

Vol. I., Nos. 4 and 5.

GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE
OFFICE OF STATISTICS

GENERAL MONTHLY BULLETIN OF CURRENT STATISTICS
OF
PALESTINE.

OCTOBER - NOVEMBER, 1936.

Published under authority by the
OFFICE OF STATISTICS,
P.O.B. 1150,
JERUSALEM,
PALESTINE.

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. The present issue is, therefore, considered as a double number.

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 data on such subjects as immigration, shipping, railway traffic, postal revenue, sales of electricity, building statistics, new companies and their capitalization and land transfers, etc., have not previously been published. Statistics of road transportation, wireless receiving licences and protested bills, as well as police statistics, 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 or in method of presentation.

S. A. Cadmore,

GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN.

November 27, 1936.

C O N T E N T S .

PART I.- DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS.

Population.

Table 1.- Estimated Population of Palestine (Exclusive of Nomads and of Members of His Majesty's Forces).	1
---	---

Births.

Table 2.- Births, by Communities, in the Third Quarter of 1936, and in each of the Four preceding Quarters.	1
---	---

Table 3.- Annual Rate of Births per Thousand Population	2
---	---

Deaths.

Table 4.- Deaths, by Communities, in the Third Quarter of 1936, and in each of the four Preceding Quarters.	2
---	---

Table 5.- Annual Rate of Deaths per Thousand Population.	2
--	---

Migration and Naturalization.

Table 6.- Migration into and from Palestine, September and October 1936, with totals for the First Ten Months of both Years.	4
--	---

Table 7.- Persons registered as immigrants, by leading categories, September and October 1936, with Totals for the First Ten Months of both years.	5
--	---

Table 8.- Persons registered as immigrants, by Chief Countries of Previous Residence, September and October 1936 with Totals for the First Ten Months of both Years.	6
--	---

Table 9.- Persons Naturalized, by Chief Countries of Previous Nationality, September and October, 1936 with Totals for the First Ten Months of Both Years.	7
--	---

PART II.- THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION AT THE END OF OCTOBER.

Table 10.- Prices of Agricultural Commodities, by Districts, in September and October 1936, and in October 1935.	9
--	---

PART III.- TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.

Foreign Trade.

Table 11.- Imports of Merchandise, Exports of Merchandise of Palestinian Produce and Re-exports of Merchandise in each month from January to September 1935 and 1936.	12
---	----

Table 12.- Imports, Exports, Re-exports, etc., of Palestine in the First Nine Months of 1935 and 1936.	12
--	----

Table 13.- Countries of Origin of Imports, First Nine Months, 1935 and 1936.	13
--	----

Table 14.- Destination of Exports, First Nine Months, 1935 and 1936	14
---	----

Shipping.

Table 15.- Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered at and Cleared from the Ports of Jaffa and Haifa during the First Eight Months of 1936 and Cargo Discharged therefrom and Loaded thereon.	16
--	----

Railway Operations.

Table 16.- Summary Statistics of Railway Operation, (All Lines), April to September, 1935 and 1936.	17
---	----

Table 17.- Tonnage of Leading Commodities Transported by Palestine Railways and Operated Line, First Nine Months, 1935 and 1936.	19
--	----

Road Transportation.

- Table 18.- Statistics of 25 Co-operative Societies Engaged in Road Transportation of Passengers and Goods Throughout the First Half-Year, 1936. 21

Postal, Telephone and Telegraph Receipts.

- Table 19.- Cash Revenues of Department of Posts and Telegraphs, from June to September, 1935 and 1936, with Totals for the First Nine Months of both Years. 22

Wireless Receiving Licences.

- Table 20.- Total Number of Wireless Receiving Licences in Force, by Months, 1935 and 1936 and Licences issued in 1936 by Language used in the Applications. 23

PART IV.- STATISTICS OF PRICES.Wholesale Prices.

- Table 21.- Average Monthly Wholesale Prices in Palestine^x for July, August, September and October, 1936. 25

Retail Prices and Cost of Living.

- Table 22.- Average Retail Prices of Twenty Essential Commodities in Palestine at the Middle of each of the First Eleven Months, 1936. 27

- 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, August, September, October and November, 1936. 28

PART V.- FINANCIAL STATISTICS.Government Finances.

- Table 24.- Revenue and Expenditure of the Government in each Month from April to October, 1936. 29

Currency in Circulation.

- Table 25.- Currency, including coins and notes, in Circulation in Palestine, as at the end of each Month since January 1935. 30

PART VI.- STATISTICS OF GENERAL BUSINESS.Sales of Electricity.

- Table 26.- 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. 32

Construction.

- Table 27.- Building Activities in Jerusalem, Jaffa, Tel-Aviv and Haifa (Area in Square Metres). 33

Land Transfers.

- Table 28.- Land Transfers, by Communities, Areas and Values, August and September 1935 and Total for the First Nine Months. 34

New Companies.

- Table 29.- Number and Capitalization of Companies Registered and of Existing Companies which increased their Share Capital, by Months. 35

Protested Bills.

- Table 30.- Statistics of Bills Protested in the District Courts of the Four Chief Towns of Palestine in 1935 and the First Nine Months of 1936. 36

PART VII.- POLICE STATISTICS.

- Table 31.- Criminal and Other Offences Reported to the Palestine Police, by Categories and Months, First Nine Months, 1935 and 1936. 37

PART I. - DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

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. In the third quarter of 1936 the estimated Moslem population increased by 2,982, the estimated Jewish population by 6,303 and the estimated Christian population by 121. These changes reflect natural increase and recorded movement across the frontiers. In the quarter under review there was an excess of Jewish arrivals over departures of 4,874. There was a recorded excess of departures over arrivals of 1,822 Arabs and 404 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
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	778,615	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

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES.

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, as calculated on the mean estimated settled population for the quarter, was equivalent to an annual rate of 36.0 per thousand of population, as compared with 39.0 per thousand in the previous quarter and 38.3 per thousand in the corresponding quarter of 1935. The birth-rate was highest among Moslems (41.8) and lowest among Jews (24.7); among Christians it was 33.4 and among Others 37.1. The most pronounced falling off from the corresponding quarter of 1935 was among Jews, where the rate fell from 31.1 per thousand in the third quarter of 1935 to 24.7 per thousand in the third quarter of 1936.

Of the 11,578 births returned for the quarter, 4640 were reported in the eighteen towns which are Department of Health administrative centres, and 6,938 were reported in the remaining areas which are predominantly rural. 2,222 Moslem births, or about 27 per cent. of all Moslem births, took place in the eighteen towns, as compared with 1,789 Jewish births, or about 77 per cent. of all Jewish births. Jewish births in villages and settlements, at 538, showed a marked decline from the record figure of 714 recorded in the previous quarter. 624 births among Christians or about 70 per cent. of all births among Christians were recorded in the towns.

TABLE 2. - BIRTHS, BY COMMUNITIES, IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1936, AND IN EACH OF THE FOUR PRECEDING QUARTERS.

1935	TOTAL	MOSLEMS	JEWS	CHRISTIANS	OTHERS
3rd Quarter	11,550	8,066	2,557	815	112
4th "	14,969	11,143	2,731	965	130
1936					
1st Quarter	16,327	12,240	2,873	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 3.- ANNUAL RATE OF BIRTHS PER THOUSAND POPULATION.

	TOTAL	MOSLEMS	JEWS	CHRISTIANS	OTHERS
1935					
3rd Quarter	38.3	42.4	31.1	31.4	41.0
4th "	48.7	58.1	31.5	36.9	47.3
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 AND DEATH RATES.

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 for the quarter under review, as calculated on the mean settled population for the quarter, was equivalent to an annual rate of 14.9 per thousand of population. This rate represents a slight increase over the rate for the previous quarter (14.3 per thousand) and a considerable decline from the rate in the third quarter of 1935 (17.8 per thousand). The death-rate was highest among Moslems (17.4) and lowest among Jews (9.5). The Jewish rate was higher than in any of the preceding six quarters.

Of the total deaths returned, 2,159 took place in the eighteen towns, and 2,622 in the remaining areas. 1,151 Moslem deaths or 33 per cent. of all Moslem deaths occurred in these towns, as compared with 716 Jewish deaths, or 80 per cent. of all Jewish deaths. Jewish deaths in the villages, totalling 182, were considerably higher than in any of the six preceding quarters.

TABLE 4.- DEATHS, BY COMMUNITIES, IN THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1936, AND IN EACH OF THE FOUR PRECEDING QUARTERS.

	TOTAL	MOSLEMS	JEWS	CHRISTIANS	OTHERS
1935					
3rd Quarter	5,358	4,204	750	356	48
4th "	6,025	4,845	754	367	59
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 5.- ANNUAL RATE OF DEATHS PER THOUSAND POPULATION.

	TOTAL	MOSLEMS	JEWS	CHRISTIANS	OTHERS
1935					
3rd Quarter	17.8	22.1	9.1	13.7	17.6
4th "	19.6	25.3	8.7	14.0	21.5
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.

In the months of September and October, 1936 the recorded arrivals in Palestine numbered 14,682 and 14,212 respectively, exceeding the departures by 5,775 and 5,282 respectively. The arrivals of Jews exceeded the departures of Jews by 4,720 in September and 2,429 in October. The arrivals of Non-Jews exceeded the departures of Non-Jews by 1,055 in September and 2,853 in October.

In the first ten months of 1936, the total recorded arrivals numbered 125,089 and total recorded departures 107,650 an excess of 17,439 arrivals. Jewish arrivals exceeded Jewish departures by 18,700, while non-Jewish departures exceeded non-Jewish arrivals by 1,261. Both inward and outward figures were considerably smaller than in the same period of 1935, when total arrivals numbered 204,129 and total departures 146,997, an excess of 57,132 arrivals **practically** accounted for by an excess of 56,730 Jewish arrivals; non-Jewish arrivals exceeded non-Jewish departures by 402.

Capitalist immigrants with EP.1,000 and over numbered 197 in September and 146 in October, 1936 and in the ten months 2,765 as compared with 5,344 in the same period of 1935.

Of the 4966 immigrants registered in September and 1532 registered in October, 1936, 1,840 and 517 respectively resided previously in Poland, 1,460 and 370 respectively in Germany, 241 and 29 respectively in Roumania. In the ten months, out of the total registered immigrants numbering 29,488, 11,048 resided previously in Poland, 7689 in Germany, 1,400 in Roumania and 754 in Yemen and Aden.

NATURALIZATIONS.

The persons naturalized in September and October, 1936, numbered 593 (582 Jews and 11 non-Jews) and 986 (956 Jews and 30 non-Jews) respectively.

The naturalizations in the first ten months of 1936 were 7,855 (7,709 Jews and 146 non-Jews) as compared with 9,843 (9,629 Jews and 214 non-Jews) in the same period of 1935. Those naturalized in the first ten months of 1936 included 2,868 whose former nationality was Polish and 1,088 whose former nationality was German. Over 98 per cent. of those naturalized were Jews

TABLE 6.- MIGRATION INTO AND FROM PALESTINE, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1936, WITH TOTALS FOR THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF BOTH YEARS.

	September 1936			October 1936		
	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
a) Arrivals:						
(i) Immigrants arriving	4,848	4,695	153	1,396	1,254	142
(ii) Residents returning after absence for a period exceeding one year	64	41	23	70	42	28
(iii) Residents returning after absence for a period not exceeding one year	7,521	2,455	5,066	9,378	2,808	6,570
(iv) Temporary visitors arriving	1,970	429	1,541	2,921	529	2,392
(v) Transit travellers arriving	279	14	265	447	22	425
Total Arrivals	14,632	7,634	7,048	14,212	4,655	9,557
b) Departures:						
(i) Residents departing for a period exceeding one year	123	86	37	119	89	30
(ii) Residents departing for a period not exceeding one year	6,754	2,217	4,537	6,234	1,672	4,562
(iii) Temporary visitors departing	1,754	587	1,167	2,143	442	1,701
(iv) Transit travellers departing	276	24	252	434	23	411
Total Departures	8,907	2,914	5,993	8,930	2,226	6,704
Excess of arrivals over departures or vice versa if noted (-)	5,775	4,720	1,055	5,282	2,429	2,853
	First ten months 1935			First ten months 1936		
	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
a) Arrivals:						
(i) Immigrants arriving	50,921	49,526	1,395	27,441	26,219	1,222
(ii) Residents returning after absence for a period exceeding one year	1,711	990	721	928	462	466
(iii) Residents returning after absence for a period not exceeding one year	54,701	19,479	35,222	48,807	13,852	34,955
(iv) Temporary visitors arriving	82,165	32,230	49,935	42,087	12,625	29,462
(v) Transit travellers arriving	14,637	1,199	13,432	5,826	377	5,449
Total Arrivals	204,129	103,424	100,705	125,089	53,535	71,554
b) Departures:						
(i) Residents departing for a period exceeding one year	657	334	323	914	615	299
(ii) Residents departing for a period not exceeding one year	60,028	22,279	37,749	59,354	20,892	38,462
(iii) Temporary visitors departing	73,240	23,095	50,142	41,768	12,946	28,822
(iv) Transit travellers departing	13,072	983	12,089	5,614	382	5,232
Total Departures	146,997	46,694	100,303	107,650	34,835	72,815
Excess of arrivals over departures or vice versa if noted (-)	57,132	56,730	402	17,439	18,700	(-), 261

TABLE 7.- PERSONS REGISTERED AS IMMIGRANTS, BY LEADING CATEGORIES, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1936, WITH TOTALS FOR THE FIRST TEN 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	September 1936			October 1936		
	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
A(i) Persons with LP.1000 and upwards	197	195	2	146	142	4
Dependants on persons in A(i)	182	181	1	117	116	1
A(iii) Skilled artisans with not less than LP.250	17	17	-	-	-	-
Dependants on persons in A(iii)	24	24	-	-	-	-
C Persons coming to employment	1,817	1,796	21	191	170	21
Dependants on persons in C	1,099	1,096	3	199	199	-
D Dependants of residents of Palestine	1,041	1,003	38	566	487	79
Other categories	589	478	111	313	243	70
T O T A L	4,966	4,790	176	1,532	1,357	175
	Ten months 1935			Ten months 1936		
	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews
A(i) Persons with LP.1000 and upwards	5,344	5,269	75	2,765	2,725	40
Dependants on persons in A(i)	4,829	4,794	35	2,655	2,634	21
A(iii) Skilled artisans with not less than LP.250	265	263	2	168	165	3
Dependants on persons in A(iii)	407	407	-	284	280	4
C Persons coming to employment	13,335	13,062	273	6,992	6,813	179
Dependants on persons in C	11,809	11,762	47	4,326	4,298	28
D Dependants of residents of Palestine	14,462	13,603	853	9,315	8,687	628
Other categories	4,279	3,692	587	2,983	2,283	700
T O T A L	54,730	52,858	1,872	29,488	27,885	1,603

PART II.- THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION AT THE END OF OCTOBER.

(Condensed from the material in the Agricultural Supplement to the Palestine Gazette).

Meteorological Notes.- Abnormally high temperatures and easterly winds were experienced during October, with consequent damage to vegetable gardens. Thundery weather in the last week brought no appreciable fall of rain. The rainfall at the official meteorological stations in the five months between June 1st and October 31st compares unfavourably with that of last year as follows:-

Station	1st June, 1936 to 31st October, 1936	1st June, 1935, to 31st October, 1935
	Mms.	Mms.
Acre	19.0	50.0
Haifa	4.0	29.6
Jenin	2.3	22.9
Tel-Aviv	0.8	78.7
Jerusalem	drops	35.8
Jericho	drops	17.0
Gaza	-	62.0
Beersheba	-	35.0
Beisan	0.5	16.0

Agricultural Notes.- Southern District.- "Afir" sowing, commenced at the end of September, became general in October. The area under forage crops showed a decided increase, and the sowing of hay crops had commenced. Irrigated crops of maize and lucerne continued to give satisfactory yields. Summer vegetables had ceased to yield, while increased areas were planted with seasonable vegetables on account of the increasing demand and higher prices. The picking of the olive crop had been concluded. Jerusalem District.- "Afir" sowing was general in the localities where this practice is usual. Early autumn vegetables came on the market in fair quantities. Picking of olives had continued during the month. Northern District.- All threshing floors were cleared during the month. Hot weather and khamsins damaged young autumn vegetables and replanting was necessary in many cases; autumn vegetables were selling at good prices. Yields from late-grown cucurbitaceous crops in the irrigated areas of the Ghor commanded high prices. Olive picking was general and in most cases was concluded by the end of the month owing to the small crop.

Grazing.- In the southern district there was an acute shortage of natural fodder and animals in many parts were being hand-fed. In the Jerusalem and Ramallah districts grazing for domestic stock still existed, but in parts of Hebron it was very poor and stock were being herded towards the Jordan, and cattle and working animals were being hand-fed. In the northern district shortage of grazing was experienced only in the Jordan Valley. Stock was generally in good condition and grazing on stubble. Supplies of tbn were somewhat less than last year, but there was no appreciable rise in price.

Market Reports.- Prices of agricultural commodities remained at a high level in spite of the restoration of normal conditions. Cereals generally are realizing higher prices in world markets, while the local prices are affected, not only by the poor harvest and the recent disturbances, but by the devaluation of the franc the restriction of permits, the poor yields in Syria and Trans-Jordan and the heavy exports from Syria to Northern Africa. Prices of legumes showed a slight reduction while those of "tbn" remained steady. Vegetable prices were firm and moderately heavy supplies were entering from Syria. Prices of Agricultural commodities in the three districts are given as follows:-

TABLE 10.- PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, BY DISTRICTS, IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1936, AND IN OCTOBER 1935.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Commodity	September, 1936 LP. per ton	October, 1936 LP. per ton	October, 1935 LP. per ton
Wheat	8.500 - 9.250	10.000 - 10.500	8.000 - 8.250
Barley	5.500 - 5.750	6.400 - 6.500	4.800 - 5.400
Durra	6.750	7.250 - 7.400	4.000 - 4.250
Maize	7.000	7.500 - 7.600	6.500
Kersenneh	6.750	6.500 - 6.750	7.000
Tibn	2.250 - 2.500	1.750 - 2.000	1.200
Humous	8.750	8.750 - 9.000	8.500
Ful	8.750	9.750 - 10.000	8.250 - 8.500
Sesame			
Lentils		14.000	9.500 - 12.500
Lupins	10.000		
Hilba		8.000	7.750 - 8.000
Jilbaneh	6.000 - 6.250	6.500 - 6.700	7.000
Bran	6.000	5.750 - 6.200	4.000
Kousbeh			7.500 - 9.000
Oats	8.500	8.500 - 8.750	8.000 - 10.000
Vetches	8.500	8.500 - 8.750	9.000 - 9.500
Hay	4.250 - 4.500	4.500 - 4.750	4.000
Straw bales	2.000 - 2.250		1.500 - 1.600
Potatoes	7.500 - 7.600	6.500 - 7.000	
Flour (local)	14.500	15.000	
Flour (imported American)	17.500	19.500 - 20.000	

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Wheat	10.500	10.750 - 11.500	8.500 - 10.000
Barley	6.500	5.500 - 6.500	4.500 - 5.500
Durra	7.500	4.500 - 7.250	4.000 - 4.500
Kersenneh	7.250	7.000 - 8.000	7.000 - 8.000
Tibn	3.000	1.500 - 3.000	0.700 - 2.000
Chick-peas		9.500	Not quoted
Beans		8.000 - 8.250	8.500 - 9.500
Lentils	12.000	12.250 - 13.750	12.000 - 15.000
Hay (dry)	4.500	4.500 - 5.000	3.500 - 4.000
Potatoes (imported)	7.750	6.500 - 10.250	7.000 - 8.000
Maize	8.000	6.000 - 6.500	Not quoted
Sesame		Not available	16.000 - 18.000
Lupins	11.000	7.500 - 7.750	12.000 - 14.000

JERUSALEM DISTRICT.

Wheat	12.800	11.480	9.000
Barley	6.230	6.660	4.660
Durra	6.000	7.200	4.535
Kersenneh	9.250	7.260	7.050
Tibn	2.280	2.140	1.750
Lentils	13.650	13.270	13.465
Chick Peas	15.250	9.510	10.750
Sesame	22.500	19.945	17.000
Beans	16.000	10.380	10.250
Potatoes	11.170	9.750	9.000
Eggs per 100	0.270	0.303	0.303

The Citrus Industry.- On the whole, the weather in October, though not ideal for citrus, did comparatively little harm. In some areas grapefruits, tangerines and oranges were attacked by the Mediterranean fruit fly. The original crop estimate of $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 million boxes of oranges appeared likely to be realized, this crop consisting largely of medium-sized fruit which should not become oversized if harvested at the right time. The demand for oranges on the trees was quite active, 4/- to 5/6 per case being paid.

Grapefruits in certain areas were almost fully coloured and of good quality. However, as the result of large shipments and poor colouring of early fruit prices of grapefruits in England were low, as follows:

54's and 70's	- 7/0 to 8/0	per case
80's and 96's	- 8/- to 11/6	" "
112's and 126's	- 8/- to 8/6	" "
126's and 130's	- 6/- to 7/6	" "

As the result of the low prices there was no real demand for grapefruit on the trees, though a few sales were effected at 2/- to 3/- per case. Lemons were sold at 8/- to 13/- per case according to count. The approximate number of boxes of citrus fruit exported to the end of October and the ports from which shipments were made were as follows:-

	Exported previous to October	Exported during October	Total
Grapefruit	1,764	214,518 $\frac{1}{4}$	216,282 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lemons	9,984	18,639 $\frac{1}{2}$	28,623 $\frac{1}{2}$
Other Citrus	-	184	184
	11,748	233,342	245,090

Jaffa	-	12,018	12,018
Haifa	7,183	198,800	205,983
Port Said (Ex. Rly. Stn.)	4,565	21,750	26,315
Tel-Aviv Jetty	-	774	774

Retail prices of citrus fruits at Jerusalem at the end of October were: Lemons, 7 to 15 mils per kilo; Oranges, 7 to 15 mils per kilo; Grapefruits, 100 to 180 mils per 100 fruits.

Other Fruits.- Apples and Pears.- Large quantities were imported from the U.S.A., Italy, Roumania, Turkey and Russia. The market price in Jerusalem was from 30 to 50 mils per kilo according to quality. Figs.- This crop was completely harvested.

Grapes.- While the Hebron crop was finished a steady supply of Ramallah grapes were on the market, and some consignments were received from Syria, Lebanon and Trans-Jordan; retail prices at Jerusalem were 15 to 20 mils per kilo. Bananas.- A good supply of excellent quality was obtainable; Jericho prices were from 15 to 20 mils and Jerusalem prices from 25 to 30 mils per kilo.

Olives.- Olive gathering continued in all districts. Local olives for pickling sold at 20 to 25 mils per kilo, while the retail prices of fresh olive oil varied between 50 and 65 mils per kilo.

Dates.- Dates from Deir-el-Balah were still obtainable at the end of October and consignments of Egyptian and Iraqi fresh dates were on sale at 20 to 30 mils per kilo.

PART III.- TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.THE TRADE OF PALESTINE IN THE FIRST NINE MONTHS ENDED
SEPTEMBER, 1936*.

The imports of merchandise in the first nine months of 1936 ended September, aggregated £P.9,600,841, as compared with £P.12,997,314 and £P.10,641,517 respectively in the corresponding periods of 1935 and 1934, thus showing a decrease of £P.3,396,473 or 26.1 per cent. from the 1935 period and a decrease of £P.1,040,676 or 9.8 per cent. from the corresponding 1934 period. Food, drink and tobacco imported in the first nine months of 1936, had a total value of £P.2,432,156 as compared with £P.2,503,518 in the same period of 1935, a decrease of £P.71,362 or 2.9 per cent. Imports of raw materials and mainly unmanufactured articles in the 1936 period totalled £P.698,531 as compared with £P.1,035,397 in the corresponding 1935 period, a drop of £P.336,866 or 32.5 per cent. Imports of wholly or mainly manufactured articles in the 1936 period totalled £P.4,634,899 as compared with £P.8,091,433 in the corresponding 1935 period, a decrease of £P.3,456,534 or 42.7 per cent. partly due to the considerable decrease in imports of building material, textiles, industrial machinery and motor cars and motor trucks. Unclassified imports however, increased from £P.1,366,966 in the 1935 period to £P.1,835,255 in the 1936 period, an increase of £P.468,289 or 34.3 per cent.

Exports of merchandise of domestic produce in the first nine months of 1936, were £P.2,465,051 as compared with £P.3,414,042 and £P.2,613,803 in the corresponding periods of 1935 and 1934 respectively, thus showing a decrease of £P.948,991 or 27.8 per cent. from the corresponding 1935 period and a decrease of £P.148,752 or 5.7 per cent. from the corresponding 1934 period. Exports of food, drink and tobacco in the 1936 period totalled £P.2,101,346 as compared with £P.3,099,541 in the corresponding 1935 period, a decrease of £P.998,195 or 32.2 per cent., chiefly owing to the falling off in exports of citrus fruits. Exports of raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured were £P.106,106 in the 1936 period as compared with £P.63,315 in the corresponding 1935 period, an increase of £P.42,791 or 67.6 per cent. Exports of wholly or mainly manufactured articles rose from £P.250,005 in the 1935 period to £P.256,070 in the corresponding 1936 period, an increase of £P.6,065 or 2.4 per cent. Unclassified exports in the 1936 period totalled £P.1,529 as compared with £P.1,181 in the 1935 period.

Re-exports of commodities previously recorded as imported totalled £P.307,754 in the 1936 period as compared with £P.202,566 in the corresponding 1935 period, an increase of £P.155,188 or 76.6 per cent. chiefly due to the increase in re-exports of unclassified articles. Re-exports from bond (not previously recorded as imports) totalled £P.58,850 in the 1936 period as compared with £P.43,962 in the corresponding 1935 period, an increase of £P.14,888 or 33.9 per cent. The value of Transit trade, exclusive of Iraq Petroleum Co., crude oil, in the 1936 period amounted to £P.228,096 as compared with £P.345,605 in the corresponding 1935 period, a decrease of £P.117,509 or 34.0 per cent. The quantity of Iraq Petroleum Co., crude oil despatched in transit via Haifa in the 1936 period was 1,469,019 tons valued at £P.1,175,208 as compared with 1,366,004 tons valued at £P.1,092,803 in the corresponding 1935 period, an increase of 103,006 tons. Crude oil is given an arbitrary value of 16/- or 800 mils per ton.

Table 11 shows the imports, domestic exports and re-exports of Palestine in each month from January to September, 1935 and 1936, while in Table 12 will be found the aggregate trade for the first nine months of 1935 and 1936, divided by classes.

(c) More detailed information will be found in Monthly Trade Bulletin No. 9/1936, available on application to the Government Statistician, Jerusalem.

TABLE 11.- IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE OF PALESTINIAN PRODUCE AND RE-EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE IN EACH MONTH FROM JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER 1935 AND 1936.

Month	Imports		Exports		Re-Exports	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
January	1,209,690	1,330,303	668,870	685,567	21,175	26,475
February	1,348,881	1,128,348	788,366	724,116	23,314	15,915
March	1,793,827	1,275,405	1,052,274	635,081	19,788	24,255
April	1,420,678	1,063,717	599,985	122,939	29,972	16,075
May	1,547,981	944,169	64,919	42,686	24,746	20,095
June	1,287,270	992,800	49,959	53,237	15,687	29,775
July	1,461,311	995,229	76,911	65,256	19,960	55,995
August	1,527,402	868,616	58,968	63,850	17,340	88,865
September	1,400,274	1,004,254	1,55,790	72,319	30,584	80,375
Total nine months	12,997,314	9,600,841	3,414,042	2,465,051	202,566	357,755

TABLE 12 - IMPORTS, EXPORTS, RE-EXPORTS, ETC., OF PALESTINE IN THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1935 AND 1936

I T E M S	From 1st January to end of September		
	1935	1936	Percentage of Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in the 1936 period
IMPORTS	LP.	LP.	
CLASS I - Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,503,518	2,432,156	- 2.9
CLASS II - Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured	1,035,397	698,531	- 32.5
CLASS III- Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	8,091,433	4,634,899	- 42.7
CLASS IV - Unclassified	1,366,966	1,835,255	+ 34.3
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	12,997,314	9,600,841	- 26.1
CLASS V - Bullion and Specie	408,829	98,595	-
EXPORTS			
CLASS I - Food, Drink and Tobacco	3,099,541	2,101,346	- 32.2
CLASS II - Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured	63,315	106,106	+ 67.6
CLASS III - Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	250,005	256,070	+ 2.4
CLASS IV - Unclassified	1,181	1,529	
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	3,414,042	2,465,051	- 27.8
CLASS V - Bullion and Specie	372,083	151,313	
RE-EXPORTS	202,566	357,754	+ 76.6
RE-EXPORTS FROM BOND	43,962	58,850	+ 33.9
TRANSIT TRADE	345,605	228,096	- 34.0

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

Tables III and IV show the distribution by countries of Palestinian imports and exports in the first nine 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. Roumania, Syria and the United States of America come next in order in the 1936 period, while in the 1935 period, United States of America came third, Syria fourth and Roumania fifth. Percentages of imports from the United Kingdom, British Possessions, Germany, Holland, Roumania, Switzerland and Syria increased in the 1936 period, as compared with the corresponding 1935 period, though the absolute values of imports from these countries declined. While the total value of imports decreased by 26.1 per cent. imports from the United Kingdom decreased by only 10.3 per cent. imports from Germany by only 10.4 per cent. and imports from Roumania by 15.6 per cent. Imports from Syria declined by 21.4 per cent. and imports from the United States of America by 36.0 per cent.

The United Kingdom took nearly three-fifths of our exports in both periods under review, Syria coming second, Holland third and Poland fourth in the 1936 period, while in the 1935 period, Germany came second, Syria third and Holland fourth. Denmark, Poland, Sweden and the United States of America took greater absolute values of our lower total exports in the 1935 period than in the corresponding period of 1936. While the total value of exports decreased by 27.3 per cent. exports to the United Kingdom decreased by 37.6 per cent. exports to Germany by 58.4 per cent. exports to Syria by only 3.3 per cent. and exports to Holland by only 6.3 per cent.

TABLE No. 13. - COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF IMPORTS, FIRST NINE MONTHS, 1935 AND 1936.

Countries	First nine months, 1935		First nine months, 1936	
	Value LP.	Percentage	Value LP.	Percentage
TOTAL	12,997,314	100.0	9,600,841	100.0
United Kingdom	2,231,607	17.2	1,991,052	20.7
British Possessions	462,379	3.6	462,057	4.8
Austria	275,623	2.1	137,360	1.4
Belgium	500,450	3.8	235,538	3.0
Bulgaria	155,552	1.2	42,440	0.4
Czechoslovakia	473,218	3.6	313,902	3.3
Denmark	85,714	0.7	56,251	0.6
France	252,597	1.9	164,601	1.7
Germany	1,595,748	12.3	1,429,910	14.9
Holland	181,821	1.4	164,825	1.7
Hungary	157,740	1.2	97,118	1.0
Italy	340,205	2.6	24,848	0.3
Poland	546,563	4.2	293,902	3.1
Roumania	910,931	7.0	769,025	8.0
Russia	175,945	1.3	84,434	0.9
Sweden	176,246	1.4	67,131	0.7
Switzerland	133,182	1.0	115,524	1.2
Yugoslavia	149,997	1.1	94,191	1.0
Egypt	437,492	3.4	321,095	3.3
Japan	476,284	3.7	276,798	2.9
Iraq	165,368	1.3	110,214	1.1
Syria	961,072	7.4	755,263	7.9
United States America	1,167,298	9.0	747,571	7.8
Other countries	984,282	7.6	795,731	8.3

TABLE No. XLVI. - DESTINATION OF EXPORTS, FIRST NINE MONTHS, 1935 AND 1936.

C o u n t r i e s	First nine months 1935		First nine months 1936	
	Value LP.	Percentage	Value LP.	Percentage
T O T A L	3,414,042	100.0	2,465,051	100.0
United Kingdom	2,101,465	61.6	1,310,393	53.2
British Possessions	62,530	1.8	50,103	2.0
Belgium	62,792	1.8	43,311	1.8
Denmark	33,635	1.0	38,555	1.6
France	68,473	2.0	37,498	1.5
Germany	245,155	7.2	102,018	4.1
Holland	158,542	4.6	148,551	6.0
Italy	16,258	0.5	2,238	0.1
Norway	57,044	1.7	41,675	1.7
Poland	74,218	2.2	106,586	4.3
Roumania	77,328	2.3	56,991	2.3
Sweden	37,502	1.1	61,980	2.5
Egypt	59,132	1.7	37,714	1.5
Syria	223,077	6.5	215,749	8.8
United States America	9,888	0.3	14,054	0.6
Other countries	127,003	3.7	197,635	8.0

S H I P P I N G .

The shipping trade of Palestine in the first eight 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 eight months of 1936 was 3,160,511 as compared with 3,359,252 in the same period of 1935 - a decline of 198,681 tons or almost 6 per cent., while cargo discharged at Haifa was also lower at 460,056 tons as compared with 518,867 - a drop of 58,811 tons or 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Again, the registered tonnage of the vessels clearing from Haifa in the first eight months of 1936 was 3,103,074 as compared with 3,375,607 in the same period of 1935 - a decline of 272,533 tons or 8 per cent; cargo loaded at Haifa in the period under review was 117,534 tons as compared with 107,333 tons in the same period of 1935 - an increase of 9 per cent.

Ships entered at the port of Jaffa (including Tel-Aviv Beach in the more recent months July and August) in the first eight months of 1936 had an aggregate tonnage of 716,762 as compared with 1,646,925 in the same period of 1935 - a drop of 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; cargo discharged also showed a drop from 238,981 tons to 109,632 tons or 54 per cent. Ships cleared from Jaffa in the first eight months of 1936 had a tonnage of 722,836 as compared with 1,651,084 in the same period of 1935 - down by 56 per cent. Cargo loaded was 78,580 tons and 121,313 tons respectively, a decline of 42,733 tons or 35 per cent.

The total tonnage of goods unloaded at the two major ports of Palestine was 569,688 tons in the first eight months of 1936 as compared with 757,848 tons in the same period of 1935 - a decline of 25 per cent. A smaller proportionate decline was shown in loadings which were 196,114 tons in the first eight months of 1936 as compared with 228,646 tons in the same period of 1935 - or a drop of 14 per cent.

RAILWAY OPERATIONS.

The business of the Palestine Railways in the first nine months of 1936, as will be seen in Table 16, showed a marked 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. Aggregate gross revenue for the nine-months period was £P.642,883 as compared with £P.664,157 in the same period of 1935 - a drop of £P.21,274 or 3.2 per cent. Working expenses in the 1936 period were 9.4 per cent. higher at £P.486,546 as compared with £P.444,703. Passengers carried, exclusive of those with season tickets, were 1.2 per cent. fewer in the first nine months of the present year at 1,916,034 as compared with 1,938,921, while passenger revenue was 9.6 per cent. lower at £P.239,788 as compared with £P.265,119. Goods revenue, however, as the result of very large receipts in September was 2.0 per cent. higher in 1936 at £P.360,141 as compared with £P.353,152, although tonnage of goods carried in the 1936 period was only 668,272 as compared with 844,858 - a decline of 20.9 per cent. The total Ton-Kilometrage of paying freight was 83,197,989 in the 1936 period as compared with 99,378,781 in the 1935 period - a decline of 16.3 per cent. The tonnage of the more important commodities carried in the first nine months of 1936 is given in Table 17.

TABLE 16.- SUMMARY STATISTICS OF RAILWAY OPERATION, (ALL LINES), APRIL TO SEPTEMBER, 1935 AND 1936.

Items	Unit	1 9 3 5					
		April	May	June	July	August	September
Gross Revenue	£P.	75,804	62,996	59,922	70,967	67,913	66,491
Working Expenses	£P.	42,676	42,176	44,017	48,800	47,376	45,944
Passenger Revenue	£P.	40,408	26,097	25,960	27,604	27,561	25,949
Goods Revenue	£P.	31,996	33,059	30,689	40,536	37,384	35,919
No. Passengers (exc. Season tickets)	No.	268,478	199,837	217,451	217,232	224,233	205,595
Tonnage of Goods Carried	Tons	78,537	74,724	73,168	98,343	84,764	87,506
Heads of Live Stock	No.	1,979	2,599	1,906	2,935	3,986	4,625
No. of Vehicles	No.	5	29	1	4	3	6
Ton-Kilometrage (in thousands)	-	8,797	8,646	9,309	10,837	10,355	10,136
		1 9 3 6					
Gross Revenue	£P.	63,952	66,418	66,065	74,375	63,504	99,131
Working Expenses	£P.	51,656	46,427	52,663	46,326	65,960	56,244
Passenger Revenue	£P.	35,605	28,897	24,100	25,051	22,556	25,752
Goods Revenue	£P.	25,293	35,056	39,296	44,711	37,744	69,329
No. Passengers (exc. Season tickets)	No.	262,778	231,864	205,334	225,620	189,680	189,906
Tonnage of Goods Carried	Tons	54,205	65,568	65,099	77,658	70,215	81,020
Heads of Live Stock	No.	3,542	2,825	3,697	4,317	5,158	4,854
No. of Vehicles	No.	27	36	81	73	77	234
Ton-Kilometrage (in thousands)	-	6,106	7,998	9,511	9,775	9,187	11,031

Table 17 shows the tonnage of commodities carried by the Palestine Railways in the first nine months of 1936, ended September, as compared with the corresponding period of 1935. Attention is drawn to column 4 of the said table, where the absolute increase (+) or decrease (-) in quantity transported in the 1936 period, as compared with the corresponding period of 1935, is given.

The number of metric tons of paying freight transported by the Palestine Railways and Operated Lines in the 1936 period totalled 668,172 as compared with 844,858 in the corresponding 1935 period, a decrease of 176,686 or 20.9 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 148,198 metric tons as compared with 116,916 in the corresponding 1935 period, an increase of 31,282 tons or 26.8 per cent. Fruit commodities transported in the 1936 period totalled 68,638 tons as compared with 109,904 tons in the corresponding 1935 period, a decrease of 41,266 tons or 37.5 per cent, which may be compared with the decline in the quantity of oranges (32.9 per cent.) and melons (41.2 per cent.) exported. Building materials transported in the 1936 period totalled 224,302 tons as compared with 374,320 tons in the corresponding 1935 period, a decrease of 150,018 tons or 40.1 per cent, largely accounted for by the decrease in imports of building materials (about 60 per cent.). Commodities such as kerosene and fuel oils, coal, petrol and fire wood transported in the 1936 period totalled 105,571 tons as compared with 125,318 tons in the corresponding 1935 period, a decrease of 19,747 tons or 15.8 per cent, accounted for by the decrease in imports of coal (32,082 tons).

TABLE No.17.- TONNAGE OF LEADING COMMODITIES TRANSPORTED BY PALESTINE RAILWAYS AND OPERATED LINE, FIRST NINE MONTHS, 1935 AND 1936.

Name of Commodity	First nine months 1935	First nine months 1936	Absolute increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1936 period.	
	Metric tons	Metric tons		Metric tons
Barley	14,412	16,406	+	1,994
Wheat	20,666	17,760	-	2,906
Maize	4,045	5,098	+	1,053
Other Cereal	7,641	5,240	-	2,401
Tibben	10,617	10,289	-	328
Oil Cakes	3,072	3,696	+	624
Flour	17,031	22,006	+	4,975
Rice	5,328	8,647	+	3,327
Sugar	10,469	11,932	+	1,463
Other Groceries and Provisions	23,643	47,124	+	23,481
Sand	9,007	13,360	+	4,353
Stone	43,644	48,814	+	5,170
Lime	8,798	9,577	+	779
Cement	190,330	97,153	-	93,177
Asphalt	11,418	6,998	-	4,420
Other Building Materials	111,123	48,400	-	62,723
Wooden Planks for Boxes	15,060	7,171	-	7,889
Manure	22,988	10,502	-	12,486
Oranges	90,791	53,697	-	37,094
Grape Fruit	3,243	5,421	+	2,173
Lemons	179	486	+	307
Melons	15,524	8,941	-	6,580
Grapes	152	90	-	72
Kerosene and Fuel Oils	60,626	69,199	+	8,573
Coal	50,382	21,894	-	28,488
Petrol	12,197	12,273	+	76
Fire Wood	2,113	2,205	+	92
Soap	1,199	1,171	-	28
Salt	6,216	6,562	+	346
Potash	10,868	10,294	-	574
Bromine	594	794	+	200
Chlorine	228	76	-	152
Caustic Soda	251	746	+	495
Nitrate of Soda	508	54	-	454
Magnesium	149	414	+	265
Sulphur	11	440	+	429
Mineral water	1,385	1,236	-	149
Expriés	3,806	4,373	+	567
Machinery	1,893	1,950	+	95
Miscellaneous	53,286	75,684	+	22,398
TOTAL	844,858	668,172	-	176,686
No. of Live Stock	Nos. 45,596	Nos. 35,969	-	Nos. 9,627
No. of Vehicles	69	550	+	481

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 railways 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 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-on area 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 in the first half of the current year, and the accompanying table, bringing together the figures for 25 co-operative societies engaged in this business, 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 half of 1936 the 25 reporting enterprises provided employment for an average of 1,354 persons. Their buses engaged in passenger traffic carried 26,170,123 intra-urban and 3,907,547 inter-urban passengers. Their buses engaged in goods traffic carried 144,009 tons of intra-urban traffic and 76,574 tons of inter-urban traffic. Their gross earnings from passenger traffic were £P.249,294 and from goods traffic £P.63,305.

TABLE 18.- STATISTICS OF 25 CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ENGAGED
IN ROAD TRANSPORTATION OF PASSENGERS AND GOODS
THROUGHOUT THE FIRST HALF-YEAR, 1936.

A. PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Month	Number of buses	Number of small cars	Number of persons employed	Number of passengers carried	Gross earnings £P.	Current expenditure £P.
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
2. Particulars of 6 co-operative societies engaged in interurban transportation of passengers						
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

B. GOODS TRAFFIC.

Month	Number of trucks	Number of persons employed	Number of tons transported	Gross earnings £P.	Current expenditure £P.
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
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

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 nine months of the calendar year 1936 the total cash revenue of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs was LP.339,982 as compared with LP.305,066 in the same period of 1935, an increase of LP.34,916 or 11.4 per cent., while sales of stamps to the general public aggregated LP.163,045 as compared with LP.143,375, an increase of LP.14,670 or 9.9 per cent. The details are shown in Table 19, 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 19.- CASH REVENUES OF DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS, FROM JUNE TO SEPTEMBER, 1935 AND 1936, WITH TOTALS FOR FIRST NINE MONTHS OF BOTH YEARS

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

	1 9 3 5				Total first nine months
	June	July	August	September	
	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.	LP.
Sale of Stamps	14,660	16,798	16,576	18,952	148,375
Telegraphs	1,896	2,752	1,877	2,443	19,928
Telephones	4,365	13,609	17,940	4,720	108,646
Broadcast Licence Fees	382	463	369	462	2,600
Other Sources	4,175	1,475	3,024	3,234	25,516
T O T A L	25,478	35,097	39,786	29,811	305,066
	1 9 3 6				Total first nine months
	June	July	August	September	
Sale of Stamps	17,503	17,709	18,687	20,187	163,045
Telegraphs	2,903	4,418	2,108	1,036	22,378
Telephones	4,688	11,101	23,832	4,751	123,203
Broadcast Licence Fees	900	860	647	655	7,277
Other Sources	5,697	3,703	101	3,277	24,079
T O T A L	31,691	37,161	45,375	29,906	339,982

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. The total number of telephone exchange lines, together with unfilled applications therefor, has increased from 7,530 at January 1, 1936 to 8,184 at October 1, 1936. The total number of telephone stations working at the end of October, 1936, was 11,858 as compared with 10,381 at December 31, 1935. The telephone stations working at the end of October, 1936 were divided as follows:-
 Jerusalem, 3,404; Jaffa-Tel-Aviv, 3,569; Haifa, 3,011; Other districts, 1,874.

WIRELESS RECEIVING LICENCES.

Wireless receiving licences in Palestine have shown a remarkable increase in recent years, especially since the establishment of the Palestine Broadcasting Service. The total number of such licences in force in Palestine at the end of each recent year was 486 in 1931, 900 in 1932, 2,500 in 1933, 5,900 in 1934 and 12,172 in 1935. The following table shows the total licences in force at the end of each month of 1935 and at the end of each of the elapsed months of 1936, together with the number of new licences issued in each month of 1936, classified by the language used in the application. The grand total licences in force at October 31, 1936, was 18,846, as compared with 10,630 at the same date of 1935.

TABLE 20.- TOTAL NUMBER OF WIRELESS RECEIVING LICENCES IN FORCE, BY MONTHS, 1935 AND 1936 AND LICENCES ISSUED IN 1936 BY LANGUAGE USED IN THE APPLICATIONS.

Month	Licences issued in 1936 during month				Wireless Receiving Licences in force at the end of the month	
	English	Arabic	Hebrew	Total	1936	1935
January	299	155	451	905	13,077	6,500
February	228	85	310	623	13,700	6,970
March	226	67	302	595	14,295	7,450
April	262	113	607	982	15,277	7,980
May	174	33	455	662	15,939	8,400
June	270	52	599	921	16,860	8,800
July	135	50	477	662	17,522	9,200
August	80	16	360	456	17,978	9,600
September	70	24	277	371	18,349	10,100
October	139	49	309	497	18,846	10,630
November						11,334
December						12,172

PART IV.- STATISTICS OF PRICES.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

The trend of wholesale prices continued to move upwards during September and October. As measured by the index number, the general level of wholesale prices advanced in September by 2.3 per cent, when compared with prices in August taken as 100 per cent. and by 2.0 per cent. in October when compared with prices in September taken as 100 per cent.

On the basis of the preceding month taken as 100 the separate indices for the various commodity groups are as follows:-

	Sept.	Oct.
Category I. Grain and Meat	104.1	103.1
Category II. Other Food Fruit	103.0	101.5
Category III. Fuel and Miscellaneous	100.0	101.5
General Monthly Index	102.3	102.0

When "chained" on the prices of June 1936 as initial period, the indices for the various groups are as follows:-

	Category I.	Category II.	Category III.	General Monthly Index
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

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.

Averages for the country as a whole, obtained by averaging the monthly prices of Jerusalem, Haifa and Tel-Aviv are presented in Table 21. In September, "cement (local)" has been added to the list of commodities for which prices are obtained under the category "Fuel and Miscellaneous" until a "Building Material" group is established.

PRICES AND MARKETS.- The general level of wholesale prices continued to move upward in September and October, though at a lower rate in the latter month, owing probably to the presence of two new factors, namely the resumption by the middle of October of normal trade relations, and the devaluation of the Syrian currency together with the French and other "Gold bloc" currencies, which forced prices of a number of commodities such as fruits and vegetables to lower levels. However, by the end of the month the prices of some of these articles regained the former level, so that the effects of the decline on the monthly trend were slight except in the second category "Other Food and Fruit".

TABLE 21.- AVERAGE MONTHLY WHOLESALE PRICES IN PALESTINE^x FOR JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1936.

Commodities	Unit	PALESTINE			
		July	August	September	October
		ms	ms	ms	ms
CATEGORY I.- GRAIN & MEAT.					
Bread (native)	100 kgs	1593	1627	1640	1747
Bread (white)	" "	1850	1898	1920	2209
Wheat (local)	" "	930	909	943	1005
Flour, Local Extra	" "	-	1345	1351	1403
" Australian	" "	1497	1560	1571	1707
" American	" "	1668	1753	1884	1930
Barley	" "	548	585	606	622
Millet (Dourrah)	" "	678	-	-	774
Maize	" "	-	715	685	696
Kersenneh	" "	760	748	685	713
" (Rashidi)	" "	1197	1168	1113	1173
Beef (Cashier)	" "	-	6607	7820	6808
Mutton	" "	-	-	-	-
Eggs, Imported	per 100	-	-	315	254
" Local	" "	-	-	-	-
" Tnuva Grade 'A'	" "	610	610	663	590
CATEGORY II. OTHER FOOD AND FRUITS.					
Milk	litre	17	17	17	17
Butter, Tnuva	100 kgs	22333	-	25167	25167
" Imported	" "	-	14267	14933	14733
Cheese	" "	5923	-	7347	7820
Potatoes	" "	981	675	748	749
Beans (white)	" "	-	1587	1744	1837
Sesame seed	" "	-	-	-	-
Lentils	" "	1600	1677	-	1614
Tomatoes	" "	1030	-	2030	1705
Onions	" "	700	552	604	600
Dates	" "	-	-	-	-
Grapes	" "	1908	-	1553	-
Raisins	" "	-	-	-	-
Almonds	" "	5450	5500	5808	-
Water melons	" "	-	-	-	-
Coffee beans (Brazilian)	" "	4720	4930	5180	5243
Wine (strong)	100 litres	2150	2150	2150	2150
Sugar, granulated	100 kgs	1215	1182	1174	1142
Salt	" "	530	527	523	523
CATEGORY III.- FUEL AND MISCELLANEOUS.					
Fuel wood	ton	-	-	-	-
Charcoal	100 kgs	-	-	-	-
Coal	ton	-	-	2443	2480
Kerosene	4 gallons	140	140	140	140
Benzine	" "	355	355	355	355
Alcohol (denatured)	100 kgs	6350	6200	6250	6267
Olive oil (native)	" "	-	-	-	-
Olive oil (Shemen)	" "	8080	8080	8030	9580
Sesame oil (native)	" "	-	-	-	-
Sesame oil (Shemen)	" "	5950	5950	5905	5950
Vegetable oil	" "	4901	4901	4901	4901
Soap laundry (Marseilles)	" "	3276	3280	3280	3280
Matches	per gross boxes	235	235	235	235
Cement (local)	ton	-	2517	2517	2550

(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 November, 1936, totalled 5059 mils, giving an index number of 57.8 for this latest month. In January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October the corresponding expenditures were 4735, 4661, 4678, 4624, 4745, 4934, 5163, 5181, 5290 and 5046 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 and 57.7 in October, 1936, respectively. Thus the index number for November has risen by 3.7 points since January, 1936 and by 0.1 points since October 1935.

Again, when the index number of November, 1936, which is 57.8, is compared with that of November, 1935, which ^{was} 53.5, an increase is shown of 4.3 points or 8 per cent. over the same month of last year, while there is an increase of 3.2 points or 5.9 per cent. over the same month of 1933.

Prices of Particular Commodities in November.

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

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

The Tel-Aviv prices of wheat, black bread, of imported flour, beef, Thuva butter, kerosene, imported eggs, Shemen and Yizhar soap and potatoes were higher in November than in October. The prices of white bread of imported flour, white bread of local flour, local flour, fish, butter, charcoal, sugar and onions are lower, while the prices of milk, Hasharon butter, cheese, olive oil, Thuva eggs and laundry soap are the same.

TABLE 22.- AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF TWENTY ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES IN PALESTINE AT THE MIDDLE OF EACH OF THE FIRST ELEVEN 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 66.4 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, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1936. (Jan. 1922 = 100).

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

Commodity	Unit	Quantity	August	September	October	November
			Mils			
Wheat	Rotl	5.25	162.75	173.25	162.75	168.00
Bread	"	10.85	542.50	542.50	509.95	564.20
Flour	"	10.15	446.60	456.75	446.60	456.75
Mutton	Okia	21.35	427.00	384.30	405.65	384.30
Beef	"	17.08	461.16	546.56	444.08	444.08
Fish	"	12.81	320.25	320.25	307.44	307.44
Milk	"	38.43	230.58	230.58	230.58	230.58
Butter, native	" 6.5	8.54	350.14	367.22	298.96	290.30
Cheese, "	"	8.54	170.80	170.80	170.80	179.30
Kerosene	Tin	4 gals.	180.00	185.00	190.00	185.00
Charcoal	Rotl	9.45	378.00	378.00	349.65	321.30
Rice, Rashidi	"	4.55	200.20	200.20	195.65	191.10
Olive oil, edible	"	11.40	246.40	280.00	267.40	264.60
Sugar, granulated	"	3.85	165.55	157.85	154.00	150.30
Eggs	Ten	33 eggs	99.00	105.60	138.60	132.00
Soap, Nabulsi	Rotl	1.05	158.55	155.40	141.75	151.20
Coffee, raw	Okia	4.27	76.86	76.86	72.59	76.86
Potatoes	Rotl	2.80	84.00	81.20	78.40	81.20
Onions	"	1.40	30.80	28.00	30.80	30.80
Tobacco	-	-	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00
Total Monthly Expenditure			5181.14	5290.32	5045.59	5059.20
Index Numbers			59.2	60.5	57.7	57.3

PART V.- FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

In the first seven 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 sums received in customs duties (£P.1,019,147 as compared with £P.1,706,997 in the corresponding period of 1935-36), and secondly, from the declines in other revenues resulting from the lower general level of business owing to the disturbances, and the difficulties of collecting the Urban and Rural Property Taxes. Nevertheless, the approximate results of the first seven months of the current fiscal year indicate a total revenue of £P.2,346,936 as against a total expenditure of £P.2,368,649, being an excess of expenditure of only £P.21,713. The customs revenues and total revenues, as well as the total expenditures in each of the first seven months of the current fiscal year, are shown in Table 24. The figures for October, which show a pronounced recovery in revenue owing to the improved conditions, are subject to revision.

The following table indicates that the surplus of £P.6,267,310 reported as of April 1st, 1936, was only slightly impaired at October 31, when the approximate surplus was £P.6,246,097.

On the basis of these approximate figures, revenues for the seven-month period have been £P.1,095,300 under the actual receipts for the corresponding period of the preceding year; and expenditures have been £P.244,229 more than the actual expenditures for the same period of last year. The expenditure for the seven-month period does not include the deficit on the Railways, which was LP.5,606 at August, 31.

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

Month	R e v e n u e		Total Expenditure
	Customs Import Duties	Total	
	LP	LP	LP
April	154,595	327,752	257,685
May	132,142	284,911	334,429 4
June	134,215	319,681	285,145
July	135,546	419,142	330,353
August	128,294	284,037	407,557 4
September	136,355 ⁺	313,413 ⁺	347,305 ⁺
October	198,000 ⁺	398,000 ⁺	406,175 ⁺
Total for seven months	1,019,147 ⁺	2,346,936 ⁺	2,368,649 ⁺

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

[^]The July revenue includes £P.100,000 contribution from the Palestine Currency Board.

[✓]Includes contributions of £P.41,750 toward cost of defence in May and the same amount in August, together with £P.50,000 on account of extra expenditure 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.7,545,135 at the end of October 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.6,041,135 at the end of October - a decline of LP.195,000.

Coins and notes in circulation at the end of each of the last twenty-two 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 LP.	Notes LP.	Total LP.	Coins LP.	Notes LP.	Total LP.
End of-						
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	6,211,135
May	539,152	5,002,076	5,541,228	584,320	5,651,819	6,236,135
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			
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	Coins	Notes	Total
		LP.	LP.	Coins and Notes LP.
December 31	1927	190,148	1,275,000	1,465,148
"	1928	214,716	1,547,948	1,762,664
"	1929	237,664	1,880,000	2,117,664
"	1930	285,604	1,959,060	2,244,664
"	1931	330,348	1,973,316	2,303,664
"	1932	337,112	2,204,552	2,541,664
"	1933	413,416	3,166,248	3,579,664
"	1934	504,740	4,234,224	4,738,964
"	1935	601,400	5,959,735	6,561,135

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 L.P.
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	20,136,839	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 26 for each month since January 1935. The grand total sold in the first eight months of 1936 was 33 per cent. more than in the same period of 1935, the sales of electricity for irrigating purposes increasing by no less than 36 per cent. Sales of power for industrial purposes increased by 31 per cent. in the 1936 period.

TABLE 26. - 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.

	Tel-Aviv	Haifa	Jordan area (incl. Tiberias)	Jerusalem area	Grand Total	Total Power (included in Grand Total)	Total Irrigation (included in Grand Total)
1 9 3 5 TOTAL	31,463,758	17,525,529	1,372,906	3,308,178	53,670,371	23,024,339	16,134,366
January	1,325,455	972,695	41,557	285,869	2,625,576	1,450,239	48,704
February	1,312,448	913,189	35,408	257,655	2,518,700	1,401,222	74,328
March	1,387,101	948,217	52,680	226,235	2,614,233	1,500,945	94,417
April	2,461,327	1,230,662	102,290	249,830	4,044,109	1,621,657	1,270,842
May	3,128,958	1,391,562	154,566	240,568	4,915,654	1,756,715	2,035,045
June	3,419,057	1,425,741	168,876	233,125	5,246,799	1,865,099	2,316,449
July	3,633,572	1,624,158	161,852	251,264	5,670,846	2,021,088	2,520,343
August	3,775,804	1,726,327	175,360	265,485	5,942,996	2,073,295	2,684,772
September	3,820,954	1,861,992	170,689	290,781	6,144,416	2,335,040	2,582,167
October	3,232,469	1,949,169	155,690	310,590	5,647,918	2,332,930	1,878,924
November	1,830,500	1,669,371	71,546	322,796	3,894,213	2,194,831	324,116
December	2,136,113	1,812,446	82,372	374,007	4,404,938	2,473,278	304,259
1 9 3 6							
January	1,790,954	1,831,403	96,274	341,914	4,060,545	2,371,836	131,552
February	1,707,547	1,417,671	84,031	317,119	3,526,368	1,999,394	116,346
March	1,896,647	1,602,945	170,843	383,043	4,053,478	2,041,964	554,476
April	3,075,340	2,114,512	189,776	340,136	5,719,764	2,385,620	1,854,849
May	3,681,638	1,919,468	193,694	315,014	6,109,814	1,972,277	2,727,226
June	4,075,786	2,112,142	225,338	326,348	6,739,614	2,265,736	3,975,847
July	4,125,820	2,007,693	278,640	337,356	6,749,509	2,285,352	3,094,422
August	4,768,047	2,373,833	206,635	341,230	7,689,745	2,672,185	3,497,091
First eight months 1936	25,121,779	15,379,667	1,445,231	2,702,160	44,648,837	17,994,366	15,051,809
First eight months 1935	20,443,722	10,232,551	892,609	2,010,031	33,578,913	13,688,260	11,044,900
Increase in 1936 in per cent.	23	50	62	34	33	31	36

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 October figure, for example, was 39,706 square metres, as compared with 75,353 square metres in the same month of 1935. The grand total for the first ten months of 1936 was 625,603 square metres as compared with 1,056,900 square metres for the same period of 1935, a decline of 431,297 square metres or nearly 41 per cent.

TABLE 27.- BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN JERUSALEM, JAFFA, TEL-AVIV AND HAIFA (AREA IN SQUARE METRES).

1935	Jerusalem ⁺	Jaffa ⁺	Tel-Aviv	Haifa	Total
January	7,560	8,186	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	21,884	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
Total ten months	152,963	178,507	395,559	329,871	1,056,900
November	15,659	9,450	31,900	32,800	89,809
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	25,600	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	10,758	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	3,353	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
Total ten months	112,998	55,446	228,035	229,124	625,603

(+) 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 nine months of 1936 was 59,178 dunams, of the aggregate value of LP.3,926,882. In the nine months, "net" sales of land by "natives" to others totalled 19,512 dunams, for which a net sum of LP.287,266 was received.

TABLE 28.- LAND TRANSFERS, BY COMMUNITIES, AREAS AND VALUES, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1936 AND TOTAL FOR THE FIRST NINE 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.

	August		September		Total nine months	
	Dunams	Value LP.	Dunams	Value LP.	Dunams	Value LP.
Purchased by:						
Natives	353	14,210	510	21,805	13,911	511,770
Jews	1,044	201,393	3,636	172,641	40,755	3,124,388
Foreigners	32	40,568	1	2,000	3,256	161,162
Municipalities	4	3,438	34	11,215	48	27,397
Government	120	11,137	40	3,529	1,208	102,165
T o t a l	1,553	270,746	4,221	211,190	59,178	3,926,882
Sold by:						
Natives	661	23,954	593	30,980	33,423	799,036
Jews	873	205,209	3,625	176,343	25,319	3,027,759
Foreigners	16	37,768	2	2,840	404	79,531
Municipalities	3	3,715	1	1,027	22	20,322
Government	-	100	-	-	10	234
T o t a l	1,553	270,746	4,221	211,190	59,178	3,926,882
Balance retained by:						
Natives	-308	+ 9,744	-83	+ 9,175	-19,512	+287,266
Jews	+171	+ 3,816	+11	+ 3,702	+15,436	- 96,629
Foreigners	+ 16	- 2,800	- 1	+ 840	+ 2,852	- 81,631
Municipalities	+ 1	+ 277	+33	-10,188	+ 26	- 7,075
Government	+120	-11,037	+40	- 3,529	+ 1,198	-101,931

NUMBER AND CAPITALIZATION OF NEW COMPANIES.

Both the number and the capitalization of new companies registered in the first ten months of 1936 showed a decline from the corresponding period of 1935, with 135 new companies having an authorized share capital of LP.755,342 registered as compared with 278 having an authorized share capital of LP.2,993,112. In the 1936 period 45 previously existing companies increased their share capital by LP.748,762, while in the same period of 1935, 53 existing companies increased their share capital by LP.1,742,025. Thus, according to Table 29, the total authorized new capital of new and existing companies in the first ten months of 1936 was LP.1,504,109 as compared with LP.4,735,137 in the first ten months of 1935. Two existing companies decreased their share capital during the month of October from LP.56,480 to LP.47,582.

TABLE 29.- 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	15,000	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
First ten Months 1936	135	755,342	45	994,611	1,743,378	748,767	1,504,109
First ten Months 1935	278	2,993,112	53	1,243,722	2,985,747	1,742,025	4,735,137

PROTESTED BILLS.

Statistics of protested bills provide a valuable indication of the credit situation at different times and in different communities. The figures of bills protested in the district courts of the four chief towns of Palestine are given by months for 1935 and the first nine months of 1936 in Table 30. There may be noted the great increase in protested bills in the last quarter of 1935, when credit was restricted on account of the disturbed international situation. In 1936 the difficulties of debtors were increased by the strike; protested bills were especially numerous in the second quarter, but showed a declining tendency in the third quarter.

TABLE 30.- STATISTICS OF BILLS PROTESTED IN THE DISTRICT COURTS OF THE FOUR CHIEF TOWNS OF PALESTINE IN 1935 AND THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1936.

	Jerusalem	Haifa	Jaffa	Tel-Aviv	Total four towns
<u>1935.</u>					
January	95	88	103	137	423
February	90	58	103	104	355
March	89	63	97	129	378
April	78	99	72	114	363
May	75	104	91	225	495
June	84	99	72	141	396
July	77	105	70	195	447
August	88	133	92	117	430
September	97	221	151	314	783
October	124	317	241	415	1097
November	109	231	174	400	914
December	121	270	256	536	1183
T O T A L	1127	1788	1522	2827	7264
<u>1936.</u>					
January	111	213	288	411	1023
February	111	195	209	348	863
March	110	186	203	378	877
April	139	313	160	354	966
May	189	187	176	470	1022
June	122	178	108	663	1071
July	98	191	110	508	907
August	72	172	87	485	816
September	66	165	93	381	705
Total First Nine Months, 1936	1018	1800	1434	3998	8250
Total First Nine Months, 1935	773	970	851	1476	4070

PART VII.- POLICE STATISTICS.

The Palestine Police, in the course of their duties, secure the records of "true" offences committed in each of the districts into which the country is divided for police purposes. The figures for the first nine months of 1935 and 1936 have been brought together, by main types of offences, in Table 31. These statistics indicate a large increase in murders and attempted murders, in highway robberies, house-breakings and agrarian offences in the present year, as compared with the same period of 1935. On the other hand, manslaughters and woundings and serious assaults declined. Recorded offences against the Road Transport Ordinances declined greatly in 1936, although the abrupt declines in the monthly figures for the later months suggest that this was mainly due to administrative considerations.

TABLE 31.- CRIMINAL AND OTHER OFFENCES REPORTED TO THE PALESTINE POLICE, BY CATEGORIES AND MONTHS, FIRST NINE MONTHS, 1935 AND 1936.
(Subject to revision).

Year	Murder	Attempted Murder	Manslaughter	Wounding and serious Assault	Other Offences against the Person	Highway Robbery	Theft by breaking into Premises
1935							
Month I	11	7	9	17	247	-	33
II	7	7	12	11	190	2	45
III	17	8	16	21	287	-	49
IV	10	10	15	25	292	4	63
V	9	10	6	29	317	4	42
VI	11	9	16	31	301	3	48
VII	3	13	16	23	372	2	74
VIII	12	9	12	24	363	6	121
IX	6	8	10	25	362	3	85
9 months	86	81	112	206	2731	24	560
1936.							
Month I	4	11	10	17	304	3	106
II	6	7	14	13	297	2	116
III	11	20	13	29	332	5	98
IV	32	33	8	14	353	3	131
V	21	54	10	13	335	4	151
VI	21	60	6	17	279	5	88
VII	34	70	5	15	356	8	112
VIII	50	91	3	19	407	21	92
IX	40	69	3	12	304	19	73
9 months	219	415	72	149	2967	70	967

TABLE 31.- (contd.)

	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
<u>1 9 3 5.</u>							
Month I	188	43	27	47	18	167	361
II	211	41	5	41	21	209	288
III	219	48	16	56	32	185	291
IV	227	41	16	49	28	194	338
V	227	55	17	44	38	213	338
VI	291	41	14	45	28	216	317
VII	324	36	9	44	26	235	308
VIII	398	15	14	69	38	271	328
IX	415	35	11	52	32	261	308
9 months	2500	355	129	447	261	1951	2878
<u>1 9 3 6.</u>							
Month I	288	31	29	42	27	207	281
II	355	41	22	41	40	233	302
III	301	28	11	55	50	265	312
IV	299	52	122	56	43	343	178
V	226	113	328	67	47	596	281
VI	165	112	281	88	26	552	518
VII	210	61	153	111	25	567	781
VIII	210	66	148	70	30	533	301
IX	230	50	123	62	18	356	681
9 months	2284	555	1208	592	306	3652	1334

TABLE 31.- (contd.)

	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 Road Transport Ordinance
<u>1 9 3 5.</u>							
Month I	188	43	27	47	18	167	3602
II	211	41	5	41	21	209	2887
III	219	48	16	56	32	185	2900
IV	227	41	16	49	28	194	3386
V	227	55	17	44	38	213	3355
VI	291	41	14	45	28	216	3173
VII	324	36	9	44	26	235	3055
VIII	398	15	14	69	38	271	3285
IX	415	35	11	52	32	261	3092
9 months	2500	355	129	447	261	1951	28735
<u>1 9 3 6.</u>							
Month I	288	31	29	42	27	207	2824
II	355	41	22	41	40	233	3029
III	301	28	11	55	50	265	3126
IV	299	52	122	56	43	343	1765
V	226	113	328	67	47	596	282
VI	165	112	281	88	26	552	512
VII	210	61	153	111	25	567	783
VIII	210	66	148	70	30	533	300
IX	230	50	123	62	18	356	683
9 months	2284	555	1208	592	306	3652	13304