+ 545.7	+ 255.8	+ 1 351.3	- 23.9	132 832	1 839.8	126 688	1 787.9	Sept.
Oct.	+ 653.4	+ 785.7	+ 1 238.8	+ 492.9	+ 323.0	+ 1 274.5	- 76.8	134 722	1 818.6	138 789	1 786.8	Oct.
Nov.	+ 960.4	+ 748.2	+ 1 336.9	+ 473.6	+ 321.0	+ 1 142.7	- 131.8	155 429	2 071.1	154 865	2 086.7	Nov.
Dec.	+ 995.9	+ 842.5	+ 1 337.9	+ 491.0	+ 305.1			144 322	1 842.0			Dec.
	+ 1 049.1	+ 1 024.6	+ 1 296.3	+ 471.7	+ 432.7			137 277	1 729.1			
								1 680 077	23 091.0			Total

¹⁾ The figures indicate the position towards foreign countries of the Bank of Finland (balances with foreign correspondents and foreign bills are taken into account as well as credits due to foreign correspondents) and of the Joint Stock Banks (net claims or net indebtedness; see table 9 above).

²⁾ Indicates the clearing operations joined by 12 Joint Stock Banks both at the Head Office and five Branch Offices of the Bank of Finland.

12. — DEPOSITS IN THE SAVINGS-BANKS.

End of Month	In the towns Mill. Fmk			In the country Mill. Fmk			Total Mill. Fmk			Monthly Movement		End of Month
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1929	1930	
Jan.	[1 466.8]			[1 639.0]			[3 105.8]					Jan.
Febr.	1 521.3	1 813.9	1 937.5*	1 689.9	1 918.9	1 991.7*	3 211.2	3 732.8	3 929.2*	+ 37.3	+ 6.2*	Febr.
March	1 549.5	1 828.4	1 942.8*	1 718.3	1 920.8	1 991.2*	3 267.8	3 749.2	3 934.0*	+ 16.4	+ 4.8*	March
April	1 582.0	1 842.6	1 953.8*	1 751.4	1 929.2	1 994.5*	3 333.4	3 771.8	3 948.3*	+ 22.6	+ 14.3*	April
May	1 595.5	1 852.5	1 962.4*	1 784.0	1 941.5	2 001.5*	3 379.5	3 794.0	3 963.9*	+ 22.2	+ 15.6*	May
June	1 613.8	1 841.4	1 965.6*	1 808.4	1 939.7	1 999.0*	3 422.2	3 781.1	3 964.6*	- 12.9	+ 0.7*	June
July	1 623.9	1 831.3	1 958.6*	1 805.4	1 920.8	1 982.9*	3 429.3	3 752.1	3 941.5*	- 29.0	- 23.1*	July
Aug.	1 643.2	1 827.6	1 971.1*	1 813.4	1 909.4	1 978.4*	3 456.6	3 737.0	3 949.5*	- 15.1	+ 8.0*	Aug.
Sept.	1 659.2	1 824.3	1 975.0*	1 806.2	1 896.7	1 968.7*	3 465.4	3 721.0	3 943.7*	- 16.0	- 5.8*	Sept.
Oct.	1 670.9	1 821.6	1 976.4*	1 804.3	1 883.8	1 956.3*	3 475.2	3 705.4	3 932.7*	- 15.6	- 11.0*	Oct.
Nov.	1 685.4	1 819.7	1 976.3*	1 797.1	1 873.5	1 945.6*	3 482.5	3 693.2	3 921.9*	- 12.2	- 10.8*	Nov.
Dec.	1 690.8	1 814.7		1 792.9	1 862.8		3 483.5	3 677.5		- 15.7		Dec.
	1 787.0	1 930.6		1 908.5	1 992.4		3 695.5	3 923.0		+ 245.5		

Deposits in the Savings Banks, including long-term deposits and current accounts, according to figures supplied by the Central Statistical Office.

¹⁾ Increased by 243.3 mill. Fmk interest for 1928. — ²⁾ Increased by 289.3 mill. Fmk interest for 1929.

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

13. — DEPOSITS IN POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK AND ON CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES' SAVINGS ACCOUNT.

End of Month	Deposits in Post Office Savings Bank Mill. Fmk				Monthly Movement		Deposits on Consumers' Co-operative Societies' Savings Account ¹⁾ Mill. Fmk			Monthly Movement		End of Month		
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1929	1930			
January	[184.4]	184.4	199.4	208.2	226.5*	-0.6*	+1.8*	[345.0]	361.4	427.9	444.7	+ 8.6	+ 2.6	January
February	185.2	200.4	209.6	228.2*	228.2*	+ 1.4*	+ 1.7*	378.5	436.1	448.3	+ 8.2	+ 3.6	February	
March	185.7	202.0	210.8	229.9*	229.9*	+ 1.2*	+ 1.7*	393.4	444.2	455.6	+ 8.1	+ 7.3	March	
April	184.8	201.0	211.2	230.4*	230.4*	+ 0.4*	+ 0.5*	400.1	446.7	454.6	+ 2.5	+ 1.0	April	
May	183.0	199.0	210.1	229.5*	229.5*	-1.1*	-0.9*	395.5	442.7	448.1	- 4.0	- 6.5	May	
June	182.3	199.1	209.9	228.8*	228.8*	-0.2*	-0.7*	408.6	453.0	457.1	+10.3	+ 9.0	June	
July	183.1	200.4	210.6	229.5*	229.5*	+ 0.7*	+ 0.7*	413.1	451.1	454.0	- 1.9	+ 3.1	July	
August	184.5	201.0	211.6	230.5*	230.5*	+ 1.0*	+ 1.0*	414.2	450.3	450.4	- 0.8	- 3.6	August	
September	186.9	201.5	211.8	229.9*	229.9*	+ 0.2*	-0.6*	414.1	447.2	445.7	- 3.1	- 4.7	September	
October	186.7	200.4	211.1	228.8*	228.8*	-0.7*	-1.1*	412.7	440.5	438.9	- 6.7	- 6.8	October	
November	186.3	199.3	211.4			+ 0.3*		413.8	437.2		- 3.3		November	
December	*)197.9	*)208.8	*)224.7			-1.3*		419.3	442.1		+ 4.9		December	

Post Office Savings Bank deposits according to Finnish Official Statistics VII, D, Bank Statistics. Monthly Reports. Consumers' Co-operative Societies' deposits according to data from the Finnish Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd. and the Co-operative Wholesale Society.

¹⁾ Increased by 11.8 mill. Fmk interest for 1927. — ²⁾ Increased by 11.8 mill. Fmk interest for 1928. — ³⁾ Increased by 14.6 mill. Fmk interest for 1929. — ⁴⁾ Interest added to capital partly in January, partly in June and December.

14. — DEPOSITS IN CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

End of Month	Deposits in Co-operative Credit Societies Mill. Fmk			Quarterly and Monthly Movement	
	1928	1929	1930	1929	1930
Jan.	[156.0]	.	353.1	.	+4.1
Febr.	.	.	359.1	.	+6.0
March	204.5	312.1	368.0	+ 37.8	+8.9
April	.	.	377.0	.	-9.0
May	.	.	379.1	.	+2.1
June	240.4	335.3	387.9	+ 23.2	+8.3
July	.	.	394.5	.	+6.6
Aug.	.	.	392.1	.	-2.4
Sept.	253.1	340.3	397.3	+ 5.0	+5.2
Oct.	.	.	.	.	.
Nov.	.	.	.	.	.
Dec.	274.3	349.0	.	+ 8.7	.

According to information supplied by the Central Bank for Co-operative Agricultural Credit Societies.

15. — NEW RISKS INSURED BY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

End of Month	New risks accepted by Finnish Life Assurance Companies					
	1928		1929		1930	
	Number	Amount Mill. Fmk	Number	Amount Mill. Fmk	Number	Amount Mill. Fmk
Jan.	7 107	98.1	7 185	112.2	7 108*	110.0*
Febr.	10 035	147.7	8 796	136.0	9 262*	148.8*
March	14 044	200.1	11 899	183.5	15 316*	240.5*
April	9 837	146.8	10 187	158.3	9 431*	145.9*
May	8 506	153.3	8 918	149.5	9 615*	158.5*
June	8 308	126.9	8 431	133.0	8 429*	137.7*
July	6 782	100.8	7 406	113.0	7 078*	105.2*
Aug.	7 154	110.7	7 949	125.0	7 797*	125.3*
Sept.	8 302	134.8	8 739	143.6	8 926*	141.6*
Oct.	8 760	146.6	9 986	150.7	8 545*	140.9*
Nov.	9 513	154.8	10 052	157.6		
Dec.	13 740	244.5	13 227	246.8		
Total	112 088	1 765.1	112 775	1 809.2		
Jan.-Oct.	88 835	1 365.8	89 496	1 404.8	91 507*	1 454.4*

According to information supplied by Life Assurance Companies.

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

Year and Month	Companies founded		Increase of capital		Companies liquidated		Companies with reduced capital		Net increase (+) or reduction (-)		Year and Month
	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	
1927	709	291.8	331	764.4	148	44.5	5	2.3	+ 561	+1 009.4	1927
1928	777	447.6	411	1 105.5	126	76.4	12	23.8	+ 651	+1 452.9	1928
1929											1929
Jan. — March	157	55.9	178	428.1	38	17.5	1	0.2	+ 119	+ 466.3	Jan. — March
April — June	130	36.6	77	51.7	57	17.9	1	12.5	+ 73	+ 57.9	April — June
July — Sept.	132	142.0	33	17.2	52	192.0	5	1.6	+ 80	- 34.4	July — Sept.
Oct. — Dec.	139	46.3	58	118.8	60	49.3	2	5.1	+ 79	+ 110.7	Oct. — Dec.
1930											1930
Jan. — March	145	80.1	65	33.6	68	64.2	4	3.1	+ 77	+ 46.4	Jan. — March
April — June	116	24.5	56	48.4	52	21.9	3	9.5	+ 64	+ 41.5	April — June
July — Sept.	152	44.6	40	27.8	47	18.6	1	0.0	+ 105	+ 53.8	July — Sept.
Oct. — Dec.											Oct. — Dec.

According to information supplied by the Central Statistical Office.

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

17. — HELSINGFORS STOCK EXCHANGE. BANKRUPTCIES. PROTESTED BILLS.

Month	Turnover of Stock Exchange Mill. Fmk			Bankruptcies			Protested Bills						Month		
				Number			Number				Amount Mill. Fmk				
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1927	1928	1929	1930	1927	1928		1929	1930
January	90.1	20.1	20.0	90*	95*	166*	688	508	1 077	1 956	4.6	2.4	6.6	12.6	January
February	64.9	19.4	17.7	88*	79*	170*	593	458	1 025	1 766	2.7	2.1	5.5	12.7	February
March	79.3	14.7	16.0	71*	82*	165*	691	497	1 287	2 039	2.7	2.7	7.7	13.5	March
April	33.2	18.5	27.8	55*	90*	215*	654	492	1 204	1 723	2.8	2.6	7.0	11.2	April
May	31.1	11.3	11.7	58*	131*	187*	659	551	1 329	1 701	3.6	3.0	7.2	10.6	May
June	22.7	7.2	9.2	49*	120*	120*	626	549	1 245	1 508	3.2	3.3	6.6	13.9	June
July	25.3	6.2	11.5	42*	78*	129*	685	533	1 397	1 517	3.3	2.4	7.4	8.7	July
August	36.3	9.3	7.0	98*	90*	99*	516	572	1 373	1 445	2.6	2.7	9.7	8.8	August
September	37.1	18.2	10.3	67*	129*	179*	641	585	1 494	1 296	3.0	4.1	9.3	8.1	September
October	37.1	15.4	12.5	64*	140*		656	755	1 678	1 416	3.1	4.7	11.5	8.3	October
November	32.3	17.1		122*	188*		592	833	1 834		3.4	6.5	11.5		November
December	21.4	10.9		80*	179*		577	1 021	2 164		2.5	6.1	12.7		December
Total	510.8	168.3		884*	1 401*		7 578	7 354	17 107		37.5	42.6	102.7		Total
Jan.-Oct.	457.1	140.3	143.7				6 409	5 500	13 109	16 367	31.6	30.0	78.5	108.4	Jan.-Oct.

Turnover of Stock Exchange according to figures supplied by the Stock Exchange Committee.

The figures for bankruptcies are not comparable with those published earlier in 1928. The figures above, compiled by the Central Statistical Office according to the reports sent in by the various Courts, include all bankruptcy petitions, of which only about half will lead in due course to actual bankruptcy, whereas the rest owing to agreement, lack of means etc. will be cancelled.

Protested bills according to figures published in the 'Report of Bills Protested in Finland'.

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

18. — STOCK EXCHANGE INDEX.

Year	Jan.	Febr.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
1927	198	211	222	219	224	233	265	256	248	250	253	270	1927
1928	270	265	267	257	255	257	255	241	235	223	213	229	1928
1929	221	215	200	202	199	196	197	194	175	181	188	189	1929
1930	195	194	192	206	200	193	196	195	186	182			1930

According to figures published in the 'Mercator'.

This revised index series is based on the prices bid at the end of each month for 18 representative securities, viz., 4 bank, 12 industrial and 2 other kinds of shares. By multiplying the price bid for each security by the number of shares in the corresponding company the so-called 'Exchange value' has been arrived at for the share capital of the company, the sum of which values has been calculated in % of the total nominal value of the share capital of the same companies. These percentages in the above table usually show a fall during March and April owing to the payment of dividends.

19. — NATIONAL DEBT.

End of Month or Year	According to the Official Book-keeping Mill. Fmk ¹⁾					Calculated in Mill. Dollars ²⁾					End of Month or Year
	Funded		Short-term credit (foreign)	Total	Monthly Movement	Funded		Short-term credit (foreign)	Total	Monthly Movement	
	Foreign	Internal				Foreign	Internal				
1927	2 203.1	491.9	—	2 695.0	.	79.0	12.4	—	91.4	.	1927
1928	2 592.8	346.8	—	2 939.6	.	78.7	8.7	—	87.4	.	1928
1929											1929
October	2 573.3	351.7	53.3	2 978.3	+ 5.0	78.0	8.9	1.4	88.3	+ 0.2	October
November	2 573.2	352.3	—	2 925.5	— 52.8	78.1	8.8	—	86.9	— 1.4	November
December	2 570.5	353.8	99.3	3 023.6	+ 98.1	78.0	8.9	2.5	89.4	+ 2.5	December
1930											1930
January	2 565.3	353.8	196.0	3 115.1	+ 91.5	77.8	8.9	4.9	91.6	+ 2.2	January
February	2 555.2	354.6	196.0	3 105.8	— 9.3	77.5	8.9	4.9	91.3	— 0.3	February
March	2 555.2	354.8	196.0	3 106.0	+ 0.2	77.5	8.9	4.9	91.3	—	March
April	2 552.4	355.5	196.0	3 103.9	— 2.1	77.4	8.9	4.9	91.2	— 0.1	April
May	2 543.2	356.9	196.0	3 096.1	— 7.8	77.1	9.0	4.9	91.0	— 0.2	May
June	2 539.5	356.9	196.0	3 092.4	— 3.7	77.0	9.0	4.9	90.9	— 0.1	June
July	2 537.1	356.9	342.4	3 236.4	+ 144.0	76.9	9.0	8.6	94.5	+ 3.6	July
August	2 532.1	357.2	378.1	3 267.4	+ 31.0	76.7	9.0	9.5	95.2	+ 0.7	August
September	2 532.1	357.2	393.0	3 282.3	+ 14.9	76.7	9.0	9.9	95.6	+ 0.4	September
October	2 527.8	357.2	431.7	3 316.7	+ 34.4	76.6	9.0	10.9	96.5	+ 0.9	October

The above table is based on the monthly report on the National Debt published by the Treasury in the Official Gazette.

¹⁾ Internal loans are given at their nominal value. Foreign loans are given in Finnish currency according to the rate ruling on the date of the raising of the loan.

²⁾ 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 reduced to dollars at the rate of exchange just mentioned.

20. — STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Groups of revenue and expenditure	Jan.-Sept. Mill. Fmk		Groups of revenue and expenditure	Jan.-Sept. Mill. Fmk	
	1930	1929		1930	1929
Revenue derived from State forests .	192.8	222.8	Postal and Telegraph fees	121.6	120.1
" " " canals	8.1	8.8	Shipping dues	24.6	17.8
" " " railways	611.5	682.5	Fines	33.3	29.4
Income and Property taxes	132.1	70.9	Share of Bank of Finland's profits..	75.0	—
Customs dues	889.8	988.2	Various taxes and other revenue...	272.2	274.8
Excise on tobacco	130.5	141.2	Total State revenue	2 731.7	2 821.9
" " matches	12.4	12.3	Ordinary expenditure	2 671.1	2 508.7
" " sweets	15.0	17.2	Extraordinary expenditure	463.9	450.1
Stamp duty	150.6	173.8	Total State expenditure	3 135.0	2 958.8
Interest	62.2	62.1			

According to figures compiled by the Treasury from the balances of accounts at the end of each month. These are preliminary figures of gross amounts. This table gives figures for the excise on tobacco excluding stamp duty on imported tobacco, which is included in the respective figures in table 21.

21. — MISCELLANEOUS STATE RECEIPTS COLLECTED BY CUSTOMS.
(Fmk, 000's omitted.)

Month	Import Customs and Storage Charges	Export Customs	Fines	Clearing Charges	Light Dues	Excise on Tobacco	Excise on Matches	Excise on Sweets	Month
1930									1930
January	73 237*	31*	477*	—*	884*	13 527*	1 402*	2 282*	January
February	68 737*	35*	699*	—*	681*	12 359*	1 955*	1 648*	February
March	78 816*	45*	674*	—*	763*	14 061*	1 337*	1 289*	March
April	97 624*	135*	885*	—*	1 525*	13 308*	1 321*	1 243*	April
May	130 496*	728*	1 965*	—*	2 972*	13 073*	1 274*	1 629*	May
June	110 757*	1 159*	738*	—*	3 496*	14 780*	1 322*	1 890*	June
July	109 815*	1 499*	917*	—*	3 748*	15 644*	1 250*	1 542*	July
August	106 418*	1 383*	980*	—*	2 698*	15 783*	1 231*	720*	August
September	115 903*	809*	1 478*	—*	2 261*	17 671*	1 321*	2 722*	September
October	176 664*	506*	1 514*	—*	2 227*	16 197*	1 466*	1 617*	October
November									November
December									December
Jan.-Oct. 1930	1 068 467*	6 330*	10 327*	—*	21 255*	146 403*	13 879*	16 582*	Jan.-Oct. 1930
" " 1929	1 107 780	7 235	6 592	3 583	14 358	155 220*	13 770*	19 373	" " 1929
1930 Budget Estimate	1 200 000	10 000	—	—	25 500	174 000	17 000	24 000	1930 Budget Estimate

Tables 21—29 according to Finland's Official Statistics I. A., Foreign Trade of Finland, Monthly Reports.

22. — VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Month	Imports (C. I. F. Value) Mill. Fmk			Exports (F. O. B. Value) Mill. Fmk			Surplus of Imports (—) or Exports (+) Mill. Fmk			Month
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	
January	512.1	504.5	309.0*	229.0	309.7	319.4*	— 283.1	— 194.8	+ 10.4*	January
February	527.9	333.8	296.5*	234.3	184.2	258.8*	— 293.6	— 149.6	— 37.7*	February
March	650.3	349.4	347.6*	280.5	192.9	265.7*	— 369.8	— 156.5	— 81.9*	March
April	601.9	710.9	442.5*	239.3	368.9	323.5*	— 362.6	— 342.0	— 119.0*	April
May	766.5	819.2	517.5*	489.9	497.7	479.4*	— 276.6	— 321.5	— 38.1*	May
June	693.3	646.4	453.5*	529.3	675.4	671.6*	— 164.0	+ 29.0	+ 218.1*	June
July	576.8	639.1	457.2*	752.9	801.6	707.9*	+ 176.1	+ 162.5	+ 250.7*	July
August	714.8	610.4	443.8*	825.2	904.4	539.6*	+ 110.4	+ 294.0	+ 95.8*	August
September	762.6	623.7	488.8*	301.9	714.2	482.7*	+ 39.3	+ 90.5	— 6.1*	September
October	884.4	653.5	556.9*	740.2	730.8	553.0*	— 144.2	+ 77.3	— 3.9*	October
November	735.1	572.1	625.3	625.3	594.7		— 109.8	+ 22.6		November
December	587.2	538.4	497.5	497.5	455.2		— 89.7	— 83.2		December
Total	8 012.9	7 001.4		6 245.3	6 429.7		— 1 767.6	— 571.7		Total
Jan.-Oct.	6 690.6	5 890.9	4 313.3*	5 122.5	5 379.8	4 601.6*	— 1 568.1	— 511.1	+ 288.3*	Jan.-Oct.

The term *imports* covers all imported goods which have been 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.

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

No. of group.	Groups of Goods	Imports (C. I. F. Value) Mill. Fmk						Exports (F. O. B. Value) Mill. Fmk					
		Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	January—October			Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	January—October		
		1930	1930	1929	1930	1929	1928	1930	1930	1929	1930	1929	1928
1	Live animals	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.8	4.3	8.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.7	3.6	1.8
2	Food obtained from animals	9.8	10.3	16.3	67.4	102.9	131.4	42.6	32.5	42.6	445.4	512.5	433.1
3	Cereals and their products	77.7	42.5	82.8	390.4	715.1	799.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.3	1.6	3.3
4	Fodder and seed	15.6	16.2	35.0	177.5	289.9	335.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	5.9	5.5	3.3
5	Fruit, vegetables, live plants, etc.	9.5	9.5	16.7	98.9	143.1	130.0	0.7	1.7	1.9	2.9	14.2	13.2
6	Colonial produce and spices	68.9	42.9	58.4	475.6	597.1	633.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	2.3	2.4	3.5
7	Preserves, in hermetically sealed packages	0.3	0.1	0.3	2.6	3.4	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
8	Beverages	0.2	0.0	0.1	7.8	10.5	13.3	—	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Spinning materials	17.4	21.8	26.1	165.2	231.4	267.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.1	2.1	1.0
10	Yarns and ropes	14.5	13.4	11.5	97.6	129.5	164.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	6.1	2.8	1.9
11	Cloth	30.3	35.4	32.0	240.3	372.3	467.1	1.1	1.9	1.8	16.2	10.0	8.4
12	Diverse textile products ...	18.0	20.6	21.6	165.6	237.8	268.5	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.6	4.6	1.1
13	Timber and wooden articles	4.4	6.3	9.8	71.0	62.4	46.2	302.0	273.1	451.3	2 285.3	2 963.6	2 875.5
14	Bark, cane, branches or twigs, and articles made from same	3.3	2.4	4.1	21.0	19.6	32.2	6.3	2.2	3.7	9.6	8.3	5.5
15	Board, cardboard and paper and articles made from same	1.8	1.8	2.3	20.1	21.9	22.3	159.8	138.9	186.1	1 536.2	1 547.3	1 510.0
16	Hair, bristles, feathers to- gether with bones, horn and other carvable goods not specifically mentioned and articles made from same	1.9	1.6	2.9	17.4	20.8	20.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.4	2.6	2.4
17	Hides and skins, leather- goods, furs, etc.	20.3	20.3	22.3	156.1	190.9	336.7	7.8	8.2	9.6	73.7	98.9	107.9
18	Metals and metal goods ...	53.5	51.6	72.2	527.0	689.4	767.9	4.0	1.8	4.5	30.5	28.2	15.7
19	Machinery and apparatus ..	48.1	47.9	57.5	344.1	479.0	509.9	0.5	1.5	1.4	15.3	18.0	14.0
20	Means of transport	4.5	5.0	7.1	149.2	311.3	422.3	4.5	0.0	0.2	11.0	1.7	2.2
21	Musical instruments, instru- ments, clocks and watches	4.1	4.3	9.2	39.7	92.6	66.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	Minerals and articles made from same	35.7	39.4	48.3	252.7	298.3	342.0	5.5	5.1	5.9	44.0	45.4	18.4
23	Asphalt, tar, resins, rubber and products made from same	10.4	12.5	16.0	133.4	147.8	140.6	6.8	6.5	4.5	29.6	21.5	16.7
24	Oils, fats and waxes, and products of same	52.1	36.6	51.0	310.8	308.2	313.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	2.4	3.5	1.1
25	Ethers, alcohols not speci- fically described, ethereal oils, cosmetics, etc.	1.0	0.9	1.3	8.6	10.7	9.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.6
26	Colours and dyes	3.9	4.3	4.5	42.5	51.4	51.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
27	Explosives, fire-arms and materials, fuses and fire- works	0.5	0.8	0.6	4.7	6.0	6.2	1.7	1.3	5.2	14.7	26.6	25.9
28	Chemical elements and com- binations thereof and drugs	25.2	30.5	25.9	156.7	143.1	133.7	1.7	0.4	0.1	10.7	4.1	5.6
29	Fertilizers	15.2	1.8	8.0	85.3	93.8	125.5	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—
30	Literature and works of art, educational materials, office fittings, etc.	4.6	4.2	5.3	40.9	49.7	57.4	0.5	0.3	1.6	2.1	3.9	3.4
31	Articles not specified else- where	3.8	3.8	4.3	41.4	56.7	63.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	2.7	4.2	3.8
	Total	556.9	488.8	653.5	4 313.3	5 890.9	6 690.6	548.7	479.1	724.7	4 556.7	5 338.3	5 079.5
	Re-exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.3	3.6	6.1	44.9	41.5	43.0
	Total	556.9	488.8	653.5	4 313.3	5 890.9	6 690.6	553.0	482.7	730.8	4 601.6	5 379.8	5 122.5

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

24. — IMPORTS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARTICLES.

Month	Rye Tons			Rye Flour Tons			Wheat Tons			Month
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	
January	8 107.0	8 309.2	1 324.6*	100.5	453.1	68.9*	—	49.9	0.1*	January
February	11 316.9	4 240.2	923.5*	34.1	931.8	45.0*	—	—	1.0*	February
March	15 124.4	9 074.6	1 210.4*	24.2	810.0	61.6*	12.7	—	25.5*	March
April	9 608.6	16 902.4	7 769.7*	11.3	1 016.7	143.3*	19.2	25.1	9.3*	April
May	7 314.7	15 488.7	9 222.4*	10.4	2 131.4	619.7*	0.0	85.6	0.0*	May
June	6 793.7	13 401.6	9 789.1*	22.6	1 499.6	508.1*	19.8	—	1.5*	June
July	6 746.0	9 858.0	11 532.5*	12.6	713.7	336.4*	10.0	49.9	—*	July
August	14 310.7	16 726.0	6 116.2*	102.5	1 250.6	160.5*	0.0	4.2	25.0*	August
September	23 230.9	16 561.1	7 055.1*	767.8	1 654.8	419.8*	79.6	149.6	1.1*	September
October	27 373.5	16 331.1	20 501.2*	2 422.2	1 682.5	405.7*	126.2	—	—*	October
November	21 015.5	26 864.5	—	1 826.0	1 685.4	—	102.2	—	—	November
December	14 677.1	32 001.4	—	991.1	1 343.7	—	99.9	5.0	—	December
Total	165 669.0	185 758.8	—	6 325.3	15 173.3	—	469.6	369.3	—	Total
Jan.-Oct.	129 976.4	126 892.9	75 444.7*	3 508.2	12 144.2	2 769.0*	267.5	364.3	63.5*	Jan.-Oct.

Month	Wheaten Flour and Grain of Wheat Tons			Rice and Grain of Rice Tons			Oats Tons			Month
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	
January	16 731.0	9 420.8	1 837.2*	1 557.9	958.0	516.9*	561.8	518.2	49.5*	January
February	8 428.3	8 342.6	3 544.9*	903.4	646.4	2 163.7*	582.9	680.8	57.1*	February
March	10 092.9	7 520.4	5 702.9*	1 323.6	635.4	372.3*	498.6	439.0	22.1*	March
April	8 930.0	8 451.1	7 226.3*	1 041.8	1 159.7	362.9*	270.8	437.7	66.5*	April
May	11 076.1	10 149.5	8 926.4*	2 180.1	1 507.9	1 314.2*	625.3	872.6	180.7*	May
June	11 360.0	13 351.7	10 099.5*	2 239.1	4 492.7	2 614.4*	859.9	732.6	138.7*	June
July	7 876.6	13 491.8	9 376.7*	1 641.7	1 770.3	1 409.7*	366.2	790.1	144.9*	July
August	9 949.4	8 837.5	9 174.6*	1 815.5	912.9	1 811.5*	608.5	568.9	198.1*	August
September	10 676.9	9 853.4	10 966.0*	1 007.7	1 079.7	1 688.7*	638.1	876.9	365.0*	September
October	17 702.6	11 901.2	20 667.4*	3 691.7	1 301.8	1 503.6*	2 678.9	1 321.4	567.2*	October
November	13 661.0	14 107.4	—	1 358.6	1 364.1	—	2 016.8	1 044.7	—	November
December	8 910.8	21 435.8	—	1 286.6	1 160.9	—	998.6	1 447.6	—	December
Total	135 395.6	136 863.2	—	20 047.7	16 989.8	—	10 706.4	9 730.5	—	Total
Jan.-Oct.	112 823.8	101 320.0	87 521.8*	17 402.5	14 464.8	13 757.9*	7 691.0	7 238.2	1 789.8*	Jan.-Oct.

Month	Coffee Tons			Sugar Refined and Unrefined Tons			Raw Tobacco Tons			Month
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	
January	2 246.7	1 436.4	1 553.5*	9 167.6	6 486.2	8 086.1*	262.9	340.3	260.6*	January
February	1 578.0	1 236.9	1 400.0*	7 893.6	6 317.8	5 274.4*	293.0	293.9	286.6*	February
March	1 792.4	1 029.6	1 581.7*	7 349.5	6 524.9	6 523.1*	317.1	252.2	263.7*	March
April	1 311.7	2 172.6	1 466.7*	6 103.2	7 383.5	8 076.3*	249.0	314.1	316.9*	April
May	1 553.9	1 866.2	1 693.4*	8 827.3	8 987.6	9 795.7*	250.7	336.8	291.7*	May
June	1 704.0	1 780.3	1 479.9*	8 677.3	9 802.6	7 822.7*	315.7	362.3	272.6*	June
July	1 260.5	1 524.4	1 430.3*	6 663.3	7 955.7	7 304.2*	198.4	260.0	219.3*	July
August	1 455.6	1 343.2	1 564.4*	7 528.0	9 172.4	9 358.9*	280.6	308.3	323.2*	August
September	1 719.5	1 446.7	1 668.5*	6 841.7	7 485.3	8 332.0*	304.8	286.7	285.0*	September
October	1 590.6	1 587.2	3 270.2*	9 175.2	8 895.8	14 268.6*	281.9	252.5	336.9*	October
November	1 298.1	1 367.5	—	6 717.5	7 390.4	—	269.4	220.0	—	November
December	925.7	1 070.5	—	7 122.3	5 541.3	—	191.6	153.8	—	December
Total	18 436.7	17 861.5	—	92 066.5	91 943.5	—	3 215.1	3 381.4	—	Total
Jan.-Oct.	16 212.9	15 423.5	17 109.1*	78 226.7	79 011.8	84 842.0*	2 754.1	3 007.6	2 857.0*	Jan.-Oct.

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

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

Month	Raw Cotton Tons			Wool Tons			Oilsakes Tons			Month
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	
January	899.7	1 223.6	604.1*	146.1	136.6	46.6*	1 999.0	2 258.3	657.6*	January
February	1 069.5	321.4	396.0*	143.5	66.6	59.7*	1 725.7	1 499.7	1 372.7*	February
March	838.7	349.9	476.3*	208.4	77.9	59.1*	2 273.3	1 054.3	592.5*	March
April	455.4	667.0	340.7*	128.7	128.0	81.4*	2 542.0	2 473.0	1 595.8*	April
May	786.1	867.6	438.6*	43.9	115.6	92.5*	1 187.5	1 280.9	50.1*	May
June	722.1	479.5	428.0*	135.4	115.5	75.5*	640.8	355.5	101.4*	June
July	470.8	535.7	585.8*	83.8	119.6	99.1*	2 166.0	2 374.8	957.5*	July
August	677.0	720.5	471.6*	126.6	94.9	64.3*	1 308.6	3 967.8	2 066.0*	August
September	698.0	299.7	747.3*	108.1	96.4	96.3*	2 000.8	3 607.1	2 494.1*	September
October	742.5	885.2	713.2*	139.3	80.6	90.1*	2 824.2	1 671.3	1 628.9*	October
November	639.0	705.5		123.4	61.3		2 309.0	1 131.0		November
December	994.5	643.3		141.0	52.4		2 594.6	1 146.4		December
Total	8 993.3	7 698.9		1 528.2	1 145.4		23 571.5	22 820.1		Total
Jan.-Oct.	7 359.8	6 350.1	5 201.6*	1 263.8	1 031.7	764.6*	18 667.9	20 542.7	11 516.6*	Jan.-Oct.

Month	Raw Hides Tons			Coal Tons			Petroleum Tons			Month
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	
January	457.1	206.2	335.7*	17 237.7	61 735.7	30 641.6*	844.3	126.6	59.1*	January
February	797.6	182.8	356.1*	12 012.1	7 448.3	9 105.8*	305.4	212.4	66.0*	February
March	783.5	117.1	341.1*	12 829.7	9 705.1	16 421.7*	399.8	276.9	51.6*	March
April	659.1	369.1	399.8*	25 771.0	12 159.4	60 279.4*	1 841.0	322.4	94.1*	April
May	664.9	297.6	251.1*	124 661.8	97 684.0	120 496.8*	11 547.9	7 900.2	305.6*	May
June	824.4	248.3	441.5*	133 352.7	94 908.1	120 657.7*	1 129.8	1 244.6	4 661.6*	June
July	443.2	385.1	269.7*	78 936.9	138 119.9	123 126.3*	615.6	8 590.2	10 225.7*	July
August	510.4	303.7	623.6*	112 557.9	161 923.1	119 721.5*	10 849.8	830.2	822.6*	August
September	466.8	300.7	427.3*	163 169.9	173 737.9	159 638.8*	5 106.2	2 115.7	8 181.1*	September
October	476.6	294.8	448.2*	163 608.8	159 481.9	129 913.4*	592.9	9 212.3	6 537.2*	October
November	554.9	195.6		155 554.3	170 828.9		8 378.5	4 167.1		November
December	338.7	390.3		76 741.6	83 379.4		2 202.4	1 334.6		December
Total	6 977.2	3 291.3		1 076 434.4	1 171 111.7		43 813.6	36 333.2		Total
Jan.-Oct.	6 083.6	2 705.4	3 894.1*	844 138.5	916 903.4	890 003.0*	33 232.7	30 831.5	31 004.6*	Jan.-Oct.

25. — EXPORTS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ARTICLES.

Month	Fresh Meat ¹⁾ Tons			Butter Tons			Cheese Tons			Month
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	
January	113.4	93.4	76.9*	921.9	1 425.0	1 518.5*	143.6	158.3	163.6*	January
February	60.7	77.4	100.1*	1 169.8	1 209.5	1 509.2*	124.7	162.6	156.1*	February
March	60.4	54.1	77.7*	1 201.7	1 652.2	1 730.6*	131.6	241.1	136.6*	March
April	33.3	13.3	97.9*	1 269.5	1 652.6	2 057.9*	104.4	281.2	124.4*	April
May	41.8	13.3	83.9*	1 533.6	2 076.3	1 599.7*	122.0	211.9	184.8*	May
June	68.0	16.6	66.9*	1 046.0	1 365.1	1 586.6*	83.3	192.9	139.4*	June
July	50.8	33.3	42.1*	1 137.7	1 586.8	1 571.1*	113.6	145.3	159.3*	July
August	58.7	48.8	39.8*	1 227.8	1 224.7	903.5*	143.6	157.5	181.7*	August
September	87.1	59.1	144.9*	1 026.2	1 034.6	889.7*	149.3	136.3	272.5*	September
October	83.3	77.5	175.3*	977.6	1 083.2	1 372.6*	163.3	174.3	200.4*	October
November	38.6	82.2		808.8	1 102.4		188.3	210.6		November
December	73.1	70.8		1 055.2	1 193.7		180.8	121.8		December
Total	769.2	639.8		13 375.8	16 606.1		1 648.5	2 193.8		Total
Jan.-Oct.	657.5	486.8	905.5*	11 511.8	14 310.0	14 739.4*	1 279.2	1 861.4	1 718.8*	Jan.-Oct.

¹⁾ Fresh meat excluding pork.

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

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

Month	Raw Hides Tons			Un-sawn Timber (All Kinds excl. fuel) 1 000 m ³			Fuel (wood) 1 000 m ³			Month
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	
January	477.3	275.9	491.6*	4.8	4.6	5.1*	0.7	0.8	1.0*	January
February	378.1	239.8	435.5*	1.0	0.2	4.0*	0.9	0.8	0.5*	February
March	444.9	303.7	369.4*	1.1	0.8	0.6*	0.9	0.8	0.6*	March
April	562.6	709.6	379.4*	3.7	5.1	41.6*	0.7	0.5	0.6*	April
May	502.5	370.3	551.3*	215.6	96.8	311.7*	5.1	2.5	2.9*	May
June	254.6	373.7	338.2*	560.0	507.9	497.9*	4.7	10.3	3.0*	June
July	226.0	340.7	233.9*	793.4	627.3	696.2*	6.9	5.2	2.7*	July
August	483.5	348.5	365.4*	780.0	741.9	526.4*	6.3	4.8	4.4*	August
September	333.5	596.3	540.3*	751.0	679.3	324.6*	8.1	2.4	2.3*	September
October	495.7	569.8	522.7*	468.6	356.8	200.1*	2.9	2.6	1.4*	October
November	462.5	726.9		241.0	120.4		0.9	0.3		November
December	462.4	514.9		56.1	17.7		1.0	0.4		December
Total	5 083.6	5 370.1		3 876.3	3 158.8		39.1	31.4		Total
Jan.-Oct.	4 158.7	4 128.3	4 230.7*	3 579.2	3 020.7	2 608.2*	37.2	30.7	19.4*	Jan.-Oct.

Month	Sawn Timber All Kinds 1 000 standards			Plywood Tons			Matches Tons			Month
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	
January	3.3	21.0	9.9*	7 100.3	7 972.2	7 477.1*	214.6	152.2	172.0*	January
February	0.8	2.4	3.8*	5 805.4	3 758.5	7 173.5*	408.9	199.2	150.5*	February
March	3.5	1.1	5.4*	6 858.8	4 796.1	7 590.5*	423.4	120.4	219.4*	March
April	3.8	5.1	16.3*	6 306.4	12 271.4	7 852.7*	239.4	522.4	285.2*	April
May	72.6	69.7	74.8*	6 158.2	10 464.4	8 162.9*	299.3	316.8	236.7*	May
June	97.4	155.1	163.4*	5 693.7	8 778.3	6 711.0*	152.0	191.9	136.3*	June
July	173.7	205.7	166.1*	6 014.6	6 454.6	6 613.9*	298.6	483.0	141.1*	July
August	191.7	227.4	110.3*	8 077.2	9 482.3	5 159.5*	153.6	324.0	135.8*	August
September	191.4	151.0	94.5*	6 173.1	7 870.9	6 164.5*	179.0	354.3	179.1*	September
October	177.9	167.0	121.9*	8 316.5	9 157.3	6 028.3*	248.2	704.4	192.4*	October
November	138.7	125.5		8 821.0	8 616.7		197.6	522.4		November
December	91.7	75.8		7 557.0	8 978.1		523.9	311.0		December
Total	1 146.5	1 206.8		82 882.2	98 600.8		3 338.5	4 202.0		Total
Jan.-Oct.	916.1	1 005.5	766.4*	66 504.2	81 006.0	68 933.9*	2 617.0	3 368.6	1 848.5*	Jan.-Oct.

1 standard sawn timber = 4.672 m³.

Month	Bobbins Tons			Mechanical Pulp ¹⁾ Tons			Chemical Pulp ¹⁾ Tons			Month
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	
January	527.7	642.9	466.6*	10 162.0	11 210.8	14 892.9*	27 185.8	41 719.8	45 463.4*	January
February	499.4	217.4	387.4*	5 760.1	5 070.7	9 357.9*	34 192.6	24 889.8	38 141.5*	February
March	671.5	473.4	421.5*	9 781.1	1 094.2	8 987.9*	43 033.7	20 799.7	35 976.2*	March
April	436.9	587.1	559.8*	7 082.7	14 396.5	14 041.0*	34 775.9	56 007.5	42 232.1*	April
May	448.8	547.5	443.0*	11 811.8	19 992.1	12 545.0*	45 523.7	45 719.6	40 132.8*	May
June	443.0	440.0	434.8*	13 546.5	16 227.2	15 380.1*	32 344.1	36 419.8	34 261.9*	June
July	421.0	428.9	413.0*	16 659.2	12 682.7	13 823.7*	39 275.6	34 218.6	40 802.5*	July
August	521.1	475.1	378.1*	13 513.7	17 443.2	10 315.1*	41 632.0	45 103.3	35 860.6*	August
September	499.6	432.6	398.9*	9 438.4	12 827.7	14 781.1*	38 766.2	42 885.1	32 369.4*	September
October	509.7	627.1	410.5*	13 599.4	15 848.1	13 025.7*	41 417.5	47 500.8	45 115.8*	October
November	275.9	472.2		16 204.5	17 421.9		48 933.3	47 610.8		November
December	304.7	478.6		10 157.5	16 537.6		45 949.7	41 267.9		December
Total	5 559.3	5 822.8		137 716.9	160 752.7		473 030.1	484 142.7		Total
Jan.-Oct.	4 978.7	4 872.0	4 313.6*	111 354.9	126 793.2	127 150.4*	378 147.1	395 264.0	390 356.2*	Jan.-Oct.

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations. — ¹⁾ Dry weight.

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

Month	Cardboard Tons			Paper All Kinds Tons			Newsprint (Included in previous column) Tons			Month
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	
January	3 241.2	3 826.6	4 707.0*	20 394.7	17 144.5	25 525.3*	14 931.5	11 837.1	18 369.9*	January
February	3 869.2	2 456.7	3 623.7*	20 095.3	12 970.9	20 006.3*	14 379.5	9 828.7	14 570.0*	February
March	4 239.0	2 058.2	3 740.9*	22 346.3	13 557.0	21 804.5*	15 321.9	10 636.6	15 918.6*	March
April	2 910.2	6 069.3	4 223.4*	17 042.4	28 138.0	20 967.2*	11 700.4	19 192.9	14 893.5*	April
May	3 840.3	5 289.7	3 286.7*	21 943.6	24 982.0	20 659.7*	15 730.0	16 666.7	14 740.8*	May
June	2 625.0	4 364.7	3 828.9*	17 496.0	20 938.5	21 379.3*	12 203.4	15 140.0	15 892.9*	June
July	3 168.7	3 437.5	3 229.6*	18 959.2	18 655.2	21 436.1*	13 407.6	12 818.5	15 122.3*	July
August	4 033.3	4 683.5	4 399.1*	21 327.1	20 388.0	20 851.1*	14 357.9	14 581.6	14 956.4*	August
September	3 769.9	4 056.9	4 110.3*	21 407.1	18 512.8	20 054.6*	15 627.3	13 210.7	14 514.3*	September
October	4 372.7	5 513.3	3 680.0*	20 255.9	24 945.9	24 126.0*	13 639.8	18 411.3	17 750.0*	October
November	4 460.2	4 592.9		21 310.3	21 546.2		15 096.4	15 986.2		November
December	4 718.4	5 869.5		21 228.9	22 075.9		15 168.0	15 362.6		December
Total	45 248.1	52 218.8		243 806.8	243 854.9		171 563.7	173 672.9		Total
Jan.-Oct.	36 069.5	41 756.4	38 829.6*	201 267.6	200 232.8	216 810.1*	141 299.3	142 324.1	156 728.7*	Jan.-Oct.

26. — FOREIGN TRADE WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country	Imports (C. I. F. Value)					Exports (F. O. B. Value)				
	January — October		Whole Year			January — October		Whole Year		
	1930	1929	1929	1928	1930	1929	1929	1928		
	Mill. Fmk	%	%	%	%	Mill. Fmk	%	%	%	%
Europe:										
Belgium	128.2	3.0	2.9	2.7	3.7	251.1	5.5	7.9	7.8	7.5
Denmark	165.3	3.8	4.8	5.2	4.0	145.3	3.2	2.4	2.3	2.4
Estonia	25.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.2	25.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
France	103.4	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.5	312.7	6.8	6.2	6.5	6.9
Germany	1 613.3	37.4	38.2	38.3	37.0	579.3	12.6	14.6	14.4	15.8
Great Britain	606.8	14.1	13.0	13.0	12.4	1 791.6	38.9	38.7	38.0	35.3
Holland	195.4	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	281.1	6.1	6.5	6.9	8.3
Italy	29.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	33.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.7
Latvia	14.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	13.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Norway	46.5	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	32.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2
Poland	86.5	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.1	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Russia	97.4	2.3	1.6	1.7	1.6	209.3	4.5	3.2	3.3	4.3
Sweden	326.4	7.6	8.0	7.7	8.2	118.8	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.2
Switzerland	26.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Spain	16.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	62.9	1.4	1.9	1.8	2.1
Other European countries	110.3	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.3	16.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1
Total Europe	3 593.2	83.3	83.9	83.8	81.3	3 877.4	84.3	85.7	85.5	86.8
Asia	21.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	97.1	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.2
Africa	4.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	137.8	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.2
United States	521.7	12.1	12.4	12.5	14.7	349.1	7.6	7.0	7.1	6.5
Other States of North America	66.2	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	17.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
South America	102.6	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	116.0	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.0
Australia	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Grand Total	4 313.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	4 601.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

According to figures supplied by the Statistical Department of the Board of Customs.

The country of import indicates (from January 1, 1918) the land in which goods were purchased, and country of export the land to which goods were sold.

* Preliminary figures subject to minor alterations.

27. — IMPORT-PRICE INDEX.

Year and Month	Total All Kinds	Detail				The Three Last Groups divided according to their Purpose			Year and Month
		Foodstuffs	Clothing	Agricultural Requirements	Other Goods	Raw Materials	Machinery	Industrial products	
1918	741	881	600	420	661	647	459	642	1918
1919	755	896	608	600	659	681	487	593	1919
1920	1 387	1 751	1 108	934	1 268	1 364	931	827	1920
1921	1 329	1 556	1 080	1 087	1 109	1 129	1 005	1 048	1921
1922	1 072	1 150	1 067	1 066	913	1 041	820	987	1922
1923	915	963	925	897	823	926	728	826	1923
1924	958	998	1 060	932	818	955	763	901	1924
1925	1 052	1 110	1 133	1 066	835	1 037	867	928	1925
1926	984	1 058	1 005	999	853	974	871	881	1926
1927	945	1 044	978	980	795	923	873	834	1927
1928	955	1 005	1 052	1 084	762	983	826	839	1928
1929	913	928	1 033	994	776	910	877	894	1929
1930									1930
January	833	779	1 005	1 101	679	854	950	903	January
Jan.-Febr.	853	807	998	1 039	689	866	938	938	Jan.-Febr.
Jan.-March	855	800	1 006	983	709	868	941	953	Jan.-March
Jan.-April	842	783	997	951	733	856	916	961	Jan.-April
Jan.-May	830	769	997	928	745	842	871	970	Jan.-May
Jan.-June	816	761	982	903	747	826	857	953	Jan.-June
Jan.-July	804	752	971	876	742	814	864	908	Jan.-July
Jan.-Aug.	795	744	953	864	736	804	867	890	Jan.-Aug.
Jan.-Sept.	786	736	949	855	723	796	872	867	Jan.-Sept.
Jan.-Oct.	772	717	940	847	716	788	870	853	Jan.-Oct.
Jan.-Nov.									Jan.-Nov.
Jan.-Dec.									Jan.-Dec.

The import- and export-indices have been calculated by the Statistical Dept. of the Board of Customs in the following manner: the quantities of imports and, respectively, exports for the current year have been multiplied by the average price for the class of goods in question in 1913, after which the import (or export) value for the current year has been calculated in percentage of the sum thus obtained for purposes of comparison.

The goods chosen for the setting-up of a total-index have been divided, according to their use, into the groups: foodstuffs, clothing, agricultural requirements and other goods. The three last-named have been further divided, according to their purpose, into raw materials, machinery and industrial products.

This import-price index is lower than the wholesale price index because the import-price index is not influenced by the custom duties.

28. — EXPORT-PRICE INDEX.

Year and Month	Total All Kinds	Details							Year and Month	
		Fresh Meat	Butter	Cheese	Timber	Bobbin	Mechanical Pulp	Chemical Pulp		Paper
1918	415	276	620	501	222	705	508	399	483	1918
1919	441	790	725	1 079	375	1 258	571	500	611	1919
1920	1 053	805	916	1 250	886	1 755	1 710	1 742	1 185	1920
1921	1 213	1 008	1 636	1 489	996	2 186	2 202	1 502	1 433	1921
1922	1 180	1 075	1 351	1 066	1 081	1 911	2 002	1 355	1 198	1922
1923	1 145	1 083	1 121	985	1 143	1 865	1 708	1 264	958	1923
1924	1 090	1 045	1 250	1 088	1 089	1 936	1 365	1 103	924	1924
1925	1 111	1 026	1 303	1 013	1 091	1 950	1 384	1 181	935	1925
1926	1 092	951	1 166	884	1 077	1 834	1 489	1 209	940	1926
1927	1 092	1 069	1 133	911	1 114	1 880	1 272	1 164	907	1927
1928	1 092	1 158	1 231	1 008	1 149	1 742	1 104	1 050	853	1928
1929	1 060	1 064	1 163	914	1 113	1 742	1 155	1 064	796	1929
1930									1930	
January	998	1 171	1 095	929	1 104	1 855	1 201	1 093	778	January
Jan.-Febr.	985	1 101	1 071	882	1 105	1 833	1 205	1 069	773	Jan.-Febr.
Jan.-March	975	1 112	1 036	862	1 090	1 838	1 217	1 067	767	Jan.-March
Jan.-April	967	1 079	984	866	1 049	1 843	1 215	1 053	769	Jan.-April
Jan.-May	980	1 077	957	865	1 120	1 802	1 210	1 055	774	Jan.-May
Jan.-June	997	1 084	945	857	1 108	1 792	1 209	1 058	773	Jan.-June
Jan.-July	1 009	1 078	940	848	1 111	1 789	1 206	1 054	772	Jan.-July
Jan.-Aug.	1 011	1 068	942	839	1 106	1 785	1 202	1 048	772	Jan.-Aug.
Jan.-Sept.	1 012	1 048	945	823	1 102	1 772	1 200	1 048	771	Jan.-Sept.
Jan.-Oct.	1 006	1 012	944	813	1 093	1 769	1 195	1 035	765	Jan.-Oct.
Jan.-Nov.										Jan.-Nov.
Jan.-Dec.										Jan.-Dec.

Besides the total index the table contains indices for only a few of the most important exports. See in addition remarks under Table No. 27

29. — INDEX NUMBER FOR QUANTITIES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.¹⁾

Year	Jan.	Febr.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Whole Year	Jan.-Oct.	Year
Imports															
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
1926	98.3	99.6	122.1	145.3	93.5	124.9	110.4	130.3	107.7	95.2	128.2	158.9	116.3	111.2	1926
1927	131.8	136.5	153.8	150.7	122.6	147.8	129.3	154.4	131.0	108.2	133.0	167.5	136.4	134.1	1927
1928	173.9	194.9	212.1	183.2	158.3	170.3	144.0	190.9	161.2	150.5	163.5	173.2	169.4	169.8	1928
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	155.3	1929
1930	124.0	127.5	135.1	168.1	124.0	137.0	140.3	149.0	127.7	130.7				135.8	1930
Exports															
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
1926	135.8	113.5	150.4	146.2	71.0	107.3	137.2	116.0	116.8	153.9	165.1	154.8	127.5	121.9	1926
1927	178.2	167.8	160.3	144.4	103.3	123.1	149.3	153.4	148.9	143.5	161.9	136.6	143.1	141.9	1927
1928	171.1	159.0	202.8	132.7	124.3	96.0	118.4	141.6	142.3	154.9	182.6	174.2	141.2	134.9	1928
1929	222.3	123.4	139.2	213.8	132.3	129.2	129.4	157.4	132.1	162.0	176.1	165.3	149.8	146.1	1929
1930	245.5	188.6	205.0	197.2	129.5	131.7	119.1	101.1	94.9	133.4				132.3	1930

¹⁾ Value of imports and exports calculated on the basis of the prices for 1913 and expressed in percentage of imports and exports for 1913 during the corresponding period.

30. — TOTAL SALES OF SOME WHOLESALE FIRMS.¹⁾

Month	Total sales Mill. Fmk							Month
	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	
January	138.9	163.2	156.8	180.6	241.1	240.6	207.9	January
February	167.3	165.6	165.4	201.4	257.3	259.0	216.3	February
March	187.0	205.2	225.2	257.0	336.4	278.6	266.5	March
April	196.8	213.2	227.3	238.2	280.6	337.7	300.1	April
May	171.8	199.6	206.0	235.9	288.6	304.6	279.3	May
June	164.0	182.8	210.8	227.0	268.5	273.3	236.4	June
July	178.4	186.2	211.0	221.2	260.8	294.0	245.0	July
August	181.0	214.4	235.3	258.8	305.1	301.9	258.7	August
September	183.0	207.3	244.1	278.4	321.1	295.0	252.5	September
October	188.7	203.4	246.2	282.2	352.3	301.2	249.4	October
November	165.9	210.4	238.4	272.9	289.8	230.6		November
December	138.1	204.3	185.7	187.0	210.9	216.6		December
Total	2 060.9	2 355.6	2 552.2	2 840.6	3 412.5	3 333.1		Total
Jan.-Oct.	1 756.9	1 940.9	2 128.1	2 380.7	2 911.8	2 885.9	2 512.1	Jan.-Oct.

¹⁾ According to information supplied by ten wholesale firms — either co-operative or limited liability companies — the total sales of which represent about 1/4 of the whole turnover of all wholesalers in Finland.

31. — FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Month	Arrivals						Sailings						Month
	With Cargo		In Ballast		Total		With Cargo		In Ballast		Total		
	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.	
1930													1930
January	173	115 968	47	28 026	220	143 994	183	139 895	33	13 601	216	153 496	January
February	131	101 180	24	19 298	155	120 478	132	109 772	11	3 373	143	113 145	February
March	166	120 143	30	23 770	196	143 913	154	123 214	26	13 132	180	136 346	March
April	286	164 007	82	53 871	368	217 878	241	164 321	105	36 383	346	200 704	April
May	465	263 312	288	224 674	753	487 986	567	356 755	189	75 560	756	433 315	May
June	499	280 060	502	382 058	1 001	662 118	826	544 382	143	53 180	969	597 562	June
July	448	274 416	503	397 652	951	672 068	870	658 971	129	55 726	999	714 697	July
August	458	286 320	366	238 346	824	524 666	729	491 810	90	52 639	819	544 449	August
September	432	251 706	318	200 916	750	452 622	621	388 468	135	55 126	756	443 594	September
October	400	242 007	277	171 793	677	413 800	586	386 568	180	62 807	766	449 375	October
November													November
December													December
Jan.-Oct. 1929	3 458	2 099 119	2 437	1 740 404	5 895	3 839 523	4 909	3 364 156	1 041	421 527	5 950	3 786 683	Jan.-Oct. 1929
Jan.-Oct. 1930	3 609	1 991 020	2 560	1 996 805	6 169	3 987 825	5 165	3 656 012	1 071	310 170	6 236	3 966 182	Jan.-Oct. 1930

¹⁾ Of which 2 204 Finnish vessels and 3 691 foreign vessels.

²⁾ , , 2 335 , , 3 615 , ,

32. — SHIPPING WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES AND PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Country of departure and destination	Arrivals ¹⁾ Jan.-Oct. 1930		Sailings ¹⁾ Jan.-Oct. 1930		Country of departure and destination	Arrivals ¹⁾ Jan.-Oct. 1930		Sailings ¹⁾ Jan.-Oct. 1930	
	Number of Vessels	1 000 Reg. tons Net.	Number of Vessels	1 000 Reg. tons Net.		Number of Vessels	1 000 Reg. tons Net.	Number of Vessels	1 000 Reg. tons Net.
Europe:					Asia	1	3.8	1	3.1
Belgium	150	163.6	225	245.7	Africa	4	5.8	45	135.1
Danzig	250	201.8	37	26.7	United States	84	253.4	81	235.9
Denmark	546	314.6	516	158.7	Other States of America.	18	48.8	12	35.3
Estonia	834	132.9	806	97.8	Australia	—	—	1	1.1
France	83	101.4	307	272.3	Total	107	311.8	140	410.5
Germany	1 107	784.1	907	574.0	Grand Total	5 895	3 839.5	5 950	3 786.7
Great Britain	604	650.1	1 069	1 050.4	PASSENGER TRAFFIC. 2)				
Holland	203	239.1	290	335.1	Month	Arrived		Left	
Latvia	86	55.2	62	32.9		Total	Of whom Foreigners	Total	Of whom Foreigners
Norway	58	47.4	15	6.3	October 1930	3 051	1 708	3 079	1 859
Russia	118	69.6	197	117.1	Jan.-Oct. 1930	62 414	31 997	58 174	26 672
Sweden	1 597	625.8	1 277	362.5					
Spain	11	10.0	52	52.7					
Other countries	141	132.1	50	44.2					
Total Europe	5 788	3 527.7	5 810	3 376.2					

¹⁾ Vessels with cargo and in ballast together. — ²⁾ Sea-traffic. Passenger traffic overland is at present insignificant. According to figures supplied by the Statistical Office of the Shipping Board.

33. — STATE RAILWAYS.

Month	Weight of Goods Transported 1 000 Tons			Axis-kilometres of Goods-trucks Mill. Km			Locomotives in use Number			Goods-trucks in use Number			End of Month
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	
January	918.7	800.0*	592.4*	52.8	49.2	42.6	554	570	549	19 541	21 142	22 117	January
February	1 007.7	880.8*	869.3*	54.0	51.5	51.7	576	600	588	19 558	21 816	22 205	February
March	1 098.9	838.6*	883.8*	60.3	54.5	55.5	567	584	581	19 727	21 277	22 284	March
April	770.5	861.8*	803.7*	48.4	56.4	49.5	547	583	578	19 953	21 447	22 377	April
May	934.9	894.9*	935.3*	53.1	55.6	55.9	566	588	616	20 126	21 588	22 300	May
June	1 041.5	1 059.5*	891.9*	59.4	63.0	54.5	612	635	623	20 280	21 718	22 362	June
July	1 098.7	1 181.0*	1 108.4*	63.6	68.9	62.2	614	633	617	20 283	21 721	22 392	July
August	1 091.0	1 127.0*	784.3*	64.7	68.3	52.7	613	631	594	20 429	21 721	22 436	August
September	1 045.6	908.7*	752.2*	60.1	54.6	47.9	613	616	576	20 685	21 721	22 482	September
October	997.1	872.0*		57.8	50.3		605	602		20 922	21 774		October
November	827.7	710.2*		48.4	43.1		587	584		21 085	21 921		November
December	646.5	562.7*		42.2	37.9		564	545		21 085	22 010		December
Total	11 478.8	10 697.2*	664.8	653.3									
Jan.-Sept.	9 007.5	8 552.3*	7 621.3*	516.4	522.0	472.5							

34. — STATE RAILWAYS' REVENUE, REGULAR EXPENDITURE AND TRAFFIC SURPLUS.

Month	Revenue (less Re-imburements) Mill. Fmk			Regular Expenditure Mill. Fmk			Traffic Surplus Mill. Fmk			Month
	1928 ¹⁾	1929 ¹⁾	1930 ¹⁾	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	
January	70.0	66.3*	58.0*	48.5	57.2*	52.1*	21.5	9.1*	5.9*	January
February	67.2	60.9*	60.1*	56.8	61.1*	56.7*	10.4	— 0.2*	3.4*	February
March	78.8	72.7*	67.9*	60.1	62.5*	60.3*	18.7	10.2*	7.6*	March
April	69.5	79.9*	69.6*	51.7	58.1*	56.3*	17.8	21.8*	13.3*	April
May	71.2	73.8*	69.8*	56.8	63.9*	68.0*	14.4	9.9*	1.8*	May
June	79.0	83.9*	75.4*	65.5	73.6*	70.9*	13.5	10.3*	4.5*	June
July	81.3	86.6*	75.6*	61.6	61.6*	58.1*	20.2	25.0*	17.5*	July
August	83.1	84.6*	71.2*	56.6	61.8*	59.3*	26.5	22.8*	11.9*	August
September	77.6	74.1*	64.4*	62.5	64.4*	63.9*	15.1	9.7*	0.5*	September
October	75.4	69.7*		60.9	57.6*		14.5	12.1*		October
November	67.3	60.7*		63.8	59.2*		3.5	1.5*		November
December	71.0	66.0*		65.7	65.3*		5.3	0.7*		December
Total	891.9	879.2*	710.5	746.3*			181.4	132.9*		Total
Jan.-Sept.	678.2	682.8*	612.0*	520.1	564.2*	545.6*	158.1	118.8*	66.4*	Jan.-Sept.

According to Finnish State Railways' 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 considerably. 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.

35. — INDEX NUMBER OF COST OF LIVING.¹⁾

Month	Foodstuffs	Clothing	Rent	Fuel	Tobacco	Newspapers	Taxes	Total Cost of Living	Monthly Movement	Month
1914										1914
Jan.-June	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	—	Jan.-June
1927	1 115	1 036	1 379	1 405	1 300	1 127	2 135	1 207	—	1927
1928	1 150	1 047	1 422	1 434	1 297	1 159	2 039	1 233	—	1928
1929	1 124	1 055	1 457	1 454	1 299	1 175	2 086	1 225	—	1929
1929										1929
October	1 137	1 055	1 476	1 458	1 302	1 175	2 085	1 236	+ 6	October
November	1 123	1 055	1 476	1 453	1 302	1 175	2 085	1 228	— 8	November
December	1 090	1 051	1 476	1 455	1 302	1 175	2 092	1 207	— 21	December
1930										1930
January	1 048	1 051	1 476	1 452	1 302	1 175	2 092	1 181	— 26	January
February	1 022	1 051	1 476	1 447	1 302	1 175	2 092	1 165	— 16	February
March	1 006	1 050	1 476	1 433	1 302	1 175	2 092	1 154	— 11	March
April	975	1 046	1 476	1 423	1 302	1 175	2 092	1 134	— 20	April
May	945	1 046	1 476	1 416	1 302	1 175	2 092	1 115	— 19	May
June	937	1 046	1 467	1 407	1 301	1 175	2 092	1 108	— 7	June
July	969	1 045	1 467	1 398	1 301	1 175	2 092	1 128	+ 20	July
August	995	1 045	1 467	1 397	1 301	1 175	2 092	1 144	+ 16	August
September	976	1 042	1 467	1 375	1 301	1 175	2 092	1 130	— 14	September
October	944	1 039	1 467	1 354	1 301	1 175	2 092	1 109	— 21	October

¹⁾ From the beginning of 1921 onwards a new official index has been drawn up differing from that published in the Bulletin for 1922 in that the whole first half of 1914 forms the basis (= 100) for the same, and that the rise in taxation is also included.

The index is calculated by the Statistical Bureau of the Ministry of Social Affairs and is based on monthly reports from 21 different centres; it shows the rise in the cost of living for a workingman's family of normal size, the income of which amounted during the years 1908—1909 to 1 600—2 000 Fmk, assuming that the average monthly consumption within the same remained unaltered. The index for total cost of living is the average based on weight of the different indices.

36. — WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX.

Month	Index for goods in the Finnish wholesale trade												Total index for imported goods			Total index for exported goods			Month
	Total index			Products of agriculture			Products of home industry			Imported goods									
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930	
Jan.	102	100	94	107	105	89	102	100	98	100	97	91	99	98	89	99	97	96	Jan.
Febr.	102	100	93	109	108	88	102	99	97	99	97	90	98	98	88	99	97	95	Febr.
March	103	100	92	110	108	88	102	99	97	100	98	89	100	98	85	99	96	94	March
April	103	99	92	111	104	85	102	99	97	100	98	88	101	97	85	99	96	93	April
May	103	98	90	111	103	82	103	99	96	100	96	87	101	94	84	99	96	92	May
June	103	98	90	111	102	82	103	98	96	99	95	86	99	94	82	98	96	92	June
July	103	97	90	115	98	86	102	99	96	99	95	85	99	96	81	99	96	91	July
Aug.	103	97	89	114	97	83	102	98	96	98	95	84	98	95	79	99	96	90	Aug.
Sept.	101	96	88	109	95	78	102	98	95	98	95	83	98	95	77	98	97	87	Sept.
Oct.	101	96	86	110	95	75	101	98	94	97	94	82	98	93	76	98	97	83	Oct.
Nov.	101	95		109	94		101	98		97	92		98	91		98	97		Nov.
Dec.	101	95		108	92		101	98		97	92		98	91		99	96		Dec.
Whole year	102	98		110	100		102	99		99	95		99	95		99	96		Whole year

The wholesale price index is worked out at the Central Statistical Office. — The first group of indices is based on the quantity of goods in local wholesale trade in Finland, whereas the indices for imported and exported goods are based on the total quantities of goods imported or exported, including the movement of such goods as are in no way intended for wholesale trade in Finland. The average prices for 1928 are taken as a basis. There is no direct weighing of the data regarding prices, but indirect weighing has been carried out by each class of goods being represented by the number of commodities which corresponds to the calculated importance of the class in wholesale trade. The averages are arithmetical averages.

37. — NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED.

End of Month	1928			1929			1930			Monthly Movement	End of Month
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
January	2 216	726	2 942	3 820	911	4 731	10 362	2 389	12 751	+ 4 234	January
February	1 782	713	2 495	3 433	722	4 155	8 664	2 120	10 784	— 1 967	February
March	1 543	596	2 139	2 455	735	3 190	8 185	1 877	10 062	— 722	March
April	977	505	1 482	2 259	786	3 045	6 134	1 140	7 274	— 2 788	April
May	502	366	868	969	311	1 280	3 910	756	4 666	— 2 608	May
June	441	370	811	858	299	1 157	2 868	685	3 553	— 1 113	June
July	415	347	762	872	412	1 284	3 073	953	4 026	+ 473	July
August	491	366	857	1 297	562	1 859	4 000	1 288	5 288	+ 1 262	August
September	603	343	946	1 954	757	2 711	5 638	1 519	7 157	+ 1 869	September
October	992	608	1 600	4 147	1 490	5 637	8 592	1 687	10 279	+ 3 122	October
November	2 117	928	3 045	7 507	1 988	9 495					November
December	2 220	648	2 868	7 114	1 403	8 517					December

This table, prepared from the weekly reports of the Labour Exchange Department of the Ministry of Social Affairs, shows the number of unemployed registered in the books of the communal labour exchanges in the majority of towns and a very small part of the rural centres of population at the close of the week nearest to the month's end. As agricultural labourers and skilled artisans proper register, up to the present, only in a minority of cases at the communal labour exchanges, the table does not give a complete review of the number of unemployed, but is to be regarded more as symptomatic.

38. — CESSATION OF WORK.

Month	Initiated cessation of work			Cessation of work continued from preceding month			Total			Month
	number	affecting		number	affecting		number	affecting		
		employers	hands		employers	hands		employers	hands	
1928										1928
October	—	—	—	14	83	9 851	14	83	9 851	October
November	5	5	156	7	62	8 128	12	67	8 284	November
December	—	—	—	10	65	8 242	10	65	8 242	December
1929										1929
January	—	—	—	7	58	8 136	7	58	8 136	January
February	4	4	558	6	57	8 099	10	61	8 657	February
March	4	20	372	8	59	8 447	12	79	8 819	March
April	1	1	100	7	68	7 249	8	69	7 349	April
May	11	96	1 166	6	14	715	17	110	1 881	May
June	2	9	125	8	57	1 233	10	66	1 358	June
July	2	2	45	6	54	731	8	56	776	July
August	—	—	—	2	49	305	2	49	305	August
September	—	—	—	1	9	85	1	9	85	September
October	1	5	48	1	9	85	2	14	133	October
November	1	1	16	—	—	—	1	1	16	November
December	—	—	—	1	1	16	1	1	16	December
1930										1930
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	January
February	2	2	1 155	—	—	—	2	2	1 155	February
March	1	1	50	—	—	—	1	1	50	March
April	3	3	129	—	—	—	3	3	129	April
May	6	25	328	2	2	120	8	27	448	May
June	—	—	—	2	6	59	2	6	59	June
July	—	—	—	1	5	41	1	5	41	July
August	—	—	—	1	5	41	1	5	41	August
September	—	—	—	1	5	41	1	5	41	September
October	—	—	—	1	5	41	1	5	41	October

The above particulars which are of a preliminary nature, have been compiled by the Statistical Bureau of the Ministry of Social Affairs. The majority of cases of cessation of work were described as strikes.

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 *L. Kr. Relander* is elected for the term 1 March, 1925, to 1 March, 1931.

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	59	29.5
Progressive party	11	5.5
Swedish party	20	10.0
Swedish left	1	0.5
Small farmers' party	1	0.5
Social-Democratic party	66	33.0

2. LAND.

THE AREA is 388,279 square kilometres = 150,005 square miles, (Great Britain's area is 89,047 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 73.4 % are covered by forests.

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

3. POPULATION.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS (1928): 3.6 millions (of which 0.3 million emigrants), Sweden (1928) 6.1, Switzerland (1927) 4.0, Denmark (1928) 3.5 and Norway (1928) 2.8 millions.

DENSITY OF POPULATION (1928): In South-Finland 18.4, in North-Finland 2.4 and in the whole country an average of 10.5 inhabitants to the square kilometre.

LANGUAGE (1920): Finnish speaking 88.7 %, Swedish speaking 11.0 %, others 0.3 %.

RELIGION (1928): Lutheran 96.8 %, Greek-Orthodox 1.7 %, others 1.5 %.

DISTRIBUTION (1928): 79.6 % of the population inhabit the country, 20.4 % the towns and urban districts. The largest towns are (1928): Helsinki (Helsingfors), the capital, 227,375 inhabitants, Turku (Åbo) 68,918, Tampere (Tammerfors) 54,015, Viipuri (Viborg) 54,120.

EDUCATION (1920): Amongst persons over 15 years of age only 1.0 % are illiterate. There are three universities founded 1640, 1917 and 1920.

INCREASE OF POPULATION (1928): Births 21.5 ‰, deaths 13.5 ‰ (in France in 1927 16.6 ‰, and in England in 1927 12.3 ‰), natural increase 8.0 ‰.

4. INDUSTRY.

PROPORTIONS OF OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION (1920): agriculture 65.1 %, industry and manual labour 14.8 %, commerce 3.4 %, other occupations 16.7 %.

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 %.

FOREST RESOURCES. The growing stock of the forest is 1,620 million m³ (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 conifers thus constituting 89 % or 1,384 million trees, leaf-trees, mostly birch, 11 % or 173 million trees. The annual increment is 44.5 million m³ (1,568 million cub. ft.). The annual fellings according to earlier calculations are 40 million m³ (1,418 million cub. ft.). In North Finland the increment is much larger than the fellings, but in South Finland excess felling occurs locally.

AGRICULTURE. Cultivated land 2.1 million hectares, divided as follows: area under cultivation 0.4—10 hectares 33.7 %, 10—50 ha 48.9 %, 50—100 ha 9.8 %, over 100 ha 8.1 %. Cultivated land is divided between the different kinds of crops as follows: 46.8 % hay, 20.4 % oats, 11.1 % rye, 5.8 % barley, 3.2 % potatoes, 13.1 % other. The number of dairies in 1928 amounted to 630.

INDUSTRY (1928): Number of industrial concerns 4,021, hands 169,729, gross value of products of industry 13,721 million marks.

LENGTH OF RAILWAYS (1930): 5,331 km, of which 5,066 km State railways and 266 km private. The gauge is 1,524 m.

COMMERCIAL FLEET (1929): Steamships 529 (140,587 reg. tons net), motor vessels 132 (14,714 r. t.), sailing ships 377 (67,916 r. t.), lighters 3,992 (282,628 r. t.). Total 5,030 (605,795 r. t.).

5. FINANCE AND BANKING.

CURRENCY. 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 (Finnish *markka*) = 100 pennia. The gold value of 100 marks is equal to \$ 2.5185 = £ —. 10 s. 4 1/4 d.

STATE FINANCES. According to the balance sheet for 1929 the State revenue was 4,342.1 million marks of which 4,302.4 million marks were ordinary revenue, and State expenditure 4,508.1 million marks, of which 3,642.8 million marks were ordinary expenditure. The principal sources of revenue were as follows: State property and undertakings 1,583.4, direct taxes 544.2, indirect taxes 1,557.8, miscellaneous taxes 246.6, charges 215.8, miscellaneous revenue 183.8. The value of State property in 1922 is estimated at 11,150.6 million marks. For National Debt see table 18 in this issue.

MUNICIPAL FINANCES. According to the Budget for 1929 expenditure amounted to 1,245.1 million marks. Income from taxation was 428.4 million marks, taxed income 6,380.2 million marks. The communal income tax (not progressive) averaged 6.7 % 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 (Viborg), Mikkeli (St Michel), Tampere (Tammerfors), Hämeenlinna (Tavastehus), Jyväskylä and Kotka.

THE JOINT STOCK BANKS (1930): Number 17, possess 589 branch offices, where all kinds of banking business is transacted. Including all banks, there is one banking establishment per 5,700 inhabitants.

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

OTHER BANKS (1929): Mortgage banks 7, Savings banks 477 Co-operative Credit Societies 1,419 and a Central Bank for the latter.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN EXPORTS OF FINNISH WOODWORKING PRODUCTS.

BY

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ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE ASSOCIATION OF FINNISH WOODWORKING INDUSTRIES.

INTRODUCTION.

A glance at Finland's foreign trade statistics at once reveals the extreme dependence of exports on one class of commodity: of the total value of Finland's exports in recent years about 85 % was derived from wood in one form or another, about 9 % from foodstuffs of animal origin, chiefly butter, leaving only about 6 % for all other exports together. The lack of variety conveyed by these figures naturally denotes a serious danger to the national economy of Finland. The country is in a great measure dependent on the demand in the world market for wood in its various forms of refinement at remunerative prices. The degree of this dependence is further enhanced by the fact that of the aggregate output of the woodworking industries only a small proportion, 10—20 %, is consumed within the country; the rest has to be exported.

If we examine the division of the above-mentioned 85 % between the different types of product, we find that, on an average, about 75 % of the total value of exports represents wood of some degree of refinement, the rest comprising round or hewn timber, chiefly pitprops and pulpwood.

THE SELLING ORGANISATIONS OF THE FINNISH WOODWORKING INDUSTRIES.

The woodworking industries, which together thus form the actual export industries of Finland, are not very numerous. The most important are the sawmilling, chemical and mechanical pulp, paper, plywood and spools industries. The value of the aggregate annual exports of all other woodworking industries has, since the war, fallen short of £100,000.

A characteristic feature of the Finnish export industries is an unusually high degree of

rationalisation in the organisation of sales. Sales of the output of mills manufacturing the same commodities are usually concentrated in a single joint sales organisation, and co-operation has thus been introduced in the place of an irrational competition between producers. It should be noted that the purpose of these „cartels” does not constitute an attempt to control foreign markets for woodworking products and to maintain artificially high prices; indeed, they are incapable of ever doing so. The advantage derived from them by the respective industries is chiefly based on the reduced selling expenses and rational division of orders which they make possible, which in turn enable the individual mills to specialise in one particular branch, and further on the ease with which an organisation of this nature can follow and estimate the development of the markets. The degree of completeness with which the principle of joint selling has been applied varies in the different industries. Sales of chemical and mechanical pulp, board and spools are practically in the hands of single sales organisations; as regards paper, one large concern only is partially outside the joint sales organisation. In the plywood industry joint selling is restricted to a part of the mills, and in the sawmilling industry such close co-operation has not been achieved.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN PRICES.

The Finnish woodworking industries were mostly in the fortunate position that the fall in prices, as shown by the official index of exported goods, during a year or so after the beginning of the general fall in commodity prices in the autumn of 1928 was not so evident as in the case of the majority of other commodities. This was due partly to the fact that the world supply

of timber suitable for industrial refinement is not unlimited, especially in areas with which communications are maintained; partly to the fact that in some branches of woodworking prices had already fallen during the previous couple of years; partly to the system of selling many such articles, under normal conditions, as much as a year or more in advance of the date of delivery; and finally in a great measure to the fact that improvements in quality, due to improved technical methods, and a general advance to higher quality classes tend to delay the appearance of a downward direction in an index based on values. This, however, applies only to the value of the products of the woodworking industries already exported. The fall in prices of wood products is shown to be considerably steeper, if we turn to the prices that have latterly had to be accepted for orders for delivery at the end of the present year and next year. Thus, sulphate prices have now fallen in the British market since 1928 by about 37 %, and sulphite prices since the autumn of 1929 by 20 %. The joint index for all Finnish exported commodities will consequently fall in the near future much more rapidly than up to last September, in which month the official price index had dropped 11 points from its level in September 1928, or from 98 to 87 (100 = average prices in 1926), the corresponding figure for September 1929 being still as high as 97, and for August 1930, 90.

RUSSIAN COMPETITION.

In dealing with the situation in the export market for wood products, the influence of Russia on the market must not be ignored. In this connection there is no need to comment in detail on the methods adopted by that country for the manufacture and sale of its wood products for the dual purpose of satisfying its increasing need of foreign currency by higher exports and of bringing the economy of the countries dependent on exports of wood products into confusion. It is sufficient to say that the prices of Russian sawn timber have fallen during the period 1928-1931 — according to the information

now available regarding the recent sale of 600,000 stds to England — by over £5, the actual drop in the price of the basic dimension, 7" redwood battens, Archangel third quality, being from £16. 15/— cif to £11. 10/— cif or about 30 %.

This has naturally caused a similar, though happily not as great a fall in the price of timber from other countries. As sales for shipment next year are still in a nebulous state, it is difficult to say as yet how great the corresponding drop will be in Finnish timber prices. Another field in which Russian competition represents a serious threat to Finnish exports, is plywood. In this field the effect has been to create difficulty in securing new orders at moderate prices, the result being an appreciable decline in both the quantity shipped and prices obtained as compared with last year.

MEASURES FOR MEETING THE FALL IN PRICES.

One result of the drop in the prices of sawn timber has been that during last year and this several small and medium-sized sawmills, whose position was not strong enough to withstand the strain of the altered market conditions, have either gone into liquidation or closed down. In the other branches production has not been suspended.

Nevertheless, in view of the fall in prices already apparent in the official statistics and in particular of the fall in the prices for new orders that will appear, when recent orders begin to be shipped on a large scale, it is evident that the position of the woodworking industries is not easy. Cost of production must be brought down, which has already been done partly by means of a constant rationalisation of production, partly thanks to the fact that the rise in the price of raw material, which continued to the end of 1928, has turned into a movement in the opposite direction; and partly by means of recent reductions in wages, dictated by dire necessity, of about 10—20 %.

Yet neither of the two last-mentioned circumstances are desirable developments. A fall in the price of timber means a still worse position

for the farmers, who are already trying to cope with grave difficulties, seeing that a considerable part of the income of the farming classes is derived from the sale of timber to the wood-working industries, and any change for the worse in the economic situation of this class of the population naturally affects the economic conditions of the country as a whole. And as regards wages, a reduction is a step manufacturers only care to take, when they are absolutely compelled to do so. As matters stand at present, lower wages can to some extent be justified, owing to the fact that the cost of living, as shown by the index, has fallen within a year by about 15 %.

In the circumstances producers have been compelled to consider, what other measures would help them to meet the difficulties imposed by the disproportion between supply and demand caused by the general business depression and abnormal Russian competition with the least possible harm. The first and most obvious idea in a case like this is a restriction of production. But, as already pointed out, Finland cannot alone control the markets for its chief articles of export. Consequently it was desirable to find a broader basis on which to apply the system of co-operation already existing among Finnish producers. In pursuance of this idea Finnish producers of the different classes of wood products have entered into agreements with such industries in other countries for the restriction of production with a view to stabilising the market, as long as the present disproportion between supply and demand continues. Finnish, Swedish and Norwegian producers of mechanical pulp had already decided to reduce output in 1928 by 33 % of the productive capacity of the mills. This agreement is still in force, and at a meeting held on October 17th and 18th at Oslo an even greater reduction was found to be necessary. In the same way, Finnish and Swedish producers of sawn timber recently signed an agreement, according to which, owing to the overloading of the market in consequence of increased exports from Russia and the consequent necessity of preventing a catastrophic fall in

prices, exports of sawn timber from the two countries concerned are to be reduced next year by a little over 20 %. Further, the Finnish, Swedish, Norwegian, German and Czechoslovakian producers of sulphite and those in the Memel area, have finally signed an agreement for a restriction of the production of sulphite pulp in the countries mentioned by 15 %. As regards other wood products, no such international agreements have been concluded; yet in these cases, too, the excessive supply evident everywhere, or rather the lack of demand, has compelled the individual manufacturers to restrict production, in some cases to a considerable degree.

In the buying countries measures of this nature, regarded, perhaps, by some as artificial attempts to prevent prices from falling to the „normal” level of 1913 or even lower, may not be met with unanimous approval. In this respect, however, it should be remembered that timber suitable for refinement is not the kind of raw material of which the supply is as unlimited as that of several other materials and products, the prices of which, owing to the plentiful supply, have fallen to the pre-war level. Further, viewing the matter particularly from the point of view of Finland's national economy, practically the only commodity with which Finland can pay for its imports, is wood and products derived from wood, as mentioned in the beginning of this article. Now, as was shown in the third issue of this Bulletin for the present year, the present normal consumption of wood in Finland already exceeds the supply, and it may be asked, therefore, whether future generations would ever forgive the present generation, if the forest capital of Finland were to be endangered without receiving at least as much as is needed to cover actual costs in return. Is it not rather, in abnormal times like the present, the duty of the present generation towards posterity to save up this natural wealth of ours for the better times which we hope to see once more?

Examining the matter more closely from the point of view of the buyers of Finnish export commodities, it will be seen that their interests

are in reality not as diametrically opposed to the interests of the seller as a superficial survey of the situation might seem to indicate. Often enough, the most important thing for the buyer is not the assurance that he is buying at the cheapest price; the assurance that the price he is paying today for goods for future delivery will not have changed by the morrow is of greater importance. And for the restoration of markets, which the uncertainty bred by a disproportion between supply and demand has made so unstable that all calculations must be based on guesses of doubtful reliability, to a state of stability, the most efficacious remedy is, undoubtedly, a restriction of production.

DEVELOPMENT OF FINLAND'S EXPORTS OF WOOD PRODUCTS IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

A simultaneous powerful decline in the volume of exports and in the prices obtained for them, must obviously result in bringing down the value of exports. Consequently, the total value of Finland's exports, which, including re-exports, reached the record figure of 6,430 million marks in 1929, having increased even from the preceding year, will in the near future be considerably below the figure mentioned. In the present uncertain conditions it would be hazardous to venture on detailed calculations. However, as the total exports for the first ten months of the present year represent a value of only 4,602 million marks, against 5,380 millions during the same period last year, we can be sure that the final figure will be about 1,000 million marks below last year's total.

The value of wood products exported from Finland varied during the years 1927—1929 as follows: 1927 — 4,738 millions; 1928 — 4,730 millions; 1929 — 4,862 million marks. The share of sawn and planed timber in these totals is about 60—55 %. Exports of sawn timber reached their peak, 1,233,000 stds, to a value of 2,820 million marks in 1927, to fall in 1928 to 1,147,000 stds and 2,563 million marks. Last year a considerable increase occurred in the

volume of exports. The timber exports from Finland totalled 1,207,000 stds, to a value of 2,600 million marks. The increase was due to the fact that numerous sawmills of weak competitive capacity closed down after first using up all their logs and selling their whole stock of sawn timber. This year the decrease in exports is clearly apparent: exports during the first ten months were over 240,000 stds below the corresponding exports last year. No matter whether all the stocks intended for shipment during the present season are sold and shipped or not, the total decrease from last year's exports will probably exceed 260,000 stds, which means that the total value of timber exports will this year fall below 2,000 million marks.

As the development in respect of several other wood products reveals a similar trend, it may be estimated that the total value of exports of these other commodities will be in the neighbourhood of 4,050 million marks, or about one-sixth less than last year. As regards next year calculations are at present still more uncertain. As exports of sawn timber are scarcely likely much to exceed 800,000 stds, it may be calculated that the value of these exports in 1931 will decline from this year's figure by a further 500 millions. Consequently the fall that is to be expected in both the volume and value of exports of the majority of other wood products on the basis of present indications, will bring down the total value of Finland's exports of wood products in 1931 to only a little over two-thirds of the value reached in the years 1927—1929.

CONCLUSION.

The Finnish woodworking industries have thus extremely great difficulties to face. Nevertheless, they have in the past successfully overcome so many seemingly insurmountable crises, that now, too, they have not lost their confidence in the future. An increasingly effective co-operation and an ever completer rationalisation of every branch of production and lower costs of production are the means they must adopt to overcome the present crisis.

STANDARDISING IN FINLAND.

BY

A. WILLBERG, ENGINEER,

SECRETARY OF THE FINNISH STANDARDS ASSOCIATION.

INTRODUCTION.

When the Finnish Standards Association was started in 1924, its work was directed principally to the solution of problems connected with mechanical engineering. Such a restriction of its activities was a natural consequence of the development of the problem of standardising in Finland. The formation of a standards organisation was the work of our leaders in engineering who subsequently also gave the organisation the greatest support both in labour and finance. As, however, the work of the association, according to its rules, was intended to embrace all branches of trade and thus to form a central body in which all standardising work in the country was to be concentrated, the association at once proceeded to adopt measures in this direction. But the result did not turn out as had been hoped. The building trade, the wood-working industry, agriculture etc. showed little interest in the question and, with the exception of agriculture, still hold aloof from the work of standardisation. At the same time the support accorded by those who joined the Standards Association was totally out of proportion to the work in hand. Work is, therefore, at present still carried on most energetically in mechanical engineering and the number of standard tables in this sphere is considerably in excess of the combined number in other spheres. On the other hand it is gratifying to note that there are people who, though for the present little affected by standardising, nevertheless appreciate its importance for the public good and have given generous support.

THE PRESENT POSITION.

The standardising work concentrated in the Finnish Standards Association at present em-

braces mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, the paper trade, fire-fighting technology, packings and the graphic industry. The work is carried out partly by committees appointed by the Association and partly by the standards office. An exception is formed by the committee for standardising agricultural machinery, which was appointed by the Central Union of Agricultural Producers in Finland. During the last few years, however, the work has been taken over more and more by the office, as the voluntary committees work too slowly.

In mechanical engineering the work includes basic standards, machine parts, piping, transmissions and agricultural machinery. Of the questions appertaining to the first category, such as drawings, limits and fits, connecting measures etc., a part has already been approved as standard and part is being worked out. Machine parts, among which screws, nuts, rivets, wedges etc. are now ready, form the largest category. Among transmission standards bearings and accessories have chiefly been the object of standardising. Only the main principles for piping are approved, but there are many schemes in existence in this sphere. With regard to agricultural machinery the work is still in a preparatory stage. In working out these standards chief attention has been paid to reducing the number of types and ensuring their being interchangeable. It is only in isolated cases that the work has so far been extended to include stipulations as to quality and workmanship.

Work on standards in electrical engineering has been confined exclusively to installation and safeguarding stipulations for electrical plant. These are collected in a book published by the Electricity Inspectors.

In the paper trade the standards embrace the system of dimensions for finished sizes and their uses, e. g., for letters, envelopes, blank forms etc. The questions in preparation refer to stipulations of quality, weight and testing.

Of the standardising work connected with fire-fighting technology hoses and couplings are almost ready. Preliminary work has also been done with regard to standardising various kinds of fire-engines, both hand and motor, and stipulations as to materials to be used for fire-extinguishing apparatus.

For packing there are two standards, one for whortleberry cases and one for moss cases, worked out with a view to exports. The standards for the graphic industry refer to certain letter types, pictures and signboards.

Besides this ordinary work the standards office has carried out investigations into some questions, as far as time and means permitted, which should act as a basis for future work. This work is connected with agricultural implements, iron and steel qualities, tar and terpentine qualities, and stipulations of a general nature, e. g., mathematical and physical units, mathematical tables, standard figures etc. Further, the office has kept in touch with international standardising work and taken part in dealing with such questions as affect Finnish interests.

Altogether the standard tables approved so far number 195 and the schemes being worked out exceed 500. The following table gives an idea of the distribution of the work in different spheres.

	Ap- proved.	In pre- paration.
<i>Industrial groups:</i>		
A. General standards	—	25
B. Mechanical engineering	163	250
C. Electrical engineering	1	100
H. Materials	—	50
K. Chemistry	—	5
N. Agriculture	—	20
P. Paper	3	20
Z. Miscellaneous, Fire-fighting equipments, Packing etc.	28	40
	<hr/> 195	<hr/> 510

FUTURE PLANS.

In addition to continuous and supplementary work on those questions that have already been begun, efforts are being made both to extend the field of work in those branches in which work has already been started and to introduce fresh branches of trade into the sphere of activity. It is proposed, for instance, when circumstances and funds allow, to extend the work of standardising mechanical engineering to include fittings, machine tools, textile machinery, hoisting machinery and welding technology. In electrical engineering work in the immediate future deals with electric machinery, transformers, installation material, wires and cables etc. The standards of crude sizes are the most burning question in the paper trade. With regard to fire-fighting technology it is proposed to standardise all kinds of equipment.

Among the new spheres which are to be the next object of standardising work agriculture, building, woodworking and the metal trade may be mentioned. The chemical industry, the glass and pottery trades, and transport have also been considered, all of them branches that are in great need of standardising. In particular, the inauguration of work in the agricultural sphere is receiving the greatest attention. As this is to include machinery, implements and stipulations as to materials, as well as stipulations as to the quality and packing of agricultural products, the first steps in this sphere will consist in centralising the work. In the building trade the work is to be begun by standardising all manner of joinery articles belonging to housebuilding, such as doors, windows, mouldings etc., and fittings, and extend it later so as to embrace other building equipment and materials. Questions of drainage, road and bridge construction etc. are also proposed in this connection. Among the tasks of standardising in the woodworking industry the fixing of uniform dimensions for both sawn and planed timber is the first problem to be attacked. In the metal trade the work is to include stipulations as to quality and testing of iron and steel.

As work in the committees has to advance very slowly, a reorganisation of the method of work has been suggested. According to this, the existing committees as well as those to be appointed in the future, will be released from the actual work of standardising and will only constitute advisory and criticising bodies. The work itself would be performed by the standards office, the staff of which would, however, have to be augmented to the required extent.

FINANCE.

The realisation of the plans of the Finnish Standards Association for the future depends principally upon the financial support, both State and private, that it may receive. Up to the present State support has amounted to Fmk. 100,000:— annually and private contributions in cash have amounted to about Fmk. 70,000:— a year. In addition private persons have helped in the form of work performed, the value of which may be estimated at not less than the same sum as actual support in money. By exercising the strictest economy these funds have sufficed to maintain the work in its present extent, though not without disadvantage to the intensiveness and effectiveness of the work. Any extension with consequent concentration of the work in the standards office cannot, therefore, be thought of without an increase in funds.

A comparison with other countries shows that the Finnish association works with the smallest funds both relatively and absolutely. For instance, the support granted to the standards associations in Sweden is Sw. Cr. 52,000:—, in Norway N. Cr. 13,000:—, in Denmark D. Cr. 19,325:—. Private support in Norway amounts to N.Cr. 27,000:—, in Denmark to D.Cr. 19,000:— and in Sweden to Sw.Cr. 7,500:— in cash besides assistance in work.

According to calculations the plans to be carried out in the first instance in Finland demand annually about Fmk. 400,000:— of which State grants should at first contribute at least Fmk. 250,000:—.

CONCLUSION.

The general position in the world has caused greatly increased activity in regulating production and consumption on a proper basis. Such activity is generally known under the name of rationalisation and is strongly supported everywhere both by State and private interests. The Finnish Standards Association is convinced that responsible circles in Finland will in future comprehend standardising activity with greater understanding as constituting an important link in every kind of rationalisation and will thereby render the fulfilment of the plans for the future possible for the benefit of the whole country.

ITEMS.

The Diet. When the Diet assembled on October 20th, the Government submitted a report of recent occurrences and the measures it had adopted with regard to them. By 125 votes to 66 the Diet adopted a motion to proceed to the order of the day, thereby passing a vote of confidence in the Government.

Early in November the so-called „Communist bills” were dealt with, which demand a 2/3 majority to become law and which had caused the dissolution of the Diet last summer. First, the Diet unanimously adopted the bill with regard to applying the stipulations of martial law during the mobilisation of the Army. The other bills awaiting decision — i. e. the bill for protecting the Republic, and the bills for amending the regulations of the Diet and general elections in the sense that it should be impossible for Communists to participate in the work of the Diet — were opposed by the Social-Democrats, but were carried by a majority of all the 133 non-socialist votes to 66. The passage of these bills should, undoubtedly, calm the uneasiness that has existed of late in large circles of the population.

*

Raised duties. At the same time as the Government submitted its proposals for higher duties in 1931 it tabled a motion that the raised duties should come into force already during this year. It was intended to prevent a large increase of imports during the last months of the year, which had in former cases resulted in higher rates of duty not providing the intended increase in revenue. The motion was carried and the Government immediately exercised its right to raise duties temporarily. The rates of duty included in the Government proposals for the Customs tariff for 1931, therefore, came into force from November 15th. The higher duties

chiefly affect grain, sugar, coffee, petrol and other articles of general consumption, but protection for a number of industrial articles has also been increased.

*

New trade agreement. After prolonged negotiations the proposals for a new commercial treaty between Finland and Germany have been approved by the Diets of the two countries and the deeds of ratification have been exchanged.

Among the most important changes that come into force in virtue of the new treaty we may mention that bran, that has hitherto paid a duty of 8 penni per kg, will now be entirely free of duty. The duty on Finnish export butter is raised from Rmk. 27:50 per 100 kg to Rmk. 50:—. On the other hand the German duty on various other exported goods is lowered, such as chemical pulp, cardboard, wrapping paper, plywood, bobbins and reindeer meat. The new treaty came into force on November 27th.

*

Rates of interest. The Government recently decided to lower the rate of interest on deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank from 6 1/2 % to 6 % from January 1st, 1931. — The local associations of Savings banks in various parts of the country have generally accepted the step urged by the Savings Banks Association of Finland that the rates on deposits and credits in the Savings banks should be lowered. From the beginning of next year, therefore, the larger Savings banks will pay 6 1/2 % and the smaller ones 7 % on deposits, and 2 % less on current accounts.

*

New bond loan. A new internal bond loan has to be added to the series of those taken up through the intermediary of the Bank of Finland by a number of municipalities. The City

of Helsinki (Helsingfors) has made an agreement for the issue of a bond loan of 42 million marks. The loan bears $7\frac{1}{2}$ % interest and is redeemable in 20 years and is to be issued at a net price of 97 %.

*

Municipal taxation. According to information collected by the Central Municipal Office the amount to be raised by the Municipalities by means of taxation for 1930 totals 436.8 million marks. For 1929 the corresponding figure was 428.4 million marks, so that the increase is not more than 3 %.

The taxed income of the populations in the towns is estimated at 6,356.9 million marks or slightly less than in 1929, when the corresponding figure was 6,380.2 million marks. The reduction is consequently 0.4 % and is a natural consequence of the depression in trade; the taxed income rose in 1928 by 12.2 % and in 1927 by 15.5 %.

*

The Tampere rapids to be dammed. Now that the Municipality of Tampere (Tammerfors) has acquired the right to the whole of the water-power in the middle waterfall of Tammerkoski at Tampere, the Town Council has resolved to dam this waterfall and reconstruct the electric station of the town. According to estimates the power station, when completed, will develop 33 million kwh, whereas the present electric station only has a power of 9 millions. The work of construction is to be begun at once and the Municipality has set aside 26 million marks for this purpose.

*

New flour mill. The Finnish Co-operative Wholesale Society (S. O. K.) has decided to start building its new flour mill in Viipuri (Viborg) in the near future. The mill is to be arranged at first for a capacity of 120,000 kg of rye flour daily, but the plans provide for future extensions.

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