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PREFATORY NOTE.

The present bulletin is designed to present in fairly concise and compendious form the more significant statistics becoming available in Palestine from month to month, for the information of Government officials, publicists and others either within or outside of Palestine, who are interested in the social and economic life of the country. In view of the large amount of new information on prices, etc., becoming available between the 20th and 25th of the month, it has been decided to issue this general bulletin about the end of the month rather than at the middle of the month, so as to give the latest available information on the subjects covered.

Some of the information given here has already been given out in greater detail in the more specialised publications of the Office of Statistics - notably in the fields of Vital Statistics, Foreign Trade, Wholesale Prices and Retail Prices and Cost of Living, but other important current data on such subjects as immigration, shipping, railway traffic, postal revenue, sales of electricity, building statistics, new companies and their capitalization, land transfers, road transportation, protested bills and police statistics have not previously been published. Statistics of the banks of Palestine, based on their monthly reports to the Treasury, appear here for the first time.

The Government Statistician desires to thank all who have contributed to the information included in this Bulletin. He will welcome any suggestions made to him for the improvement of the Bulletin, either in matter of its method of presentation.

S. A. Cudmore,

GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN

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PART I.- DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS.

POPULATION OF PALESTINE.

The de facto population of Palestine, including travellers in the country, but not including members of His Majesty's Forces or the nomadic population, was estimated to be 1,279,410 at 30th September, 1936. This population was made up of 784,771 Moslems, 376,786 Jews, 106,595 Christians and 11,258 Others.

TABLE 1.- ESTIMATED POPULATION OF PALESTINE (EXCLUSIVE OF NOMADS WHO NUMBERED 66,553 AT THE CENSUS OF 1931, AND OF MEMBERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

DATE	TOTAL	MOSLEMS	JEWS	CHRISTIANS	OTHERS
31st Dec. 1934	1,144,001	747,824	282,970	102,414	10,793
31st Mar. 1935	1,178,441	754,446	308,838	104,307	10,850
30th June, 1935	1,194,529	759,904	320,358	103,371	10,896
30th Sept. 1935	1,215,963	763,353	337,445	104,205	10,960
31st Dec. 1935	1,241,561	770,135	355,152	105,243	11,031
31st Mar. 1936	1,263,136	778,515	366,136	107,242	11,143
30th June, 1936	1,269,965	781,789	370,483	106,474	11,219
30th Sept. 1936	1,279,410	784,771	376,786	106,595	11,258

POPULATION OF THE FOUR MAIN TOWNS.

Estimates have recently been prepared of the population of the four main towns, and are given in the following table.

TABLE 2.- ESTIMATED POPULATION, OF THE FOUR MAIN TOWNS OF PALESTINE, AT THE END OF 1936. BY COMMUNITIES.

Town	Population (end of 1936)			
	Total	Moslems	Jews	Christians
Jerusalem	125,000	26,000	76,000	23,000
Jaffa	71,000	42,000	16,000	13,000
Tel-Aviv	140,000	-	140,000	-
Haifa	99,000	30,000	48,000	21,000
Four Towns	435,000	98,000	280,000	57,000

The Jerusalem population is that of the birth-registration area which is rather larger than the municipal area. It includes the suburbs of Monteriori, Beth Hakerem, Beit Vegan, Givat Shaul, Meqor Hayim, Talpiot and Kamat Rachel. The Jewish population of Jaffa is considerably smaller than before the disturbances of April. It is estimated that ten thousand Jews, chiefly from the Manshiah quarter, left Jaffa for Tel-Aviv or for agricultural settlements during the disturbances. There is a small non-Jewish population in Tel-Aviv, and a small Bahai population in Haifa. These populations neither of which is as great as five hundred, are included with the Jewish and Moslem populations in Tel-Aviv and Haifa respectively.

BIRTHS.

The total number of births returned for the three months ended 30th September 1936 was 11,578, consisting of 6,076 males and 5,502 females. This total represents a decrease of 774 on the previous quarter, and an increase of 28 on the corresponding quarter of 1935. Of these births 8,249 (about 71 per cent.) were among Moslems, 2,327 (about 20 per cent.) were among Jews and 897 (about 8 per cent.) were among Christians. The birth-rate for the quarter under review was equivalent to an annual rate of 36.0 per thousand of population.

TABLE 3.- BIRTHS, BY COMMUNITIES.

	TOTAL	MOSLEMS	JEWS	CHRISTIANS	OTHERS
1935	53,940	39,918	9,867	3,688	467
1936					
1st Quarter	16,327	12,240	2,878	1,051	158
2nd "	12,352	8,792	2,584	857	119
3rd "	11,578	8,249	2,327	897	105
M.	6,076	4,358	1,196	459	63
F.	5,502	3,891	1,131	438	42

TABLE 4.- ANNUAL RATE OF BIRTHS.
(Per Thousand of Population).

1935	45.2	52.5	30.8	35.8	42.9
1936					
1st Quarter	52.1	63.2	31.9	39.6	57.0
2nd "	39.0	45.1	28.1	32.1	42.6
3rd "	36.0	41.8	24.7	33.4	37.1

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths returned in the third quarter of 1936 was 4,781, consisting of 2,527 males and 2,254 females. This total represents an increase of 244 on the previous quarter and a decrease of 577 on the third quarter of 1935. There were 3,445 deaths recorded among Moslems, 898 among Jews, 372 among Christians and 66 among Others. The crude death-rate for all communities in the third quarter of 1936 was equivalent to an annual rate of 14.9 per thousand of population.

TABLE 5.- DEATHS, BY COMMUNITIES.

	TOTAL	MOSLEMS	JEWS	CHRISTIANS	OTHERS
1935	22,249	17,823	2,748	1,449	229
1936					
1st Quarter	5,247	4,153	710	338	46
2nd "	4,537	3,365	818	311	43
3rd "	4,781	3,445	898	372	66
M.	2,527	1,815	489	187	36
F.	2,254	1,630	409	185	30

TABLE 6.- ANNUAL RATE OF DEATHS.
(Per Thousand of Population).

1935	18.6	23.5	8.6	14.0	21.0
1936					
1st Quarter	16.8	21.5	7.9	13.8	25.6
2nd "	14.3	17.3	8.9	11.6	15.4
3rd "	14.9	17.4	9.5	13.9	23.3

MIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

Recorded arrivals in Palestine in November aggregated 11,513, an excess of 3,254 over recorded departures numbering 8,259. Recorded arrivals of Jews totalled 3,769, exceeding recorded departures of Jews by 1,701. Recorded arrivals of non-Jews were 7,744, exceeding recorded departures of non-Jews by 1,553. As compared with the same month of 1935, recorded arrivals declined by 1,878, while recorded departures also declined by 388.

In the first eleven months of 1936, the total recorded arrivals numbered 136,602 and the total recorded departures 115,909, an excess of 20,693 arrivals. Jewish arrivals exceeded Jewish departures by 20,401, while non-Jewish arrivals exceeded non-Jewish departures by 292. Both inward and outward figures were considerably smaller than in the same period of 1935, when total arrivals numbered 217,520 and total departures 155,144, an excess of 62,376 arrivals practically accounted for by an excess of 61,496 Jewish arrivals; non-Jewish arrivals exceeded non-Jewish departures by 880.

Capitalist immigrants with LP.1,000 and over numbered 142 in November, 1936, as compared with 691 in November 1935, and in the eleven months 2,907 as compared with 6,035 in the same period of 1935.

Of the 1,224 immigrants registered in November, 1936, 341 resided previously in Poland, 308 in Germany, 68 in Great Britain, 54 in the U.S.A. and 29 in Roumania. In the eleven months, out of the total registered immigrants numbering 30,712, 11,389 resided previously in Poland, 7,997 in Germany, 1,429 in Roumania and 754 in Yemen and Aden.

NATURALIZATIONS.

The persons naturalized in November, 1936, numbered 914 (898 Jews and 16 non-Jews) as compared with 909 (881 Jews and 28 non-Jews) in the same month of 1935.

The naturalizations in the first eleven months of 1936 were 8,769 (8,607 Jews and 162 non-Jews) as compared with 10,752 (10,510 Jews and 242 non-Jews) in the same period of 1935. Those naturalized in the first eleven months of 1936 included 3,123 whose former nationality was Polish and 1,213 whose former nationality was German. Over 98 per cent. of those naturalized were Jews.

TABLE 7.- MIGRATION INTO AND FROM PALESTINE, NOVEMBER 1935 AND 1936 WITH TOTALS FOR THE FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF BOTH YEARS.

	November 1935			November 1936		
	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
a) Arrivals:						
(i) Immigrants arriving	4,363	4,212	151	1,087	938	149
(ii) Residents returning after absence for a period exceeding one year	137	61	76	119	83	36
(iii) Residents returning after absence for a period not exceeding one year	3,782	1,307	2,475	6,242	2,012	4,230
(iv) Temporary visitors arriving	4,424	1,413	3,011	3,480	706	2,774
(v) Transit travellers arriving	685	36	649	585	30	555
Total Arrivals	13,391	7,029	6,362	11,513	3,769	7,744
b) Departures:						
(i) Residents departing for a period exceeding one year	83	43	40	156	82	74
(ii) Residents departing for a period not exceeding one year	3,587	1,200	2,387	4,647	1,417	3,230
(iii) Temporary visitors departing	4,327	1,468	2,859	2,910	543	2,367
(iv) Transit travellers departing	650	52	598	546	26	520
Total Departures	8,647	2,763	5,884	8,259	2,068	6,191
Excess of arrivals over departures or vice versa if noted (-)	4,744	4,266	478	3,254	1,701	1,553
	First eleven months 1935			First eleven months 1936		
	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
a) Arrivals:						
(i) Immigrants arriving	55,284	53,738	1,546	28,528	27,157	1,371
(ii) Residents returning after absence for a period exceeding one year	1,848	1,051	797	1,047	545	502
(iii) Residents returning after absence for a period not exceeding one year	58,483	20,786	37,697	55,049	15,864	39,185
(iv) Temporary visitors arriving	86,589	33,643	52,946	45,567	13,331	32,236
(v) Transit travellers arriving	15,316	1,235	14,081	6,411	407	6,004
Total Arrivals	217,520	110,453	107,067	136,602	57,304	79,298
b) Departures:						
(i) Residents departing for a period exceeding one year	740	377	363	1,070	697	373
(ii) Residents departing for a period not exceeding one year	63,615	23,479	40,136	64,001	22,309	41,692
(iii) Temporary visitors departing	77,564	24,563	53,001	44,678	13,489	31,189
(iv) Transit travellers departing	13,757	1,019	12,738	6,160	408	5,752
Total Departures	155,144	48,957	106,187	115,909	36,903	79,006
Excess of arrivals over departures or vice versa if noted (-)	62,376	61,496	880	20,693	20,401	292

TABLE 8.- PERSONS REGISTERED AS IMMIGRANTS, BY LEADING CATEGORIES, NOVEMBER 1935 AND 1936, WITH TOTALS FOR THE FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF BOTH YEARS.

NOTE:- This table includes persons originally coming into the country as visitors, but registering as immigrants in the months in question.

Category	November 1935			November 1936		
	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
(i) Persons with LP.1000 and upwards	691	680	11	142	138	4
Dependants on persons in A(i)	484	479	5	102	100	2
(iii) Skilled artisans with not less than LP.500	14	14	-	3	3	-
Dependants on persons in A(iii)	29	29	-	6	6	-
Persons coming to employment	653	635	18	107	84	23
Dependants on persons in C	437	433	4	83	77	6
Dependants of residents of Palestine	1,491	1,405	86	544	481	63
Other categories	841	758	83	237	138	99
T O T A L	4,640	4,433	207	1,224	1,027	197
	First eleven months 1935			First eleven months 1936		
	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
(i) Persons with LP.1000 and upwards	6,035	5,949	86	2,907	2,863	44
Dependants on persons in A(i)	5,313	5,273	40	2,757	2,734	23
(iii) Skilled artisans with not less than LP.500	279	277	2	171	168	3
Dependants on persons in A(iii)	436	436	-	290	286	4
Persons coming to employment	13,988	13,697	291	7,099	6,897	202
Dependants on persons in C	12,246	12,195	51	4,409	4,375	34
Dependants of residents of Palestine	15,953	15,014	939	9,859	9,168	691
Other categories	5,120	4,450	670	3,220	2,421	799
T O T A L	59,370	57,291	2,079	30,712	28,912	1,800

TABLE 9.- PERSONS REGISTERED AS IMMIGRANTS, BY CHIEF COUNTRIES OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE, NOVEMBER 1935 AND 1936 WITH TOTALS FOR THE FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF BOTH YEARS.

NOTE:- This table includes persons originally entering the country as visitors, but registering as immigrants in the months in question.

Principal countries of Previous Residence	November 1935			November 1936		
	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
Poland	2,101	2,101	-	341	340	1
Germany	890	884	6	308	303	5
Roumania	190	190	-	29	29	-
Czechoslovakia	75	74	1	18	17	1
Lithuania	182	182	-	17	17	-
Latvia	109	109	-	15	15	-
France	104	102	2	17	8	9
Great Britain	56	23	33	68	16	52
Switzerland	30	30	-	4	3	1
Turkey	36	36	-	23	17	6
Yemen and Aden	4	4	-	-	-	-
U. S. America	105	99	6	54	42	12
Other Countries	758	599	159	330	220	110
T O T A L	4,640	4,433	207	1,224	1,027	197
	Eleven months 1935			Eleven months 1936		
	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
Poland	23,660	25,656	4	11,389	11,383	6
Germany	7,975	7,854	121	7,997	7,913	84
Roumania	3,721	3,712	9	1,429	1,420	9
Czechoslovakia	1,441	1,425	16	629	622	7
Lithuania	1,984	1,982	2	775	775	-
Latvia	1,074	1,074	-	494	494	-
France	1,265	1,195	70	616	541	75
Great Britain	635	283	352	714	215	499
Switzerland	170	164	6	162	148	14
Turkey	1,389	1,358	3	314	291	23
Yemen and Aden	1,455	1,455	-	754	754	-
U. S. America	1,822	1,763	59	367	331	36
Other Countries	10,779	9,370	1,409	5,072	4,025	1,047
T O T A L	59,370	57,291	2,079	30,712	28,912	1,800

TABLE 10.- PERSONS NATURALIZED, BY CHIEF COUNTRIES OF PREVIOUS NATIONALITY, NOVEMBER 1935 AND 1936 WITH TOTALS FOR THE FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF BOTH YEARS.

Previous Nationality	November 1935			November 1936		
	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
Czechoslovakia	11	11	-	8	8	-
Germany	86	86	-	125	125	-
Latvia	5	5	-	19	19	-
Lithuania	37	37	-	24	24	-
Poland	320	320	-	255	255	-
Roumania	36	36	-	68	68	-
Russia	160	159	1	93	93	-
Iraq	53	53	-	7	7	-
Persia	-	-	-	15	15	-
Turkey	27	13	14	23	23	-
Yemen	4	4	-	15	15	-
Other Countries	170	157	13	262	246	16
TOTAL	909	881	28	914	898	16

Previous Nationality	Eleven months 1935			Eleven months 1936		
	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
Czechoslovakia	92	92	-	85	85	-
Germany	508	508	-	1,213	1,212	1
Latvia	163	163	-	178	177	1
Lithuania	389	389	-	336	336	-
Poland	4,184	4,184	-	3,123	3,123	-
Roumania	590	590	-	578	578	-
Russia	1,717	1,706	11	816	811	5
Iraq	409	409	-	279	278	1
Persia	136	112	24	259	248	11
Turkey	207	115	92	125	89	36
Yemen	46	46	-	72	72	-
Other Countries	2,311	2,196	115	1,705	1,598	107
TOTAL	10,752	10,510	242	8,769	8,607	162

PART II. - THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION AT THE END OF NOVEMBER.
(Condensed from the materials in the Agricultural Supplement to the Palestine Gazette).

Meteorological Notes.- Unseasonably hot weather continued until November 20, when heavy rains continued intermittently for about a week, doing some damage to vegetable gardens in parts of Galilee and in a few cases damaging 'afir' sown grain fields. In the western part of the Southern district the rain was ample to secure good germination of 'afir' sown grain crops, but more rain is needed in the east. In the Jerusalem district the rain ended the acute water shortage in hill cisterns, and considerably improved the crop prospects. In the Northern District ploughing was general by December 1 in the higher lands, but had not been attempted in the water-logged plains. The rainfall reported at the nine official meteorological stations in the six months ended November, as a consequence of the heavy rains in the latter part of November, now compares fairly satisfactorily with the same period of last year, as follows:-

Station	1st June, 1936, to 30th November, 1936. Mms.	1st June, 1935, to 30th November, 1935. Mms.
Acre	200.5	238.0
Haifa	245.0	213.1
Jenin	117.2	65.9
Tel-Aviv	225.1	263.1
Jerusalem	139.4	66.6
Jericho	50.0	32.0
Gaza	97.9	124.7
Beersheba	44.5	58.0
Beisan	114.5	60.5

Agricultural Notes.- Southern District.- Crop prospects are satisfactory in the western areas, but more rain is needed further east. There is a demand for good seed of both legumes and cereals, and 17½ tons of grain have been distributed by the Agricultural Department to Co-operators and 100 tons of seed potatoes have been sold. Vegetable growing is assuming increasing importance among farmers, and the area under irrigation for vegetables has been greatly extended. Jerusalem District.- Good germination for all 'afir' sown crops is assured, as a result of the rain, and cultivators are ploughing as far east as Khan el Ahmar. Completion of the olive harvest was accomplished in the early part of November and oil-pressing was well advanced at the end of the month. Cultivators in the Jericho area were becoming interested in potato cultivation. Northern District.- Ploughing was general by December 1 on the higher lands, but was delayed in the lower ground by excessive moisture. The 'afir' sown area is appreciably larger than in 1935. Olive picking was commencing in the Acre hills but had been concluded in all other parts of the district. Considerable quantities of seed potatoes were being imported from the United Kingdom.

Market Reports.- Prices of agricultural commodities continue at a high level, particularly of barley and good seed wheat, but the recent rains may result in a slight decline. Prices of tibt tend to higher levels and prices of dairy produce have risen over the high level reached during the disturbances. Prices in the various districts in November, 1936 as compared with those of October, 1936, and November, 1935, by districts in the following table.

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TABLE 11.- PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, BY DISTRICTS, IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER 1936, AND IN NOVEMBER, 1935.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Commodity	October, 1936 LP. per ton	November, 1936 LP. per ton	November, 1935 LP. per ton
Wheat	10.000 - 10.500	11.000	7.500 - 8.250
Barley	6.400 - 6.500	6.750	4.750
Durra	7.250 - 7.400	7.500	4.300
Maize	7.500 - 7.600	7.800	5.750
Kerseenneh	6.500 - 6.750	6.800	7.750
Tibn	2.000	2.500	1.500
Hommons	8.700 - 9.000	9.000	8.500
Foul	9.750 - 10.000	10.000	8.250 - 8.500
Sesame			17.500
Lentils	14.000	14.500	11.750 - 13.500
Lupins			
Hilba	8.000	7.500	7.750 - 8.000
Jilbaneh	6.500 - 6.700	6.700	7.000
Bran	5.750 - 6.200	6.200	4.000
Kousbeh			7.500 - 9.000
Oats	8.500 - 8.750	8.800	8.500
Vetches	8.500 - 8.700	8.500	8.500 - 9.000
Hay			4.000
Straw bales	4.500 - 4.750	4.750	1.500 - 1.600
Potatoes	6.500 - 7.000	10.000	8.000 - 8.500
Fleur (local)	15.000	15.000	
Fleur (imported American)	19.500 - 20.000	19.500 - 20.000	

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Wheat	10.750 - 11.500	10.750 - 12.000	7.750 - 8.250
Barley	5.500 - 6.500	6.000 - 7.000	4.000 - 5.000
Durra	4.500 - 7.250	6.500 - 7.250	3.800 - 4.250
Kerseenneh	7.000 - 8.000	6.500 - 7.000	6.500 - 7.500
Tibn	1.500 - 3.000	2.000 - 3.500	0.700 - 2.000
Chick peas	9.500	10.000 - 11.500	8.500 - 9.500
Beans	8.000 - 8.250	8.000 - 8.500	8.000 - 9.750
Lentils	12.000 - 13.750	12.000 - 13.750	11.000 - 13.750
Hay (dry)	4.500 - 5.000	Not available	3.500 - 4.000
Potatoes (imported)	6.500 - 10.250	7.500 - 10.250	7.000 - 8.000
Maize	6.000 - 6.500	6.000 - 6.500	Not quoted
Sesame	Not available	Not available	Not quoted
Lupins	7.500 - 7.750	7.500 - 7.750	Not quoted

JERUSALEM DISTRICT.

Wheat	11.480	13.150	8.540
Barley	6.660	7.300	4.250
Durra	7.200	7.700	4.560
Kerseenneh	7.250	8.160	7.050
Tibn	2.140	2.300	1.750
Lentils	13.270	12.800	11.900
Chick peas	9.510	12.000	10.350
Sesame	19.945	20.000	17.000
Beans	10.380	13.500	10.350
Potatoes	9.750	9.800	8.860
Eggs per 100	0.303	0.417	0.395

The Citrus Industry.- Irrigation of citrus groves was necessary until the third week of November. Infestation by Mediterranean fruit fly was severe, but it is hoped that the wet cold weather at the end of the month will check the pest.

The estimate of the crop was unchanged at November 30. Quality and colour of grapefruit improved in November. Lemons were of good quality though rather green in colour. Oranges were also rather green, though of fair to medium, and in some cases good quality.

Shipments of grapefruit were smaller in November than in October, owing doubtless to the low prices in the United Kingdom. Consignments were largely in execution of firm sales. Demand for oranges in the United Kingdom was active, though the first consignments were exported only on November 20.

Local prices for oranges on the tree ranged from 3/- to 5/- per case. Advance prices of 7/- to 8/- per case f.o.b. were obtained. Lemons averaged 8/- to 11/- per case in England, and from 3/- to 4/- per case on the tree in Palestine. Grapefruit prices in the United Kingdom were low in the first part of November but improved slightly in the latter half of the month. United Kingdom prices ranged from 7/3 to 13/- for large grapefruit from 7/6 to 13/- for medium fruit, and from 6/6 to 10/9 for small fruit. Demand for grapefruit on the trees was poor, a few sales being effected at from 2/6 to 3/-. Advances on crop varied from 5/- to 6/- per case f.o.b.

The first oranges of the season were accepted for inspection and were found to be generally of fair quality though in many cases of poor colour. The approximate number of boxes of citrus fruit exported up to the end of November and the ports from which exported were as follows:-

	Exported prior to 1st November, 1936.	Exported during November, 1936.	Total to November 30 1936.
	Cases	Cases.	Cases
Oranges	-	542,827	542,827
Grapefruit	216,120 $\frac{1}{2}$	99,889	316,009 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lemons	28,068 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,663	33,731 $\frac{1}{2}$
Other citrus	184	133	317
T o t a l	244,373	648,512	892,885
Jaffa	12,018	341,158	353,176
Haifa	205,983	294,857	500,840
Transit via			
Port Said	25,598	7,843	33,441
Tel-Aviv Jetty	774	4,654	5,428

Retail prices of citrus fruits in Jerusalem at the end of November were: oranges 5 mils per kilo; lemons 10 mils per kilo; grapefruits 200 mils per 100; mandarines 30 mils per kilo.

Other Fruits.- Apples and Pears.- Imports continue to arrive from the U.S.A.; Market prices in Jerusalem varied from 30 to 50 mils per kilo. Bananas.- Bananas sold at 20 mils per kilo in Jericho fetched 32 mils on the Jerusalem Market. Olives.- The olive harvest was nearing completion except in the Northern District; retail prices of fresh oil varied between 50 and 65 mils per kilo.

PART III.- TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.THE TRADE OF PALESTINE IN THE FIRST TEN MONTHS ENDED
OCTOBER, 1936.⁴

The imports of merchandise in the first ten months of 1936 ended October, aggregated LP.11,044,562, as compared with LP.14,721,749 and LP.12,247,715 respectively in the corresponding periods of 1935 and 1934, thus showing a decrease of LP.3,677,187 or 25.0 per cent. from the corresponding 1935 period and a decrease of LP.1,203,153 or 9.8 per cent. from the corresponding 1934 period. Food drink and tobacco imported in the first ten months of 1936, had a total value of LP.2,888,630, as compared with LP.2,883,108 in the same period of 1935, an increase of LP.5,522 or 0.2 per cent. Imports of raw materials and mainly unmanufactured articles in the 1936 period totalled LP.764,330 as compared with LP.1,147,182 in the corresponding 1935 period, a drop of LP.382,852 or 33.4 per cent. Imports of wholly or mainly manufactured articles in the 1936 period totalled LP.5,216,238, as compared with LP.9,105,373 in the corresponding 1935 period, a decrease of LP.3,889,135 or 42.7 per cent. partly due to the considerable decrease in imports of building materials, textiles, industrial machinery and motor cars and motor trucks. Unclassified imports, however, increased from LP.1,586,086 in the 1935 period to LP.2,175,364 in the 1936 period, an increase of LP.589,278 or 37.2 per cent.

Exports of merchandise of domestic produce in the first ten months of 1936, were LP.2,593,712 as compared with LP.3,528,523 and LP.2,699,901 in the corresponding periods of 1935 and 1934 respectively, thus showing a decrease of LP.934,811 or 26.5 per cent. from the corresponding 1935 period and a decrease of LP.106,189 or 3.9 per cent. from the corresponding 1934 period. This decrease in exports is chiefly due to the decrease in exports of citrus fruits. Food, drink and tobacco exported in the 1936 period totalled LP.2,175,846 as compared with LP.3,157,990 in the corresponding 1935 period, a decrease of LP.982,144 or 31.1 per cent. chiefly owing to the falling off in exports of citrus fruits. Exports of raw materials and mainly unmanufactured articles were LP.123,806 in the 1936 period, as compared with LP.75,484 in the corresponding 1935 period, an increase of LP.48,322 or 64.0 per cent. Exports of wholly or mainly manufactured articles were LP.292,491 in the 1936 period, as compared with LP.293,653 in the corresponding 1935 period, a decrease of LP.1,162 or 0.4 per cent. Unclassified exports in the 1936 period totalled LP.1,569 as compared with LP.1,396 in the 1935 period, an increase of LP.173.

Re-exports of commodities previously recorded as imported totalled LP.433,219 in the 1936 period, as compared with LP.241,211 in the corresponding 1935 period, an increase of LP.192,008 or 79.6 per cent. chiefly due to the increase in re-exports of unclassified articles. Re-exports from bond (not previously recorded as imports) totalled LP.67,894 in the 1936 period as compared with LP.53,336 in the 1935 period, an increase of LP.14,558 or 27.3 per cent.

The value of transit trade, exclusive of Iraq Petroleum Co., crude oil, in the 1936 period amounted to LP.263,376, as compared with LP.394,233 in the corresponding 1935 period, a decrease of LP.130,857 or 33.2 per cent. The quantity of Iraq Petroleum Co., crude oil despatched in transit via Haifa in the 1936 period was 1,596,587 tons valued at LP.1,277,270, as compared with 1,523,995 tons valued at LP.1,219,196 in the corresponding 1935 period, an increase of 72,592 tons. In the statistics crude oil is given an arbitrary value of 16/- or 800 mils per ton.

Table 12 shows the imports, domestic exports and re-exports of Palestine in each month from January to October, 1935 and 1936, while in Table 13 will be found the aggregate trade for the first ten months of 1935 and 1936, divided by classes.

(x) More detailed information will be found in Monthly Trade Bulletin No.10/1936, available on application to the Government Statistician, Jerusalem.

TABLE 12.- IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE OF PALESTINIAN PRODUCE AND RE-EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE IN EACH MONTH FROM JANUARY TO OCTOBER, 1935 AND 1936.

Month	Imports		Exports		Re-exports	
	1935 LP	1936 LP	1935 LP	1936 LP	1935 LP	1936 LP
January	1,209,690	1,330,303	668,870	685,567	21,175	26,438
February	1,348,881	1,128,348	788,366	724,116	23,314	15,938
March	1,793,827	1,273,405	1,052,274	635,081	19,788	24,289
April	1,420,678	1,063,717	599,985	122,939	29,972	16,078
May	1,547,981	944,169	64,919	42,686	24,746	20,088
June	1,287,270	992,800	49,959	53,237	15,687	29,778
July	1,461,311	995,229	76,911	65,256	19,960	55,988
August	1,527,402	868,616	58,968	63,850	17,340	88,888
September	1,400,274	1,004,254	55,790	72,319	30,584	80,338
October	1,724,435	1,443,721	114,481	128,661	38,645	75,488
Total ten months	14,721,749	11,044,562	3,528,523	2,593,712	241,211	433,219

TABLE 13.- IMPORTS, EXPORTS, RE-EXPORTS, ETC., OF PALESTINE IN THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1935 AND 1936.

C L A S S	From 1st January to end of October		
	1935	1936	Percentage of Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in the 1936 period
<u>I M P O R T S .</u>	LP	LP	
CLASS I - Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,883,108	2,888,630	+ 0.2
CLASS II - Raw Materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	1,147,182	764,330	- 33.4
CLASS III - Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	9,105,373	5,216,238	- 42.7
CLASS IV - Unclassified	1,586,086	2,175,364	+ 37.2
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	14,721,749	11,044,562	- 25.0
CLASS V - Bullion and Specie	486,052	122,883	-
<u>E X P O R T S .</u>			
CLASS I - Food, Drink and Tobacco	3,157,990	2,175,846	- 31.1
CLASS II - Raw Materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	75,484	123,806	+ 64.0
CLASS III - Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	293,653	292,491	- 0.4
CLASS IV - Unclassified	1,396	1,569	
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	3,528,523	2,593,712	- 26.5
CLASS V - Bullion and Specie	388,968	205,177	
RE-EXPORTS	241,211	433,219	+ 79.6
RE-EXPORTS FROM BOND	53,336	67,894	+ 27.3
TRANSIT TRADE	394,233	263,376	- 33.2

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY LEADING COUNTRIES
FIRST TEN MONTHS, 1935 AND 1936.

Tables 14 and 15 show the distribution by countries of Palestinian imports and exports in the first ten months of 1936, as compared with the corresponding period of 1935, by values and percentages. The United Kingdom stands first as a source of imports in both periods and Germany ranks second. Syria, Roumania and the United States of America come next in order in the 1936 period, while in the 1935 period the United States of America came third, Syria fourth and Roumania fifth. Percentages of imports from the United Kingdom, British Possessions, Germany, Holland, Roumania, Switzerland, Egypt and Syria increased in the 1936 period, as compared with the corresponding 1935 period, though the absolute value of imports from these countries declined. While the total value of imports decreased by 25.0 per cent. imports from the United Kingdom decreased by only 8.7 per cent., imports from Germany by only 9.4 per cent., imports from Roumania by 15.1 per cent. and imports from Syria by 14.6 per cent. Imports from the United States of America declined by 35.6 per cent.

The United Kingdom took nearly three-fifths of our exports in both periods under review and Syria ranks second. Holland and Poland come next in order in the 1936 period, while in the 1935 period, Germany came third and Holland fourth. Denmark, Poland, Sweden and the United States of America took greater absolute values of our lower total exports in the 1936 period than in the corresponding period of 1935. While the total value of exports decreased by 26.5 per cent. exports to the United Kingdom decreased by 36.3 per cent., exports to Germany by 58.4 per cent., exports to Syria by only 4.7 per cent. and exports to Holland by only 6.2 per cent.

TABLE 14.- COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF IMPORTS, FIRST TEN MONTHS, 1935 AND 1936.

Countries	First ten months, 1935		First ten months, 1936	
	Value LP.	Percentage	Value LP.	Percentage
TOTAL	14,721,749	100.0	11,044,562	100.0
United Kingdom	2,558,312	17.4	2,335,253	21.1
British Possessions	513,314	3.5	503,069	4.6
Austria	308,063	2.1	155,068	1.4
Belgium	588,319	4.0	309,319	2.8
Bulgaria	168,249	1.1	67,830	0.6
Czechoslovakia	558,255	3.8	350,235	3.2
Denmark	94,577	0.6	60,884	0.5
France	288,713	2.0	179,453	1.6
Germany	1,801,365	12.2	1,632,032	14.8
Holland	212,261	1.4	187,427	1.7
Hungary	173,553	1.2	107,162	1.0
Italy	389,997	2.6	40,881	0.4
Poland	638,610	4.3	342,899	3.1
Roumania	1,014,490	6.9	861,186	7.8
Russia	199,889	1.4	102,221	0.9
Sweden	191,430	1.3	77,312	0.7
Switzerland	147,462	1.0	122,102	1.1
Yugoslavia	170,319	1.2	120,040	1.1
Egypt	487,357	3.3	378,643	3.4
Japan	526,678	3.6	322,195	2.9
Iraq	175,979	1.2	122,876	1.1
Syria	1,099,455	7.5	938,489	8.5
United States America	1,278,997	8.7	823,081	7.5
Other countries	1,136,105	7.7	904,905	8.2

TABLE 15.- DESTINATION OF EXPORTS, FIRST TEN MONTHS, 1935 AND 1936.

C o u n t r i e s	First ten months, 1935		First ten months, 1936	
	Value LP.	Percentage	Value LP.	Percentage
T O T A L	3,528,523	100.0	2,593,712	100.0
United Kingdom	2,144,163	60.8	1,366,612	52.7
British Possessions	68,036	1.9	55,204	2.1
Belgium	63,692	1.8	46,868	1.8
Denmark	34,454	1.0	38,897	1.5
France	71,482	2.0	39,017	1.5
Germany	245,732	7.0	102,180	3.9
Holland	162,187	4.6	152,083	5.9
Italy	19,810	0.6	2,496	0.1
Norway	57,104	1.6	42,171	1.6
Poland	78,551	2.2	108,166	4.2
Roumania	81,491	2.3	59,524	2.3
Sweden	37,682	1.1	63,265	2.4
Egypt	66,387	1.9	51,310	2.0
Syria	250,438	7.1	238,560	9.2
United States America	11,190	0.3	16,776	0.7
Other countries	136,124	3.8	210,583	8.1

S H I P P I N G .

The shipping trade of Palestine in the first nine months of 1936 was naturally affected in the earlier part of the period by the disturbed international situation and more recently by the domestic troubles which brought the trade of Jaffa to a standstill in the more recent months.

The registered tonnage of the vessels entering the port of Haifa in the first nine months of 1936 was 3,550,002 as compared with 3,766,209 in the same period of 1935 - a decline of 216,207 tons or almost 6 per cent., while cargo discharged at Haifa was also lower at 527,143 tons as compared with 596,405 - a drop of 69,262 tons or 11½ per cent. Again the registered tonnage of the vessels clearing from Haifa in the first nine months of 1936 was 3,450,057 as compared with 3,776,467 in the same period of 1935 - a decline of 326,410 tons or 9 per cent.; cargo loaded at Haifa in the period under review was 102,022 tons as compared with 110,127 tons in the same period of 1935 - a decrease of 7 per cent.

Ships entered at the port of Jaffa (including Tel Aviv Beach in the more recent months July, August and September) in the first nine months of 1936 had an aggregate tonnage of 727,689 as compared with 1,841,315 in the same period of 1935 - a drop of 60½ per cent; cargo discharged also showed a drop from 287,262 tons to 114,342 tons or 60 per cent. Ships cleared from Jaffa in the first nine months of 1936 had a tonnage of 731,210 as compared with 1,840,060 in the same period of 1935 - down by 60 per cent. Cargo loaded was 78,765 tons and 121,988 tons respectively, a decline of 43,223 tons or 35 per cent.

The total tonnage of goods unloaded at the two major ports of Palestine was 641,485 tons in the first nine months of 1936 as compared with 883,667 tons in the same period of 1935 - a decline of 27 per cent. A smaller proportionate decline was shown in loadings which were 180,787 tons in the first nine months of 1936 as compared with 232,115 tons in the same period of 1935 - or a drop of 22 per cent.

TABLE 16.- NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF STEAM AND SAILING VESSELS ENTERED AT AND CLEARED FROM THE PORTS OF JAMAICA AND HAITI DURING THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1936 AND CARGO DISCHARGED THEREFROM AND LOADED THEREON.

	J A M A I C A				H A I T I				Total Cargo	
	Steam Vessels No.	Sailing Vessels No.	Registered Tonnage	Discharged Tons	Steam Vessels No.	Sailing Vessels No.	Registered Tonnage	Discharged Tons	1936 Tons	1935 Tons
ENTERED										
January	120	7	214,163	34,531	180	6	495,878	60,547	95,078	105,087
February	97	5	157,717	24,532	148	4	324,594	54,235	78,828	74,837
March	98	34	204,768	27,568	162	14	442,016	47,624	75,192	81,019
April	56	53	115,431	14,365	396	26	396,122	60,220	74,585	82,740
May	3	3	3,684	1,092x	151	33	451,102	73,480	74,572	97,234
June	4	2	2,105	841x	134	68	362,566	51,808	62,642	52,642
July	15	2	10,773	5,044x	139	1	397,873	54,472	59,486	102,561
August	8	11	3,330	1,628x	146	138	366,687	57,670	59,298	109,212
September	13	7	10,470	4,710x	147	65	387,380	67,087	71,797	105,158
Total nine months	414	124	722,446	114,342	1,361	418	3,533,218	527,143	641,485	125,819
Nine months 1935	832	714	1,815,315	287,262	1,359	579	3,746,564	596,405	-	883,667
M o n t h s	Steam Vessels No.	Sailing Vessels No.	Registered Tonnage	Cargo Loaded Tons	Steam Vessels No.	Sailing Vessels No.	Registered Tonnage	Cargo Loaded Tons	Total Cargo Loaded 1936 Tons	Total Cargo Loaded 1935 Tons
CLEARED										
January	118	7	210,296	28,672	176	8	399,967	22,773	51,445	68,430
February	101	5	163,191	30,873	148	4	335,278	21,784	52,657	53,865
March	102	28	210,040	16,127	169	13	452,214	17,680	33,807	73,964
April	58	46	116,616	2,551	379	20	379,314	1,254	3,805	19,164
May	2	1	2,467	53+	156	40	447,470	2,473	3,286	2,305
June	5	1	3,322	53+	134	66	355,310	1,985	2,038	1,498
July	12	2	8,709	140+	136	1	377,655	4,022	4,162	6,911
August	11	6	5,394	159+	137	65	345,108	13,855	14,014	2,507
September	11	6	8,021	185+	142	63	345,124	17,388	17,573	3,469
Total nine months	420	121	728,056	78,765	1,338	401	3,438,430	102,022	180,787	-
Nine months 1935	832	713	1,814,768	121,988	1,372	589	3,757,235	110,127	-	232,115

(x) 834 tons, 841 tons, 5,011 tons; 1,628 tons and 4,710 tons were discharged at Tel Aviv Beach during May, June, July, August and September, respectively.

RAILWAY OPERATIONS.

The business of the Palestine Railways in the first ten months of 1936, as will be seen in Table 17 showed a recession from the high level of the corresponding period of 1935, partly no doubt in consequence of the disturbed international situation and the resulting reduction in tourist trade, together with the lower tempo of general business due to the domestic disturbances of the period. There was, however, a great improvement in September and October. Aggregate gross revenue for the ten-months period was LP.737,831 as compared with LP.731,525 in the same period of 1935 - an increase of LP.6,306 or 0.9 per cent. Working expenses in the 1936 period were 4.8 per cent. higher at LP.541,349 as compared with LP.516,463. Passengers carried exclusive of those with season tickets, were 2.1 per cent. fewer in the first ten months of the present year at 2,103,608 as compared with 2,149,686, while passenger revenue was 8.5 per cent. lower at LP.266,224 as compared with LP.291,034. Goods revenue, however, as the result of very large receipts in September and October was 8.1 per cent. higher in 1936 at LP.424,177 as compared with LP.392,241, although tonnage of goods carried in the 1936 period was only 77,277 as compared with 939,744 - a decline of 17.9 per cent. The total Ton-Kilometrage of paying freight was 96,986,321 in the 1936 period as compared with 110,417,026 in the 1935 period - a decline of 12.1 per cent. The tonnage of the more important commodities carried in the first ten months of 1936 is given in Table 18.

TABLE 17.- SUMMARY STATISTICS OF RAILWAY OPERATION, (ALL LINES), MAY TO OCTOBER, 1935 AND 1936.

Items	Unit	1 9 3 5					
		May	June	July	August	September	October
Gross Revenue	LP.	62,996	59,922	70,967	67,913	66,491	67,368
Working Expenses	LP.	42,176	44,017	48,800	47,316	45,944	71,760
Passenger Revenue	LP.	26,097	25,960	27,604	27,561	25,949	25,915
Goods Revenue	LP.	33,059	30,689	40,536	37,384	35,919	39,089
No. Passengers (exc. Season tickets)	No.	199,837	217,451	217,232	224,233	205,595	210,765
Tonnage of Goods Carried	Tons	74,724	73,168	98,343	84,764	87,506	94,886
Heads of Live Stock	No.	2,599	1,906	2,935	3,986	4,625	7,043
No. of Vehicles	No.	29	1	4	3	6	9
Ton-Kilometrage (in thousands)	-	8,646	9,309	10,837	10,355	10,136	11,038
		1 9 3 6					
Gross Revenue	LP.	66,418	66,065	74,375	63,504	99,131	94,948
Working Expenses	LP.	46,427	52,663	46,326	65,960	56,244	54,803
Passenger Revenue	LP.	28,897	24,100	25,051	22,556	25,752	26,436
Goods Revenue	LP.	35,056	39,296	44,711	37,744	69,329	64,036
No. Passengers (exc. Season tickets)	No.	231,864	205,334	225,620	189,680	189,906	187,574
Tonnage of Goods Carried	Tons	65,568	65,099	77,658	70,215	81,020	103,005
Heads of Live Stock	No.	2,825	3,697	4,317	5,158	4,854	4,299
No. of Vehicles	No.	36	81	73	77	234	68
Ton-Kilometrage (in thousands)	-	7,998	9,513	9,775	9,167	11,031	13,788

Table 18 shows the tonnage of commodities carried by the Palestine Railways in October, 1936, and in the first ten months of 1936. Attention is drawn to columns 4 and 7 of the said table where the absolute increase (+) or decrease (-) in quantity transported in 1936, as compared with same period of 1935, is given.

The number of metric tons of paying freight transported by the Palestine Railways and Operated Lines in October, 1936, totalled 103,005 tons as compared with 94,886 tons in the corresponding month of 1935, an increase of 8,119 tons or 8.6 per cent. Food commodities other than fruits, mentioned in the table as transported in October, 1936, totalled 31,806 tons as compared with 18,288 tons in the corresponding 1935 period, an increase of 13,518 tons or 73.9 per cent., largely accounted for by the increase in imports of food. Fruit commodities transported in October, 1936, totalled 6,373 tons, as compared with 4,579 tons in October, 1935, an increase of 1,794 tons or 39.2 per cent. chiefly due to the increase in transportation of grapefruit. Building materials transported in October, 1936, totalled 27,331 tons as compared with 39,418 tons in the corresponding month of 1935, a decrease of 12,087 tons or 30.7 per cent. chiefly due to the decrease in the importation of building materials. Commodities such as kerosene and fuel oils, coal, petrol and fire wood transported in October, 1936, totalled 11,774 tons as compared with 18,354 tons in the corresponding period of 1935, a decrease of 6,580 tons or 35.9 per cent. chiefly due to the decrease in imports of coal.

The number of metric tons of paying freight transported by the Palestine Railways and Operated Lines in the first ten months of 1936 totalled 771,177 tons as compared with 939,744 tons in the corresponding period of 1935, a decrease of 168,567 tons or 17.9 per cent. This decrease is mainly accounted for by the decrease in the transportation of building materials, oranges and coal. Food commodities other than fruits mentioned in the table as transported in the 1936 period totalled 180,004 tons, as compared with 135,204 tons in the corresponding period of 1935, an increase of 44,800 tons or 33.1 per cent. Fruit commodities transported in the 1936 period totalled 75,011 tons, as compared with 114,483 tons, a decrease of 39,472 tons or 34.5 per cent. chiefly due to the decrease in exports of oranges and melons. Building materials transported in the 1936 period totalled 251,633 tons as compared with 413,738 tons in the corresponding period of 1935, a decrease of 162,105 tons or 39.2 per cent. largely accounted for by the decrease in imports of building materials. Commodities such as kerosene and fuel oils, coal, petrol and fire wood transported in the 1936 period totalled 117,345 tons as compared with 143,672 tons in the corresponding period of 1935, a decrease of 26,327 tons or 18.3 per cent., accounted for by the decrease in imports of coal.

TABLE 18.- TONNAGE OF LEADING COMMODITIES TRANSPORTED BY PALESTINE RAILWAYS AND OPERATED LINE, OCTOBER, 1935 AND 1936 AND FIRST TEN MONTHS, 1935 AND 1936.

Name of Commodity	October 1935	October 1936	Absolute increase (+) or decrease (-) in October 1936	First ten months 1935	First ten months, 1936	Absolute increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1936 period
	metric tons					
Barley	2,376	4,074	+1,698	16,788	20,480	+ 3,692
Wheat	3,075	3,789	+ 714	23,741	21,549	- 2,192
Maize	1,284	1,605	+ 321	5,329	6,703	+ 1,374
Other Cereal	1,337	2,287	+ 950	8,978	7,527	- 1,451
Tibben	1,750	1,242	- 508	12,367	11,531	- 836
Oil Cakes	403	373	- 30	3,475	4,069	+ 594
Flour	1,549	3,352	+1,803	18,580	25,358	+ 6,778
Rice	662	1,843	+1,181	5,982	10,490	+ 4,508
Sugar	2,007	2,408	+ 401	12,476	14,340	+ 1,864
Other Groceries and Provisions	3,845	10,833	+6,988	27,488	57,957	+30,469
Sand	1,638	1,292	- 346	10,645	14,652	+ 4,007
Stone	5,940	3,731	-3,209	50,584	52,545	+ 1,961
Lime	415	1,136	+ 721	9,213	10,713	+ 1,500
Cement	17,193	9,975	-7,218	207,523	107,128	-100,395
Asphalt	788	1,550	+ 762	12,206	8,548	- 3,658
Other Building Materials	12,444	9,647	-2,797	123,567	58,047	-65,520
Wooden Planks for Boxes	1,063	2,209	+1,146	16,123	9,380	- 6,743
Manure	2,801	3,235	+ 434	25,789	13,737	-12,052
Oranges	60	33	- 27	90,851	53,730	-37,121
Grape Fruit	4,266	5,741	+1,475	7,514	11,162	+ 3,648
Lemons	174	382	+ 208	353	868	+ 515
Melons	51	100	+ 49	15,575	9,044	- 6,531
Grapes	28	117	+ 89	190	207	+ 17
Kerosene and Fuel Oils	7,676	7,768	+ 92	68,302	76,967	+ 8,665
Coal	9,127	1,098	-8,029	59,509	22,902	-36,517
Petrol	1,338	2,453	+1,115	13,535	14,726	+ 1,191
Fire wood	213	455	+ 242	2,326	2,660	+ 334
Soap	186	263	+ 77	1,385	1,434	+ 49
Salt	962	678	- 284	7,178	7,240	+ 62
Potash	1,906	1,766	- 230	12,864	12,060	- 804
Bromine	92	188	+ 96	686	982	+ 296
Chlorine	80	-	- 80	308	76	- 232
Caustic Soda	133	280	+ 147	38L	1,026	+ 642
Nitrate of Soda	70	-	- 70	578	54	- 524
Magnesium	-	11	+ 11	149	425	+ 276
Sulphur	62	-	- 62	73	440	+ 367
Mineral water	110	111	+ 1	2,495	1,347	- 1,148
Empties	395	654	+ 259	4,201	5,027	+ 826
Machinery	310	102	- 208	2,161	2,048	- 113
Miscellaneous	5,987	16,224	+10,237	59,273	91,908	+32,635
T O T A L	94,886	103,005	+8,119	939,744	771,177	-168,567
No. of Live Stock	7,043	4,299	-2,744	52,639	40,268	-12,371
No. of Vehicles	9	68	+ 59	78	618	+ 540

ROAD TRANSPORTATION.

Statistics of road transportation are becoming of increasing importance in all countries as the result of the increase of motor traffic. Both passenger and goods traffic is now being conducted by road on an increasing scale, over long distances as well as within urban areas. In North America, for example, passengers are carried clear across the continent in motor buses, and the railroads are feeling this competition severely,

At the Ottawa Conference of Statisticians of the British Commonwealth, in 1935, a resolution was passed recommending that statistics of road transportation should be compiled, showing among other things the number of vehicles, the number of passengers carried and the revenue of concerns engaged in road transportation. It was recognized that there were difficulties in securing such statistics because of the fact that the road transportation industry in this country is still in its early stages. Many new enterprises in this field are being established and older enterprises are being suspended or changing their routes, or the types of traffic carried by them. Some such enterprises are on a very small scale, and are therefore difficult to trace.

In Palestine, where the electric tramways found in British and North American cities have never existed, urban transportation as well as interurban transportation has been carried on in recent years by motor buses. Rapid urban transportation is yearly becoming of increasing importance as a result of the growth of towns in built-up areas as well as in population.

Recognizing the importance of road transportation enterprises in the Palestinian economy, the Office of Statistics some time ago applied to the co-operative enterprises which were then actively in operation for monthly statistics of their activities and the accompanying table, bringing together the figures for 25 co-operative societies engaged in this business in the first nine months of 1936 (24 in July, August and September), is the result. It is hoped that it will be possible to publish in an early issue of the Bulletin more complete statistics covering a longer period of time. In the meantime it may be observed that in the first nine months of 1936 the reporting enterprises provided employment for an average of 1,364 persons. Their buses engaged in passenger traffic carried 36,667,028 intra-urban and 5,755,878 inter-urban passengers. Their buses engaged in goods traffic carried 186,902 tons of intra-urban traffic and 102,758 tons of inter-urban traffic. Their gross earnings from passenger traffic were LP.378,130 and from goods traffic LP.99,417.

TABLE 19.-- STATISTICS OF 25⁽⁺⁾ COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES ENGAGED IN ROAD TRANSPORTATION OF PASSENGERS AND GOODS IN THE FIRST NINE MONTHS, 1936.

A. PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Month	Number of buses	Number of small cars	Number of persons employed	Number of passengers carried	Gross earnings LP.	Current expenditure LP.
1. Particulars of 7 co-operative societies engaged in transportation of passengers within the city.						
January	236	22	574	4,417,905	21,544	16,829
February	236	22	570	4,196,299	20,053	16,050
March	236	22	579	4,893,467	24,443	18,373
April	236	22	580	4,157,240	21,362	17,151
May	227	22	554	4,349,721	21,812	15,643
June	222	22	539	4,145,527	20,920	15,607
July	222	22	534	3,577,988	20,779	16,466
August	226	22	539	3,682,641	21,589	18,304
September	225	22	542	3,246,240	19,380	16,800

2. Particulars of 6 co-operative societies engaged in interurban transportation of passengers, (5 in July, August and September).						
January	243	74	554	708,001	20,357	17,230
February	243	74	560	625,605	18,585	17,520
March	243	74	556	719,605	24,731	19,166
April	243	73	554	748,083	22,745	17,600
May	243	73	521	548,317	14,404	14,025
June	243	73	513	557,936	18,336	12,694
July	265	64	567	609,406	21,613	16,354
August	267	64	567	706,592	21,988	16,592
September	267	65	539	532,333	23,489	17,930

B. GOODS TRAFFIC.

Month	Number of trucks	Number of persons employed	Number of tons transported	Gross earnings LP.	Current expenditure LP.
1. Particulars of 6 co-operative societies engaged in transportation of goods within the city.					
January	71	147	27,881	6,241	5,131
February	71	140	20,322	5,603	4,485
March	71	150	27,501	7,343	6,557
April	69	149	20,125	5,481	5,131
May	69	150	26,342	6,837	5,462
June	69	145	21,838	6,722	6,124
July	53	147	14,320	6,448	5,734
August	53	153	13,933	6,825	5,774
September	54	150	14,640	7,022	5,846

2. Particulars of 6 co-operative societies engaged in interurban transportation of goods					
January	42	98	12,012	4,874	4,181
February	42	98	13,445	4,387	3,705
March	43	101	17,712	5,237	4,329
April	43	98	11,443	3,482	2,819
May	43	97	10,109	2,882	2,640
June	44	97	11,853	4,216	3,392
July	55	118	9,571	5,964	4,112
August	49	114	8,222	4,927	4,274
September	50	113	8,391	4,926	3,827

(+) One cooperative society engaged in the interurban transportation of passengers, suspended operation in July on account of the disturbed conditions.

POSTAL, TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH RECEIPTS.

A business enterprise which is carried on by Government in all countries is that of the Post Office, while in many countries the telegraphs and telephones are also under the Post Office Department, as in Palestine. The receipts of the Post Office Department, especially those arising out of the sale of stamps to the general public are therefore an excellent barometer of general business.

In the first ten months of the calendar year 1936 the total revenue of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs was LP.373,250 as compared with LP.340,149 in the same period of 1935, an increase of LP.33,101 or 9.7 per cent., while sales of stamps to the general public aggregated LP.180,555 as compared with LP.164,948, an increase of LP.15,607 or 9.4 per cent. The details are shown in Table 20 from which it will be seen that revenue from telephones, while rapidly increasing, is very irregular as between months, coming in mainly in the first two months of each quarter.

TABLE 20.- REVENUES OF DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS, FROM JULY TO OCTOBER, 1935 AND 1936, WITH TOTALS FOR FIRST TEN MONTHS OF BOTH YEARS.

NOTE.- Figures are given to the nearest pound in all cases.

	1 9 3 5				Total first ten months LP.
	July LP.	August LP.	September LP.	October LP.	
Sale of Stamps	16,798	16,576	18,952	16,573	164,948
Telegraphs	2,752	1,877	2,443	3,089	23,017
Telephones	13,609	17,940	4,720	14,233	122,879
Broadcast Licence Fees	463	369	462	689	3,289
Other Sources	1,475	3,024	3,234	499	26,015
T O T A L	35,097	39,786	29,811	35,083	340,149
	1 9 3 6				
Sale of Stamps	17,709	18,687	20,187	17,510	180,555
Telegraphs	4,418	2,108	1,036	222	22,600
Telephones	11,101	23,832	4,751	13,281	136,484
Broadcast Licence Fees	860	647	655	923	8,200
Other Sources	3,703	101	3,277	1,322	25,401
T O T A L	37,161	45,375	29,906	33,258	373,250

The number of applications for telephone exchange lines received during recent months has been as follows:-
 March, 146; April, 111; May, 106; June, 87; July, 77; August, 75; September, 76; October, 158; November, 146. The total number of telephone exchange lines, together with unfilled applications therefor, has increased from 7,530 at January 1, 1935 to 8,208 at November 1, 1936. The total number of telephone stations working at the end of November, 1936, was 12,157 as compared with 10,381 at December, 31, 1935, an increase of 1,776 or 17 per cent. in eleven months. The telephone stations working at the end of November, 1936 were divided as follows:-
 Jerusalem, 3,480; Jaffa-Tel Aviv, 3,683; Haifa, 3,101; Other districts 1,893.

PART IV.- STATISTICS OF PRICES.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN NOVEMBER.

The general level of prices advanced farther in November, but not at the same rate as in previous months. Measured by the index number, the general level of wholesale prices rose by 1.8 per cent. in November as compared with the level of prices prevailing in October, taken as 100.0 per cent. On this basis the separate indices for the various commodity groups are as follows:-

Category I. Grain and Meat	= 102.3
Category II. Other Food and Fruit	= 98.9
Category III. Fuel and Miscellaneous	= 104.2
General Monthly Index	= 101.8

When "chained" on the prices of June 1936 as initial period the indices for the months June, July, August, September, October and November are 100, 101.3, 103.5, 105.9, 108.0, 109.9, respectively, showing an increase of 9.9 per cent. in November as compared with June. The indices for the various commodities groups in each of the months from June to November, calculated on June as initial period, are as follows:-

	<u>Category I.</u>	<u>Category II.</u>	<u>Category III.</u>	<u>General.</u>
June	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
July	100.7	102.0	101.2	101.3
August	103.1	106.2	101.3	103.5
September	107.3	109.4	101.3	105.9
October	110.6	111.0	102.8	108.0
November	113.1	109.8	107.1	109.9

RANGE OF QUOTATIONS.- In conformity with the procedure followed in the previous months, wholesale price quotations were obtained weekly from three of the four larger towns in this country, namely Jerusalem, Haifa and Tel-Aviv. These weekly quotations are averaged monthly for each of the three cities.

A number of new quotations have been added this month to the monthly list, such as oranges, grapefruit and Baltic and Australian butter, to replace the previous item of imported butter.

Averages for the country as a whole, obtained by averaging the monthly prices of Jerusalem, Haifa and Tel-Aviv are presented in Table 21.

PRICES AND MARKETS.- On the whole, prices this month were more stable than those in previous months. There were some tendencies toward lower prices early in the month, terminating, however, with firmer prices in the fourth week, which resulted in a rise in the general monthly index of 1.8 per cent. above the level of October. Furthermore, there was some rearrangement in the individual category indices. The index for the last category, "Fuel and Miscellaneous" advanced by 4.2 per cent. in November, based on prices in October, as against an increase of 1.5 per cent. in October on the basis of prices in September. The index for the first Category, "Grain and Meat", advanced in this month by 2.3 per cent. as compared with a rise of 3.1 per cent. in October on basis of September. Lastly, the index for the second category "Other Food and Fruits" dropped for the first time by 1.1 per cent. as compared with the price prevailing in the previous month. The continued rise in prices of food-stuffs corresponds closely to the higher trend in world prices as represented in the movement of prices in the markets of Great Britain, which, owing to its position as the world's largest importing country, could be taken fairly to represent world prices. The Board of Trade index number of wholesale prices for October showed an increase of 6 per cent. as compared with June. The index number for the group including food-stuffs advanced by 11 per cent. Again, prices advanced by 7 per cent. as compared with the index in October, 1935.

Prices of Local wheat advanced by 93 mils per 100 kgs, local flour extra rose by 45 mils per 100 kgs., Australian flour and American flour advanced respectively by 46 mils and 42 mils. Similarly, prices of animal food advanced considerably in all cities. Prices of Thruva eggs Grade 'A' per 100 advanced by 46 mils and imported eggs by 2 mils per 100. In the "Fuel and Miscellaneous" group prices of coal advanced by 123 mils per ton, while the average price of both Benzine and Kerosene advanced by 7 mils per tin. There were further advances in Olive oil prices for both native and Schemen grades.

TABLE 21. - AVERAGE MONTHLY WHOLESALE PRICES IN PALESTINE (X) FOR JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1936.

Commodities	Unit	PALESTINE				
		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
		mls	mls	mls	mls	mls
CATEGORY I. - GRAIN AND MEAT						
Bread (native)	100 kgs	1593	1627	1640	1747	1747
Bread (white)	" "	1850	1890	1920	2209	2211
Wheat (local)	" "	930	909	943	1005	1091
Wheat (imported)	" "	-	-	-	-	1081
Flour, Local Extra	" "	-	1345	1351	1403	1444
" Australian	" "	1497	1560	1571	1707	1751
" American	" "	1668	1753	1884	1930	1978
Barley	" "	548	585	606	622	678
Millet (Dourah)	" "	678	-	-	774	751
Maize	" "	-	715	685	696	691
Kersenneh	" "	760	748	685	713	731
Rice (Rashidi)	" "	1197	1168	1113	1173	1145
Beef (Casher)	" "	-	6607	7820	6808	6808
Mutton	" "	-	-	-	-	6768
Eggs, Imported	per 100	-	-	315	264	266
" Local	" "	-	-	-	-	381
" Tnuva Grade 'A'	" "	610	610	663	590	636
CATEGORY II. - OTHER FOOD AND FRUITS.						
Milk	litre	17	17	17	17	17
Butter, Tnuva	100 kgs	22333	-	25167	25167	25167
" Imported (Baltic)	" "	-	14267	14933	14733	13700
" (Australian)	" "	-	-	-	-	15000
Cheese	" "	5923	-	7347	7820	7771
Potatoes	" "	981	675	748	749	758
Beans (white)	" "	-	1587	1744	1887	1887
Sesame seed	" "	-	-	-	-	2218
Lentils	" "	1600	1677	-	1614	1587
Tomatoes	" "	1030	-	2030	1705	1433
Onions	" "	700	552	604	600	603
Dates	" "	-	-	-	-	-
Grapes	" "	1908	-	1553	-	-
Raisins	" "	-	-	-	-	1887
Almonds	" "	5450	5500	5808	-	6355
Water melons	" "	-	-	-	-	-
Coffee beans (Brazilian)	" "	4720	4930	5180	5243	5327
Wine (strong)	100 litres	2150	2150	2150	2150	2150
Sugar, granulated	100 kgs	1215	1182	1174	1142	1144
Salt	" "	530	527	523	523	523
Oranges	" "	-	-	-	-	133
Grapefruit	" "	-	-	-	-	203
CATEGORY III. - FUEL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Fuel wood	ton	-	-	-	-	-
Charcoal	100 kgs	-	-	-	-	-
Coal	ton	-	-	2443	2480	2603
Kerosene	4 gallons	140	140	140	140	147
Benzine	" "	355	355	355	355	361
Alcohol (denatured)	100 kgs	6350	6200	6250	6267	6267
Olive oil (native)	" "	-	-	-	-	-
Olive oil (Shemen)	" "	8080	8080	8080	9580	10580
Sesame oil (native)	" "	-	-	-	-	-
Sesame oil (Shemen)	" "	5950	5950	5950	5950	-
Vegetable oil	" "	4901	4901	4901	4901	4901
Soap laundry (Marseilles)	" "	3276	3280	3280	3280	3280
Matches	per gross boxes	235	235	235	235	235

(X) Averages of Jerusalem, Haifa and Tel-Aviv.

RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

The present index number of the cost of living in Palestine is mainly based upon the retail prices of food commodities and fuel, collected at the middle of each month, and does not take into account either the retail prices of clothing or of housing accommodation. The value of this index number as a guide to total cost of living is therefore limited, and until a new index number of wider scope can be substituted it is desirable to lay stress upon actual prices and expenditures, as is done in Tables 22 and 23. More detailed information will be found in the Retail Prices and Cost of Living Bulletin, available gratis on application to the Government Statistician.

COST OF LIVING INDEX.- The monthly expenditure of an average Palestinian urban family on the twenty included commodities in December, 1936, totalled 5033 mils, giving an index number of 57.5 for this latest month. In January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October and November the corresponding expenditures were 4735, 4661, 4678, 4624, 4745, 4934, 5168, 5181, 5290, 5046 and 5059 mils respectively, giving index numbers of 54.1 in January, 53.3 in February, 53.5 in March, 52.9 in April, 54.2 in May, 56.4 in June, 59.1 in July, 59.2 in August, 60.5 in September, 57.7 in October, and 57.8 in November, 1936. Thus the index number for December has risen by 3.4 points since January, 1936, and has shown a decline of 0.3 points since November, 1936.

PRICES.- The average December retail prices of wheat, flour, butter, kerosene, rice, eggs, soap Nabulsi, potatoes and onions in Palestine have shown advances over November. On the other hand, bread, fish, mutton, milk, charcoal and sugar have fallen in price in the latest month. The prices of beef, cheese, olive oil and coffee show no change.

The prices of bread, beef, milk, cheese, rice Rashidi, olive oil, eggs and coffee in Haifa are higher than in Jaffa or Jerusalem, while flour, potatoes and onions are dearer in Jerusalem than in either Haifa or Jaffa. The Jaffa prices of bread, fish, charcoal, sugar and soap Nabulsi are higher than the Jerusalem or Haifa prices. The price of kerosene and mutton is the same in the three towns.

The Tel-Aviv prices of white bread of imported flour, white bread of local flour, flour, fish, Hasharon butter, kerosene, charcoal, olive oil, Tnuva eggs, raw coffee, potatoes and onions are higher in December than those prevailing during the preceding month. The prices of black bread of imported flour, beef, cheese, laundry soap and Shemen and Yizhar soap are lower, while the prices of wheat, milk, butter, glacé rice and granulated sugar remain unchanged.

TABLE 22.-AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF TWENTY ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES IN PALESTINE AT THE MIDDLE OF EACH OF THE FIRST TWELVE MONTHS, 1936.

Commodity	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
		M i l s										
Wheat	Rotl	26	27	28	28	31	29	31	31	33	31	32
Bread	"	46	48	48	46	45	49	51	50	50	47	52
Flour	"	45	45	46	45	42	42	44	44	45	44	45
Mutton	Okia	22	20	20	19	20	19	19	20	18	19	18
Beef	"	17	17	19	18	18	23	27	27	32	26	26
Fish	"	24	24	24	24	24	25	25	25	25	24	24
Milk	"	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6
Butter	"	35	35	35	33	35	35	36	41	43	35	34
Cheese	"	19	15	13	15	17	20	20	20	20	20	21
Kerosene	Tin	180	177	180	180	182	180	180	180	185	190	185
Charcoal	Rotl	28	27	26	27	34	33	46	40	40	37	34
Rice	"	48	48	47	47	46	46	45	44	44	43	42
Olive oil	"	160	160	169	167	176	170	179	176	200	191	189
Sugar	"	42	42	41	41	42	45	42	43	41	40	39
Eggs	Ten	36	29	28	24	25	33	28	30	32	42	40
Soap	Rotl	135	137	137	135	131	145	155	151	148	135	144
Coffee	Okia	16	16	16	16	16	19	18	18	18	17	18
Potatoes	Rotl	25	28	29	31	33	35	34	30	29	28	29
Onions	"	17	18	21	23	27	29	28	22	20	22	22
Total Monthly Expenditure in Mils		4735	4661	4678	4624	4745	4934	5168	5181	5290	5046	5059
Monthly Index Number		54.1	53.3	53.5	52.9	54.2	56.4	59.1	59.2	60.5	57.7	57.8

TABLE 23 - AVERAGE QUANTITIES CONSUMED AND MONTHLY EXPENDITURES OF AN AVERAGE PALESTINIAN URBAN FAMILY ON EACH OF TWENTY ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES, TOGETHER WITH RESULTING INDEX NUMBER OF COST OF LIVING, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1936. (Jan. 1922 = 100).

NOTE:- For prices used in calculating monthly expenditures see Table 22.

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	September	October	November	December
			Mils			
Wheat	Rotl	5.25	173.25	162.75	168.00	173.25
Bread	"	10.85	542.50	509.95	564.20	553.35
Flour	"	10.15	456.75	446.60	456.75	466.90
Mutton	Okia	21.35	384.30	405.65	384.30	362.95
Beef	"	17.08	516.56	444.08	444.08	444.08
Fish	"	12.81	320.25	307.44	307.44	294.63
Milk	"	38.43	230.58	230.58	230.58	192.15
Butter, native	"	8.54	367.22	298.90	290.36	298.90
Cheese, "	"	8.54	170.00	170.00	179.34	179.34
Kerosene	Tin	4 gals.	185.00	185.00	185.00	200.00
Charcoal	Rotl	9.45	378.00	349.65	321.30	292.95
Rice, Rashidi	"	4.55	200.20	195.65	191.10	195.65
Olive oil, edible	"	11.40	280.00	267.40	264.60	264.60
Sugar, granulated	"	3.85	157.85	154.00	150.15	146.30
Eggs	Ten	33 eggs	105.60	138.60	132.00	161.70
Soap, Nabulsi	Rotl	1.05	155.40	141.75	151.20	156.45
Coffee, raw	Okia	4.27	76.86	72.59	76.86	76.86
Potatoes	Rotl	2.80	81.20	78.40	81.20	89.60
Onions	"	1.40	28.00	30.80	30.80	33.60
Tobacco	-	-	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00
Total Monthly Expenditure			5290.32	5045.59	5059.26	5033.26
Index Numbers			60.5	57.7	57.8	57.5

PART V.- FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

In the first eight months of the current fiscal year, the revenue of the Government has naturally suffered, firstly from the decrease in imports which has brought about a reduction in the sum received in customs duties (LP.1,214,253 as compared with LP.1,962,637 in the corresponding period of 1935-36); and secondly from the declines in other revenues resulting from the lower general of business owing to the disturbances, and the difficulties of collecting the Urban and Rural Property Taxes. Nevertheless, the approximate results of the first eight months of the current fiscal year indicate a total revenue of LP.2,755,119 as against a total expenditure of LP.2,777,364, being an excess of expenditure of only LP.22,245. The customs revenues and the total revenues, together with the total expenditures in each of the first eight months of the current fiscal year, are shown in Table 24. The figures for November, which like those of October show a pronounced recovery in revenue owing to the improved conditions, are subject to revision.

On the basis of these approximate figures revenues for the eight-month period have been LP.1,167,095 under the actual receipts for the corresponding period of the preceding year; and expenditures have been LP.276,816 more than the actual expenditures for the same period of last year. The expenditure for the eight-month period does not include the deficit on the Railways, which was LP.67,134 at October 31.

The following table indicates that the surplus of LP.6,267,810 reported as of April 1st, 1936, was only slightly impaired (viz., by the excess of LP.22,245 in expenditure) at November 30, when the approximate surplus was LP.6,245,565.

TABLE 24.- REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN EACH MONTH FROM APRIL TO NOVEMBER, 1936.

Month	Revenue		Total Expenditure
	Customs Import Duties	Total	
	LP.	LP.	LP.
April	154,595	327,752	257,685
May	132,142	284,911	334,429 ⁺
June	134,215	319,681	285,145
July	135,546	419,142 ⁺	330,353
August	128,294	284,037	407,557 ⁺
September	136,355	313,413	347,305
October	202,106	403,183	403,840
November	191,000 ⁺	403,000 ⁺	411,050 ⁺
Total for eight months	1,214,253 ⁺	2,755,119 ⁺	2,777,364 ⁺

⁺Figures for November and thus for the eight-month period including November are subject to revision. The June total of revenue includes a grant-in-aid of LP.30,000 and the September revenue a grant-in-aid of LP.32,578.

⁺The July revenue includes LP.100,000 contribution from the Palestine Currency Board.

⁺Includes contributions of LP.41,750 toward cost of defence in May and the same amounts in August and November, together with LP.50,000 in August on account of extra expenditures incurred in sending reinforcements to Palestine.

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION.

The aggregate amount of coins and notes in circulation in Palestine, which in recent years has shown a steady increase reflecting the general growth of business, was abnormally augmented in September and October 1935 as a result of the disturbed international situation, leading many people to withdraw their deposits from the banks. The amount of currency in circulation, therefore, reached a maximum recorded figure of LP.6,855,135 at the end of November last, subsequently declining as confidence was restored. The total currency in circulation has again shown a declining tendency in recent months, falling from LP.6,236,139 at the end of May to LP.5,771,135 at the end of November - a decline of LP.465,000.

Coins and notes in circulation at the end of each of the last twenty-three months are shown in Table 25.

TABLE 25.- CURRENCY, INCLUDING COINS AND NOTES, IN CIRCULATION IN PALESTINE, AS AT THE END OF EACH MONTH SINCE JANUARY 1935.

Month	1 9 3 5			1 9 3 6		
	Coins	Notes	Total	Coins	Notes	Total
End of-	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
January	505,640	4,273,324	4,778,964	581,400	5,716,735	6,298,135
February	506,500	4,457,464	4,963,964	571,200	5,614,935	6,186,135
March	530,692	4,809,168	5,326,228	571,200	5,664,935	6,236,135
April	530,692	5,010,536	5,541,228	571,300	5,639,835	6,211,136
May	539,152	5,002,076	5,541,228	584,320	5,651,819	6,236,139
June	539,852	5,001,376	5,541,228	576,400	5,629,735	6,206,135
July	565,232	4,995,996	5,561,228	541,400	5,524,735	6,066,135
August	575,556	5,259,579	5,835,135	574,900	5,466,235	6,041,135
September	595,320	6,924,815	7,520,135	577,000	5,464,135	6,041,135
October	598,540	6,946,595	7,545,135	579,000	5,462,135	6,041,135
November	601,240	6,253,895	6,855,135	586,000	5,185,135	5,771,135
December	601,400	5,959,735	6,561,135			

The coins and notes in circulation at the end of each year since the introduction of the new Palestinian currency in November 1927 are as follows:-

Year	Total	
	Coins	Notes
	LP.	LP.
December 31	190,148	1,275,000
"	214,716	1,547,948
"	237,664	1,880,000
"	285,604	1,959,060
"	330,348	1,973,316
"	337,112	2,204,552
"	413,416	3,166,248
"	504,740	4,234,224
"	601,400	5,959,735

STATISTICS OF BANKING.

The two largest banks in Palestine at the present time are Barclay's Bank and the Anglo-Palestine Bank, both of which maintain branches in the leading business centres of the country. These two together with the Ottoman Bank, the Banco di Roma, the Holland Bank Union and the Bank Polska Kasa Opiecki, are known as "foreign" banks.

Besides the "foreign" banks, there existed at March 31, 1936, no fewer than seventy "local" banks. These were smaller institutions, having at that date average "own funds", i.e., capital and reserves, amounting to LP.21,277 and average deposits of LP.44,524. Many of these "local" banks had been established in the boom years from 1933 to 1935, and were still in the early stages of their existence, with very limited capital and deposits.

Under the Banking (Amendment and Further Provisions) Ordinance, 1936, it was provided that "every company carrying on the business of banking shall furnish to the Treasurer not later than twenty-one days after the last day of each month a statement in the form set out in the second schedule to this Ordinance showing the assets and liabilities of the company at the close of "business on the last day of the preceding month". From these statements the statistics published in Table 26 have been compiled, and are now published consolidated as grand totals for foreign and local banks combined. Certain of the items, however, apply to foreign banks only and certain others to local banks only. These are indicated in the foot-notes to the table.

The most significant figures in banking statistics are generally considered to be the aggregates of demand deposits and time deposits. The aggregate demand deposits and time deposits in Palestine of foreign banks doing business in the country and of local Palestinian banks, as at the end of each month from March to October, 1936, were as follows:-

End of	Demand Deposits	Time Deposits	Total Deposits
	LP.	LP.	LP.
March	11,679,937	2,452,552	× 14,132,489
April	11,924,313	2,693,961	14,618,274
May	11,978,586	2,736,916	14,715,502
June	11,840,246	2,798,687	× 14,638,933
July	11,721,214	2,844,418	14,565,632
August	11,563,987	2,989,673	14,553,660
September	11,428,561	2,980,002	× 14,408,563
October	11,466,871	2,973,275	× 14,440,146

The above figures of deposits are exclusive of deposits in co-operative credit societies, which aggregated LP.2,642,053 for 102 Jewish credit co-operative societies reporting to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies as at October 31, 1936.

TABLE 26a. - SUMMARY OF ASSETS OF FOREIGN AND LOCAL BANKS CARRYING ON BUSINESS IN PALESTINE AS AT 31st MARCH, 30th JUNE, 30th SEPTEMBER AND 31st OCTOBER, 1936.
(EXTRACTED FROM STATEMENTS SUBMITTED TO GOVERNMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 4(a) OF THE BANKING (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1936).

A s s e t s	March	June	September	October
	LP	LP	LP	LP
1. Currency and Bullion on hand and in transit	658,992	805,060	648,465	811,299
2. Balances with, including remittances in transit to,				
(a) Other Banks in Palestine	763,911	851,033	735,701	823,664
(b) Other Banks outside Palestine	912,976	501,065	493,278	482,844
(c) Head Office and/or branches outside Palestine (aggregated figures) ^x	1,686, -	1,352, -	1,228, 000	1,305, -
(d) Other correspondents	3,224,459 41,066	3,499,317 28,451	3,301,716 9,518	3,219,931 23,226
3. Bills Discounted				
(a) for banks in Palestine	16,397	9,704	3,377	1,509
(b) for customers other than banks	2,828,611	2,662,709	2,460,424	2,463,319
4. Advances to:-				
(a) Other banks in Palestine	324,905	257,369	198,974	197,391
(b) Other banks outside Palestine ^x	9,087	16,285	6,708	6,986
(c) Customers other than Banks				
i. Repayable within one year	5,220,835	5,284,416	5,862,602	6,037,476
ii. Repayable in more than one year	1,086,533	1,105,211	1,144,760	1,151,664
5. Investments	4,506,253	5,621,811	5,258,384	5,223,552
6. Bank Premises	114,658	116,867	169,784	174,756
7. Liabilities of customers for acceptances (as per contra) ^x	15,542	10,697	3,463	7,928
8. Liabilities of customers for Guarantees, Endorsements and Other Obligations (as per contra)	1,065,822	1,016,626	1,111,767	1,127,641
9. Other accounts	2,020,707	486,731	242,958	278,173
T O T A L	22,810,754	22,273,352	21,651,879	22,031,359

(x) Foreign banks only.

TABLE 26b.- SUMMARY OF LIABILITIES OF FOREIGN AND LOCAL BANKS CARRYING ON BUSINESS IN PALESTINE AS AT 31st MARCH, 30th JUNE, 30th SEPTEMBER AND 31st OCTOBER, 1936.
(EXTRACTED FROM STATEMENTS, SUBMITTED TO GOVERNMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 4(a) OF THE BANKING (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1936).

L i a b i l i t i e s	March	June	September	October
	LP	LP	LP	LP
1. Capital paid up ⁺	1,321,134	1,386,835	1,453,138	1,451,920
2. Reserve Fund ⁺	168,236	171,351	171,242	172,680
3. Debentures ⁺	90,192	97,599	105,969	108,730
4. Balances held for				
(a) Other Banks in Palestine	1,081,725	1,440,704	1,179,012	1,292,870
(b) Other Banks outside Palestine	554,679	381,739	244,702	251,020
(c) Head Office and/or branches outside Palestine (aggregated figures) ^x	1,335,254	1,793,230	1,877,361	2,029,670
5. (a) Demand Deposits	11,679,937	11,840,246	11,428,561	11,466,870
(b) Time Deposits repayable				
i. within 3 months	1,326,490	1,522,397	1,577,999	1,669,400
ii. between 3 and 6 months	422,338	490,283	593,153	547,940
iii. between 6 and 12 months	394,255	477,736	457,764	414,420
iv. later than 12 months	309,469	308,271	351,086	341,500
Total Time Deposits	2,452,552	2,798,687	2,980,002	2,973,270
6. Bills payable	314,732	237,823	243,287	210,380
7. Advances from:-				
(a) Other Banks in Palestine ⁺	152,051	122,995	98,486	96,320
(b) Other Banks outside Palestine	33,560	45,974	85,345	154,280
(c) Others ⁺	80,930	82,888	79,804	79,090
8. Acceptances on account of customers ^x	15,542	10,697	3,463	7,920
9. Guarantees, Endorsements and other Obligations on account of customers	1,065,822	1,016,626	1,111,767	1,127,640
10. Other accounts	2,464,408	845,958	589,440	608,620
T O T A L	22,810,754	22,273,352	21,651,879	22,031,350

(+) Local banks only.
(x) Foreign banks only.

PART VI.- STATISTICS OF GENERAL BUSINESS.SALES OF ELECTRIC POWER.

In the nineteenth century, the main source of power in the industrial countries of the world was derived from the combustion of coal. In the twentieth century, an alternative source of power has been found in electricity derived either from the combustion of coal or from the flow of water. Thus coal-less countries like Norway and Switzerland, have been enabled to build up important industries through using hydro-electric power to run their machines. Since Palestine also is a coal-less country in process of industrialization its water-powers have been harnessed to supply hydro-electric power, and the use of such power is rapidly increasing. The amount of power sold from month to month and year to year is thus a test of the stage which has been reached in the development of the country.

In Palestine the chief producers of electricity are the Palestine Electric Corporation, Ltd., and the Jerusalem Electric and Public Service Corporation, Ltd. According to statistics from the thirteenth annual report of the former organization, its business increased between 1926 and 1935 as follows:-

Year	No. of Consumers Connected	Units Generated (in KWh.)	Units Sold (in KWh.)	Gross Revenue in LP.
1926	6,550	3,048,442	2,343,764	66,791
1927	7,477	3,143,442	2,527,126	71,315
1928	8,582	3,890,622	2,973,701	79,900
1929	9,303	4,930,960	3,634,838	90,847
1930	10,620	7,199,317	6,168,198	125,582
1931	12,029	11,530,198	8,707,917	139,673
1932	15,113	16,629,054	11,590,350	145,512
1933	21,934	29,120,155	20,136,833	221,128
1934	35,397	47,485,776	34,385,515	363,900
1935	53,246	71,885,097	50,362,193	488,443

The monthly sales of electricity by the two organizations already mentioned, operating in different parts of the country, are shown by areas and chief purposes for which used in Table 27. for each month since January 1935. The grand total sales in the first ten months of 1936 were 31 per cent. more than in the same period of 1935, the sales of electricity for irrigating purposes increasing by no less than 46 per cent. Sales of power for industrial purposes increased by 24 per cent. in the 1936 period.

TABLE 27.- ELECTRICITY SOLD TO CUSTOMERS BY THE PALESTINE ELECTRIC CORPORATION AND THE JERUSALEM ELECTRIC CORPORATION IN EACH MONTH FROM JANUARY 1935, BY AREAS AND PURPOSE FOR WHICH USED.

	THE PALESTINE ELECTRIC CORPORATION					JERUSALEM ELECTRIC CORPORATION			GRAND TOTAL	
	Tel-Aviv area	Haifa area	Jordan+ area	Total	Irrigation purposes (incl. in total)	Power purposes (incl. in total)	Total	Power (incl. in total)	Sales of both corporations	Sales of power (incl. in total)
1 9 3 5	1,325,455	972,695	41,557	2,339,707	48,704	1,378,774	285,869	71,465	2,625,576	1,450,239
January	1,312,448	913,189	35,408	2,261,045	74,328	1,336,722	257,655	64,500	2,518,700	1,401,222
February	1,387,101	948,217	52,680	2,387,999	94,417	1,443,330	226,235	57,200	2,614,233	1,500,245
March	2,461,327	1,230,662	102,290	3,794,279	1,270,842	1,558,231	249,830	63,426	4,044,109	1,621,657
April	3,128,958	1,391,562	154,566	4,675,086	2,035,045	1,691,891	240,568	64,824	4,915,654	1,756,715
May	3,419,057	1,425,741	168,876	5,013,674	2,035,045	1,691,891	240,568	64,824	4,915,654	1,756,715
June	3,633,572	1,624,158	161,852	5,419,582	2,316,449	1,974,883	233,125	68,216	5,246,799	1,863,099
July	3,775,804	1,726,327	175,380	5,677,511	2,684,772	2,006,874	251,264	66,421	5,670,846	2,021,088
August	3,920,954	1,861,992	170,689	5,853,635	2,582,167	2,264,822	290,781	70,218	5,942,996	2,073,295
September	3,232,469	1,949,169	155,690	5,331,328	1,878,924	2,258,762	310,590	74,168	5,647,918	2,335,040
October	1,830,500	1,669,371	71,546	3,571,417	324,116	2,115,403	322,796	79,428	3,894,213	2,194,831
November	2,136,113	1,812,446	82,372	4,030,931	304,259	2,388,059	374,007	85,219	4,404,938	2,475,278
December	1,463,758	1,7,525,529	1,372,906	50,362,193	16,134,366	22,105,628	3,308,205	828,711	53,670,398	23,024,339
T o t a l										
1 9 3 6	1,790,954	1,831,403	96,274	3,718,631	131,552	2,285,636	341,914	86,200	4,060,545	2,371,836
January	1,707,547	1,417,671	84,031	3,209,249	116,376	1,927,780	317,119	71,518	3,526,368	1,990,394
February	1,896,647	1,602,945	170,843	3,670,435	554,176	1,968,536	383,043	73,428	4,053,478	2,044,934
March	3,075,340	2,114,512	189,776	5,379,628	1,854,849	2,520,990	340,136	64,646	5,719,764	2,385,620
April	3,681,638	1,919,468	193,694	5,794,800	2,727,226	1,882,855	315,014	89,422	6,109,814	1,974,277
May	4,075,786	2,112,142	223,338	6,413,266	3,094,847	1,418,478	325,348	117,258	6,739,614	2,265,736
June	4,125,820	2,007,693	278,338	6,412,153	3,094,847	1,418,478	337,356	114,432	6,740,950	2,285,352
July	4,768,047	2,373,833	206,635	7,348,871	3,497,091	2,521,712	341,130	150,473	7,889,745	2,672,185
August	4,496,848	2,311,184	224,839	7,032,871	3,352,639	2,279,833	393,133	163,261	7,426,004	2,443,094
September	4,693,328	2,227,228	214,604	7,135,120	3,358,680	2,172,034	414,838	169,983	7,550,058	2,342,017
October										
First ten months, 1936	34,311,955	19,918,079	1,884,734	56,114,768	22,663,128	21,678,774	3,510,131	110,701	59,624,899	22,779,475
First ten months, 1935	27,497,145	14,043,712	1,218,988	42,759,845	15,505,991	17,692,166	2,611,402	664,064	45,371,247	18,356,230
Increase in 1936 in per cent.	25	42	55	31	46	23	34	66	31	24

C O N S T R U C T I O N .

It may be observed that in recent months there has been a decline in the area of new buildings authorized to be constructed in the four towns as compared with the same months of 1935. The aggregate November figure, for example, was 54,352 square metres, as compared with 89,809 square metres in the same month of 1935. The grand total for the first eleven months of 1936 was 679,955 square metres as compared with 1,146,709 square metres for the same period of 1935, a decline of 466,754 square metres or nearly 41 per cent.

TABLE 28.- BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN JERUSALEM, JAFFA, TEL-AVIV AND HAIFA (AREA IN SQUARE METRES).

	Jerusalem ⁺	Jaffa ⁺	Tel-Aviv	Haifa	Total
1935					
January	7,650	8,126	33,080	22,960	71,876
February	13,600	16,503	34,787	33,900	98,790
March	14,100	11,030	45,091	40,000	110,221
April	11,100	21,384	36,310	37,500	106,794
May	20,200	9,659	43,727	45,000	118,586
June	13,350	64,805	44,028	25,057	147,240
July	22,274	17,969	45,000	41,970	127,213
August	21,585	15,684	44,970	38,870	121,109
September	20,678	6,015	34,811	18,214	79,718
October	8,426	6,772	33,755	26,400	75,353
November	15,659	9,450	31,900	32,800	89,809
Total eleven months	168,622	187,957	427,459	362,671	1,146,709
December	13,493	5,700	21,000	27,400	67,593
T O T A L	182,115	193,657	448,459	390,071	1,214,302
1936					
January	20,200	10,700	20,590	23,000	74,490
February	13,700	11,300	21,617	25,500	72,217
March	17,800	10,000	30,552	17,000	75,352
April	19,076	20,738	24,647	28,042	92,503
May	10,753	1,242	19,015	21,038	52,053
June	9,459	456	22,705	19,411	52,031
July	5,191	69	26,827	34,593	66,680
August	33,353	226	24,645	27,771	55,995
September	8,760	-	18,835	16,981	44,576
October	4,701	715	18,602	15,688	39,706
November	15,051	1,237	15,618	22,446	54,352
Total eleven months	128,049	56,683	243,653	251,570	679,955

(+) Figures for Jerusalem and Jaffa are converted from the cubic metres in which they were originally given, by dividing by 3.5 metres, taken as the average height of rooms.

LAND TRANSFERS.

In the following Table, the term "Natives" is to be understood as including (a) all Moslem and Christian Palestinians, (b) all Arabs of whatever religion or nationality, (c) Armenians, Greeks, Turks, etc. Under "Jews", all persons of Jewish faith are included. "Foreigners" include non-Jewish Europeans or Americans, together with foreign members of religious orders such as the Templar settlers.

It will be seen from the table that the total amount of land to change hands in the first ten months of 1936 was 65,224 dunams, of the aggregate value of LP.4,246,454. In the ten months "net" sales of land by "natives" to others totalled 21,065 dunams, for which a net sum of LP.308,054 was received.

TABLE 29 - LAND TRANSFERS, BY COMMUNITIES, ARTAS AND VALUES, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1936 AND TOTAL FOR THE FIRST TEN MONTHS.

NOTE.- In the last section of the table plus and minus signs are used, to represent the exchange of land for money. These signs will in most cases but not invariably be opposites.

	September		October		Total ten months	
	Dunams	Value LP.	Dunams	Value LP.	Dunams	Value LP.
Purchased by:						
Natives	510	21,805	1,583	40,012	15,494	551,780
Jews	3,636	172,641	4,159	246,961	44,914	3,371,340
Foreigners	1	2,000	220	29,146	3,476	190,300
Municipalities	34	11,215	4	822	52	28,210
Government	40	3,529	80	2,651	1,288	104,750
T o t a l	4,221	211,190	6,046	319,572	65,224	4,246,454
Sold by:						
Natives	593	50,980	3,136	60,800	36,559	859,850
Jews	3,625	176,343	2,895	254,275	28,214	3,282,050
Foreigners	2	2,840	14	3,647	418	83,170
Municipalities	1	1,027	1	850	23	21,170
Government	-	-	-	-	10	250
T o t a l	4,221	211,190	6,046	319,572	65,224	4,246,454
Balance retained by:						
Natives	-83	+ 9,175	-1,553	+20,788	-21,065	+308,054
Jews	+11	+ 3,702	+1,264	+ 7,314	+16,700	- 89,310
Foreigners	- 1	+ 840	+ 206	-25,499	+ 3,058	-107,350
Municipalities	+33	-10,188	+ 3	+ 28	+ 29	- 7,040
Government	+40	- 3,529	+ 80	- 2,631	+ 1,278	-104,560

NUMBER AND CAPITALIZATION OF NEW COMPANIES.

Both the number and the capitalization of new companies registered in the first eleven months of 1936 showed a decline from the corresponding period of 1935, with 155 new companies having an authorized share capital of LP.824,377 registered as compared with 290 having an authorized share capital of LP.3,021,822. In the 1936 period 46 previously existing companies increased their share capital by LP.756,767, while in the same period of 1935, 54 existing companies increased their share capital by LP.1,812,025. Thus, according to Table 30, the total authorized new capital of new and existing companies in the first eleven months of 1936 was LP.1,581,144 as compared with LP.4,833,847 in the first eleven months of 1935.

TABLE 30.- NUMBER AND CAPITALIZATION OF COMPANIES REGISTERED AND OF EXISTING COMPANIES WHICH INCREASED THEIR SHARE CAPITAL, BY MONTHS.

	New companies registered		Existing companies which increased their share capital			Total new capital LP.	
	No.	Authorized share capital LP.	No.	From LP.	To LP.		Net increase LP.
<u>1935.</u>							
January	18	144,900	3	13,512	24,012	10,500	155,400
February	28	565,751	3	6,250	15,000	8,750	574,501
March	25	336,300	4	24,000	39,000	15,000	351,300
April	21	547,955	3	112,060	188,085	76,025	623,980
May	56	246,505	6	52,000	147,000	95,000	341,505
June	36	481,750	10	359,300	749,850	390,550	872,300
July	43	357,700	8	162,000	278,300	116,300	474,000
August	28	212,668	7	140,500	258,500	118,000	330,668
September	4	10,500	6	371,000	1,272,000	901,000	911,500
October	19	89,083	3	3,100	14,000	10,900	99,983
November	12	28,710	1	75,000	145,000	70,000	98,710
December	16	95,600	5	112,400	215,200	102,800	198,400
TOTAL	306	3,117,422	59	1,431,122	3,345,947	1,914,825	5,032,247
<u>1936.</u>							
January	26	139,450	5	122,000	175,000	53,000	192,450
February	11	68,500	3	36,000	132,000	96,000	164,500
March	22	95,920	8	272,500	501,000	228,500	324,420
April	12	27,400	1	15,000	30,000	115,000	42,400
May	14	78,300	1	10,000	25,000	15,000	93,300
June	19	162,847	6	113,000	189,260	76,260	239,107
July	10	40,300	8	197,506	327,613	130,107	170,407
August	10	83,400	5	121,100	192,000	70,900	154,300
September	4	15,525	6	88,505	124,505	36,000	51,525
October	7	43,700	2	19,000	47,000	28,000	71,700
November	20	69,035	1	8,000	16,000	8,000	77,035
First eleven months 1936	155	824,377	46	1,002,611	1,759,378	756,767	1,581,144
First eleven months 1935	290	3,021,822	54	1,318,722	3,130,747	1,812,025	4,833,847

TABLE 32.- (concluded).

	Other Larcenies	Agrarian Offences	Other Offences against Property	Offences against the Fire-arms Ordinances	Animal Theft	Other Offences recorded in Charge Registers	Offences against the Transport Ordinances
1935 - I	188	43	27	47	18	167	360
II	211	41	5	41	21	209	290
III	219	48	16	56	32	185	290
IV	227	41	16	49	28	194	330
V	227	55	17	44	38	213	330
VI	291	41	14	45	28	216	317
VII	324	36	9	44	26	235	308
VIII	398	15	14	69	38	271	320
IX	415	35	11	52	32	261	300
X	413	34	10	49	41	268	390
XI	332	26	19	38	32	221	300
11 months	3245	415	158	534	334	2440	3575
1936 - I	288	31	20	42	27	207	280
II	355	41	22	41	40	233	300
III	301	28	11	55	50	265	310
IV	299	52	122	56	43	343	1760
V	226	113	328	67	47	596	200
VI	165	112	281	88	26	552	510
VII	210	61	153	111	25	567	700
VIII	210	66	148	70	30	533	510
IX	230	50	123	62	18	356	500
X	299	33	62	49	34	264	1700
XI	294	38	32	24	61	233	2600
11 months	2877	625	1302	665	401	4149	17700