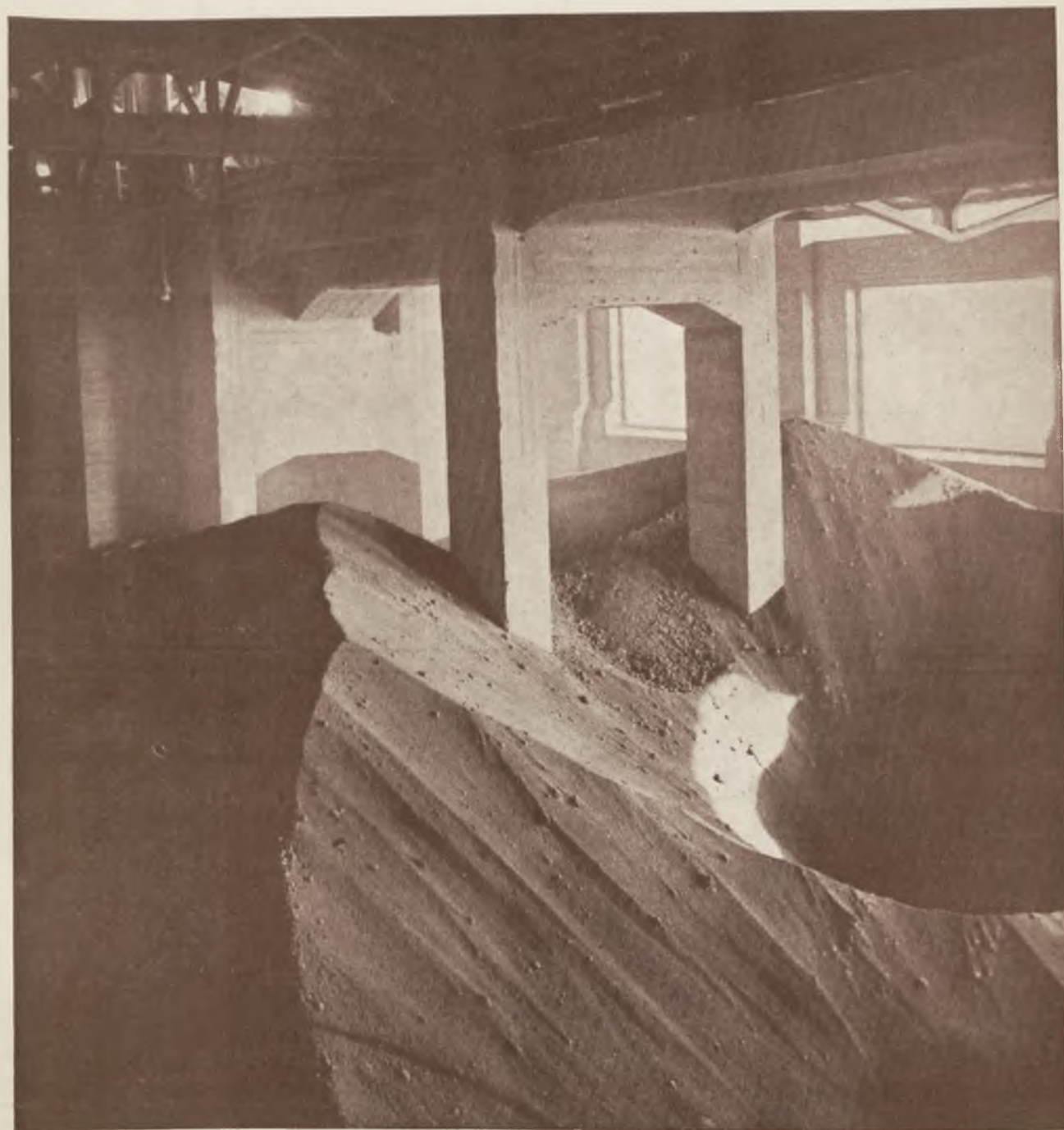


THE POLISH ECONOMIST



map 2250



POPULATION OF POLAND ————— 30,410,000
 DENSITY (PER 1 SQ. KLM.) ————— 78.2

AREA OF POLAND (IN SQ. KLM.) ————— 388,390
 UNDER CULTIVATION ————— 183,078
 UNDER FORESTS (CENTERS: BIALOWIEZA, PINSK) — 90,621

MAIN NATURAL RESOURCES
 (APPROXIMATE YEARLY PRODUCTION - IN TONS)

- COAL (CENTERS: KATOWICE) — 35,000,000
- IRON ORE (RADOM, KIELCE) — 400,000
- SALT (WIELICZKA, INOWROCLAW) — 400,000
- PETROLEUM (BORYSLAW, JASLO) — 800,000
- ZINC ORE (KATOWICE, SOSNOWICE) — 400,000
- POTASSIUM SALTS (STEBNIK) — 180,000
- ▲ HEALTH RESORTS

THE POLISH ECONOMIST

A MONTHLY REVIEW OF TRADE, INDUSTRY AND ECONOMICS IN POLAND

WARSAW — LONDON — NEW YORK

DATE OF THIS ISSUE: MARCH 4, 1930

HEAD OFFICE: WARSAW, 2, ELEKTORALNA. TELEPHONE: 423-61, 412-73
BRANCHES: LONDON, 47-A, PORTLAND PLACE, W. 1, NEW YORK, 149 EAST 67TH STREET

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: 15/-, \$ 3.00, OR Z 30—(IN POLAND) INCLUDING POSTAGE REMITTANCES
IN CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR: WARSAW, POLAND, 2, ELEKTORALNA

C O N T E N T S

* * *

COVER ILLUSTRATION: A CORNER AT THE "WIEK" CEMENT WORKS (PHOT. S. PLATER)	
REVIEW OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN FEBRUARY	63
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE CONCERNING THE CUSTOMS TRUCE	64
POLAND'S FOREIGN TRADE IN 1929.	68
MOVEMENT OF GOODS THROUGH THE PORT OF GDYNIA	70
SUMMARY OF LAWS	74
PRODUCTION AND TRADE:	
STATE OF EMPLOYMENT	74
GRAIN	75
BUTTER	77
EGGS	77
TIMBER	78
COAL	78
PETROLEUM	69
IRON	79
ZINC & LEAD	80
MOVEMENT OF PRICES	81
FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS	82
FOREIGN TRADE	82
OPENINGS FOR TRADE WITH POLAND	85
TRANSPORTS	85
FINANCE AND BANKING:	
BUDGET	87
TAXES	88
STOCK EXCHANGE	89
BANK OF POLAND	91
LATEST NEWS	92
ADVERTISEMENTS	I—VI

and cover

IN JANUARY, the economic situation in Poland continued to leave much to be desired and even deteriorated as compared with the past few months, for several of the branches of industrial activity which had previously fared fairly well showed signs of depression.

In agriculture, no improvement was noticeable: the prices of farm products, and in particular of grain, continued to be much below the cost of production, and sales were difficult to effect. Since the harvest, the financial situation of the farming community though difficult was alleviated to some extent by the remunerative prices for the products of animal origin, such as butter, eggs, &c., for which there was a good demand both at home and abroad, but in January, owing to the mild weather and increased supplies, especially of butter and eggs, the prices of these products showed a downward tendency. Under these conditions the purchasing capacity of this section of the nation declined further. Crop estimates of the winter sowings are good.

In industry, the position was more unsatisfactory than in December. This applies in particular to those branches, the prosperity of which depends on cold weather. Thus, the coal mines reduced operations in view of a decline in the demand both at home and abroad. The manufacturing industries, especially the textile and some of the metal sections, curtailed work owing to a lack of orders.

In commerce, the turnover was small, stocks large and the collection of bills encountered difficulties.

The labour market reflected the general economic depression as the number of registered unemployed rose considerably.

Wholesale and retail prices, as well as the cost of living decreased somewhat.

Foreign trade was closed with a favourable balance. Imports showed a slight increase due, *inter alia*, to a seasonal rise in artificial fertilizers as also in machinery and raw materials principally for the textile industry.

Conditions on the money market in some parts of the country were less stringent than in December which, however, is to be attributed to

a fall in the demand for credits as a result of the decreased turnover generally.

The State revenue showed a surplus over expenditure.

Similarly, as throughout the whole of the past year, the financial situation of the Bank of Poland was excellent, despite general slackness in business.

REVIEW OF THE GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN POLAND
JANUARY 1930

	UNIT	JANUARY 1929	DECEMBER 1929*)	JANUARY 1930
STATE OF EMPLOYMENT:				
UNEMPLOYED		166.104	186.427	243.462
PRODUCTION:				
COAL	thousand tons	4.043.0	4.023.0	3.806.0
OIL		57.7	55.4	55.7
PIG IRON		61.5	47.1	52.1
AGRICULTURAL INDEXES:				
(CROP ESTIMATES)				
RYE	5 points system	.	4.0	3.9
WHEAT	3.8	3.7
BARLEY
OATS
PRICES:				
WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX	(1914 = 100)	116.1	109.2	104.5
INDEX OF COST OF LIVING IN WAR-SAW		124.3	126.1	120.9
FOREIGN TRADE:				
IMPORTS	million zł	294.0	212.8	216.7
EXPORTS		215.8	254.8	218.5
EXCESS OF EXPORTS (+) OR IMPORTS (-)		- 78.2	+ 42.0	+ 1.8
TRANSPORTS:				
RAILWAY TRAFFIC	truck loaded (15 tons) reg. ton	488.591	480.965	422.840
PORT TRAFFIC (DANZIG AND GDYNIA)		423.752	466.222	529.312
BUDGET:				
RECEIPTS	million zł	256.9	256.0	250.0
EXPENDITURE		227.5	250.7	242.0
MONEY CIRCULATION:				
BANK OF POLAND NOTES	million zł	1.222.1	1.340.3	1.246.7
COVER IN GOLD AND FOREIGN CURRENCIES	% %	64.71	61.89	63.08
TOKEN MONEY	million zł	2.96	259.4	238.0
CREDIT:				
(BANK OF POLAND)				
BILLS DISCOUNTED	million zł	638.0	704.2	684.4
OFFICIAL DISCOUNT RATE	% %	8.0	8.5	8.5
FOREIGN CURRENCIES:				
(WARSAW STOCK EXCHANGE-AVERAGE RATES)				
U. S. A. DOLLAR	zł	8.90	8.89	8.90
POUND STERLING		43.25	43.46	43.37

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE CONCERNING THE CUSTOMS TRUCE¹⁾

IT IS A FACT that the opinion of the whole of Europe and other centres of economic activity and civilisation in the world, pay particular attention

¹⁾ This is a speech delivered by M. E. Kwiatkowski, the Polish Minister of Industry and Commerce, at the Geneva Conference, on February 19th, 1930.

to, and take a keen interest in, the present Congress, which is being held at Geneva and which had gathered around one table such a large number of leaders of economic affairs in their respective countries.

The problem to be discussed is the question of the so-called customs truce. It is a preliminary discussion destined to bring out the proper means

*) Corrected figures.

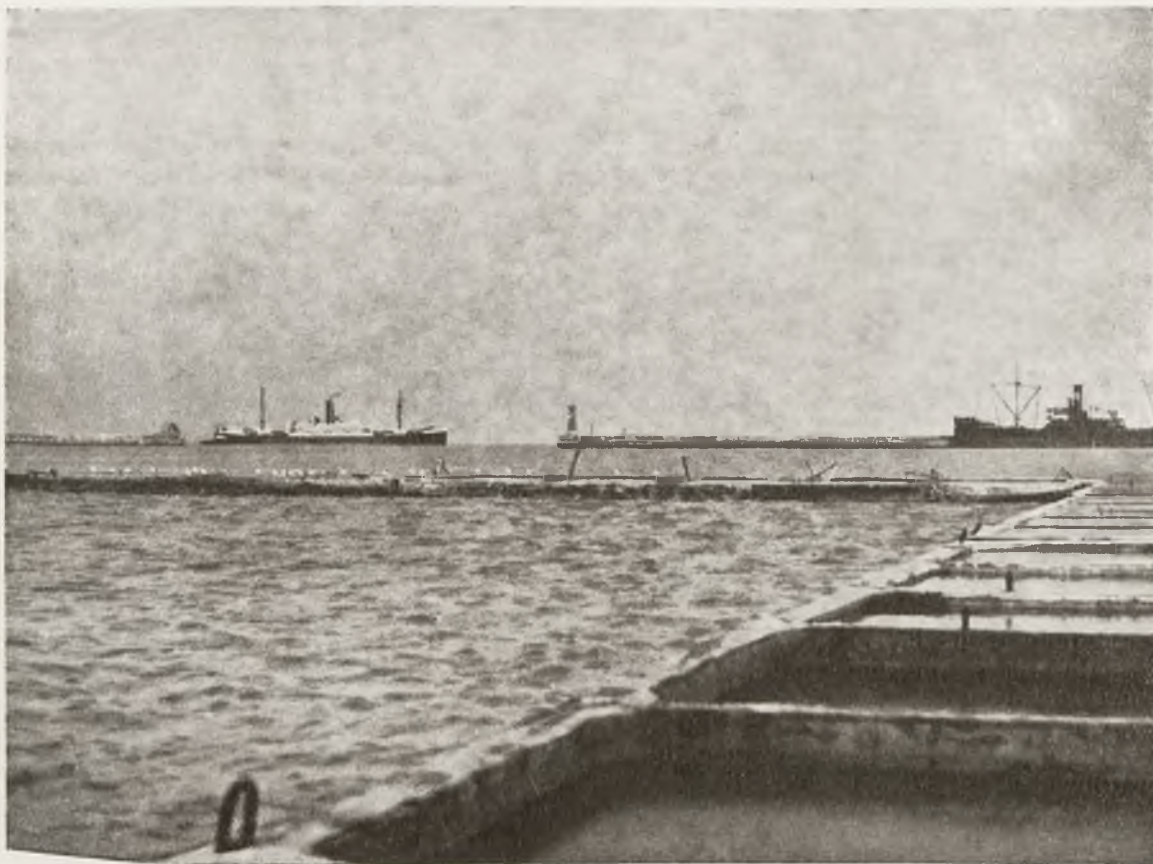
for checking the race in the mobilisation of the economic weapons, of which the principal is the customs tariff.

Behind to-day's deliberations, however, there are, in my opinion, problems of greater importance and much more vast than would appear from a glance at the agenda of the Conference.

And these problems together with their reactions must be put forward in a clear, distinct and sincere manner if we expect to obtain satisfactory results, and if these deliberations are in reality to initiate a new economic policy designed to find ways and means by which we may help ourselves, our states and our nations and not make difficult-

regulated by various methods the export of money and gold, or attempted to publish official quotations for foreign valuta. But the results of these administrative methods proved how worthless they were in almost all cases. The currencies fell at an ever growing pace, gold was exported illegally, while articles of first necessity were bought by the public at higher prices than the official. The most ideal administrative measures were thus defeated by the still wiser laws of life.

Only when all the shortcomings were realised at once, and side by side with currency reforms action was taken for the reform of credits, taxes, production and trade, and when the old well-tried



A PASSENGER PIER UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT GDYNIA (PHOT. S. PLATER)

ies for each other and complicate life which is already full of difficulties. These problems concern Europe in the first place although they cannot be ignored by other continents.

In the first post-war years we witnessed a whole range of unsound phenomena in the internal economic life of different countries. The equilibrium of economic laws was endangered, while the law of demand and supply was set aside, and even strong currencies broke down. We have all tried to fish out some of these problems and have endeavoured to treat and heal them by conventions and administrative regulations. Some states regulated the prices of articles of first necessity, others introduced export prohibitions, still others

economic laws were restored -- did the internal economic conditions become gradually normal and sound without special measures of the administrative authorities.

It seems to me that in the matters with which we are now concerned there is a certain similarity to the conditions just referred to.

Although there is no room for doubt as to the good will on the part of all the states represented at this Conference, if only from the fact that all the states and their inhabitants are desirous of stabilised conditions of economic work and the possibility of improving their standard of life, yet, without actual and equitable insight into the existing situation and indispensable

requirements off all the States taking part in international co-operation, the aim which we propose to achieve, cannot be performed.

It should be clearly understood that if the international conventions, when concluded and introduced into practical life, show that they are contrary to the vital interests of a number of states, even if they are small states, they will neither last nor be beneficial to the world, and they may even endanger the greatest assets which we have to-day at our disposal, namely—the faith in the possibility of solving mutual difficulties by way of international co-operation. On the contrary, the more accurate is our work and the broader its basis, the larger number of problems intertwined with one another and forming one knot is covered by the work, the larger will be the application of the general principle calling for sound and rational development of consumption in every, even the smallest state—the surer and more durable will be the results of international co-operation and the easier it will be to overcome the present difficulties and impediments.

And the difficulties to be dealt with by us have accumulated a great deal in many countries. I do not pretend to have the right and have not the least intention to criticise the economic policy of any country. If, however, I shall give examples of a general character, it is only for the exclusive purpose of drawing conclusions, fully knowing that they result to a large extent exactly from the lack of international understandings.

Thus, for instance, I tried, six years ago, to organise in Poland the sale of an article of general consumption. As stress was laid on large sales, I reduced prices on the internal market below the level of competition, and three times below the value of the existing protective customs duty amounting to about 10 per cent *ad valorem*. Despite this, I failed to enlarge the market to the desired extent. When, however, later on, I raised the price for this commodity considerably and at the same time took care to organise credit facilities for the consumers (upwards of 99 per cent the credits were repaid without any difficulties) — the whole production was absorbed by the home market. Thus, it is seen that credit facilities are the first element of international competition not infrequently more important than the extent of the customs tariff. However, the possibilities for obtaining credit and the extent of the rate of discount varies in the different countries.

Further, there are a number of states in Europe which, before the war, as national economic compact territories exported their finished products to the East. Thus, for instance, the territories which at present form the Republic of Poland exported at that time to the East finished products of their own manufacture amounting to about \$ 450 million per annum. At the present time the export of these products from Poland to the markets referred to comes to about \$ 20 million, which is less than 5 per cent of the pre-war sum. Other countries are in a similar position.

The Great War brought to Central and Western Europe the ghost of famine. After the war this

difficulty ceased to exist, but once awakened to the danger, these countries decided to guard against a recurrence. In many of them, the agrarian programme was extended at a rapid pace. These countries have made enormous efforts and capital outlay for the promotion and development of agriculture. As a result, the agriculture being compelled to employ dearer raw materials and dearer labour, and subject to structural changes in oversea countries — is demanding more and more forcibly special customs protection, and even the adoption of administrative measures such as the veterinary regulations.

The countries with a considerable natural increase in population — and in Central, Eastern and Southern Europe such countries are numerous, states with a predominant agricultural population, for the most part small holders, working actually only from 800 to 1,200 hours per annum instead of 3,000 hours, are faced with three alternatives: they must either promote emigration or adopt a policy for the development of agriculture, that is, the introduction of modern methods and the expansion of the scope of the work as for instance, by developing stock breeding, or, finally, they must declare themselves in favour of the industrialisation of the country, especially if they possess good natural resources in the form of raw materials and experience in some industry or other. In reality, however, emigration in certain direction is rendered difficult by special regulations of the immigration countries; the export of farm products meets with increasing difficulties in its natural markets, while industry in its initial stages requires special customs protection, especially when it is cut off from its natural foreign markets, which cannot be regained even through the conclusion of the proposed international convention. It is true, there is a fourth alternative — that is misery and social troubles, but we are discussing here how to avoid them.

There remains the problem of customs duty itself. There are customs duties adjusted to the actual economic conditions obtaining in a given country, and there are customs duties which are calculated to meet unforeseen contingencies. According to my personal opinion, the former, i. e., customs duties of a highly protective character, which however reflect the actual economic situation of a state, its financial and credit conditions and consumption capacity, are less harmful than the latter, even if these were adopted under the menace of the customs truce and even if they were, on the average, lower than the former. Customs duties which reflect actual economic conditions, give an idea of the development, production and consumption of a country and in the end also increase imports. This was the case, for instance, on the Polish market where, during the last three years, imports rose by 100 per cent, while at the same time exports rose only by 15 per cent.

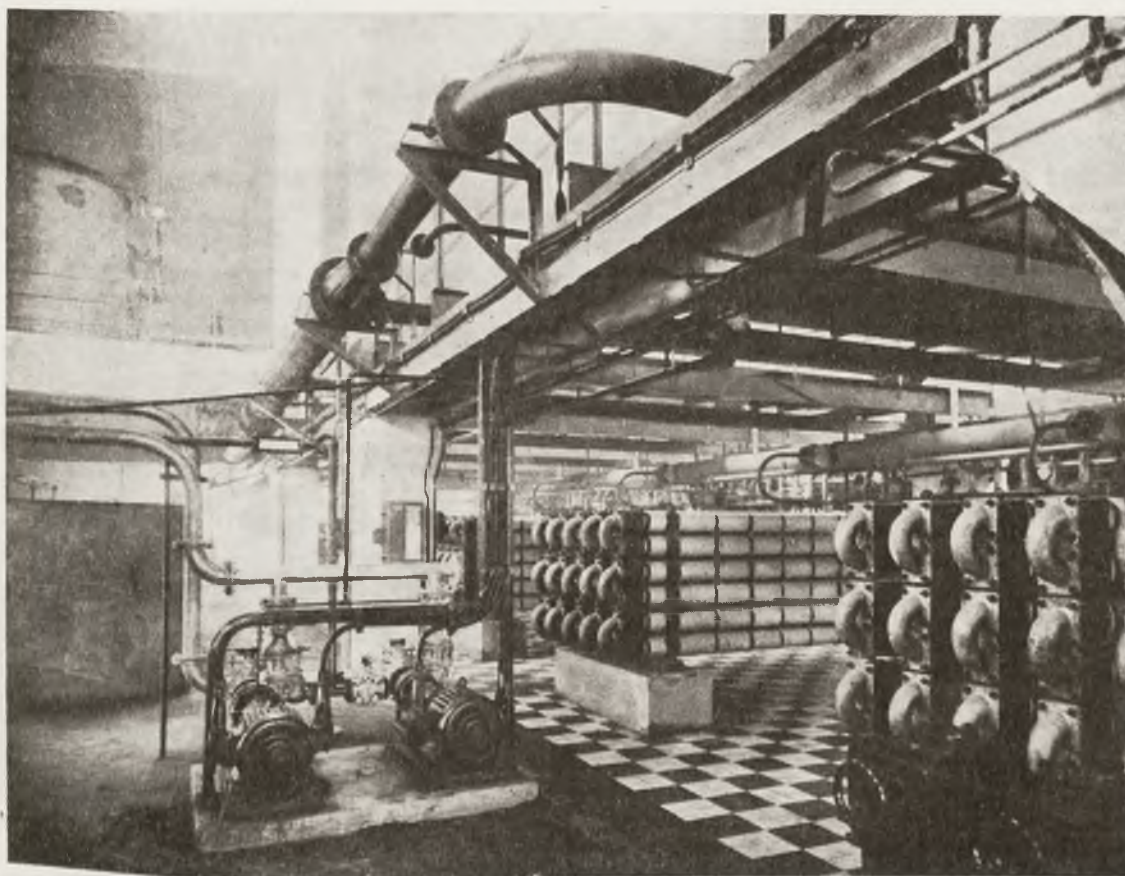
Similarly, there may exist open, but distinct and accountable trade regulations, and there may be camouflaged trade regulations not only in point of quantity, but also in point of quality; and the latter which are frequently accompanied by pro-

tective measures of an administrative character, are also less tolerable to traders than the former, as they are not accountable and cannot be calculated.

During the last 8 months "operations on the world customs front" were unusually active. New customs tariffs were adopted in 8 countries, and intensive preparatory work for the introduction of new tariffs is being carried on, according to the information compiled by the Polish Export Institute and the Institute for Economic Research, in 12 countries. Further, fairly important increases in industrial customs duties have been adopted by 22 countries, similar increases in the customs relative to agricultural products have been introduced by 13 countries,

haste and framed on the tariffs of the pre-war States, of which these countries formed an integral part. It should be recognised that, generally, customs tariffs are the outcome of scores of years experience and that work on them during the period of post war reconstruction was made very difficult and complicated by unstable business conditions, new methods of production and of work, and all-round rationalisation. Therefore, in the countries newly restored or called into being perfect tariffs could not be created at once and must be the object of evolution.

All these problems and inequalities can not be, and should not be, neglected and the justified



INTERNAL VIEW OF ONE OF THE SECTIONS OF THE STATE NITROGEN COMPOUNDS FACTORY AT MOŚCICE (PHOT. S. PLATER)

and new administrative regulations, rendering competition more acute either owing to the interpretation of veterinary regulations or through marking goods of foreign origin, or, finally, through limitation of imports, have been noted in 32 countries.

It should be recognised that the character of these numerous changes varies in each case.

Thus, for instance, Rumania has introduced a new customs tariff, which actually reflects her situation and economic programme; the new duties are lower than the old schedules. Czechoslovakia, Poland, and some of the Baltic countries, are working on new customs tariffs, which are to be a reflection of their respective economic situations. Up to the present time these countries have been compelled to employ customs tariffs which were drawn up in

interests and demands of the countries, large and small, must be treated in a uniform manner, for therein lies the strength of the League of Nations and therein is the source of the economic recovery of Europe. We are facing to-day a well defined problem, that is, the attitude to be adopted towards the customs truce and upon the answer depends to a large extent the economic recovery of Europe. All kinds of difficulties are bound up in this problem, and the one-sided selfish view would only aggravate these difficulties.

These difficulties, however, do not make the position hopeless. On the contrary, I believe that offer a full discussion, and certain changes in the project of the Convention as regards the duration of the period of trial of the truce, and after the

adoption of few well justified exceptions which would equalise the differences in duties which have appeared recently and, finally, after the adoption of the principle that other problems of a general economic character, and especially those bearing on agriculture must be, within a specified period, positively solved—the Convention could be adopted and introduced into actual life as a forerunner of further work on the development of the husbandry of the world. Under these conditions, Poland, together with other countries, is prepared to join the Convention.

However, the adoption of this treatment itself will not, to my mind, suffice to bring about a recovery from this serious organic disease. I fear even that an attempt to solve some of the problems only, may aggravate the disease in the future.

Consequently, may I be allowed to express the opinion that it would be very advisable if the present Conference would request the countries represented here and those which have announced their intention to participate in this action, to draw up separately, within a specified period a memorandum embodying their views on the causes and outward signs of the economic crisis in Europe and in particular in their own countries, also the remedies which they propose. Then, on the basis of this material, a second Conference could be held which would fix the basis of economic international co-operation, and would at the same time, appoint appropriate committees to deal simultaneously with all the problems submitted and the remedies proposed.

It seems also advisable that the present Conference should lay stress on the fact that regional understandings, covering countries of a similar economic structure or supplementing one another and ripe politically and economically for this action, constitute a preliminary step towards deeper and far-reaching co-ordination and international economic reconstruction.

I feel convinced that for a majority of the countries it would be much easier to abandon the present prohibition and protectionist policy if thereby they gained the possibility of free and unrestricted economic development in those branches, which, as it were, are the outcome of the country's natural privileges. At present they are faced with only partial decisions concerning justified international demands, but which throw out of balance the equilibrium, which, though, maybe, artificial was gained and maintained at the cost of considerable efforts, without any prospects for compensation in other domains.

The fates of all nations and states are becoming more and more intertwined and tend to form one indivisible whole. This fact is being universally recognised. The country of which we are now the guests, showed the possibility of positive co-operation between different units for common objects and mutual benefit, and the results achieved within a few decades speak most eloquently of the work.

The international economic agreement is faced to-day with enormous difficulties, not less serious

than the internal difficulties of the different countries.

Through the desire to understand and appreciate the needs of individual states — we shall come nearer to a solution of the problem of international co-operation.

POLAND'S FOREIGN TRADE IN 1929

THE DEVELOPMENT of foreign trade which, in every country, reflects the internal economic conditions must, in the case of Poland, be analysed with particular care for in a newly restored country, various branches of husbandry are either being created or reorganised, with the result that in many cases each year sees considerable changes which, of course, affects in the first place the figures of the foreign trade of the country.

Thus, for instance, the year 1926 was closed with a favourable foreign trade balance; but already the second quarter of 1927 was characterised by a considerable increase in imports, which was accounted for by the favourable trend in business at that time bringing increased production in capital investments. The foreign trade balance thus became adverse, but it was still more unfavourable in 1928 when the excess of imports over exports amounted to z 854 million. This state of affairs gave rise at that time to a feeling of uncertainty among the Polish community, for they still remembered the year 1925 when the Polish currency, which had been introduced just prior the establishment of the adverse balance, broke down owing to the deficit in foreign trade. In 1928, however, there was no reason for fear as regards the currency, for the Bank of Poland, having at its disposal the proceeds of the Stabilisation Loan in the form of gold and drafts, was in a position to preserve the Polish currency from any adverse influences and maintain it at a stabilised level. Moreover, the outflow of foreign currency from Poland arising from the necessity for covering the excess of imports over exports was compensated almost entirely by the inflow of foreign short-term credits.

In this respect also the year 1929 was marked by a distinct improvement. Commencing with July, the value of the exports began to exceed that of the imports, but the favourable foreign trade balance for the second half was not large enough to cover the adverse balance for the first half of the year, with the result that the adverse balance for the whole year came to z 299 million. The difference, however, is considerable as compared with the year 1928.

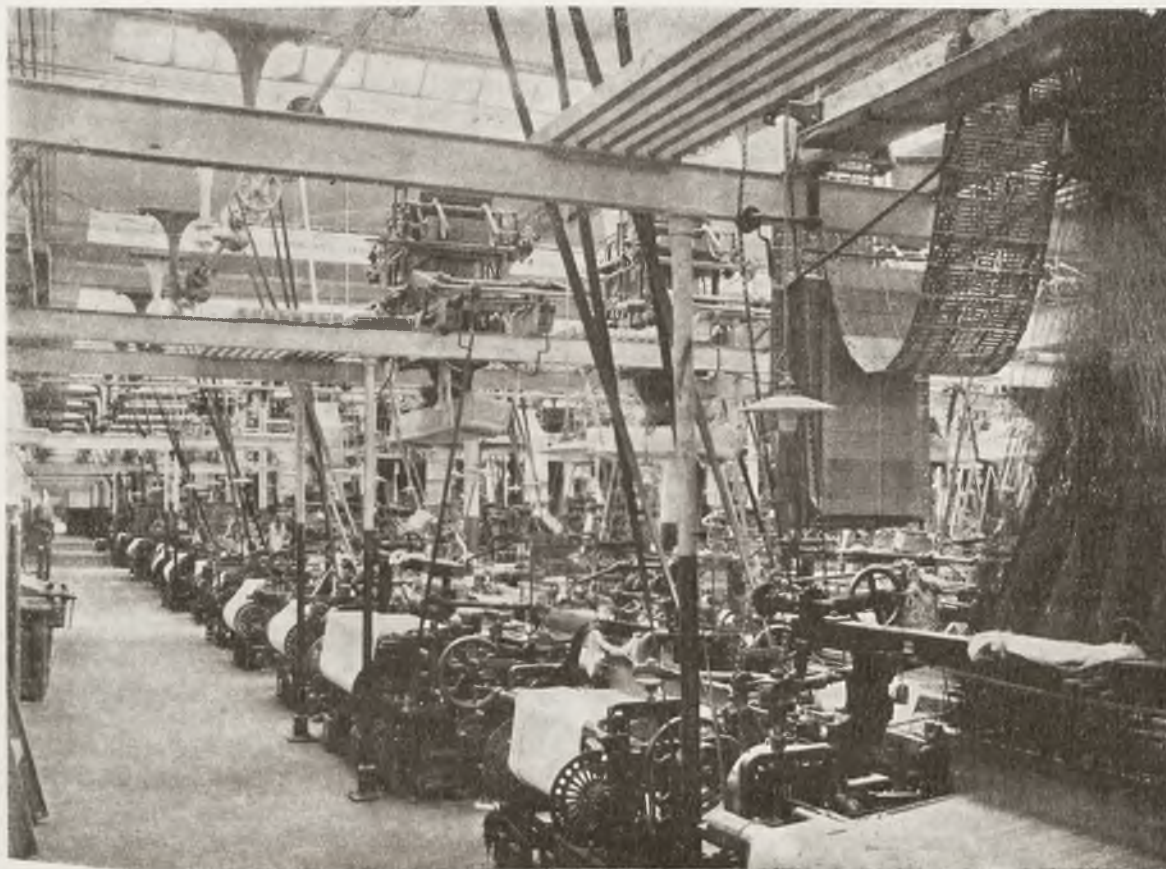
A comparison of the trade for the past two years shows that the turnover was about equal, the figures being z 5.870 million for 1928 and z 5.926 million in 1929, an increase of only 0.94 per cent. There was a fall in the imports from z 3.362 million to z 3.113 million or by z 249 million, i. e., 7.4 per cent, and an increase in the exports from z 2.508 million to z 2.813 million or by z 305 million, i. e., by 8.2 per cent. The causes responsible for this will become

apparent after a detailed analysis of the import and export figures (*see table on page 71*).

On the import side, the application of the international subdivision of trade into four basic groups shows the character of the changes which took place in 1929. An analysis shows that the whole of the decrease in imports falls on the group of foodstuffs and beverages (a fall of zł 214 million or 36 per cent as compared with 1928) and on that of finished articles (a fall of zł 57 million or 3.0 per cent). On the other hand, the changes in the groups of live animals and of raw materials and semi-finished products were very slight. The

Of the other changes in the import figures, attention should be drawn to the fairly large decrease in textile raw materials and semi-finished products, chiefly in cotton, by zł 55 million or 12 per cent and, further, to an opposite movement — an increase of 20 per cent, in the raw materials required by the foundries. There was, however, a fall in animal products, due principally to a decline in the import of raw hides and tanned leather (by 37 per cent).

It may also be worthy of note that the average value per ton of the imported goods fell from zł 650 in 1928 to zł 611 in 1929.



INTERIOR OF A WEAVING SHED OF THE UNITED INDUSTRIAL WORKS,
K. SCHEIBLER & L. GROHMAN LTD., ŁÓDŹ

decline in the imports of foodstuffs was caused principally by a fall in grain and flour by zł 220 million or 71 per cent. It should be stated that this item is always in Poland subject to changes and depends from the results of the harvest. On the other hand, the decrease in the imports of finished articles, machinery and apparatus, piece goods, chemicals, &c., is more significant. Two causes of a different character are responsible for the above mentioned decline, namely — the development of certain branches of Polish industry in consequence of which foreign products were replaced by local, and a simultaneous decline in the consumption of foreign articles, due to the unfavourable trend of business, which has been in evidence in Poland since the middle of 1929.

An analysis of the exports from Poland effected in 1929 on the basis of the international classification into four basic groups, reveals that the trend of the turnover is just contrary to what we have seen on the import side, namely — that while in the latter the decline falls on the groups of foodstuffs and beverages and of finished products, in the former the same two groups show increases. Thus, in the first group, there was an increase in 1929 as compared with 1928 amounting to zł 189 million or 36 per cent, and in the second group by zł 187 million or 51 per cent. On the other hand, the two remaining groups, namely — the group of live animals and that of raw materials and semi-finished products showed small differences. Of course, the component parts of the groups showed changes. There was an increase

in the export of coal, zinc, grain and flour, butter, sugar, seeds, textiles, timber, metal products, machinery and apparatus, and there was a fall in the exports of round wood and pigs.

The value of one ton of the exports was zł 134 in 1929, as against zł 123 in 1928. This increase will become still more significant when bulk goods, such as coal, unworked timber and semi-finished products thereof, zinc, grain and flour, sugar, pigs, meat, butter and eggs, which represented 70 per cent of the exports for 1928 are eliminated, because it will then be found that this group in 1929 represented only 64 per cent of the total exports and, moreover, which is of particular interest, it will be found that while the average value per ton of the bulk products fell from zł 95 to zł 94, the average value per ton of all the remaining articles rose from zł 381 in 1928 to zł 442 in 1929. The above figures prove conclusively that the exports from Poland are more and more composed of articles in an advanced stage of manufacture.

While dealing with the Polish export trade there is still another interesting phenomenon to which attention should be drawn, namely — the growth in the number of foreign markets. The large share of the industrial countries, adjacent to Poland, in her foreign trade constituted a weak point and might even hide a latent danger. For instance, the combined share of Germany, Czechoslovakia and Austria in Polish exports amounted in 1928 to 59 per cent. In the following year this figure fell to 53 per cent, principally in favour of France, Switzerland, Hungary, Russia and Latvia. At the same time Polish exports to countries other than European rose from 3.1 per cent in 1928 to 4.7 per cent in 1929.

These were the principal changes in Poland's foreign trade in the past year and, apart from these, the other changes were of no great importance. Despite a steady improvement in the quality of articles exported, the bulk of the goods placed abroad is composed of the mass articles enumerated in the preceding paragraph.

Consequently, so long as the adjacent markets, and in particular the Russian markets which in the past constituted the basis of Polish industrial development, are not available, radical changes in the Polish export trade can hardly be expected. On the other hand, as far as import into Poland is concerned, it may be stated that it reflects the process of the growth of local production and large capital investments in industry and agriculture. Imports into Poland bear, above all, a productive character as they consist of raw materials, semi-finished products, machinery and apparatus, artificial fertilizers, &c. A steady growth of production by means of these imports should naturally lead to a decrease in the imports of certain finished articles. As we have seen, the results of 1929 confirmed this evolution. The relation of the imports to the investments schemes carried out in Poland contains a certain amount of danger to the trade balance; in any case, it constitutes a warning against a too rapid growth of capital investments, which require considerable

outlays on imported goods and which cannot furnish sufficiently quickly an equivalent in the form of export.

MOVEMENT OF GOODS THROUGH THE PORT OF GDYNIA

IN 1921, Poland embarked upon the task of constructing on the unpopulated section of the Baltic shore restored to Poland in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles — a new port, Gdynia. In 1924, the first consignments of goods arrived in, and departed from, this port. This initial small turnover has risen by to-day to considerable dimensions, which is illustrated by the following figures (in tons).

Years:	Imports:	Exports:	Total turnover:
1924	981	9,186	10,167
1925	1,646	53,925	55,571
1926	310	404,251	404,561
1927	6,411	891,683	898,094
1928	192,711	1,765,058	1,957,769
1929	329,644	2,492,858	2,822,502

The character of the trade of Gdynia, up to the present time is further illustrated by the appended two tables showing in detail the exports and the imports through this port:

(See next page)

Yet, even the most conscientious analysis of these figures will fail to give a proper idea of the actual rôle of Gdynia in Poland's foreign trade, and especially of the rôle which Gdynia is to fill, and will fulfil, in the near future. As is well known, the port of Gdynia, though it has been operated during the past six years, is still under construction and in fact is only in its initial stages of construction for the chief installations which will have a decisive influence on the efficiency of the port are not as yet completed.

So far Gdynia has been equipped in one direction only, namely for the loading of coal and, for this reason, only the figures relating to coal are accurate as far as the present trade of the port is concerned. The equipment for the unloading of all other articles is being installed, and the handling of these articles has only just begun.

The coaling mole is almost finished. At the present time two powerful bridge cranes owned by the port authorities, and two portal cranes and one wagon hoist owned by private firms are being operated. In addition, coal is being loaded at various other points of the port by means of a number of less powerful portal cranes and one floating bridge crane, all of which are also used for loading and unloading other goods. A small portion of coal consignments is handled by ships' winches, but this practice is being gradually

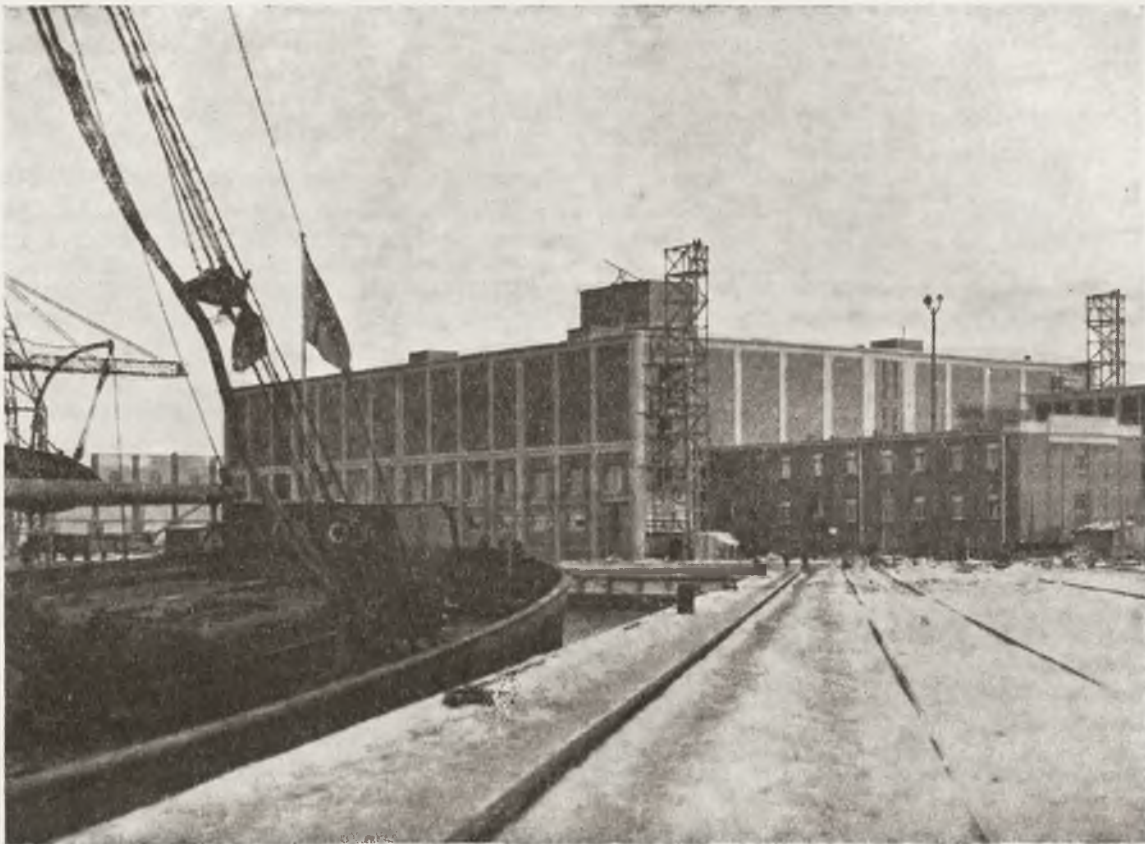
A. — Imports of goods through the port of Gdynia							B. — Exports of goods through the port of Gdynia						
	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929		1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
TOTAL IMPORTS	981	1,646	310	6,411	192,711	329,644	TOTAL EXPORTS	9,186	53,925	404,251	891,683	1,765,058	2,492,858
Iron ore					2,826	18,180	Coal		41,252	394,144	880,147	1,758,232	2,447,895
incl., from:							incl., to:						
Sweden					2,826	18,180	Algeria					9,350	16,697
Scrap iron					11,161	49,582	Great Britain			8,955			
incl., from:							Belgium				47,177	52,538	13,300
Great Britain						13,508	Brazil						4,716
Belgium					2,800	807	Denmark		5,310	83,590	214,869	257,271	499,262
Denmark						3,366	Estonia			1,750	6,139	1,703	6,696
Holland					8,361	26,623	Finland			16,272	70,041	197,811	214,303
Cuba						2,688	France			3,850		26,584	45,119
Germany						937	Holland					20,396	46,106
Norway						1,500	Lithuania		2,770	6,828	3,164	11,938	20,87
Sweden						153	Latvia		10,580	18,690	30,557	118,234	133,127
Iron						324	Germany					21,544	19,250
incl., from:							Norway					235,311	351,724
Danzig						324	Russia					2,502	
Phosphate rock					3,100	22,600	Sweden		18,090	204,972	422,602	709,931	925,579
incl., from:							Italy						27,731
Algeria						10,050	Danzig		3,745	410		630	707
Belgium					2,100		bunker coal		757	18,724	36,967	92,439	123,391
Germany					1,600	4,750	Coke					200	
Danzig						7,600	incl., to:						
Saltpetre					6,552	39,299	Sweden					200	
incl., from:							Iron			504			
Germany					1,280		incl., to:						
Norway					5,272	38,06	Brazil			504			
Sweden						1,073	Cement			7,321	2,800	1,000	
Danzig						200	incl., to:						
Thomas slag	180			2,700	101,855	134,203	Brazil			7,321	2,800	1,000	
incl., from:							Timber	8,842	12,514	2,056	8,422	2,140	
Belgium				2,700	81,175	109,353	incl., to:						
Holland					19,330	24,850	Great Britain					5,789	
Norway					50		Belgium	894	1,560				
Danzig	180				8,0		Denmark	730	515	21			
Paving blocks	350	141		3,224	7,488	1,744	France	6,178	10,080	1,613	455		
incl., from:							Sweden					2,140	
Denmark		141					Danzig	1,040	359	422	2,178		
France	350						Cellulose						2,564
Sweden				3,224	7,488	1,744	incl., to:						
Building material		608					Great Britain						1,216
incl., from:							Ireland						477
Danzig		608					Spain						871
Coal						240	Paper						511
incl., from:							incl., to:						
Denmark						240	Great Britain						511
Rice (unhusked)				230	57,427	56,665	Salt					1,760	6,748
incl., from:							incl., to:						
Holland						1,000	Denmark					1,760	6,748
British India						46,200	Sugar						23,577
Germany				230	10,227	56,665	incl., to:						
Herring					425	408	Great Britain						12,264
incl., from:							Latvia						4,239
Norway						395	Sweden						7,104
Sweden						30	Molasses						1,296
Coffee						316	incl., to:						
incl., from:							Finland						33
Brazil						316	United States						1,117
Tobacco						36	Sweden						146
incl., from:							Rice						
French North Africa						2,035	(husked)					300	4,109
Alfalfa						2,035	incl., to:						
incl., from:							Great Britain						1,718
French North Africa						328	Holland						1,291
Cotton and rags						328	Danzig						1,100
incl., from:							Rice meal						1,008
Germany						205	incl., to:						
General cargo	451	897	310	257	1,877	3,515	Great Britain						608
incl., from:							Norway						400
French North Africa						90	Rice bran					637	3,456
Great Britain						40	incl., to:						
Belgium						187	Great Britain						3,061
Denmark	59	156				2,087	Germany					431	
Finland					136		Norway					206	395
France	392	741		225	381		Seeds						503
Holland			29		970	568	incl., to:						
Lithuania						12	France						357
Latvia						15	Latvia						86
Germany						257	Sweden						60
United States						103	General cargo	344	159	226	114	989	1,193
Sweden						53	incl., to:						
Danzig			101	38	129	170	Albania					585	85
							Great Britain						5
							China					88	
							Brazil						
							Denmark			102			
							Finland			20			5
							France	344	159	77	114	266	245
							La via					50	10
							Germany			7			100
							United States						549
							Sweden			20			38

abandoned. Furthermore, two belt conveyors for coal, a number of portal cranes of a special type and a bunker station are now under construction by coal concerns which have received special concessions from the Polish Government. All these appliances are to be completed in the near future and will be concentrated on the coal mole or in its vicinity and are designed, together with the existing appliances, to increase the handling capacity of the port to from six to seven million tons of coal per annum. A further increase in the shipping of coal through Gdynia, though possible from the technical point of view, will depend on the development of the Polish coal export trade

in timber are established at Danzig. It is, however, probable that Gdynia will handle the higher grades of timber coming to the port by rail.

Cement, which has already begun to be directed via Gdynia will, in the future, probably be an important item in the port traffic. The Polish cement industry, which is capable of a large export trade, is now passing through a sales crisis. Nevertheless, it has a powerful commercial organisation, which proposes to concentrate at Gdynia the export of this article.

The question of sugar is similar, as also in this case it is a well organised and centralised branch of production. The trade in this export



THE CONSTRUCTION OF A MODERN SLAUGHTER HOUSE AT GDYNIA
(PHOT. S. PLATER)

by sea, but attention will be paid to the interests of the port of Danzig which now handles about six million tons of Polish coal, for it is not the purpose of Gdynia to deprive Danzig of this trade. In any case, in Gdynia, similarly as in Danzig coal will continue to be the chief article of export.

Of the other basic articles exported from Poland in bulk, timber, as we have seen, hardly touched Gdynia. Up to the present Gdynia has no special equipment for the handling of timber, though in this respect also certain capital investments are contemplated for the near future. Nevertheless, as regards the transport of timber, Danzig which is situated on the estuary of the Vistula, will always be in a more favourable position than Gdynia, all the more so as a large number of firms dealing

article entails warehousing over long periods at the port of despatch. In Gdynia, which so far does not possess adequate storage facilities, this traffic could not be handled satisfactorily and for this reason at present only a small portion of sugar, which is essentially an article of seaborne trade, is passing through Gdynia. Danzig, where a shortage of warehouses is also felt, cannot cope with the export trade in this article. This accounts for the fact that large quantities of sugar exported from Poland are shipped through Hamburg and Stettin. The situation will undergo a radical change in the near future for the Sugar Industry Bank which is the chief export agency of this commodity, has decided to construct in Gdynia warehouses for storage over long periods. It is hoped, therefore,

that in the future the bulk of Polish sugar for export will be handled by this port.

The plan for the grain elevators to be erected throughout Poland, which is now being worked upon, foresees the construction at Gdynia of large export elevators. Large transports of grain through this port, however, are not to be anticipated in the next few years for Polish grain production is just on the brink of self-sufficiency and for this reason there is a surplus or a deficiency according to the harvest in a given year. It is seen, therefore, that the Polish foreign trade in grain is rather irregular. During the last few years systematic land improvement has been carried on and it is anticipated that grain production will be increased in time and Poland will then consolidate its position as an exporter of grain to the world markets. Consequently, the rôle which Gdynia will play in this trade will only become apparent in the years to come.

The position is different as regards the exports of meat, eggs, butter, poultry, live animals, &c., which are developing at an increasingly rapid pace. One of the chief obstacles hampering the development of this trade was till now the absence of appropriate technical appliances for the transport of perishable articles and principally the absence of cold stores. Within the next few months a modern export cold store, one of the largest in the world, will be opened for public use at Gdynia. At the same time large slaughter house is being erected and arrangements are being made for dealing efficiently with the transport of live animals. In this way, the port of Gdynia has acquired an exceptional position as regards this growing branch of Poland's export trade.

Similarly, efforts are being made to organise Gdynia so as to ensure the efficient handling of imports into Poland. The chief bulk import articles are raw materials for the metallurgical industry, such as iron ore, purple ore, slag and scrap iron. Each of these articles requires special, sometimes very complicated, unloading appliances on the waterfront. So far this traffic has been dealt with at Gdynia by means of ordinary equipment. However, for the time being two bridge cranes provided with mechanical weighing bunkers for the handling of ore and two similar cranes but of lesser capacity, as well as four special cranes for scrap iron, furnished with special grabs, have already been established. This equipment, which will gradually be supplemented by new units, will be erected at a special basin at which the unloading of bulk import goods is to be concentrated. After the new installations are completed, the comparatively small quantities of ores and scrap iron, which are now passing through Gdynia, will be increased to from 1 to 1½ million tons per annum. This is all the more probable as, in view of the present exceptionally low consumption of iron products in Poland and the growing demand for them for various capital investments, the expansion of the foundry industry is certain and, therefore, an increase in the imports

of foundry raw materials, which come for the most part from overseas, is imminent.

In the above mentioned basin for mass products will also be concentrated the handling of artificial fertilizers or rather raw materials for their production, such as phosphate rock, pyrites, saltpetre, &c., which at present are being dealt with at various points of the port. Orders have already been placed for the construction and installation of unloading appliances for this class of traffic, and it is anticipated that the trade in this line will assume large proportions.

The remaining articles imported into Poland do not represent considerable weight. Herein lies the indubitable fact that exports in point of weight will exceed imports at each of the Polish ports. But these remaining articles are of great value and often mean the establishment of new trades and industrial plants for further treatment at the port of unloading. For this reason, the authorities of the port of Gdynia have been doing everything to attract this trade and their efforts have in numerous cases been crowned with success. Thus, for the import of herrings which constitute an important article of consumption of the Polish population, special equipment has been ordered, while at the same time a covered fish market is being constructed in the port. In order to concentrate at Gdynia the import of tobacco, the sole importer of this article in Poland, the State Tobacco Monopoly, is building at the port its own warehouses. Rice has been imported steadily for the rice husking plant established in Gdynia two years ago. Similarly, the extensive oil seed crushing works, now under construction, will import about 160,000 tons of foreign oil seeds. There are also concrete plans for the construction at the port of plants for the treatment of coffee and cocoa. In this connection it is safe to assume that the imports of spices and groceries of all kinds from overseas, and especially from the Eastern countries, will increase. It is also proposed, in the future, to attract to Gdynia from Bremen the cotton trade.

The above review of the expansion of the port of Gdynia gives a fairly accurate idea of the line which the development will take during the next few years.

In order to complete the character of the trade to be effected through Gdynia it may be added that side by side with the efforts made to attract to the port bulk traffic, the authorities are endeavouring to gain consignments of general traffic. This is a difficult task for a newly established port though a satisfactory solution of this problem will have an enormous influence on the development of the port. In this connection new warehouses, sheds and loading appliances are being erected, while at the same time various facilities are being accorded to traders engaged in the articles included under the name of general cargo in order to induce them to establish themselves there. The same policy is being pursued as regards forwarding firms. Shipping lines domiciled at Gdynia are also being organised.

SUMMARY OF LAWS, ACTS AND EXECUTIVE DECREES

published in the "Official Journal of Laws of the Republic of Poland" ("Dziennik Ustaw Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej")

from January 15th, to February 15th, 1930

Prolongation of the validity of the law dealing with the Real Estate Tax ("Dz. Ust. R. P." No. 2, item 6).

Official investigations into swine diseases ("Dz. Ust. R. P." No. 2, item 8).

Quotas for the production of alcohol for the year 1930/31 to 1932/33 ("Dz. Ust. R. P." No. 2, item 9).

Customs duty refund when exporting certain meat products ("Dz. Ust. R. P." No. 2, item 10).

Partial suspension of emigration ("Dz. Ust. R. P." No. 3, item 22).

Compulsory advertising of the announcement of Public Com-

panies in the weekly "Polska Gospodarcza" ("Dz. Ust. R. P." No. 3, item 26).

Basic monopoly price for alcohol ("Dz. Ust. R. P." No. 4, item 32).

Customs duty refund when exporting cyanides, ferro cyanides, blues and potassium lye ("Dz. Ust. R. P." No. 5, item 44).

The swearing in of translators ("Dz. Ust. R. P." No. 5, item 46).

Colouring of foodstuffs ("Dz. Ust. R. P." No. 5, item 47).

Supplementary credits for the budgetary year from April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930 ("Dz. Ust. R. P." No. 6, item 49).

Fees for the control over insurance companies ("Dz. Ust. R. P." No. 6, item 52).

Export duty on aspen wood ("Dz. Ust. R. P." No. 7, item 55).

Export duty on oil cakes ("Dz. Ust. R. P." No. 7, item 56).

Fees for foreign passports ("Dz. Ust. R. P." No. 7, item 57).

Parcellation Plan for the year 1931 ("Dz. Ust. R. P." No. 8, item 61).

Customs duty refund when exporting rolled foundry products and certain metal articles ("Dz. Ust. R. P." No. 8, item 62).

PRODUCTION AND TRADE

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT. —

The situation on the labour market in January continued to be unsatisfactory and the number of unemployed rose from 186,427 at the beginning of the month to 249,462 at the beginning of February, thus exceeding the figures for the corresponding periods of 1929 and 1928. Similarly as in the previous month, the rapid growth of unemployment in January is to be attributed to the normal decline during a period of seasonal depression, which was aggravated by the unfavourable trend of business generally this winter. A peculiar feature, not bound up with seasonal factors, was the high level of unemployment in the building trade caused by building operations having been on a low level throughout the past year. The same remark applies to unskilled workers as their unemployment is explained by the limitation of all kinds of investment schemes on the part of the State and local government bodies. The difficult situation in which the agricultural community has found itself recently has also contributed towards an increase in unemployment as many farm hands have come to seek work in the towns.

The number of registered unemployed during the past few years is given in the following table (figures for the 1st of each month):

	1927	1928	1929	1930
January	251,326	165,268	126,429	186,427
February	301,457	179,602	160,843	249,462
March	302,179	178,403	177,462	
April	295,529	167,022	170,494	
May	272,414	154,656	149,093	
June	256,934	132,453	122,771	
July	243,302	116,719	106,622	
August	223,474	103,451	97,191	
September	205,393	94,177	91,512	
October	185,207	79,885	83,063	
November	167,826	79,659	93,800	
December	168,008	94,132	126,641	

The following, statement gives the number of part-time workers (as on the first of each month):

	1928	1929	1930
January	33,190	21,726	36,663
February	31,465	15,847	88,712
March	25,565	16,554	
April	48,878	16,967	
May	54,385	21,791	
June	27,461	26,343	
July	28,728	30,299	
August	32,996	36,044	
September	25,911	38,817	
October	28,147	35,067	
November	25,189	34,572	
December	26,143	36,111	

Of the partly employed, 448 worked one day per week, 7,933 two days, 33,196 three days, 33,692 four days, and 13,443 five days per week. The average time worked was in January 3.6 days per week as compared with 4.1 days in December.

The table given below contains the number of unemployed by trade groups (as on the first day of the months quoted):

	Jan.	Feb.	↑ increase — decrease
mining	2,800	3,735	+ 935
foundry	598	772	+ 174
metal	13,869	17,143	+ 3,274
textile	26,136	33,771	+ 7,635
building	28,016	40,134	+ 12,118
clerical	13,785	14,817	+ 1,031
other	101,222	139,900	+ 37,853
Total:	186,427	249,462	+ 63,035

The favourable trend of business, which has been recorded in the coal mining industry throughout the year, was not apparent in January. The mild winter together with the unsatisfactory conditions generally in industry, and especially in the iron foundries, caused a considerable shrinkage in the local deliveries of coal, but exports of this commodity showed only a slight fall. As a result of this and the poor prospects for the immediate future the coal mines reduced operations by introducing short time and discharged a certain number of miners.

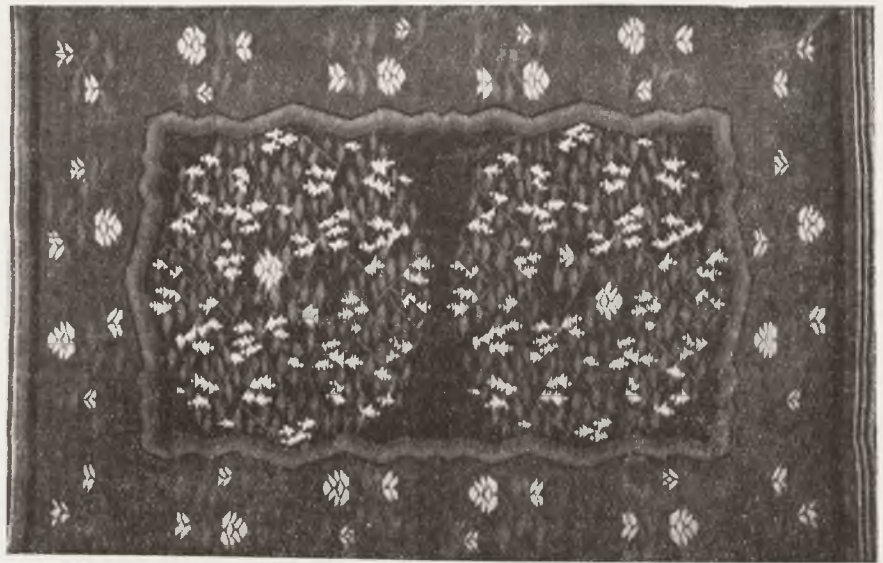
In the petroleum industry, the output of crude oil declined slightly. Unemployed miners in general were 1.7 per cent of those at work.

Thanks to the considerable improvement in the iron export trade, the situation in the iron founding industry in January was slightly better than in the preceding month and the production in practically all the sections was increased. The inflow of local orders, however, continued to be on a small

scale. The output of the zinc and lead smelters, despite a further fall in the prices of these metals, increased. Unemployed foundry workers were 1 per cent of those at work.

The operations in the metal industry declined by 6 per cent in January as compared with the preceding month. The prospects for the future, however, appear to be better for orders for iron for working up came to the foundries in greater volume. As regards the position in the different branches of the industry it was somewhat irregular. The difficult situation prevailing in agriculture caused a further deterioration in the agricultural machinery and implements industry. The trend of business in the electrical machinery and cable branches did not show any improvement. In the Bielsk area manufacturers of screws and bolts worked only one shift. The shortage of orders for metal and wood working machinery continued. The demand for cast iron products was weak. Unemployed metal workers represented 20 per cent of those at work.

In the cotton manufacturing industry in the Łódź area, despite the fact that January is usually characterised by increased operations, the state of unemployment showed signs of deterioration as compared with December. Manufacturers were engaged in turning out fabrics for the summer season, but for the most part for stock for no important transactions took place. The time worked in the large mills in relation to full week was reduced by 30.25 per cent, the corresponding figure for December, 1929, being 18.73 per cent. At the same time, the number of workmen employed declined during the month from 55,390 to 51,912. In the woolen industry of the same area, operations in January were also curtailed. In the large mills the reduction of time worked was 19.73 per cent in relation to a full week, as compared with 11.37 per cent in December. Similarly as in the cotton industry, the number of workmen was also reduced. It is worthy of note that the medium-sized mills limited production to a greater extent than the large. In the woolen industry in the Bielsk area factories engaged in the production of light fabrics worked only one shift. The demand from local buyers was very weak. In the Białystok area trade was very slack. Of the total number of spindels and looms only 30 to 35 per cent were operated at the end of January. The reduced operations in the last mentioned industrial area may be



A FINE SPECIMEN OF A POLISH PEASANT MADE KHELEM

regarded as seasonal for, as is well known, the industry produces for the most part the heavy type of fabrics for winter wear. The prospects for the near future appear to be good for fairly large orders both local and foreign have been received recently. There was also a fair amount of orders received from the Far East. The stocking industry operated under favourable conditions mostly for the summer season. In the jute and hemp industry work was reduced owing to a falling off in orders. The ready made clothing trade suffered from sales difficulties. On the other hand, the hat industry enjoyed good trade. Unemployed textile workers were 25 per cent of the employed.

In the building industry operations were further curtailed for the finishing off of buildings was carried out on a small scale owing to a lack of credits. The prospects for the forthcoming season are undecided.

Wages did not show any upward tendency and in some branches of production efforts were made to reduce them. This policy led to a lock out in the textile industry of the Bielsk area. Slight increases in wages were reported in one or two cases, for example, clerical workers in Upper Silesia were granted an increase of 5 per cent, so also were printers in Kraków.

GRAIN

— The state of the winter sowings in December, 1929, and January, 1930, according to the figures of the Chief Statistical Office was as follows (calculated on the 5 points system):

	December		January
	1928	1929	1930
wheat	3.7	3.8	3.7
rye	3.8	4.0	3.6

The state of the winter sowings is not, as a rule, reported in January, but in the current year it was possible to observe their condition thanks to the (calculated on) the mild weather and the absence of snow.

Prices of grain on the home corn exchanges showed a further decline. The supplies of grain did not decrease during the period under review, but even rose slightly.

The price of wheat continued to fall. In the second half of February the average price was zł 34.56, which was 8.8 per cent less than in the corresponding period of January, and 22.1 per cent less as compared with the corresponding period in February 1929. The lack of demand for wheaten flour caused the fall in the price of wheat. Despite a general decline in the prices of grain, those of wheat showed greater resistance to the downward influences than the others.

Prices of rye declined considerably during the period under review, the drop on the Warsaw Corn Exchange amounting to over 40 per cent and to 40 per cent on the Poznań Corn Exchange as compared with the prices ruling in the corresponding period of last year.

In the second week of February the price of rye in Warsaw fell to zł 2.30.

Prices of barley in January fell as compared with those ruling in the corresponding period of last year and in December last. Prices of brewing barley were maintained at a higher level than those of rye.

Prices of oats showed the greatest decrease, amounting to 50 per cent as compared with January, 1929, and to about 15 per cent as compared with December. Prices of oats fell to zł 10 per 100 kg and in some localities even to zł 7, which is to be attributed to

a lack of demand from abroad, the termination of purchases by the military authorities, and also to a lack of demand on the part of local buyers.

The movement of prices on the home market during the period under review was as follows:

		HOME EXCHANGES								Berlin	Chicago
		Warsaw		Poznań		Lwów		Av. of 3 exch.			
		zł	\$	zł	\$	zł	\$	zł	\$		
W H E A T											
Jan.	1—8	39.50	4.43	37.16	4.17	37.62	4.22	38.09	4.27	5.95	4.65
"	9—15	39.12	4.39 $\frac{1}{2}$	37.37	4.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	37.12	4.17	37.87	4.25	5.91	4.58
"	16—22	37.50	4.21	36.12	4.05	37.12	4.17	36.91	4.14	5.89 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.51 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	23—31	37.00	4.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	35.90	4.03	34.80	3.91	35.90	4.03	5.85 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.41
Feb.	1—8	36.50	4.10	34.62	3.89	34.00	3.82	35.04	3.93 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.68	4.33
"	9—15	36.25	4.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	33.00	3.71	34.45	3.87	34.56	3.88 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.68	4.32
R Y E											
Jan.	1—8	24.29	2.72	25.29	2.84	24.12	2.71	24.56	2.75	3.95	4.03
"	9—15	22.93	2.57	24.18	2.71	24.12	2.71	23.74	2.66	3.86	4.02
"	16—22	21.47	2.41	22.25	2.50	24.12	2.71	22.61	2.54	3.70 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.78 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	23—31	21.25	2.38 $\frac{1}{2}$	22.60	2.53 $\frac{1}{2}$	20.37	2.28	21.41	2.40	3.86	3.55 $\frac{1}{2}$
Feb.	1—8	20.75	2.33	22.06	2.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	20.50	2.30	21.10	2.37	3.83	3.35
"	9—15	20.50	2.30	21.06	2.37	20.50	2.30	20.68	2.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.83	3.29
B A R L E Y (brewing)											
Jan.	1—8	27.75	3.11	28.25	3.17	—	—	—	—	4.66	—
"	9—15	27.68	3.11	27.62	3.10	—	—	—	—	4.57	—
"	16—22	27.47	3.08 $\frac{1}{2}$	25.87	2.90 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	4.42	—
"	23—31	26.29	2.95	25.40	2.85	—	—	—	—	4.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Feb.	1—8	25.34	2.84 $\frac{1}{2}$	24.93	2.80	—	—	—	—	3.94	—
"	9—15	25.09	2.82	24.00	2.70	—	—	—	—	3.94	—
B A R L E Y (feeding)											
Jan.	1—8	24.50	2.75	24.25	2.72	—	—	—	—	4.04	2.91
"	9—15	23.81	2.67	23.87	2.68	—	—	—	—	4.01	2.94
"	16—22	22.50	2.52 $\frac{1}{2}$	22.75	2.55	—	—	—	—	3.91 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.92
"	23—31	21.33	2.39 $\frac{1}{2}$	21.85	2.45	—	—	—	—	3.64	2.92
Feb.	1—8	20.50	2.30	20.65	2.32	—	—	—	—	3.44	2.85
"	9—15	20.50	2.30	19.75	2.22	—	—	—	—	3.44	2.84
O A T S											
Jan.	1—8	22.16	2.49	20.08	2.25	20.94	2.35	21.06	2.36	3.59	3.21
"	9—15	21.25	2.38	18.68	2.10	20.75	2.33	20.23	2.49	3.46	3.20
"	16—22	20.37	2.28 $\frac{1}{2}$	17.12	1.92 $\frac{1}{2}$	20.75	2.33	19.40	2.18	3.29	3.20
"	23—31	19.75	2.21 $\frac{1}{2}$	17.00	1.91	17.12	1.92	17.95	2.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.25	3.15
Feb.	1—8	19.37	2.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	16.93	1.90	16.90	1.96	17.73	1.99	3.10	3.16 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	9—15	19.25	2.16	16.38	1.84	16.75	1.88	17.46	1.96	3.10	3.19

The foreign trade in grain was closed in January with a favourable balance of zł 20,894,000. The turnover in grain in January as compared with December, 1929, and January of the same year, is given below (in tons):

	December January		January
	1929		1930
I m p o r t s :			
wheat	1,940	5,136	968
rye	375	286	119
barley	—	45	—
oats	190	943	75
E x p o r t s :			
wheat	318	160	3,649
rye	37,906	1,074	41,520
barley	30,908	17,876	30,359
oats	4,725	352	5,259

Wheat was imported for the most part from Germany (47.4 per cent), the Argentine (27.5 per cent), Uruguay (10.8 per cent) and from the United States (8 per cent). Smaller quantities came from Hungary, Canada and Yugoslavia.

The bulk of the rye and oats came from Germany.

As regards the export of wheat, Germany took 99.5 per cent of the total.

Similarly, Germany was the chief buyer of Polish rye (43.7 per cent). Apart from this, rye was directed to

Finland (13.2 per cent), Holland (11.1 per cent), Danzig (9.2 per cent), Latvia (6.5 per cent) and Belgium (5.3 per cent). Smaller consignments were directed to Denmark, Estonia, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

Of the total exports of barley Germany took 27.3 per cent, Denmark 24.9 per cent, Belgium 24.6 per cent and Holland 8.1 per cent.

Oats were exported chiefly to Belgium (21.1 per cent), Finland (19.1 per cent), Germany (18.8 per cent), Holland (15 per cent), and Danzig (11.9 per cent).

At the end of January the half-yearly balance sheet for the foreign grain trade was closed with a surplus of zł 80,235,000 as compared with zł 3,564,000 for the corresponding period of 1928/29.

The turnover in the different varieties of grain in the six months period (August—January) as compared with the same period of 1928/29 was as follows (in tons):

	Imports:	Exports:	Excess of exports (+) or Imports (-)
1928/29 (August — January)			
wheat	48,730	956	- 47,775
rye	17,149	4,111	- 13,038
barley	1,504	91,977	+ 90,473
oats	11,046	1,500	- 9,546
1929/30 (August — January)			
wheat	8,957	4,928	- 4,029
rye	582	171,004	+ 170,422
barley	79	160,598	+ 160,519
oats	2,092	33,528	+ 31,436

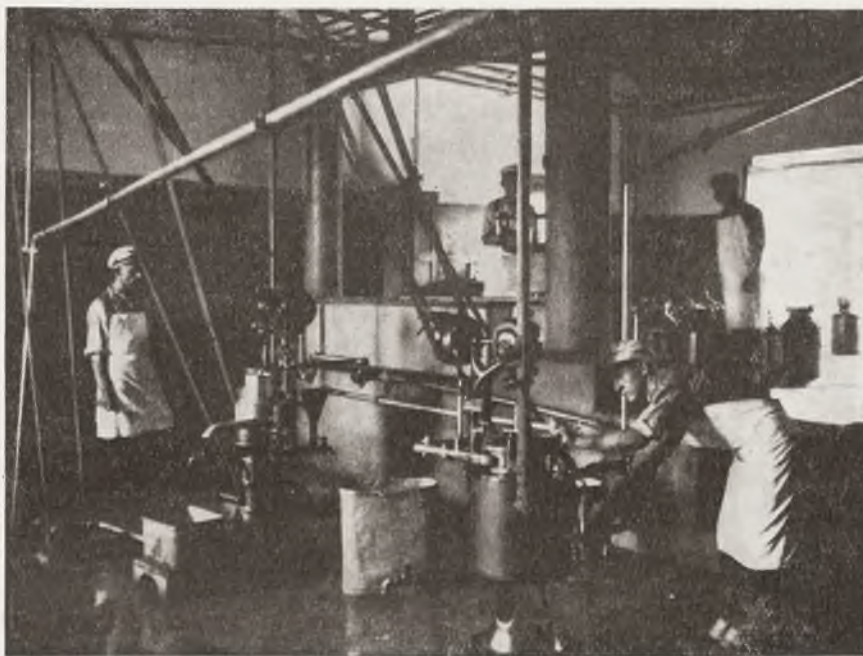
THE POLISH-GERMAN RYE POOL. — On February 17, the Polish and German Governments signed a very important Treaty regulating the export of rye. Poland and Germany, after Russia, are the chief producers of grain in Europe as the two of them combined produce about 20 per cent of the world's total supply and occupy in this respect third place after Canada and Russia. At the moment, however, the European rye market is in a peculiar situation and as a result of the low prices of rye the transports from Canada ceased almost entirely for the business has become unprofitable; in consequence of the critical situation in Russia, the export of grain from that country has declined considerably. In this way, Poland and Germany have been practically the sole suppliers to the European market. It should be added that the chief consumers of rye in this market are the Scandinavian countries, and it is exactly there that Polish rye meets with the German, and the competition between the two countries has brought about a serious fall of prices, which was detrimental to both of them. In order to remove this unsound competition the above mentioned agreement was concluded.

Discussions aiming at a Polish-German understanding concerning the export of

rye have been held for some months, and during the initial stages a number of parcels of Polish rye were sold to German commercial organisations and, in this way, for the first time Polish and German rye were marketed together. The present agreement is more far-reaching as it is concluded between the two states. It covers the period from February 10 to July 1, 1930 and thus concerns the marketing of the 1929 harvest. A special Polish-German Committee composed of six members of which three are nominated by the Polish Government and three by the German Government has been called into being. The Committee is domiciled at Berlin. In order to carry out the commercial side of the agreement an enterprise was founded, the partners being both governments with equal financial interests. The Polish interests are represented by the State Grain Establishments and the German interest by the "Deutsche Getreide Handelsgesellschaft". This undertaking will work on a commission basis and will receive 20 pf. per q of rye sold. The basic idea of the Polish-German Agreement is that the export of rye from the two countries is to be henceforward effected through the intermediary of the above mentioned organisations. The two contracting parties have undertaken to issue export premium certificates only in respect of such quantities of rye as will be sold through the intermediary of the Polish German Committee which in turn, and this reopens the second principal point of the agreement, will divide the total sales during the period from February 10th to July 1st between both countries so that 40 per cent will fall to Poland and 60 per cent to Germany.

The Committee will fix minimum prices according to the conditions ruling on the market and the prices may be increased only by the agreement of the two countries, whereas any decrease up to 10 per cent may take place on the request of the representatives of one of the two countries, provided that during the previous two weeks the sales effected for the two countries combined is less than 30,000 tons. As regards Poland, exports through the land frontiers to Lithuania and Estonia and also through the Southern frontier, have been eliminated from the agreement, but only in those cases when the consignments originate in adjacent voievodships. Similarly, exports from Germany to Czechoslovakia, Austria, Switzerland, effected by rail, are not subject to the provisions of the agreement if they originate in the districts adjacent to the above mentioned countries.

The Polish-German Agreement will become invalid if one of the contracting parties repeals the export premium certificates for rye. Moreover, it may be repealed by each of the contracting parties, provided a fortnight's notice is given, if the increase in the home prices caused by the introduction of export premium no longer suffices to prevent the export of rye for which no premiums were granted.



STEAM POWER PLANT AT A CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY AT PŁOCK
(PHOT. S. PLATER)

BUTTER

— The situation on the butter market in the second half of January continued to be unsatisfactory, though the rapid fall in prices, apparent in the first half of the month, was checked. The greatest fall was reported in respect of the lower grades of butter, due to the fact that only the best qualities of butter were in demand on the foreign markets, which were well supplied with butter originating in other countries. For this reason, the difference between the first and second quality amounted to zł 1 per kg. In the first half of February the situation changed slightly as the frost and snowfalls in certain parts of the country favoured the stabilisation of prices and provoked even a certain increase. At the same time the demand on the part of the foreign markets caused an increase in prices for high grade butter. The increase for lower grades was not so strong. If the present fine weather continues it is certain that production will increase, which will lead to a rise in supplies.

During the period under review wholesale prices for first quality butter were as follows (in zł per kg):

	January 16th—31st 1930	February 1st—15th 1930
Warsaw	5.80—5.60	6.20—6.30
Bydgoszcz	5.60—5.80	5.70—5.80
Grudziądz	6.2—5.80	—
Lublin	5.50—5.60	6.20—6.40
Lwów	5.60—5.80	5.40—5.70
Katowice	5.70—5.90	5.80—6.00—6.30
Wilno	6.20—6.40	—

In January, the exports totalled 779.9 tons, valued at zł 4,344,200, of which 643.3 tons went to Germany, 40 tons to England, 39 tons to Belgium, 21 tons to France, 19 tons to Denmark and smaller quantities to other countries.

Imports were insignificant.

EGGS

— In the second half of January the situation on the different Polish egg markets was unsatisfactory. Owing to large supplies of preserved eggs as well as new laid eggs there was a downward tendency in prices. Supplies were difficult to place, and especially the preserved. The demand from abroad was on a small scale, which aggravated the situation.

In the first half of February the difficult conditions continued, though some slight improvement set in thanks to a fall in temperature and snowfalls, and also to a better demand from foreign markets and local consumers as a result of the low prices.

During the period under review the quotations were as follows (in zł per case of 1.440 eggs):

	January 16th—31st 1930	February 1st—15th 1930
Bochnia	170—175	162—165
Lwów	178 ¹⁾	130—140
Gniezno	—	222—225
Wilno	168—135 ²⁾	130—140
Katowice	216	—

¹⁾ For export.

²⁾ Pickled eggs.

In January, the exports totalled 963 tons valued at z 2,908.200. Of this quantity Germany took 405 tons, England 384 tons, Czechoslovakia 79 tons, Austria 60 tons, while smaller quantities were absorbed by Switzerland, Holland, &c.

Imports of eggs were small, totalling about 9 tons, the bulk of which came from Germany.

TIMBER

— Although the season is fairly advanced, the situation on the timber market in January was, on the whole, unsatisfactory. The demand on the part of foreign buyers was exclusively confined to high grade assortments, such as logs of foliate trees, in particular of oaks, and certain hewn classes of timber. On the other hand, the delivery of logs for home sawmills and timber for building purposes was very poor. With undecided export possibilities and uncertainty as to the extent of building operations in the current year, and the very difficult situation in agriculture, the demand is small and confined to those assortments which are utilised for the production of wooden products, other than building material. This is reflected in the prices, which fell as compared with the preceding month. The exception to the rule occurred in the Siedlce Directorate. The prices of fire wood fell also, especially in the Lwów Directorate, which is accounted for by mild weather.

The following table gives the prices made out on the strength of the reports of the State Forest Directorates, ex loading stations, in December 1929 and January 1930 (in z per stacked and cub. m.):

	Dec. 1929	January 1930
pine logs for saw mills		
(per cub. m.) Warsaw	60.00	60.00
" " " Radom	49.00	45.00
" " " Siedlce	56.00	59.00
" " " Wilno	40.00	40.00
" " " Białowieża	42.00	42.00
" " " Poznań	52.50	52.00
" " " Bydgoszcz	60.00	60.00
" " " Toruń	60.00	59.00
spruce logs for saw mills		
(per cub. m.) Siedlce	48.00	48.00
" " " Lwów	39.60	37.00
oak logs for joinery		
(per cub. m.) Luck	155.00	155.00
oak logs for saw mills		
(per cub. m.) Białowieża	90.00	90.00
pine pit props		
(per cub. m.) Warsaw	37.00	37.00
" " " Radom	34.00	32.00
" " " Siedlce	33.00	33.00
" " " Poznań	32.50	32.00
" " " Bydgoszcz	33.00	33.00
" " " Toruń	30.00	30.00

pulpwood		
(per stacked cub. m.) Siedlce	28.15	28.15
" " " " Wilno	27.00	27.00
" " " " Białowieża	27.15	27.15
pine fire wood		
(per stacked cub. m.) Warsaw	16.00	16.00
" " " " Radom	16.00	16.00
" " " " Siedlce	14.00	14.00
" " " " Wilno	11.50	11.50
" " " " Białowieża	16.50	16.50
" " " " Poznań	17.00	17.80
" " " " Bydgoszcz	18.50	20.00
" " " " Toruń	17.00	17.00
spruce fire wood		
(per stacked cub. m.) Lwów	11.50	10.50
beech fire wood		
(per stacked cub. m.) Lwów	15.00	13.50

The export of timber products in January fell by z 5,000.000 as compared with December. Only the export of logs for sawmills showed a slight increase, which is usual at this time of the year. On the whole, this year's exports in January were as low as in January of last year. While in 1929 the decrease in the exports was caused by the suspension of trade with Germany on account of the delay in the renewal of the Provisional Timber Agreement, this year's fall is exclusively due to unfavourable trade generally.

COAL

— The situation in the coal mining industry in January was, on the whole, less favourable than in December, due to a falling off in the demand for house coal, both from home and abroad, and also to a decline in the sales to industrial undertakings, especially of small coal, which is accounted for by the general depression in industry.

The situation in the industry in January as compared with December is illustrated by the following figures (in tons):

Coal mining districts	Extraction	Home consumption	Exports	Stocks at pit-heads
Upper Silesia	2,839,000	1,265,000	945,000	1,054,000
Dąbrowa	742,000	327,000	221,000	429,000
Kraków	225,000	176,000	1,000	80,000
Total:	3,806,000	1,768,000	1,167,000	1,563,000
December ¹⁾	4,023,000	2,284,000	1,234,000	1,108,000
In relation to December	-217,000	-516,000	-67,000	+455,000

It results from the above that the output of coal in January fell by 217,000 tons to 3,806,000 tons. The average daily extraction (25 working days) decreased by 23,000 tons to 152,000 tons.

¹⁾ Corrected figures.

The total deliveries in January came to 2,935,000 tons, which was 573,000 tons less than in December 1929. Of this quantity 1,768,000 tons, or 516,000 tons less, were placed on the local market and 1,167,000 tons, or 67,000 tons less than in the preceding month, were exported. The stocks at the pit heads rose by 455,000 tons to 1,563,000 tons. Owing to the large supplies, the terms of sale deteriorated. Transactions were concluded on the basis of long-term credit, up to six months.

The exports of coal in January are given in the following table (in thous. of tons):

Countries	1927	1928	1929	1930 or in (+) (-) Dec. relation to
	January	December	January	increase decrease
Northern European:				
Sweden	217	210	222	231 + 9
Norway	3	43	58	75 + 20
Denmark	81	148	170	173 + 3
Finland	4	5	14	5 - 9
Latvia	36	39	76	75 - 1
Lithuania	16	5	9	7 - 2
Estonia	—	—	—	2 + 2
Memel	1	10	5	2 - 3
Total:	358	460	554	573 + 19
Succession States:				
Austria	339	268	269	180 - 89
Hungary	79	64	56	36 - 20
Czechoslovakia	70	90	76	69 - 7
Total:	488	422	401	285 - 116
Other countries:				
Rumania	12	7	9	7 - 2
Jugoslavia	13	4	10	2 - 8
Switzerland	24	11	14	9 - 5
Italy	186	39	56	44 - 12
France	14	30	84	120 + 36
Holland	—	3	10	9 - 1
Russia	27	—	—	8 + 8
England	1	—	—	—
Brazil	—	—	—	—
Belgium	3	3	1	6 + 5
Germany	1	1	—	—
Algeria	—	—	3	- 3
Ireland	—	—	—	—
U. S. A.	—	—	—	—
Iceland	—	—	4	10 + 6
Spain	—	—	—	2 + 2
Total:	281	98	191	217 + 26
Danzig Bunker coal	36	24	30	18 - 12
	6	12	58	74 - 16
Total:	1.169	1.016	1.234	1.167 - 67
Loaded at:				
Danzig	290	417	453	551 + 98
Gdynia	38	104	189	254 + 65
Other ports	2	—	—	—
Total:	330	521	642	805 + 163

It can be seen from the above figures that the exports to the Northern European markets in January totalled 573,000 tons, or 19,000 tons more than in the preceding month, those to the Succession States were 285,000 tons, or 116,000 tons less, and to the other countries combined, together with bunker coal 291,000 tons or 42,000 tons more, while the Free City of Danzig

took 18,000 tons or 12,000 tons less than in December, 1929.

The shares of the different countries are given below (in percentages):

Northern European countries	49.14
Succession States	24.36
Other countries	18.61
Danzig	1.54
Bunker coal	6.35
Total:	100.00

The despatch of coal through the Polish ports of Danzig and Gdynia rose by 163,000 tons, reaching the record level of 805,000 tons. The despatch through Danzig during the month rose by 98,000 tons to 551,000 tons, and through Gdynia by 65,000 tons to 254,000 tons.

The number of workmen employed in the industry was practically the same as in the preceding month (134,133).

The average daily extraction per day declined during the month by 25 kg. to 1,244 kg.

Workmen's wages remained unchanged. The average wage in the Upper Silesian area in December was zł 10.44, as against zł 10.17 and zł 10.30 in October and November respectively.

The pithead prices of coal for the Convention markets were unchanged. On the other hand, those for Danzig and Gdynia showed a downward trend, and importers in the Scandinavian countries held back somewhat in anticipation of a fall in quotations.

Railway rates were not subject to any alterations. As from February 1st, 1930, a Polish-Hungarian Tariff came into operation for the transport of coal and coke so the rates were raised by the Polish State Railways by zł 0.03 per 100 kg.

Shipping rates continued to exhibit a downward trend.

The output of coke was about the same as in the preceding month and amounted to 175,000 tons. The deliveries totalled 122,000 tons. There were 3,015 workmen employed in the industry.

The output of briquettes in January amounted to 31,000 tons or 6,000 tons less than in December 1929, and the sales declined by 12,000 tons to 25,000 tons. This branch employed 284 workmen.

The output of brown coal amounted to 5,000 tons or exactly the same as in December last. The same remark applies to the deliveries of this commodity. There were 303 workmen employed in this branch.

PETROLEUM

The situation in the petroleum industry in January was not subject to any considerable alterations.

The output of crude oil in January in the three principal areas is given below (in tons):

Jasło district	6,400
Drohobycz	4,407
Stanisławów	3,950
Total:	55,757

Of the above quantity, the Drohobycz area accounted for 38,605 tons of Borysław Standard Crude and 6,802 tons of other special brands. The corresponding figures for December were 38,115 tons and 6,703 tons respectively. A slight increase in the production in the Borysław area was caused by the completion of the well "Stateland XXIV" at Tustanowice, and a few minor wells. The increase in the Jasło basin, as compared with December, was due to an increase in the output of a number of wells at Harkłowa, Biecz, Potok and Równa.

Wages in the petroleum industry in January were maintained at the previous month's level. Relations between the employers and the employees were good, although the men demanded an increase of wages which was not granted.

The total number of workmen employed in the industry was in January 10,585.

The stocks of Borysław Standard Crude held by the storage companies and at the wells amounted to 9,206 tons on January 31st, which was considerably more than at the end of December (3,601 tons). The stocks of crude oil in the Stanisławów area were 1,699 tons as against 2,078 tons at the end of December 1929.

The prices of petroleum products on the home market were unchanged.

The situation in the natural gas industry is shown in the following table:

throughput of gas (in thous. of cub. m.)	24,390
output of gasoline (in tons)	3,251
home consumption	3,210
number of workmen employed	232

In January there were 21 gasoline works in operation and the average yield of gasoline per 100 cub. m. was 13.3 kg as compared with 13.7 kg in December, and 12.45 kg which was the monthly average for 1929. The output of gas did not show any change. The price of gasoline was \$ 780 to 785 per 10-ton tank wagon.

The output of ozokerite in January totalled 50 tons, and the sales amounted to 46,220 kg, of which the United States of America took 35,560 kg and Germany 9,360 kg. The stocks at the end of January totalled 56,555 kg.

Prices remained without change, and the demand from foreign markets continued to be weak. Wages remained the same. There were 400 workmen employed in this industry.

The state of the refining industry in January is illustrated by the following table (in tons):

throughput of crude oil	50,100
output of petroleum products	45,800
home consumption	37,700
exports	19,404
stocks of petroleum products on January 31st	188,100
number of workmen employed	4,161

The home consumption of petroleum products declined slightly as compared with December (42,100 tons), but it was greater than the average monthly consumption for 1929 (34,460 tons).

The exports of petroleum products rose slightly, as compared with the preceding month, but it was smaller than the average monthly figure for 1929 (20,730 tons).

The state of the refining industry in January is illustrated by the table given below (in tons):

	Benzine	Kerosene	Gas oil	Lubricating oil	Paraffine wax	Total
Output	10,100	13,200	9,820	8,520	3,300	45,800
Home consumption	6,900	17,600	7,100	4,230	952	37,700
Exports	4,742	2,850	4,383	3,441	2,481	19,404
Stocks on Jan. 31st	17,837	16,900	20,900	34,790	3,500	188,100

The throughput of crude oil declined during the month and was smaller than the average monthly figure for the whole of the past year. The exports of petroleum products are given below (in tons):

benzine	4,742
kerosene	2,850
gas oil	4,383
lubricating oil	3,441
paraffine wax	2,481
other products	1,507
Total:	19,404

The distribution of the above mentioned exports is shown in the following statement (in tons):

Czechoslovakia	6,526
Austria	1,386
Switzerland	2,231
Germany	1,651
Hungary	223
other countries	2,042
Danzig	5,345
Total:	19,404

IRON

— There was no improvement in the iron and steel industry in January as compared with the previous month. The lack of orders still continued, though private orders were more nume-

rous. The situation was somewhat alleviated by the orders from Soviet Russia, thanks to which the output of the foundries could be increased. On the other hand, those foundries which received no orders from Russia found themselves in difficulties and were compelled to reduce the number of workmen.

The situation in this industry in the course of the past four months is illustrated by the following table the average monthly production for 1913 being taken as the basic 100:

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ¹⁾	Jan. ²⁾
blast furnaces	67.3	67.6	55.0	60.6
steel works	80.3	75.7	61.0	76.5
rolling mills	77.8	72.5	61.0	72.3

The unsatisfactory position of the foundries influenced the working of the iron mines. The amount of orders was insufficient to keep the mines employed, and a number of them had to be closed down. The export trade is unremunerative owing to the low prices ruling abroad and, for this reason, the export of iron ore declined.

The output, imports and exports of ore during January, as compared with December and January, 1928, are given below (in tons):

	Extraction	Imports	Exports
December 1929 ¹⁾	51,530	70,973	5,695
January 1930 ²⁾	47,609	50,602	6,000
1929	62,982	47,631	15,322
Jan.-Dec. 1929	658,620	479,360	99,051

As can be seen from the above figures, the output of iron ore in January declined by 3,921 tons or by 7.6 per cent as compared with December, and was 15,373 tons or 24.4 per cent less than in January 1929. Imports of ore also declined, by 20,371 tons or 28.7 per cent as compared with December but they were 2,971 tons or 6.2 per cent greater than in January 1929. Imports of manganese ore amounted 2,525 tons, which compared with December was 1,386 tons or 35.4 per cent less.

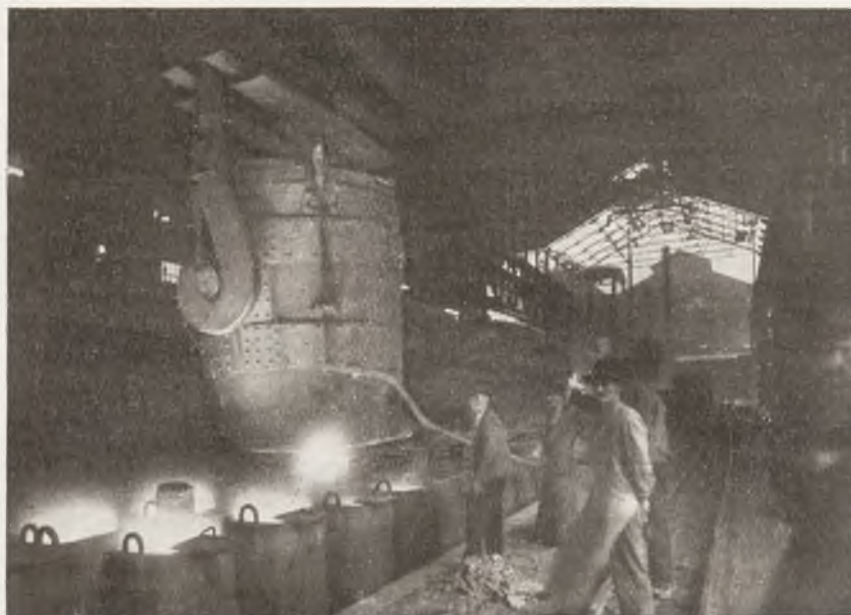
The total number of workmen employed at the iron mines was 4,928 as compared with 5,678 in December, 1929, and 6,278 in January, 1929.

The following table gives the data regarding the production of the foundries (in tons) and the number of workmen employed:

	Pig iron	Steel ingots	Rolled products	Pipes	Number of workmen employed
Jan.-Dec. 1929 ¹⁾	705,528	1,376,813	961,324	124,002	—
Dec. 1929 ²⁾	47,12	84,441	63,595	8,049	4,047
Jan. 1930 ²⁾	52,145	106,066	75,5	9,630	47,614
" 1929	61,455	142,682	94,047	11,159	52,365

¹⁾ Corrected figures.

²⁾ Provisional figures.



CASTING INGOTS OF MARTIN STEEL AT THE UNITED ROYAL AND LAURA FOUNDRIES (PHOT. S. PLATER)

The above figures indicate that the output in all departments increased and the stocks remained practically unchanged. Those of pig iron represented 6 week's production and those of rolled products about three week's production. The output of pig iron in January rose by 5,033 tons or by 10.7 per cent as compared with December, but it was 9,310 tons or 15.2 per cent less than in January, 1929. The output of steel rose by 21,625 tons or 25.7 per cent as compared with December, but it was 36,612 tons or 25.6 per cent less than in January, 1929. The production of rolled material increased by 12,000 tons or 18 per cent which, however, was 18,452 tons or 19.6 per cent less than in the corresponding period of last year. The output of pipes, which for the past few months has shown a decline, rose in January by 1,581 tons or 19.6 per cent as compared with December, but it was 1,529 tons or 13.7 per cent less than in January of last year.

The amount of orders, as already stated, showed a slight increase over December. According to the figures Syndicate of Polish Iron Foundries, which do not include foreign orders, pipes and pig iron, the total volume of orders received in January represented 30,522 tons as against 26,480 tons in December. This year's orders represented only 45 per cent of those received in January, 1929, when they amounted to 67,768 tons. Government orders declined in January to 477 tons as against 5,424 tons in December and 26,002 tons

in January, 1929. Private orders totalled 30,045 tons as compared with 21,056 tons in December, and 41,766 tons in January, 1929.

Imports and exports of foundry products in January, as compared with previous monthly periods, are given below (in tons):

	Imports:		Exports:	
	Dec. 1929	January 1929	Dec. 1929	January 1930
pig iron	427	789	356	462
rails, iron and steel articles	5,462	5,370	3,131	21,079
iron and steel sheets	1,437	850	1,337	9,394
pipes	102	369	189	5,554
Total:	7,428	7,378	5,013	36,343

As can be seen from the above figures exports declined, principally those going to Russia. There was also a decrease in the exports of pig iron, which were smaller than the imports. The total exports declined in January by 6,844 tons or 18.8 per cent, but they were 15,817 tons or 116 per cent more than in January of last year. The value of the exports declined from £ 14,582,000 in December to £ 12,601,000 in January, or by 13.6 per cent. The value of the exports in January, 1929, was £ 7,294,000.

ZINC AND LEAD

— The unfavourable situation on the foreign zinc and lead markets reacted on the Polish zinc and lead industry which suffered from a lack of orders. Under these conditions stocks are

growing from month to month. The output in January rose slightly as compared with December, due to the larger number of working days.

The output of zinc and lead products during the last four months is given in the following table (in percentages), the average monthly production for 1913 being taken as the basic 100:

	October	Nov.	Dec. ¹⁾	Jan. ²⁾
Raw zinc	92.2	84.6	85.0	89.5
Zinc sheets	43.4	40.4	42.0	42.5
Raw lead	87.5	92.4	94.0	100.3

It is seen from the above figures that the production of zinc has been maintained at a constant level approaching the pre-war figures, whereas the output of zinc sheets does not represent one half of the pre-war production. On the other hand, the output of lead had reached the 1913 level. The situation as regards lead was better than that on the zinc market, but a deterioration was recorded in January in consequence of large quantities of lead originating from overseas having been brought to the European markets, which, of course, affected the Polish lead industry. The stocks of lead at the smelting works increased.

The output of zinc and lead ore was at about the same level as in December. The extraction and imports of zinc and lead ore (in tons) and the number of the workmen employed are given below:

	Extraction:		Imports:		Number of workmen employed
	ores gross amount	enriched ores	zinc ores	lead ores	
December 1929 ¹⁾	87,478	27,000	15,868	3,712	6,514
January 1930 ²⁾	92,320	28,600	14,630	3,549	6,812
1929	93,530	30,500	16,037	1,464	6,506

¹⁾ Corrected figures.
²⁾ Provisional figures.

It is seen from the above figures that the output of ore rose by 4.842 tons or 5.5 per cent as compared with December, and was less by 6.3 per cent as compared with January of last year. The imports of zinc ore were 1.238 tons or 7.8 per cent smaller than in December, and by 1.407 tons or 8.7 per cent smaller than in January, 1929.

The imports of lead ore in January fell by 163 tons or 4.4 per cent as compared with January, 1929. The output of zinc oxide in January came to 4.190 tons as against 3.679 tons in the preceding month.

The number of workmen employed at the zinc and lead mines, together with the ore enrichment plants, rose by 298 to 6.812. The work of the smelting plants is illustrated by the following table (in tons):

	Sulphuric acid 50°Bé	Raw zinc	Zinc sheets	Raw lead	Number of workmen employed
Jan.-Dec. 1929 ¹⁾	335,482	155,858	1c.820	35,789	—
December	27,495	12,348	1,728	3,353	11,741
January 1930 ²⁾	29,320	12,908	1,750	3,589	11,530
1930	29,484	13,791	1,686	1,530	12,702

The figures concerning raw zinc do not include electrolytic zinc, the output of which in January amounted to 1.441 tons, as against 1.410 tons in December, and 697 tons in January 1929. The increase in production in January amounted to 2.2 per cent as compared with December and 103 per cent as compared with January, 1929. The output of the smelting plants rose by 560 tons or 4.5 per cent as compared with December, but it was 883 tons or

¹⁾ Corrected figures.
²⁾ Provisional figures.

6.4 per cent smaller than in January last. The output of zinc sheets was approximately the same as in December, the increase being 22 tons or 1.3 per cent, but compared with January, 1929, there was an increase of 122 tons or 7.5 per cent. The output of lead in January rose by 236 tons or 7.1 per cent as compared with December, and by 2,059 tons or 134 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Owing to the unsatisfactory conditions in agriculture — manufacturers of artificial fertilizers have cut down their requirements for sulphuric acid, with the result that stocks have accumulated and amounted to 36,000 tons at the end of January.

The number of workmen employed at the zinc and lead foundries declined by 211 or 1.8 per cent as compared with the preceding month.

The exports of zinc and lead foundry products is given below (in tons):

	Exports			
	December 1929 ¹⁾	January 1930 ²⁾	tons	thous. of tons
Raw zinc, dust incl.	12,267	11,970	8,901	8,120
Zinc sheets	1,370	1,728	1,310	1,553
Refined lead	1,032	981	629	588
Total:	14,669	14,679	11,840	10,261

Exports of zinc and lead products effected in January declined by 2,829 tons or 19.2 per cent, and by \bar{x} 4,418,000 or 30 per cent as compared with the preceding month, and by 154 tons or 1.3 per cent and \bar{x} 2,968,000 or 22.4 per cent as compared with January of last year.

¹⁾ Corrected figures.
²⁾ Provisional figures.

MOVEMENT OF PRICES. — The situation in commerce continued to be unsatisfactory; the turnover was on a small scale and about the same as in the preceding two months. The terms of payment did not show any improvement. The situation on the money market continued to be difficult though, it is true, that first grade commercial paper could be easily discounted, which is to be attributed to the comparatively small number on offer, due to a reduction in business generally. The private rate of discount of this class of bills decreased, but the pressure on the credit market was not less severe and there were considerable difficulties in getting new credits, due to the

greater caution being exercised by credit institutions. Under these conditions, the financial state of the population as a whole deteriorated, which is corroborated by an increase in the number of protested bills.

The continuance of the shortage of ready money caused prices to go down. It is presumed that this fall in prices is the precursor of a trade depression in Poland.

The movement of price indexes is given below (January 1914=100):

	Wholesale price index:	Retail price index:	Cost of living index:
January 1929	116.1	156.5	124.3
February	117.6	160.7	127.5
March	117.9	162.0	124.4
April	117.1	161.7	125.1

May	113.0	165.4	125.1
June	112.6	162.3	123.3
July	113.3	162.2	123.4
August	112.7	160.3	122.6
September	111.2	156.6	122.8
October	110.4	156.3	123.5
November	112.2	157.4	124.8
December	109.2	158.2	126.1
January 1930	104.5	154.2	120.9

It results from the above that the index of wholesale prices declined by 3.9 per cent, that of retail prices by 2.6 per cent, and that of the cost of living by 4.1 per cent.

The decrease in the wholesale prices was caused by a fall of 6.7 per cent in the index of prices of agricultural produce, and of 1.7 per cent in the index of manufactured articles and of 3.5 per cent in the groceries group. The decrease in the agricultural products

was caused by a fall of 6·4 per cent in the prices of vegetable products, due to the fall in grain and to the fall of 7·2 per cent in foodstuffs of animal origin, namely meat and eggs, for an upward tendency in the prices of butter was reported. In the group of manufactured articles, there were slight decreases namely: timber fell by 1·4 per cent, textile products by 5·2 per cent, due to a fall in wool and cotton, metals by 0·4 per cent as a result of a decline in zinc and tin, while there was a slight increase in lead and the remaining articles by 0·1 per cent. The prices of coal remained unchanged.

The decrease in the index of retail price in January was accounted for by a fall of 5·6 per cent in the prices of agricultural products for those of the other articles remained unchanged. The fall in the index of the cost of living was due to a decline of 8·7 per cent in the cost of foodstuffs, an increase of 0·2 per cent in the cost of fuel, no change in the price of clothing and rent, and an increase of 0·1 per cent in other expenses.

FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS

SMALL HOMES EXHIBITION IN WARSAW. — On March 1st, Prof. K. Bartel, the Prime-Minister opened an exhibition organised by the Polish Society of Housing Reform. Though of small dimension, the exhibition has attracted considerable interest on the part of the public as the problem of housing in Poland has not, as yet, been solved. Owing to the shortage of long-term credit the capital needed for building private houses is provided to a large extent by public institutions and, as these credits are not large, attention is being given to the construction of houses of small dimensions as the lack of dwelling accommodation is principally felt by the working and lower middle classes.

The exhibition is composed of three sections. The first section shows plans of small apartments built in various European countries and the United States of America. The chief point of interest in this section is the international exhibits of plans of small flats which were shown last year at Frankfurt on Main in connection with the Congress of Modern Architecture, held there. These exhibits are being shown in the large European cities and will, latter on, be taken over to America.

The second section may be regarded as a show of substitutes of building materials produced in Poland. The exhibits have been carefully grouped so as to facilitate inspection and the formation of an opinion as to the degree of utility and the limits of application of these materials.

Finally, the third section contains the plans of workmen's flats recently constructed and completely furnished

by the Warsaw Dwelling Co-operative Society. Compared with the way in which dwelling houses for working classes were built, enormous progress has been achieved. As regards the internal arrangements, fittings, &c. the question seems to have been solved satisfactorily, but the furniture is too expensive for the working classes. There is no doubt that this Exhibition will contribute towards the cabinet industry producing appropriate furniture at reasonable prices.

FOREIGN TRADE

— The foreign trade of Poland, together with the Free City of Danzig, was closed in January with a favourable balance amounting to zł 1,883,000. The decrease in the favourable balance from zł 41,946,000 in December that is, by zł 40,063,000 was caused by a fall in the value of the exports by zł 36,300,000 and a rise in imports by zł 3,900,000. As regards volume, exports fell by 45,968 tons and imports rose by 52,620 tons.

The imports which were, so to speak, automatically reduced owing to a decline in the purchasing capacity of the nation, showed a fall in foodstuffs by zł 3·8 million and in animal products, such as raw hides and dressed furs by zł 1·6 million. Of the raw materials ores decreased by zł 1·3 million. There were increases in the imports of artificial fertilizers by zł 2·3 million, machinery and apparatus by zł 4·9 million, textile machinery by zł 2·3 million, and in textile raw materials, and principally wool, by zł 7·2 million.

The exports in January amounted to 1,732,740 tons, valued at zł 218,491,000, and the imports to 320,217 tons, valued at zł 216,668,000. Both the imports and exports are below the average monthly figures for 1929. Decreases were noticeable in all the more important groups, namely in foodstuffs by zł 19·7 million, due principally to a seasonal fall in a number of articles such as sugar, eggs, butter. Further, there were decreases in the exports of timber by zł 5·4 million, in metals by zł 7·1 million and finally in textile products by zł 2·1 million. There were increases in the exports of coal by zł 2·2 million, and in animal products (hides and undressed furs) by zł 1·1 million.

Imports in January were on a very low level, but showed a slight upward tendency as compared with December, the increase, as already stated, being zł 3·9 million. In the foodstuffs group there was an increase in rice by zł 3·9 million, and in tobacco by zł 1·1 million. The import of these articles bears an irregular character due to the fact that

the consignments come by sea at intervals of several months, which causes sporadic increases and decreases in the monthly returns. Fats of vegetable origin rose by zł 0·5 million, but there was a fairly large decrease in articles of direct consumption, such as southern fruits by zł 1·1 million, nuts by zł 1·1 million, coffee by zł 0·9 million, herrings by 0·6 million, and fats of animal origin by zł 2·6 million.

There was a decline in the import of fodder by zł 0·6 million.

Articles of animal origin showed a decline of zł 1·6 million, due principally to a fall in hides by zł 1·3 million and dressed furs by zł 1·4 million. On the other hand, there was an increase in the import of tanned leather by zł 1·1 million.

Raw materials for the foundries were irregular as iron ores decreased by zł 1·1 million and manganese ores by zł 0·2 million, while scrap iron rose by zł 0·2 million and lead ores by zł 0·5 million. In addition, in the metal group there was a fall in the imports of rails, iron and steel by zł 0·6 million, copper and products thereof by zł 0·5 million, and copper alloys by zł 0·3 million.

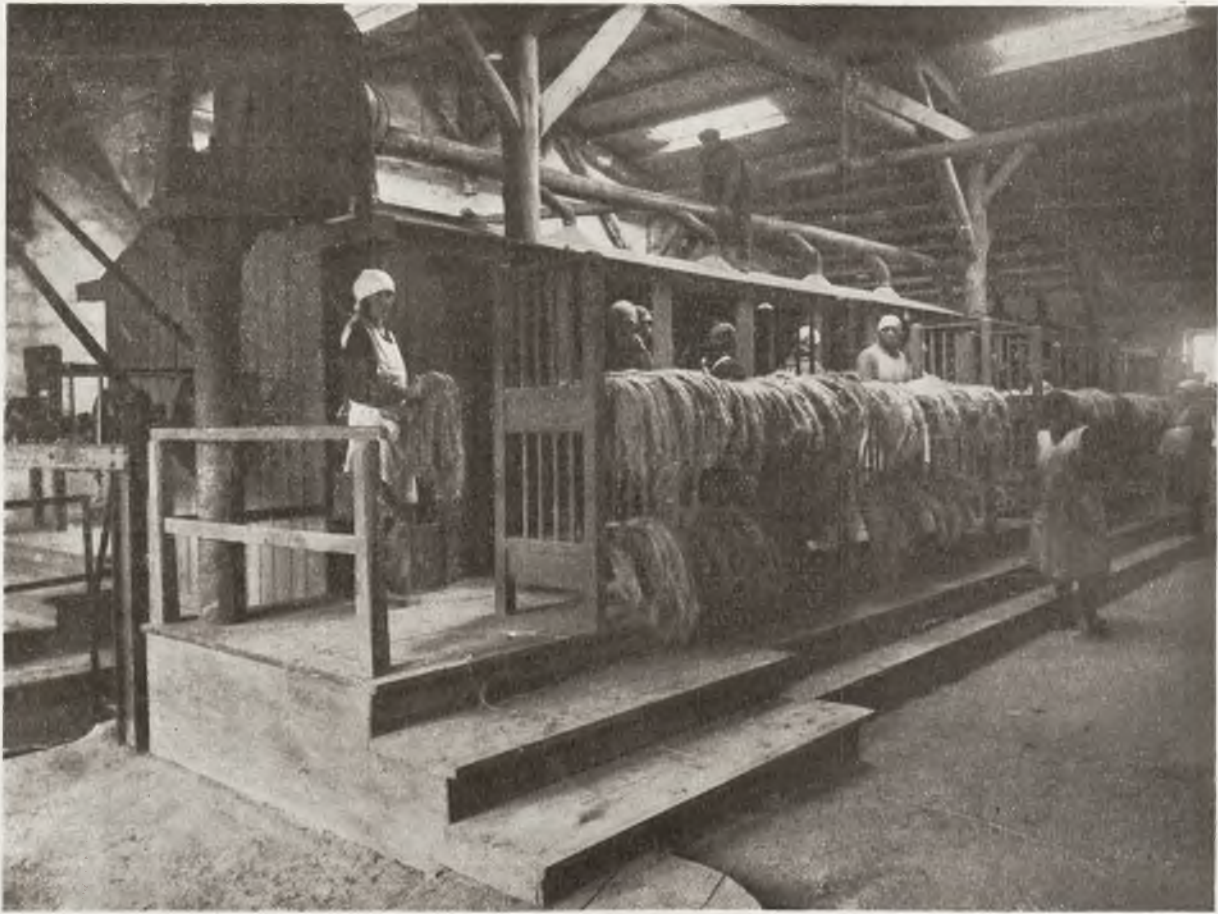
Imports of rubber rose by zł 0·5 million, while at the same time there was a seasonal fall in rubber footwear by zł 0·7 million.

There was a decrease in artificial fertilizers amounting to zł 2·3 million, also in saltpetre by zł 1·7 million and in phosphate rock by zł 0·8 million. In the organic chemical group there was an increase in cosmetics and perfumes by zł 0·1 million and a decrease in tanning extracts by zł 0·2 million, in technical oils of vegetable origin by zł 0·2 million and technical fats of vegetable origin by zł 0·3 million.

There was a fairly large increase in the imports of machinery by zł 4·9 million, due principally to a rise of zł 2·3 million in textile machinery. Moreover, there was an increase in electrical machinery by zł 0·4 million and in electrical appliances by zł 1·5 million; there was also a rise in metal and wood working machinery by zł 0·4 million. There was a fall in motors by zł 0·2 million; vehicles rose due to an increase in imports of motor cars by zł 0·5 million.

There was a rise in the imports of raw material for paper mills, namely rags and waste paper by zł 0·7 million and products thereof by zł 0·4 million.

Textile materials showed a rise of zł 1·4 million as compared with December. This increase is accounted for by a rise in wool by zł 7·2 million and falls in other components of this group. There were decreases in jute by zł 1·1 million,



TREATING POLISH FLAX FOR EXPORT. (PHOT. S. PLATER)

in cotton yarns by zł 0.8 million and in woolen yarns by zł 1.0 million, while at the same time there were increases in the imports of cotton and silk fabrics by zł 0.4 million and zł 0.2 million respectively. The remaining groups of articles did not show any considerable changes as compared with the preceding month.

In the export groups the changes in January as compared with December were as follows: there was a general decrease in foodstuffs by zł 19.7 million, the greatest fall being in sugar (by zł 5.4 million) and as since the beginning of the sugar campaign (October 1, 1929) to the end of January, the export of this commodity has totalled 151,000 tons, it is probable that very little more is left for export.

The exports of rye in January were about as large as in December. On the other hand, wheat increased during the month by zł 1.3 million. Of the pod plants, beans, the exports of which have developed in recent months, rose by zł 2.2 million.

Of the articles of animal origin, the exports of meat fell by zł 1.5 million, butter by zł 1.3 million and eggs by

zł 4.5 million. The decreases in the above mentioned articles are for the most part of a seasonal character.

There was also a decrease in the export of fodder by zł 2.4 million.

Live animals did not show any great changes, but compared with December geese declined by zł 0.7 million and pigs by zł 0.3 million.

The exports of animal products in January increased by zł 1.1 million, due to a rise in raw hides by zł 0.8 million and dressed furs by zł 0.3 million.

Timber fell by zł 5.4 million. The exports of pulpwood, which declined in the past few months, showed an increase in January by zł 1.3 million. The decreases reported in deals, boards and laths in recent months continued in January and amounted to zł 2.9 million. Pit props and round wood fell by zł 0.6 million. There was a slight increase in the export of logs and stems by zł 0.6 million.

In the group of seeds, fodder and grass rose by zł 0.9 million and oil-bearing seeds by zł 1.1 million; at the same time there was an increase in sugar beet seeds. Both oil-bearing and sugar beet seeds showed in 1929 an

upward tendency, which speaks favourably for the Polish trade in this line.

The export of fuel, and especially of coal, rose by zł 2.2 million and it should be stated that the average monthly figure for 1929 was 100,000 tons greater than the corresponding figure in 1928.

Of the petroleum products only that of benzine rose by zł 0.4 million as compared with December, while kerosene fell by zł 0.2 million lubricating and gas oils by zł 0.3 million and paraffine wax by zł 0.2 million.

Artificial fertilizers showed a slight increase amounting to zł 0.3 million, but the export of the remaining chemicals did not show any considerable changes.

The metal group declined in January by zł 7.1 million as compared with December, due to a fall in zinc by zł 3.9 million, in lead by zł 0.4 million and in foundry products such as rails, iron and steel by zł 2.1 million, iron and steel sheets by zł 0.4 million; vehicles declined by zł 2.1 million.

Textile products declined by zł 2.1 million, due principally to a fall in woolen yarns by zł 2.7 million, and artificial silk by zł 0.6 million. On the other hand, there were increases in jute

fabrics and sacks by zł 0.2 million, cotton fabrics by zł 0.7 million and woolen fabrics by zł 0.4 million.

The remaining groups on the export side did not show variations worthy of note.

POLISH EXPORTS TO CHINA.

— The export of Polish goods to China is growing steadily. During 1929, the exports to that country amounted to over zł 13,000,000 as compared with zł 8,994,000 in 1928 and zł 3,039,000 in 1927.

The Chinese market is of considerable interest for Polish manufactured articles and semi-finished products. The exports, for the most part, consisted of woolen and cotton piece goods, ready made clothing, zinc products, pipes, bent wood furniture &c.

In view of a Commercial Treaty having been concluded between Poland and China, the possibilities of export to that country are now greater than in the past.

OPENINGS FOR TRADE AND BUSINESS WITH POLAND

Particulars of any of the under-mentioned offerings may be secured on applying to the Editor, "The Polish Economist", and quoting the respective Ref. No.

The Editor accepts no responsibility for the consequences of the transactions concluded.

Ref. No. 267: Polish manufacturers of precision instruments are desirous of getting into touch with foreign importers.

Ref. No. 268: Polish manufacturers of steam rollers are desirous of entering into relations with foreign buyers.

Ref. No. 269: Polish manufacturers of carbide lamps wish to get into touch with foreign firms in this line.

Ref. No. 270: Polish manufacturers of sieves for milling and agricultural purposes are desirous of extending their foreign connections.

Ref. No. 271: Polish manufacturers of building machinery are desirous of getting into touch with foreign buyers interested in this line.

Ref. No. 272: Polish manufacturers of metal working machinery are desirous of extending their foreign relations.

TRANSPORTS

RAILWAY TRAFFIC in January showed a further considerable decrease from average daily number of car-

loadings of 17,000 in December 1929 to 13,640, a decrease of 3,360. This is to be attributed principally to seasonal factors, such as the decrease in consignments of agricultural mass products and particularly sugar beet and potatoes. As a result, the average daily number of car-loadings of agricultural products fell from 2,225 in December to 899 in January. In addition, the mild winter has contributed towards a decrease in the consumption of coal, which in turn brought about a considerable reduction in coal transports; moreover the slack season, which in the current year has been aggravated by a general depression, also unfavourably affected the transport of other goods.

The average daily car-loadings of 15-ton wagons were as follows:

	January 1929	Dec. 1929	January 1930
Loaded on the Polish State Railways:			
destined for local stations	11,114	11,940	8,836
destined for abroad	3,080	3,575	3,397
Total:	14,194	15,515	12,233
received from abroad	556	467	425
transit via Poland	1,011	1,078	982
Total:	15,761	17,000	13,640

As can be seen from the above statement, the average number of car-loadings decreased, due to a fall in the loadings at Polish railway stations from 15,515 to 12,233. Local traffic declined from an average daily number of 11,940 to 8,836, whereas the average daily car-loading destined abroad fell only slightly, from 3,575 to 3,397. At the same time the number of loaded trucks received from abroad as well as those passing in transit showed a very slight decrease. It is significant to note that the number of loaded wagons received from abroad has been decreasing steadily.

The average daily car-loadings for home stations according to the class of goods are given below (in 15-ton wagons):

	January 1929	Dec. 1929	January 1930
coal, coke and briquettes	4,274	3,980	2,750
crude oil and petroleum products	176	181	182
timber	842	608	640
agricultural products	1,021	2,225	899
raw materials and industrial products	1,649	1,590	1,509
various	3,147	3,456	2,856
Total:	11,114	11,940	8,836

It is seen from the above figures that the transport to home stations declined considerably, due to a decline in the car-loadings of agricultural products, coal and "various". The remaining groups did not show any considerable

variations as compared with the preceding month.

The following table shows the daily car-loadings of the different groups of merchandise despatched to foreign countries (in 15-ton wagons):

	January 1929	Dec. 1929	January 1930
coal	2,237	2,657	2,511
crude oil	35	35	42
timber	527	419	387
agricultural products	84	118	137
various	197	346	320
Total:	3,080	3,575	3,397

Thus, apart from a slight decline in the despatch of coal to foreign countries, the remaining articles did not show considerable variations as compared with the preceding month.

LAND AND SEA TRANSPORT TARIFF.

— On February 1st a through rail and sea goods tariff was introduced between Poland and the Free City of Danzig on the one hand, and the Levant ports—Constantinople, Pireus, Alexandria, Haifa and Jaffa on the other, via Constanza.

The tariff is composed of two sections, namely: a) Goods Tariff Part I, containing regulations for the transport of goods to or from the above mentioned destinations which are dealt with in the "Dz. Ust. R. P." No. 88 1929, item 664; b) Goods Tariff Part II, containing the through rates.

The transport regulations contained in Part I provide for combined rail and sea transport by means of a single through bill of lading. This document bears the character of both a railway consignment note and marine bill of lading, but differs from the former not only as regards the form, but in particular by the fact that the address which it bears may be that of the person for which the consignment is destined, or the document may be issued to order with the result that the rights may be transferred to another person by ordinary endorsement. This is of particular importance to traders with overseas countries especially in cases where the consignor is desirous of recovering the value of the goods despatched, before they reach the consignee.

As regards the responsibility for the loss of consignments or damage or delay in delivery, the problem was arranged in the following manner: a) in the case of the railways, the provisions of the Railway Convention of October 23, 1924 will be applied and in the case of marine transport, the provisions of the marine law notified on the back of the bill of lading will operate. It is of great importance that all the transport companies which participate in the transport of the goods are responsible jointly and severally and claims may be addressed to any of participants.

Part II of the Goods Tariff contains the nomenclature and classification of goods, as well as through rates between Polish railway stations and the above mentioned Levant ports. The rates are fixed in dollars but the payment for

the transports may be effected in dollars or in the local currency.

In view of the rates being very low, thanks to far-reaching mutual concessions on the part of the Polish State Railways and the Rumanian Railways and Shipping lines, it is safe to assume that the new arrangement will contribute towards the further development of trade between Poland and the Levant.

STANDARDISATION OF FERRO-CONCRETE RAILWAY BRIDGES.

The Minister of Communication has recently approved the plans made by the Technical Council for standardised ferro-concrete railway bridges of from 4 to 9 m in length. Thanks to the introduction of this standard the cost of construction of these bridges will be reduced considerably. The work of the manufacturers producing iron parts for railway bridges of this type will also be facilitated.

CONTRACT FOR WAGONS FOR THE STATE RAILWAYS.

—A contract between the Standard Steel Car Corporation belonging to the Mellon group and the firm of Lilpop, Rau & Loewenstein, Warsaw, concerning the financing of the construction of wagons for about \$ 40 million to be supplied to the Polish State Railways in the course of 10 years, was signed on February 6 at the National City Bank New York. The signing of the contract was followed by the payment of the first installment amounting to \$ 1 million.

PORT TRAFFIC. — The movement of ships in January in the Polish ports, Danzig and Gdynia was greater than in December.

In Danzig arrivals numbered 492 of 358.755 net reg. tons (332.300 net reg. tons)¹⁾ and there were 481 departures of 367.722 net reg. tons (329.142 net reg. tons).

Compared with January, 1929, there was an increase in the traffic amounting to 11 per cent.

The nationality of the ships which called at Danzig in January was as follows:

	Arrivals:		Departures:	
	ships	net reg. tons	ships	net reg. tons
Poland & Danzig	23	24.020	22	24.965
Germany	161	92.644	152	92.188
Finland	10	8.042	11	10.576
Estonia	4	1.893	3	1.974
Latvia	33	33.138	30	30.137
Lithuania	6	2.192	6	2.192
Sweden	127	76.588	120	71.703
Norway	25	22.468	26	26.096
Denmark	78	66.068	83	72.605
Great Britanian	11	14.952	11	14.952
Holland	3	1.147	5	2.627
Belgium	1	2.363	1	2.363
France	2	1.435	3	2.248
Yugoslavia	—	—	2	6.429
Greece	5	11.333	3	6.295
Austria	1	260	1	260
Persia	1	109	1	109
Czechoslovakia	1	103	1	103
Total:	492	358.755	481	367.722

¹⁾ Figures in brackets are for the month of December.

Out of 19 the Polish flag, similarly as in December, 1929 occupied the 5th place coming after Germany, Sweden Denmark and Latvia.

The exports of coal including bunker coal are given below (in tons):

Denmark	141.658
Sweden	119.541
France	89.774
Latvia	51.228
Norway	40.007
Italy	15.195
Holland	11.021
Lithuania	7.807
Belgium	6.624
Russia	5.310
Germany	4.722
Finland	4.497
Total:	497.384

The passenger traffic during the month under review is illustrated by the following table:

	Arrivals: Departures:	
	persons	persons
Copenhagen	33	347
London	35	1.322
Hull	36	287
New York	33	712
Libau	19	—
Memel	30	5
Riga	1	—
Stockholm	1	—
Total:	188	2.673

In Gdynia, the traffic in January was greater than in December, both as regards the number of ships and the amount of cargo handled. The latter amounted to 313.846 tons as against 255.863 tons in December and 241.909 tons in November. Similarly, arrivals rose from 121 in December to 173 in January and the net reg. tonnage from 136.031 to 167.199, an increase of 31.168 tons; during the same period departures rose from 127 to 164 and the net reg. tonnage from 137.080 to 161.590, the increase being 24.510 net reg. tons.

The nationality of the ships, which arrived and departed in January, as compared with December 1929, is shown in the following table:

	Arrivals:		Departures:	
	Dec.	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
Poland & Danzig	8	21	11	18
Sweden	47	57	46	54
Germany	17	30	16	26
Denmark	16	17	18	18
Latvia	7	13	12	11
Norway	12	14	12	14
France	1	4	1	4
Finland	—	3	—	3
U. S. A.	5	5	5	5
England	1	—	1	—
Estonia	2	4	2	5
Lithuania	2	2	3	2
Holland	1	3	1	3
Italy	2	—	1	1

The above figures indicate a considerable growth in the number of ships calling at Gdynia generally and in particular in those of Swedish and German. It is also worthy of note, that

the Polish flag ranked third with 21 arrivals (after Sweden and Norway).

Imports totalled 32.800 tons as compared with 24.094 tons in December 1929, an increase of 8.706 tons. As in the previous months the bulk of the consignments consisted of mass goods including scrap iron (17.183 tons), iron ores (982 tons), saltpetre (6.755 tons), Thomas slag (4.400 tons), phosphate rock (2.817 tons), rice, &c. In addition, the general cargo amounted to 570 tons and this is becoming more and more varied thanks to the growth of port facilities for the handling of such traffic. Of the more important articles of this class the following should be mentioned: lard, tobacco, typewriters, motor-car parts, machinery, chemicals, &c.

Exports also rose during the month under review, from 231.768 tons to 281.045 tons, an increase of 49.277 tons. By far the greater portion of the outward cargo consisted of coal (236.421 tons) and bunker coal (13.936 tons); the remainder consisted of sugar (23.940 tons), molasses (3.289 tons), salt (2.000 tons) bentwood furniture, butter, dried mushrooms, &c.

The increase in the amount of goods handled in January is to be attributed partly to the fine weather and also to seasonal causes. The rise in the imports is accounted for principally by an increase in fertilizers and that in exports by the larger consignments of coal and sugar, which is normal at this time of the year.

There was a considerable improvement in the passenger traffic as compared with December; the number of persons landed rose from 55 to 94 and that of departing from 422 to 1.104.

THE POLISH BALTIC LINE.

—The "Żegluga Polska", which is the largest shipping enterprise in Poland and belongs to the Government, is now organising a new regular line connecting the port of Gdynia with the four main ports of the North-Eastern Baltic coast, namely—Libau, Riga, Tallin (Reval) and Helsinki (Helsingfors). The principal aim of this new line is to gather goods from the Baltic countries destined to be shipped to those ports outside the Baltic ports which have no direct communication with the latter. These goods will come to Gdynia in transit and will be transshipped into the ships of other lines belonging to the "Żegluga Polska", and so leave the Baltic.

The new line will be opened on the 1st of April and, to begin with, will be operated by two ships only, namely—the s. s. "Tczew" (1.040 T. D. W.) and the recently bought s. s. "Chorzów" (1.360 T. D. W.). There will be three sailings a month.

AERIAL COMMUNICATION. — Similarly as in December, the aerial traffic in January was on a high level, considering the winter season.

The total number of flights (scheduled and extra) was 433 as compared with 405 on December, 1929, and the distance covered rose during the month from 92.301 km. to 97.365 km. On the other hand, the amount of goods carried decreased from 26.334 to 24.910, and that of mail from 4.350 kg. to 3.839 kg. The regularity of flights remained practically unchanged being 88.2 per cent in January as compared with 89 per cent

in the preceding month. As regards the passenger traffic, the number fell from 704 in December to 559 in January.

NEW INTERNATIONAL AIR LINE. — In accordance with the Aerial Treaty concluded recently between the Republic of Poland and Rumania it has been decided to establish a new air service between the two countries. The line will also provide aerial communication between the Baltic and the Black Sea. The Treaty is subject to ratification by the legislative bodies of the two countries. It is anticipated that aerial communication between Poland and Rumania will be in operation towards the end of June of this year.

The new line will run via Lwów, Tchernowitz, Galatz to Bucarest with landings at the above mentioned towns. The service will be maintained by means of aeroplanes of the Fokker type, luxuriously fitted out and provided with three motors. The importance of the new line lies *inter alia* in that the duration of the journey between Danzig and Stamboul will be considerably shortened. The distance of about 2.000 km. will be covered in about 14 hours in summer and in about 2 days in winter. The duration of the flight in winter will be reduced after the installation of appropriate lights on the aerodromes which will permit of night flying.

FINANCE AND BANKING

STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE in January was as follows (in millions of zł):

The State revenue in January amounted to zł 250 million as compared with zł 265 million in December 1929. The

an increase of zł 7.4 million. In relation to January 1929, the State revenue declined by zł 6.9 million, i. e., from zł 256.9 million to zł 250.0 million, due to the fall in the revenue from the State Administration by zł 3.3 million (from zł 178.8 million to 175.5 million) and to a fall of zł 0.7 million (from zł 4.7 million to zł 4.0 million) in the revenue from the State undertakings, also to a fall of zł 2.9 million from the State monopolies (from zł 73.3 million to zł 70.4 million).

The State expenditure, though it did not decrease to the same extent as the revenue, yet showed a considerable decline, from zł 250.7 million in December to zł 242 million in January, or by zł 8.7 million. Thanks to this decrease in expenditure, the month of January closed with a surplus amounting to zł 8 million, which was only zł 6.3 million smaller than in December, despite the fact, as has already been stated, that the revenue declined by zł 15 million. Compared with January of last year the expenditure for the period under review was zł 14.6 million greater.

During the first ten months of the current fiscal year, the revenue has amounted zł 2.511.8 million and the expenditure to zł 2.467.4 million, the corresponding figure for the 1928-29 fiscal year being zł 2.503.4 million and zł 2.339.4 million. These figures indicate that the revenue in the current budgetary year was approximately the same as in the previous year and that the expenditure has risen considerably.

During the period from April 1, 1929 to January 31, 1930, the State revenue amounted to 85 per cent of the estimated sum for the whole budgetary year, while the expenditure during the same

	Revenue		Expenditure	
	actual	estimated for 1929/30	actual	estimated for 1929/30
A) Civil service	175.5	1.885.8	240.3	2.913.9
The President of the Republic . . .	0.0	0.3	0.3	4.0
The Parliament	0.0	0.3	0.9	11.7
State Control	0.0	0.1	0.6	7.9
Council of Ministers	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.1
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2.0	12.2	6.6	55.7
" " War	0.3	3.5	75.9	842.8
" " the Interior	1.4	15.6	22.5	256.4
" " Finance	160.0	1.706.7	11.2	155.5
" " Justice	4.6	43.2	10.4	133.2
" " Industry and Commerce	1.3	12.4	3.5	57.8
" " Transport	0.5	0.5	0.7	19.2
" " Agriculture	0.8	11.4	5.4	61.6
" " Religious Cults and Education	0.4	10.8	40.7	472.5
" " Public Works	2.3	35.1	12.6	163.3
" " Labour and Social Protection	0.0	0.9	7.8	66.1
" " Land Reform	0.2	5.1	5.4	73.9
" " Posts and Telegraphs	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.0
Pensions	1.7	27.7	13.4	125.8
Grants to disabled soldiers	—	—	12.3	153.1
State liabilities	—	—	9.7	247.3
B) State enterprises	4.1	164.6	1.7	21.9
C) Monopolies	70.4	904.5	—	—
Total A + B + C:	250.0	2.954.9	242.0	2.935.8

revenue from State Administration declined during the month by zł 24.2 million i. e., from zł 199.7 million to zł 175.5 million, while at the same time

the revenue from the State undertakings rose from zł 2.5 million to zł 4 million, and that from the State monopolies from zł 62.7 million to zł 70.4 million,



A STAIRCASE AT THE STATE LAND BANK, WARSAW
(PHOT. S. PLATER)

period amounted to 84.04 per cent of the total estimated expenditure.

The above figures indicate that both revenue and expenditure slightly exceeded the estimates which for 10 months should be 83.33 per cent. The increase in expenditure was caused by the capital investment in the State Nitrogen Compounds Factory at Mościce.

TAXES and monopolies in January returned zł 229.2 million as against 240.8 million in December and zł 236.1 million in January of last year. The revenue from taxes during the month under review amounted to zł 158.8 million as compared with zł 178.1 million in December and zł 162.8 million in January of last year.

Ordinary direct taxes gave in January zł 78.4 million as against zł 80.5 million in the preceding month, and zł 75.0 million in the corresponding period of 1929. The Industrial Tax yielded in January zł 34.6 million, the corresponding figures for December and January 1929 being zł 38.3 million and zł 38.2 million respectively. On the other hand, the Income Tax yielded in January zł 25.9 million, which was more than in December (zł 25.3 million) and in January of 1929 (zł 21.5 million).

Compared with December, the revenue from the Income Tax rose from zł 25.3 to zł 25.9 million or by zł 0.6 million. The tax on capital and rentes rose during the month from zł 0.6 million to zł 3.5 million or by 2.9 million. The tax on urban and certain rural real

estates rose from zł 4.2 million to 5.1 million or by zł 0.9 million. On the other hand, the revenue from the Industrial Tax decreased from zł 38.3 million to zł 34.6 million and that from Land Tax from zł 7.5 million to zł 4.8 million or by zł 2.7 million.

Indirect taxes in January rose from 17.3 million to zł 19.8 million an increase of zł 2.5 million which was 2.3 million more than in January of last year. This increase is principally due to larger revenue from the sugar and the mineral oil taxes.

Customs duties yielded in January zł 26.2 million, the corresponding figures for December and January of last year being zł 31.8 million and zł 36.8 million. Stamp Fees gave in January zł 17.6 million as against zł 17.1 million in December, and zł 16.8 million in January of last year. In view of the close of the term of payment of the Property Tax, the revenue from this source declined during the month under review; thus, it amounted to zł 19.6 million in December 1929, when it was due, and only to zł 5.2 million in January 1930, which was zł 0.2 million less than in the corresponding period of 1929.

The 10 per cent Supplementary Tax yielded zł 11.6 million, which was about the same as in December (zł 11.8 million) and January of last year.

Compared with December, the January revenue from the State Monopolies rose by zł 7.7 million i. e., from zł 62.7 million to zł 70.4 million.

During the first 10 months of the fiscal year, the revenue from taxes and monopolies yielded zł 2.215.1 million or zł 3 million more than in the corresponding period of last year (zł 2.212.1 million). Compared with the 1928/29 budgetary year, the revenue from both direct and indirect taxes, stamp fees and the 10 per cent Extraordinary Supplementary Tax showed increases, whereas the yields from customs duties and the Property Tax declined. The revenue from monopolies was about the same as in the previous year.

The revenue from taxes and "monopolies for the 10 months of the present fiscal year amounted to 88.38 per cent of the estimates for the whole year, and thus exceeded the actual percentage for this period, which is 83.33.

The revenue from taxes and monopolies in January 1930 compared with January and December of last year and with the yearly budget estimates for 1929/30 is given below (in millions of zł):

STOCK EXCHANGE

	Actual revenue:			$\frac{1}{10}$ th of the yearly budget for
	Dec.	January	1929	
Direct taxes	80.5	78.4	75.0	51.7
Indirect taxes	17.3	19.8	17.5	14.4
Customs duties	31.8	26.2	36.8	35.4
Stamp fees	17.1	17.6	16.8	16.3
Total of the ordinary public levies:	146.7	142.0	146.1	117.8
10 per cent Extra-ordinary Tax	11.8	11.6	11.3	8.2
Property Tax	19.6	5.2	5.4	7.5
Monopolies	62.7	70.4	73.3	75.4
Total of public levies and monopolies:	240.8	229.2	236.1	208.9

— The counterfeiting of United States dollars which has thrown out of balance the chief European markets has also effected the Polish money market. At first, the demand for this currency showed a marked fall with the result that the quotations decreased and transactions were effected on a commission basis. Gradually, however, business in dollars returned to normal as only the 100 dollar notes with the Franklin portrait are affected and business circles which are in constant relations with

banks are put to no inconvenience on this account. The dollar is therefore gradually returning to the normal level. As announced in our last report, cable rates on New York have been officially introduced on the stock exchange. The quotations are higher than for cheques and ordinary transfers by about zł 0.02 per dollar. A comparison of the quotations ruling at the end of December with those for the end of January shows that a large majority of the European currencies exhibited a downward tendency. Thus, drafts on London declined by zł 0.045 (per pound), on

		1929 31.12	1930 2—11.1	13--18.1	20—25.1	27—30.1	31.1	par value
Warsaw Exchange								
London	£ 1	43.42	43.39 ^{3/5}	43.38 ^{7/8}	43.38 ^{4/5}	43.36 ^{5/8}	43.37 ^{1/2}	43.38
New York	\$ 1	8.877	8.88 ^{5/8}	8.896 ^{1/5}	8.89 ^{9/10}	8.897 ^{1/2}	8.898	8.90
New York Cabel		—	8.905 ^{7/8}	8.914 ^{1/8}	8.916 ^{4/5}	8.915 ^{1/2}	8.916	—
Paris	Fr. Fr. 100	35.04	35.02	35.01 ^{1/2}	35.02 ^{3/8}	35.01 ^{1/8}	35.—	172.00
Brussels	Belg. 100	124.56	124.33 ^{1/5}	124.17	124.14 ^{1/2}	124.14 ^{1/3}	124.18	123.95
Zurich	Sw. Fr. 100	172.80	172.66 ^{5/8}	172.41 ^{1/3}	172.27 ^{1/8}	172.15 ^{3/4}	172.05	172.00
Milan	Lir 100	46.58	46.59 ^{7/8}	46.66 ^{1/5}	46.67 ^{2/5}	46.65	—	172.00
Amsterdam	Fl. 100	359.05	358.99 ^{4/5}	358.48 ^{1/2}	358.41	358.17 ^{2/3}	—	358.31
Vienna	Sh. 100	125.27	125.32 ^{1/8}	125.36	125.41	125.45	125.44	125.43
Prague	Kc. 100	26.35	26.33 ^{7/8}	26.36 ^{1/10}	26.37 ^{1/2}	26.36 ^{1/2}	—	180.62
Stockholm	Kr. 100	239.65	239.20	239.21 ^{2/3}	239.31 ^{2/8}	239.30	—	238.89
Foreign Exchanges								
London	£ 1	43.44	43.40 ^{5/8}	43.38 ^{1/3}	43.38 ^{1/5}	43.37 ^{3/4}	43.38	43.38
New York	zł 100	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.22
Zurich	zł 100	57.80	57.76 ^{3/5}	57.95	58.025	58.05	58.07 ^{1/2}	58.14
Vienna	zł 100	79.70	79.75	79.71	79.68	79.63	79.62 ^{1/2}	79.55
Prague	zł 100	378.75	378.70	378.60 ^{1/2}	378.50	378.53 ^{1/8}	378.50	55.36
Berlin	zł 100	46.975	46.99	46.95	46.925	46.90 ^{5/8}	46.925	47.09
Danzig	zł 100	57.58	57.63 ^{9/10}	57.67 ^{2/3}	57.65 ^{4/5}	57.63 ^{3/8}	57.64	57.63

Paris by zł 0.04, on Brussels by zł 0.38, on Zurich by zł 0.75, on Amsterdam by zł 0.87, and on Stockholm by zł 0.35 (per 100). On the other hand, drafts on Milan rose by zł 0.07, on Vienna by zł 0.17, on Prague by zł 0.015, and on New York by zł 0.021. Cables by zł 0.01 (per dollar).

The quotations for the zloty on the world markets were rather irregular. In New York they remained unchanged; in London the quotations were equivalent to those ruling in Warsaw; in Zurich the quotations were slightly higher, and on the remaining markets the zloty was somewhat weaker.

The volume of business in drafts in January was greater than in December, but it was smaller than in January 1928.

SHARES

— As can be seen from the appended table the quotations for shares in January displayed no definite tendency. As regards the shares of the Warsaw Society of Coal Mines, it should be stated that in the latter half of December shareholders were allotted free of charge two new shares for each 5 old ones that they held. For this reason quotations dropped accordingly. The Lilpop, Rau & Loewenstein Company has also made a new issue, the shares being allotted on the basis of one new for three old. In the course of January, the Council of the Bank of Poland announced that at the meeting of shareholders a motion would be put forward to grant shareholders a dividend of 20 per cent. This

is one of the highest dividends paid for 1929 by the banks of issue. At the present time holders of the shares of the Bank are not inclined to realise, in consequence of which the transactions are limited.

Of the banking shares, the Bank of Poland rose by zł 7 and the Bank Związku Spółek Zarobkowych by zł 1.50 per share. On the other hand, the shares of the Bank Zachodni and the Bank Handlowy declined slightly as compared with the preceding month.

As regards the shares of commercial and industrial undertakings, the following displayed an upward tendency: the Warsaw Society of Coal Mines, Norblin, Buch & Werner, Parowóz, Siła & Światło and Borkowski.

S H A R E S	1929 37.12	1930 2-2.1	13-18.1	20-25.1	27-30.1	31.1	Nominal
Bank Polski	177-—	176.40	178.15	183.15	183.15	184-—	zł 100-—
Bank Dyskontowy Warszawski	125-—	124.50	124-—	124.35	124-—	—	zł 100-—
Bank Handlowy w Warszawie	120-—	—	118-—	117-—	—	—	zł 100-—
Bank Zachodni	80-—	80-—	80-—	79.50	77.65	—	zł 100-—
Bank Zw. Sp. Zarobkowych	78.50	78.50	78.50	78.50	79.25	80-—	zł 100-—
Warsaw Society of Coal Mines	50.50	50-—	50-—	50-—	52.15	52-—	zł 100-—
Chodorów	158-—	150-—	—	—	—	—	zł 100-—
Cegielski	44-—	—	—	—	—	—	zł 100-—
Zjednocz. Fabryki Maszyn, Kotłów i Wa- gonów L. Zieleniewski i Fitzner-Gamper	64-—	60-—	—	60-—	61.50	—	zł 100-—
Norblin, Buch & Werner	80-—	—	—	81-—	—	—	zł 100-—
Starachowice	21.25	21.20	20.95	20.70	21.30	—	zł 50-—
Lilpop, Rau & Loewenstein	37.50	37.40	36.50	32.90	—	—	zł 25-—
Ostrowiec (b. series)	65.50	65.15	66-—	63-—	61-—	—	zł 50-—
Modrzejów	18-—	—	16-—	—	14.65	—	zł 50-—
Rudzki	28.75	—	—	—	—	—	zł 50-—
Warsz. Sp. Akc. Budowy Parowozów	20-—	—	20.50	—	—	—	zł 25-—
Borkowski (Elibor)	6.25	7.50	—	7-—	—	—	zł 25-—
Wysoka	142.50	—	—	—	—	—	zł 100-—
Siła i Światło	95.50	—	90.50	92.75	97-—	—	zł 50-—
Zakłady Chem. Ludwik Spiess & Syn	105-—	99.35	98-—	—	—	—	zł 100-—
Zjedn. Brow. Warsz. Habermusch & Schiele	105-—	104.50	—	—	101.50	—	zł 100-—

The remaining shares showed smaller or greater drops, which is accounted for by increased selling and the shortage of ready money.

STATE, MUNICIPAL AND LAND LOANS

In the section of Government securities there were only slight differences as compared with December in favour of the 5 per cent Conversion Loan and the 6 per cent Dollar Loan. On the

other hand, there was an upward tendency in the quotations for the Premium Loan. At the end of the month the 4 per cent Investment Loan rose by zł 3.50, and the 5 per cent Premium Dollar Loan by zł 7.25. Other Government securities remained unchanged at their previous stabilised levels.

The bonds of the different mortgage societies were in good demand, in consequence of which they rose by about 5 per cent. Business was brisk, as orders are flowing in, not only from

local but also from foreign financiers and frequently the demand exceeds the supply. The issues of 4 and 4½ per cent bonds of the Land Credit Association and the 4½ and 5 per cent bonds of the Credit Society of the City of Warsaw are closed, so that the market is not overloaded. As regards the 8 per cent bonds of the Credit Society of the City of Warsaw it should be stated that, despite the fact that new issues are made from time to time, the demand is good and the quotations keep on increasing.

State, Municipal & Land Loans	1929 31.12	1930 2-11.1	13--18.1	20-25.1	27-30.1	31.1	Nominal
5% Conversion Loan	50-—	49.75	49.90	49.80	49.75	—	
7% Stabilisation Loan	88-—	88.15	88.25	88.25	88.15	—	
6% External Dollar Loan 1920	80-—	80-—	79.75	79.40	79.21	—	
4% Premium Investment Loan	118.25	120.35	121.50	120.45	123-—	121.75	
5% Premium Dollar Loan (2nd series)	67.25	67.10	74.25	72.90	74.80	74.50	
10% Railway Loan (1st series)	102.50	102.50	102.50	102.50	102.50	102.50	
8% Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego Bonds	94-—	94-—	94-—	94-—	94-—	94-—	
8% State Land Bank Bonds	94-—	94-—	94-—	94-—	94-—	94-—	
8% Com. Oblig. of the Bank Gospodarstwa Kraj.	94-—	94-—	94-—	94-—	94-—	94-—	
8% Land Credit Association Bonds	76-—	—	—	—	72-—	—	
4% Land Credit Association Bonds	47.50	—	—	41.65	41.50	—	
4½% Land Credit Association Bonds	47.95	48.60	48.90	50.05	—	—	
8% Credit Soc. of the City of Warsaw Bonds	68-—	68.30	—	—	—	—	
5% Credit Soc. of the City of Warsaw Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4½% Credit Soc. of the City of Warsaw Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—	

BANK OF POLAND

— During the second half of 1929, the business of the Bank of Poland in foreign currencies and drafts was closed with an excess of purchases over sales, and the surplus for December was particularly large, amounting to zł 35.5 million. In January, 1930, a deficit for the first time since June last was reported. It is accounted for by a decrease in purchases which were lower than in December and November (zł 133.7 million as against zł 152.4 million and zł 139.1 million), but were greater than in October and also by a sudden increase in sales, which reached the very high level of zł 219.7 million. This increase is explained in the first place by the fact that during the last months of 1929 the commercial and financial circles refrained from purchasing foreign currencies in view of the approach of the ultimo. Under these conditions it is only natural that an increase took place in January. The sales of foreign currency to Government Departments did not show any considerable increase over the preceding

month (zł 42.9 million in December and zł 48.8 million in January), and the whole increase falls almost entirely on the banks and other clients of the Bank (zł 70.5 million in December, zł 160.9 million in January).

As a result of this excess of sales over purchases, the Bank reserves fell from zł 526.2 million to zł 473.1 million; those included in the bullion and foreign currency reserves forming the cover for the notes in circulation and sight liabilities declined from zł 418.6 million to zł 371.8 million, and those not included in the cover dropped from zł 107.6 million to zł 101.3 million.

The bullion reserves, which are now composed only of gold, rose slightly from zł 700.5 million to zł 700.9 million thanks to small purchases effected by the provincial branches of the Bank.

The changes in the bullion and foreign currency cover for the note issue and sight liabilities are given below (in millions of zł):

	January 1st	January 31st
gold	700.5	700.9
foreign currencies and liabilities	418.6	371.8
Total:	1,119.1	1,072.7

In relation to the value of the notes in circulation and sight liabilities, the above bullion and foreign currency reserves represented 63.08 per cent at the end of January, the corresponding figure for the end of December being 61.89. The gold cover alone was 41.22 per cent at the end of January, as compared with 38.74 per cent at the end of the preceding month. The increase in the percentage of cover despite a fall in the value of the cover is accounted for by a simultaneous decline in the value of the banknotes in circulation and sight liabilities, from zł 1,808.1 million to zł 1,700.6 million. There was a fall in both of the component parts of this sum, the larger fall being in the note issue, from zł 1,340.3 million to zł 1,246.0 million, while the sight liabilities fell from zł 467.9 million to zł 453.8 million. The decrease in the sight liabilities was caused by shrinkage in the balances on current accounts from zł 446.5 million to zł 429.7 million. Deposits by the Government Cash Offices showed a fairly large increase, from zł 269.1 million to zł 298.2 million.

	December 31st	January 10th	January 20th	January 31st
Assets:				
Bullion:				
gold in vaults ---	520,964.757.68	521,039.014.30	521,128.379.70	521,351.119.35
" abroad ---	179,552.653.50	179,552.653.50	179,5 2.653.50	179,552.653.50
silver (gold value) ---	—	2,299.201.88	2,299.339.68	2,29 .337.68
	700,517.411.18	700,591.667.80	700,681.033.20	700,903.772.85
Foreign currency, drafts and assets ---	418,570.669.35	400,643.304.48	390,590.168.37	371,756.152.21
Foreign currency, drafts and assets not included in the cover ---	107,577.019.49	106,337.529.08	98,661.720.13	101,338.045.37
Silver and token coins --	158.620.09	780.571.40	35.642.10	937.282.78
Bills of exchange --	704,220.187.75	684,710.577.01	675,496.819.09	684,449.221.08
Loans against securities --	76,947.357.74	74,159.572.80	72,277.280.68	71,141.105.40
Own interest-bearing se- curities ---	5,961.504.27	6,584.503.44	7,437.353.61	7,960.099.36
Reserve funds invested in securities ---	74,551.078.03	75,896.026.63	75,896.026.63	75,938.982.81
Loans to Government ---	25,000.000.—	25,000.000.—	25,000.000.—	25,000.000.—
Property ---	20,000.000.—	20,000.000.—	20,000.000.—	20,000.000.—
Other assets ---	164,145.629.58	112,888.826.34	92,824.137.33	100,350.479.31
	2,297,649.477.48	2,207,592.583.98	2,158,900.181.14	2,159,775.141.17
Liabilities:				
Capital ---	150,000.000.—	150,000.000.—	150,000.000.—	150,000.000.—
Reserve fund ---	100,000.000.—	100,000.000.—	110,000.000.—	110,000.000.—
Sight liabilities:				
current accounts of State institutions ---	269,125.132.61	314,956.382.92	342,201.616.88	298,155.936.74
outstanding current ac- counts ---	177,404.262.55	200,132.399.21	174,923.508.01	131,533.088.80
silver purchases a/c ---	13,000.000.—	13,000.000.—	13,000.000.—	13,000.000.—
State credit fund a/c --	2,230.515.80	502.216.06	502.216.06	1,494.416.06
various accounts ---	6,095.49.34	9,723.311.84	10,365.172.17	9,650.792.48
	467,855.407.30	538,314.310.03	540,992.463.12	453,834.244.08
Notes in circulation ---	1,340,263.340.—	1,215,101.890.—	1,161,534.210.—	1,246,741.800.—
Special account of the Treasury ---	75,000.000.—	75,000.000.—	75,000.000.—	75,000.000.—
Other liabilities ---	164,530.770.18	119,176.383.95	121,373.08.02	124,199.097.09
	2,297,649.477.48	2,207,592.583.98	2,158,900.181.14	2,159,775.141.17

On the other hand, the balances on private accounts which, in connection with the end of the year, rose in December to the high level of $\text{z} 177.4$ million decreased to $\text{z} 131.5$ million; in the previous months they amounted to $\text{z} 119.5$ million at the end of November, $\text{z} 114.5$ million at the end of October, $\text{z} 142.4$ million at the end of September, $\text{z} 121.4$ million at the end of August, &c.

The decrease in the value of the note issue is accounted for by the decline in the foreign currency reserves of the Bank and also by a shrinkage in the value of the credits granted by the Bank. The value of the discount credits employed decreased during the month from $\text{z} 107.6$ million to $\text{z} 101.3$ million, and that of loans against securities from $\text{z} 76.9$ million to $\text{z} 71.1$ million.

Of the remaining items of the bank cover for the notes in circulation and sight liabilities the value of the stock of silver and token coins rose during January from $\text{z} 0.2$ million to $\text{z} 0.9$ million and the holding of interest bearing securities increased from $\text{z} 6$ million to $\text{z} 8$ million, while the debt of the Treasury remained unchanged at $\text{z} 25.0$ million. The whole bank cover for the notes in circulation and sight liabilities is given below (in millions of z):

	January 1st	January 31st
bills	704.2	684.4
Polish silver coins and token money	0.2	0.9
loans against securities	76.9	71.1
own interest-bearing securities	5.9	8.0
liability of the Treasury	25.0	25.0
Total:	812.2	789.5

THE IX REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL ADVISER TO THE POLISH GOVERNMENT.— This Report, which

has appeared recently, is subdivided into four parts.

Part I is devoted to an analysis of the execution of the Stabilisation Plan which has functioned smoothly. The Report deals in detail with the utilisation of the proceeds of the Stabilisation Loan. As the revenue of the Treasury continued to exceed the expenditure there was no necessity to employ the fund amounting to $\text{z} 75$ million which was destined in the Plan to form a Treasury reserve.

Part II is devoted to an analysis of the Budget for the year 1930/31 and its structure. Mr. Dewey states that the different statements and appendices to the Budget clearly show the financial operations of the State undertakings and monopolies. He also states that he has a letter from the Minister of Finance pointing out again that new investment work will be organised in such a manner that a portion of the programme may be suspended if it is necessary to effect savings in order to compensate for any unforeseen decline in revenue through the suspension of credits for building purposes. After an analysis of the sources of the State revenue, Mr. Dewey states that there should be no difficulties in carrying out the Budget for the year 1930/31, for in preparing the estimates due attention has been given to the economic conditions and their influence on the collection of taxes. The estimated surplus is not large, but it may be considered as certain in view of the Government intention to continue its practice of making a monthly budget, a practice which has been consistently followed and which has proved an effective guarantee against deficits during the past four years.

Part III deals with the foreign trade of Poland. The Adviser analyses the trade balance and the balance of payments for 1929. The *de jure* stabilisation of the zloty in 1927 contributed towards greater confidence in the country and the expansion of foreign credits, which contributed towards an improvement in the economic situation. In the

second half of 1928 it became evident that the extension of credits during 1929 would be in greatly reduced proportions, and if business in Poland continued extremely active and importation to supply business requirements continued at the rate set during the preceding month, the gold and foreign exchange reserves of the country would have to be called upon to make payment. In order to avoid this, the Bank of Poland adopted a policy of mild restriction of credit, the Government limited its policy of investment and a general warning against over optimism was given.

Part IV is given the general characteristics of the economic situation of the country. The fourth quarter of 1929 witnessed a definite unfavourable turn in Polish economic conditions. Considering the pace at which the country had been going such a recession was not unexpected. The reason for it and its probable duration can only be explained in term of the international situation by which Poland is becoming more and more affected and by extremely low domestic grain prices, especially for rye, which have had the effect of shutting off consume demand to such an extent that it is difficult to move goods even when profits are sacrificed. Psychologically, business is better prepared than it has been previously for the recession that follows naturally a period of mild prosperity. The banks generally are more liquid than they have been for a number of years and they will doubtless endeavour to bring all the resistance they can to bear against influences that make for a depressed situation. The Bank of Poland's combined holding of gold, silver and foreign currencies declined somewhat during the second quarter of the year but it has have since shown, a steady increase, while the statutory cover against the Bank's sight liability and note issue has never, since stabilisation in 1927, fallen below 60 per cent. The Report is terminated by a description of the situation ruling in agriculture, industry and commerce, on the money market and as regards prices and wages.

LATEST NEWS

WARSAW EXCHANGE:

	10.2.30	20.2.30
\$ 1 = z	8.902	8.922
£ 1 = „	43.37 $\frac{3}{4}$	43.35 $\frac{1}{2}$

BANK OF POLAND:

ASSETS:	10.2.30	20.2.30
Gold reserve z	700,953,365.84	z 701,004,282.61
Foreign balances ... „	367,545,490.09	355,907,335.34
(not included in the cover) „	99,953,309.89	99,232,139.81
Bills of exchange ... „	676,125,858.62	670,321,132.11
Loans against securities „	70,883,754.13	69,455,794.46
LIABILITIES:		
Notes in circulation ... „	1,208,148,710.—	1,165,248,580.—
Current accounts ... „	455,402,899.56	518,434,298.57
Other sight liabilities ... „	28,397,303.31	34,604,455.07
BANK NOTES COVER		
(gold & foreign currencies)	63.15%	61.51%

INDEX OF ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page		Page
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS		Silesian United Royal and Laura Foundries, Upp. Silesia	V
K. Buszczyński & Son Ltd., Warsaw	IV	METALS, METAL WARES	
BANKS		Giesche Ltd., Katowice	I
Bank Amerykański S. A., Warsaw	II	Hohenlohe Works, Katowice	III
CHEMICALS		Silesian United Royal and Laura Foundries Upp. Silesia	V
Giesche Ltd., Katowice	I	OIL	
Hohenlohe Works, Katowice	III	"Polmin" Polish State Petroleum Co., Lwów	Cov. III
"Strem" Ltd., Warsaw	II	SEEDS	
COAL		K. Buszczyński & Son Ltd., Warsaw	IV
Giesche Ltd., Katowice	I	VARIOUS	
Hohenlohe Works, Katowice	III	"Poland" magazine	IV
Polish State Coal - Mines, Upp. Silesia	Cov. IV	"Polska Gospodarcza" magazine	II

FOR THE PROPRIETORS PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY STEFAN C. MICHLEWSKI

PRINTERS "DRUK. M. S. W."
Warsaw, 10, Przejazd

G I E S C H E

S P Ó Ł K A A K C Y J N A

PRODUCERS OF

GIESCHE BRANDS

FINE ZINC — REFINED ZINC — SLAB ZINC — PRESSED
ZINC — ZINC SHEETS — CADMIUM — PIG LEAD —
LEAD SHEETS — LEAD PIPES — LEAD WIRE —
LEAD SHOT — RED LEAD — LITHARGE — SOLDER
SULPHURIC ACID OF ALL GRADES — OLEUM 20%.

C O A L: GIESCHE & CLEOPHAS BRANDS

PLANTS: SZOPIENICE — TRZEBINIA

MINES: BLEISCHARLEY — ZAŁĘŻE —
KATOWICE — CHRZANOW

GENERAL SALES OFFICE:
KATOWICE

FOREIGN SALES BRANCHES:

DANZIG — HUNDEGASSE 94. **BERLIN** — UNTER
DEN LINDEN 17. **VIENNA** — INVALIDENSTRASSE 7.
PRAGUE — GEBRÜDER SCHRAMMEK, FOCHOVA 7.
BUDAPEST — URBAN KOHLENHANDELS A. G.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: GIESCHE — KATOWICE

"S T R E M"

CHEMICAL WORKS Co. Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, MAZOWIECKA, WARSAW

Factories at: Strzemieszyce, Łódź, Tarchomin, Łwów and Winnica (in Poland)

OWN PRODUCTS:

Bone glue

stamped (padlock) and unstamped in small oblong cakes and in large squares

Skin glue

neutral reaction guaranteed, produced by own system:

- a) average glue for carpentry, book-binding &c.
- b) special quality of a viscosity above 6 by 40° C in half-wagon loads: to be supplied in whatever quantity required

Bone flours:

containing: 1/30, 4/15, 4, 5/22 and 4/20

Oleine, Stearine, Glycerine

BANK AMERYKAŃSKI W POLSCE

SPÓŁKA AKCYJNA

3, KRÓLEWSKA, WARSAW

**ALL KINDS OF BANKING BUSINESS
TRANSACTIONED**

**SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT EQUIPPED
ACCORDING TO THE MOST MODERN
TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS**

TO THE ATTENTION OF PERSONS
DESIRING TO ADVERTISE IN POLAND:

THE WEEKLY

POLSKA GOSPODARCZA

FORMERLY

PRZEMYSŁ I HANDEL

IS THE LARGEST MAGAZINE OF ECONOMICS IN POLAND, HAS THE
LARGEST CIRCULATION AND GIVES MOST COMPLETE INFORMATION

IT IS THE TWIN PUBLICATION OF THE MONTHLY

THE POLISH ECONOMIST

ADDRESS: 2, ELEKTORALNA, WARSAW

HOHENLOHE WORKS

JOINT STOCK COMPANY

WEŁNOWIEC (UPP. SILESIA)

Telegraphic address: "HOHENLOHE" WEŁNOWIEC ŚLĄSK POLAND

Head office telephone: K A T O W I C E 440 — 448, 454

DEPARTMENT I. — COAL

Flaming coal from "MAKS", "WUJEK" & "JERZY" mines and also the "Zjednoczona Kopalnia Hohenlohe Fanny"
Briquettes from "WUJEK" mine — trade mark "H. W."

DEPARTMENT II. — METALS

Zinc (spelter) sheets	Zinc (spelter) "H. Krone"
Zinc (spelter) Hohenlohe brand (refined and unrefined)	(double refined)
	Zinc (spelter) dust

EXCLUSIVE SELLING AGENTS:

"FULMEN" — Górnośląski Handel Węgla
Sp. z ogr. odp.
KATOWICE, 3, 5 & 7. JULJUSZA LIGONIA
TELEPHONE: 497, 498, 807, 2271, 2272

DEPARTMENT III. — ACIDS

Sulphuric acid (60% commercially pure)	
Sulphuric acid from 92 — 100%	
Oleum 12%	Oleum 20%

K. BUSZCZYŃSKI & SONS LTD.



SUGAR BEET PEDIGREE CULTURES
GROWERS OF PEDIGREE GRAINS AND FIELD SEEDS

HEAD OFFICE: 1, MAZOWIECKA
WARSAW, POLAND

"POLAND" MAGAZINE



Devoted to the dissemination of accurate information concerning all phases of current Polish life

*Well edited — Profusely illustrated
A magazine of the first rank*

Contains articles by the best authorities in the fields of history, literature, art, industry, commerce, finance

Subscription (domestic) \$ 3.00 per year
Canada \$ 3.25 ————— Foreign \$ 3.50

PUBLISHED BY AMERICAN-POLISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
953, THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

GÓRNOŚLĄSKIE ZJEDNOCZONE HUTY KRÓLEWSKA I LAURA

SP. AKC.

(THE SILESIAN UNITED ROYAL
AND LAURA FOUNDRIES)
POLISH UPPER SILESIA

1. — **Coal** from the Laura and Richard Pits — Królewska Huta
2. — **Foundries** — at Królewska Huta
3. — **General Engineering Department** — at Królewska Huta: Waggon, springs, stampings, bridge building, &c.
4. — **Machinery Workshops** — Huta Zgoda
5. — **Iron Mines** — at Tarnowska Góra, Chorzów, Schmiedeberg and Częstochowa
6. — **Affiliated Companies:** Screw and rivet works — at Siemianowice; Screw, nut and rivet works — at Danzig

HEAD OFFICE: KATOWICE, 1 to 3, KONCKIEGO
TELEPHONE: 899

DIRECTORATE: KRÓLEWSKA HUTA, 11, MONIUSZKI
TELEPHONE: 218-222

COAL OFFICE: SIEMIANOWICE. TELEPHONE: 52-63

H. CEGIELSKI LTD.

POZNAŃ (POLAND)

TELEPHONE: 42-76.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: „HACEGIELSKI” POZNAŃ

**ENGINEERING WORKSHOPS
IRON AND STEEL FOUNDRIES**

MANUFACTURE:

**RAILWAY WAGGONS AND LOCOMOTIVES —
TUBULAR HIGH PRESSURE BOILERS — COMPLETE
EQUIPMENT FOR SUGAR FACTORIES, DISTILLERIES,
RECTIFYING WORKS, FLOUR AND STARCH MILLS —
STEAM ROLLERS — AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY
AND IMPLEMENTS — LOCOMOBILES — STEAM-
THREASHERS — ELEVATORS — SOWERS — HORSE
RAKES AND POTATO DIGGERS**

"POLMIN"

POLISH STATE PETROLEUM
COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: LWÓW, 1, SZPITALNA 3

TELEPHONES: 3-28, 2-48, 39-20, 39-21

TELEPHONE OF THE GENERAL MANAGER: 39-42

BRANCH OFFICE: WARSAW, 2, SZKOLNA, TELEPH.: 70-84, 114-75

THE LARGEST
PETROLEUM REFINERY IN EUROPE
ORGANISED ON MOST UP-TO-DATE LINES

BRANCH OFFICE IN DANZIG

POLISH STATE PETROLEUM COMPANY

PAŃSTWOWE ZAKŁADY NAFTOWE S.A.

WALLGASSE 15/16, TEL. 287-46

AGENCIES

IN ALL CAPITAL CITIES OF EUROPE

OFFERS BEST GRADE PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

AT COMPETITIVE PRICES:

BENZINE for aeroplanes and automobiles, extractive purposes, sealing wax;
PETROLEUM giving big flame, export, ordinary refined, and industrial;
OIL vaseline, motor car oil, aerial engine oil, cylinder oil, and all
grades of special oils; GREASES Tovotés grease, ropes, vaseline
for natural and for technical purposes; PARAFFINE AND CANDLES.

} RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN ALL THE MORE IMPORTANT
{ LOCALITIES FROM OWN AND COMMISSION STORES }

OWN STORAGE TANKS



POLISH STATE COAL-MINES

IN UPPER SILESIA
(POLAND)

SOCIÉTÉ FERMIÈRE DES
MINES FISCALES DE
L'ÉTAT POLONAIS
EN HAUTE SILÉSIE

KRÓLEWSKA HUTA
(SILESIA)

9-15, RYNEK

TELEPHONE: TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
KRÓLEWSKA HUTA „SKARBOFERME”
636, 637, 638, 639, 640 KRÓLEWSKA HUTA
KATOWICE 972 POLAND

OFFER: COAL, COKE, BRIQUETTES
AND AMMONIUM SULPHATE
FROM THE "KRÓL", "BIELSZOWICE"
AND "KNURÓW" MINES

