

# Wileman's Brazilian Review

A JOURNAL OF TRADE AND FINANCE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY TO CATCH BRITISH MAILS.

VOL. 5

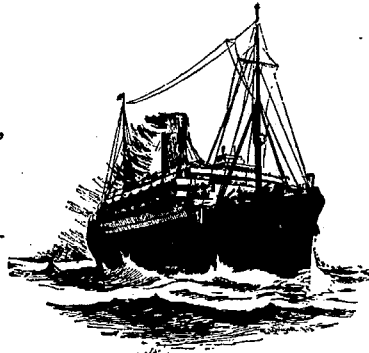
RIO DE JANEIRO, TUESDAY, 17th April, 1917



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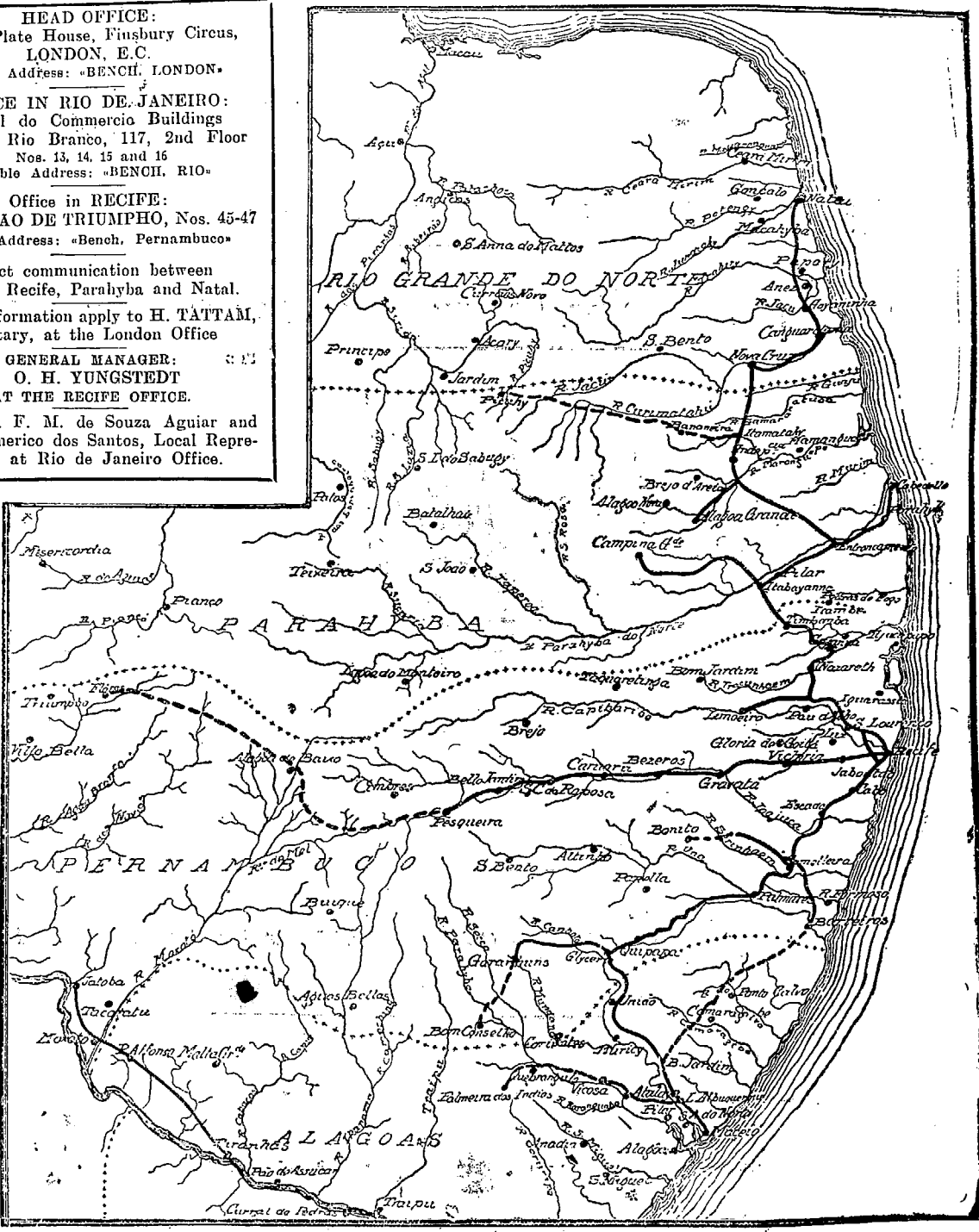
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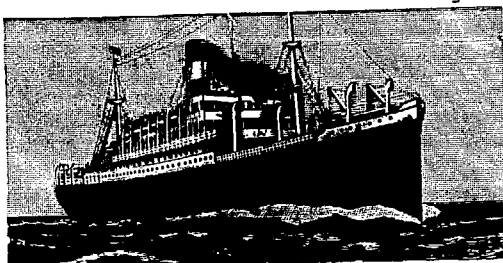
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A JOURNAL OF TRADE AND FINANCE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY TO CATCH BRITISH MAILS.

VOL. 5

RIO DE JANEIRO, TUESDAY, April 17th, 1917

No. 16

## THE RIO DE JANEIRO FLOUR MILLS & GRANARIES LIMITED.

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**NEW PASSPORT REGULATIONS.**

All British passports issued prior to the 5th of August, 1914, became invalid on the 1st of August, 1915. Holders of such passports should apply at their convenience for fresh passports from this office.

With regard to passports issued between the 5th of August, 1914, and 28th of February, 1915, it has been decided that they may be regarded as valid for 2 years from the date of issue and holders of any such passports should present them to this office for endorsement to that effect.

Wife and children under 16 years of age may be included on the holder's passport.

Under the new regulations, passports must bear the photograph of the holder, and of the wife, if included in the passport.

Photographs must be supplied in duplicate to this office by applicants for passports.

British Consulate General, 30th August, 1915.

**OFFICIAL NOTICE.**

The Foreign Office announces that, after 1st September next no person over 15 years of age may land in Australia from any foreign country unless in possession of a passport bearing the visa of a British Consular Officer in that country.

British Consulate General,

Rio de Janeiro, 24th August, 1916.

**WILEMAN'S BRAZILIAN REVIEW.**

All communications to be addressed to the Editor.

Announcements of Births, Deaths and Marriages concerning Subscribers and Friends are inserted in the Review free of charge. Scale of Charges for Advertisements in Ordinary Positions.

	POSITIONS					
	52 inserts per ins.	26 inserts per ins.	13 inserts per ins.	6 inserts per ins.	4 inserts per ins.	Single per ins.
One Page....	£5. 5 0	5 10 0	4 0 0	4 7 6	4 15 0	5 0 0
Half Page...	1 12 6	1 15 0	2 0 0	2 5 0	2 7 6	2 10 0
Third Page..	1 2 6	1 5 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 12 6	1 15 0
Quarter Page.	17 6	18 6	1 0 0	1 2 6	1 3 9	1 5 0
1 <sup>st</sup> across Page	6 0	7 6	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0
1/2"x8".....	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 6	6 0
1/2"x4".....	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3 0

13 or 6 insertions are quoted for upon the understanding that the Advertisement appears at least once a month. The 52 and 26 rates are for Consecutive Insertions.

The Roll of Honour. We should be glad if the friends and relations of men at the front would inform us of any casualty—killed, wounded or missing—in order that The Roll of Honour may be kept up to date.

**MAIL FIXTURES**

FOR EUROPE.

April 18.—DESNA, Royal Mail, for Liverpool  
May 3.—AMAZON, Royal Mail, for Liverpool  
" 9.—DEMERARA, Royal Mail, for Liverpool.

FOR RIVER PLATE AND PACIFIC.

April 22.—AMAZON, Royal Mail, for River Plate.  
" 24.—DEMERARA, Royal Mail, for River Plate.

FOR THE UNITED STATES.

April 17.—TENNYSON, Lamport and Holt, for New York.

**NOTES**

**LADY BURCHCLERE'S PRISONERS OF WAR FUND.**

Donations Received up to 14th April, 1917.

Previously acknowledged .....	10,225\$700
T. B. Southgate, 3rd to 6th monthly contribution.....	100\$000
J. P. Wileman, 7th contribution .....	25\$000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>Rs. 10,350\$700</b>

The Roumanian Red Cross Subscriptions to date amount to Rs. 10,435\$000.

(To the Editor of "Wileman's Brazilian Review.")

Sir,—Again I have to thank you and the generous subscribers to the Fund for the very substantial cheque of £48 1s. 8d., for which I hope you have already received the official receipt.

It is especially welcome at this moment, since the Central Committee has decided that our parcels are to be of the weight of 10lbs, and it is something of a financial problem to purchase a 10lb. parcel for 6s. In fact, it cannot be done at present prices and we must largely increase the price of our parcels.

I think your readers may be pleased to see the tribute paid to the regularity of despatch of our parcels in a Private's letter, which I will give myself the pleasure of copying—a man who we had supplied with food before the new arrangements, and the readjust-

ment of lists these involved, came into force. "I have to thank you for your Fund's great kindness in sending such parcels. I fear parcels have to be sent through the Regimental Depot. I trust they will be sent as regular as yours were. I can assure you they were very much appreciated."

Lest, however, your readers should conclude that parcels are no longer arriving with the same regularity, I hasten to say that we are receiving the same grateful acknowledgments for those we have sent out since Dec. 1, under the auspices of the Red Cross. In answer to some of these, I received the following message, which from its very simplicity is not without pathos: "Parcels like yours are very much appreciated in my present position. My home is in London and I enlisted when the war broke out and had nineteen months in France before being unfortunate enough to be taken prisoner. I am only 19 years old now and was only 16 when I enlisted, and Mother still thinks me a little boy, though I stand over six feet high; but still I think she will alter her opinion when I return home."

It is the help that you, Sir, and the subscribers at Rio have given that will, I hope, enable us to send back many a "little boy, standing over six feet" to his home; and in their names and those of their parents, I beg to thank you once more for that invaluable help.—I remain, etc..

Winifred Burghclere.

#### A Letter from Lady Burghclere to Archdeacon Harris-Rivett.

Dear Mr. Archdeacon,—Mr. Wileman has told me how much I am indebted to you for my last very handsome remittance from Rio. I really do not know how sufficiently to thank you, for although, judging from the programme, the recital must have been very delightful and pleasurable when it came off. I know how much preparation and trouble it must have required to make it so great a success. If you could thank the kind performers and other helpers on my behalf I would be very grateful.

The great cold all over Europe has greatly added to our anxiety about the prisoners. Every item of the food sent them six times a month by our Fund has been most carefully thought out. The work they have to do is that of navvies, so they need everything we can put into them in the way of nourishment. They never get less than 2lbs. of meat in a parcel, besides margarine or dripping, tea, sugar, and milk, pulped vegetables and either tinned salmon or herrings (which include oil), besides jam twice or thrice a month and any little odds and ends the parents desire we always include. Indeed, I feel the Fund is as much—almost meant to help the parents as their sons, for now that the former may not send on their own account, it is incumbent on an agency entrusted with the care of our poor fellows not to let the natural helpers feel that their claims are superseded by strangers. A Fund like ours can happily preserve the individual character and even be a help to the wives and relations, I hope. And they are heroic people, too, in their way. I have just received the following from the mother of a prisoner in Turkey, who had begged her to thank us on his behalf for our gift received: "I am so much obliged to you," she writes, "I don't know how to thank your Fund enough for the kindness of you, but the poor boy have not had a parcel yet and he have been a prisoner since June. I have not seen him for four years last November. I do wish the war was over as I have got my husband and another son a soldier and a sailor-boy doing their bit for the country."

From Switzerland a returned prisoner wrote to me: "It is impossible to express my thanks in words for the kindness given me through your Fund, and I can safely say, had it not been for your parcels I should have gone to a far better land long ago through starvation. Pray forgive this long letter, but I felt you must be really interested in our poor fellows to take so much kind trouble on their behalf."

You may be interested to hear that Carol Evening at Abbey, this year as last, brought me a very handsome donation.—Yours truly,

Winifred Burghclere.

#### THE RED CROSS.

British Legation, Petropolis.

7th April, 1917.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that on 17th January last I addressed a despatch to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs reporting the steps I had taken on receipt of a letter from the Chairman of the Collections Committee of the British Red Cross Society in London asking for my cooperation in an appeal which was being made to all British subjects to devote the 19th of October of last year towards obtaining funds for helping the sick and wounded at the front.

I also enclosed a copy of the report which had been forwarded to me by the Red Cross Committee from which it appeared that they had been successful in raising a total amount of £7,500 for distribution between the several Funds concerned.

I referred to the fact that in two years some £12,000 had been collected for this purpose in Rio de Janeiro, not to speak of large contributions from Santos and other cities in Brazil, and I requested that a copy of the report might be submitted to His Majesty the King.

I have now received from Mr. Balfour copy of a letter addressed to the Under Secretary of State by the British Red Cross Society, which I enclose herewith, with its enclosures, and I should be much obliged if you would be so good as to cause the message from the King to be conveyed to those ladies and gentlemen who were associated with you in the effort in connection with the Rio de Janeiro Red Cross Funds, which were so successful.

You will also observe that I am asked to convey an expression of most sincere and grateful thanks from the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(signed) Arthur Peel.

H. J. Lynch, Esq., Hno. Treasurer,  
The Rio de Janeiro Red Cross Fund.

British Red Cross Society, Joint War Committee,  
83 Pall Mall, London, S.W.

20th February, 1917.

Sir,—On receipt of your letter, dated 15th instant No. 33777/206, forwarding copy of despatch from His Majesty's Minister, I sent it to the King's Private Secretary to be laid before His Majesty. I have now received the reply, of which we enclose a copy.

I shall be obliged if you will cause the message to be conveyed to His Majesty's Minister at Rio de Janeiro, and through him to those ladies and gentlemen whose efforts in connection with the Rio de Janeiro Red Cross Fund have been so successful.

May I ask you at the same time to convey this expression of most sincere and grateful thanks from the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John. The support which we receive from British Communities in every quarter of the world is the greatest encouragement we could have in our work.—I am, etc.

(Signed) Arthur Stanley.

The Under Secretary of State.

Buckingham Palace,

February 19th, 1917.

My Dear Stanley,—In reply to your letter of the 17th, I write to say that the efforts made by the British Committee have been brought to the attention of the King, who was much pleased to hear they were so successful.—Yours sincerely,

(signed) Clive Wigram.

The Hon. Arthur Stanley, C.B., M.V.O., M.P.,  
Joint War Committee, British Red Cross Society and the  
Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England.



**The United States in the War.** No one, as Roosevelt said, can be neutral in a war like this, in which the very principles of democracy are at stake!

Reason as neutrals may against their own convictions, one by one everyone of them who truly loves freedom must ultimately revolt against the tyranny that German militarism would impose on the world and throw in their lot with the countries now engaged in a life and death struggle, not for their own individual freedom merely, but for the freedom of all men to live their own lives in peace and quietness throughout the wide world.

To those who for nearly three long years have borne the heat and burden of the day, sacrificing all and everything—family, fortune and the lives of their best and dearest at the call of liberty, it seems strange that others just as interested should so long have looked idly on waiting for overt acts of the enemy to throw in their lot too with the defenders of their common civilisation!

But even so, we never lost faith in the great heart of Democracy or doubted that in the fullness of time all free nations would range themselves definitely and unmistakably under the same banner.

Long before war was officially declared by the United States, war had been declared on Germany by banking parlours, by munition and armament factories and by the hundreds of thousands of American producers wholly affording Germany's most hated enemy the means of resistance, gave aid and comfort to the Allies.

But for American munitions and machinery for its manufacture, could the enemy have ever been held and time been given for the actual offensive?

But for the advance in one shape or another of a thousand million sterling how might British exchanges have stood to-day?

Worse, perhaps, than Germany's!

But for the foodstuffs liberally put at our disposal, in spite of all the outcry of the enemy and his German backers, how might the British public fare to-day?

Worse, perhaps, than the hunger-stricken German!

Remembering all these things, let us thank our stars that in spite of occasional bickerings, "blood proved thicker than water," and love for Britain and faith in the good word of Britain induced the great majority of an officially neutral nation to desert the paths of strict neutrality and aid and abet our own just cause!

Never can Englishmen be too proud of or too thankful for the tie of blood and of the traditions it implies, or too grateful to the Americans and Colonials who, setting all else at defiance, ranged themselves from the first unquestionably on our side!

Never, too, can Americans be too grateful that, risking everything, the Allies stood firm at the critical moment and defeated the onslaught of the legions of Darkness on Democracy!

Now that America has cast hesitation to the winds, she may be relied on, as in the civil war, to stick at no sacrifice to attain her just ends.

Next to the entry of the British Empire, the most memorable event of the war is the accession of the United States, that not only assures to the Allies unlimited supplies of money, food and ammunition, but the utter defeat of Germany at sea and on land and ample reserves of men should the war by any misfortune be dragged out beyond expectations.

Against France, England and the United States no possible combination could have any chance either now or in the future.

The best hopes of an enduring peace, such as Wilson dreamed of, lie in the reduction of ruthless war-lords to impotence and the alliance of these three great democratic countries against any possible aggression in the future!

There will be no "limited liability," as far as the American Government is concerned, about this war, though the right to make a separate peace as soon as the objects for which war was declared are achieved may be reserved.

The U. S. Government is already combining common action on land and sea with the Allies; has opened war credits to the fabulous amount of seven billion dollars; and ordered 2,000 cargo boats to be put in hand at once to substitute those sunk by German submarines, not to mention thousands of patrol boats and destroyers. Practically unlimited credits will be opened for the Allies,

backed, as usual, by collateral, and the whole of America for the time being will, like England, be turned into one vast munition workshop for smashing the German lines. This will allow large numbers of our own men now engaged in munition work to be transferred to the front and accounts for the willingness of the British Government to dispense with so apparently indispensable arm of the service.

Next to provoking England by invasion of Belgium, the biggest mistake the Germans ever made was in flaunting the United States and driving that wealthy and powerful nation into a war they had no stomach for!

Militarily the United States may not be of much account, just at the moment; but just as the "contemptible little army" now breaking down German resistance from 250,000 in two years rose to 5,000,000 men, so in the fulness of time the "contemptible little American army" of 120,000 all told will also swell to millions and should our own forces prove insufficient for the task, decide the fate of the war.

Meanwhile, Havana, Bolivia and Panama have all declared war on the Hun, and thrown open their ports to the Allied navies.

The United States will patrol the West Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico and thus set free a number of Allied ships to hunt the German submarines in home waters.

The patrolling of the seven seas, undertaken so far by the Allies alone, was getting beyond even their capacity as Germany multiplied indefinitely her means of undersea attack, and it is a happy augury for the earlier conclusion of the war that just at the moment when both sides are about to put forth their maximum efforts on land, America should come to our assistance.

When we wrote last relations with Germany, though trembling in the balance, had not been actually broken off, nor had any German ships been seized.

Since then the inevitable has happened; Minister Paoli been given his passports and a ship prepared to carry him and his staff of secretaries and consuls to Christiania.

Meanwhile all the German ships in Brazilian harbours have been "occupied" by Brazilian naval forces and their crews interned on one of the islands in the bay, where they will be much safer than at large in any part of this country, where feeling against the Huns runs everywhere dangerously high.

It is well known that there was considerable opposition to the occupation of the German steamers in certain circles, and if, in spite of it, scruples have been overcome, it is to be concluded that a quid pro quo has been arranged in the shape of a guarantee of the £6,100,203 owing by the German Government for the 1,832,530 bags of coffee requisitioned at Hamburg and Antwerp early in the war.

The ships, now we have got them, are in such a condition as to be practically useless and must take months to repair. But even so there is some satisfaction in knowing that Germans at any rate will never use them again and that their dream of ruling the mercantile seas as soon as the war ends will never be realised or the reprovisioning of the enemy be effected by German shipping! Sic transit gloria mundi!

Brazilian papers are full of the wonderful things they intend to do, but first of all they must put their own house in order and prepare for the inevitable reprisals that may be expected. So far no Brazilian ports have been thrown open to the Allied navies, perhaps because the Government requires authorisation from Congress which will only meet in May.

The feeling against Brazil awakened in Germany by the breaking off of relations is bitter enough already, and can only be enhanced by the excesses of the populace at S. Paulo and particularly at Porto Alegre, where 169 German houses have been attacked and several of them burned to the ground.

Germans are not men to sit down tamely under such provocation, and may be expected to concentrate and arm themselves in self-defence. At such a moment the appearance of a raider or submarine might be as tinder to powder and provoke a rising amongst the 200,000 or 300,000 Germans in the southern provinces that would cost much blood and treasure to suppress.

It seems almost inevitable that the German Government will retaliate by sending some of their bigger submarines to cruise along the coast in territorial waters, where the British cruisers could not follow them, and bombard any defenceless town on their way.

Forewarned is forarmed. By itself the Brazilian navy is not prepared to repel any determined and organised attack; the sooner they come to terms with the Allies for joint patrolling of the South Atlantic the better!

But apart from military operations, the manner in which the cost of living is rising almost day by day is bound, sooner or later, to lead to internal troubles unless checked.

Apart from wheat and flour, almost entirely imported, the only explanation for the outrageous rise in prices of domestic produce, like lard, corn, sugar and farinha de mandioca, lies in the fact that exports being unrestrained, domestic prices are regulated by prices of similar articles abroad enhanced by the premium on gold, due to depreciation of the currency.

The only remedy seems to be to fix a price in currency at, say, the average of 1914 and prohibit exports whenever local prices rise above them.

This, we understand, would be "unconstitutional," but better to live with no "constitution" at all than to be starved by stupid enactments.

There is talk of trouble on 1st May—Labour Day—amongst the proletariat, that Government should do all in its power to forestall by taking steps to reduce the cost of articles of prime necessity.

#### IMPORTS OF COAL, IN 1,000 TONS.

Origin	1913	1914	1915	1916
United Kingdom .....	1,927	1,267	526	210
In transit from Montevideo ....	55	3	2	—
United States .....	275	261	636	814
Germany .....	4	7	—	—
Sundry .....	1	2	—	—
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,262</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>1,024</b>
Total c.i.f. value in £1,000.....	4,018	2,552	2,690	3,871
Average value per ton £ .....	1.78	1.64	2.31	3.77
Destination—				
Rio de Janeiro .....	1,293	900	758	728
Santos .....	407	253	116	98
Para and Manaus .....	181	101	60	68
Maranhão, Ceara, C'deilo, Natal	27	28	18	4
Pi'buco, Maccio, Bahia, Penedo	118	89	96	78
P'nagua, Iguassu, S. F'cisco, Ita-				
jahy, Joinville, Florianopolis.	2	8	—	—
R. Grande, Pelotas, S. Anna, Urn-				
guavana, Quarahy, Itaquí ...	128	83	65	10
P.Velho, P. Murtinho, Corumba	1	1	—	—
Aracaju and Victoria .....	105	77	51	38
	<b>2,262</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>1,024</b>

The falling off of imports in 1916 compared with previous year was, in the aggregate, comparatively slight, only 140,000 tons or 12.0 per cent.

From the United Kingdom alone imports showed a much bigger shrinkage of 316,000 tons or 60 per cent, the effect of prohibition, which was only partially made good by increase of 178,000 tons or 28.0 per cent from U.S.A.

The very small quantity imported in 1916 from the United Kingdom was mostly for purely British naval and mercantile requirements.

Compared with the normal year 1913, imports show a decrease of 1,238,000 tons or 54.7 per cent, accounted for by decrease of 1,717,000 tons or 89.1 per cent in direct imports from the United Kingdom and of 60,000 tons in transit and imports from Germany, but increase of 539,000 tons or 196 per cent in imports from U.S.A.

Most of the smaller ports got practically no coal at all. In re-

organizing our coal trade, special attention should be paid to arranging for return cargo from outports and so stimulating the export trade of such ports to the U. K.

F.O.B. value rose in consequent of high freights and insurance from £1.78 per ton for the normal year 1913, dropped a bit to £1.64 in 1914, rose again to £2.31 in 1915 and to £3.77 or more than double the normal rate in 1916.

**Restriction of Imports.** The first effect of the Prime Minister's announcement with regard to the restriction of imports has been decidedly unfortunate for the consumer, more particularly those of the poorer classes in whose interests, it may be presumed, the policy was inaugurated. It has resulted in a sharp all-round advance in prices, and, human nature being what it is, no one ought to be surprised at this. At present prices are regulated by the usual laws of supply and demand, and when restrictions of imports are proposed the natural result is that demand increases, everyone being anxious not to pay the higher prices which their common sense tells them will inevitably follow, and supplies diminish, since holders of existing stocks put a higher value upon them. The matter is complicated by the utter uncertainty of merchants as regards the Government's ultimate intentions. We are told that imports from foreign countries are to be cut off entirely, in respect of certain commodities, but that is qualified by the fact that such goods might be imported "under license," and it is hardly conceivable that a neutral vessel with a valuable cargo of foodstuffs would be debarred entrance to our ports should she desire to discharge her cargo here, though whether the said cargo might not be prevented from reaping the advantage of the higher prices now ruling in our markets is perhaps a different question. One of the objections to the entire scheme of absolute prohibition of certain imports is that it seems to presume that the whole of the sea-borne traffic of the Empire is carried in British vessels, and thus subject to Government control. This is by no means the case. About five-eighths of the total number of vessels entering our ports now belong to neutrals, and it is to be feared that at least some portion of these will be diverted should the restrictive measures be rigidly enforced, in which case the loss of tonnage for the carriage of essential materials may very largely offset any saving which might otherwise have been made. The embargo on the import of Brazilian coffee may, for instance, cause the diversion of vessels which might have brought not only coffee, but also rubber, meat, and other produce from South America.

In the meantime holders of stocks of commodities, the supply of which is to be restricted, are hardly to be blamed for putting up prices, although in some cases it appears unnecessary. Coffee has been put up 2d. per pound, although we are supposed to have about three years' supplies in hand. The excuse is that a great part of these stocks are in foreign ownership and are not therefore available. That difficulty could be got over if resolutely handled, but so far nothing has been done. Cocoa, of which there are also ample supplies, has been similarly advanced and common tea has actually risen 6d. per pound since the commencement of the year, though of this rise 4d per pound was added prior to Mr. Lloyd George's speech, owing to the fact that supplies were running short and shipments were less than the country's requirements. The increase in prices in the case of spirits and wines has been, of course, on an even larger scale, though here the price is purely artificial, being due to the Government's determination to restrict withdrawals from bond in order to conform with the new regulations for the output of beer.

Why such an enormous present should be made to the holders of the stocks of these commodities it is a little difficult to understand. Imports might have been restricted in accordance with the tonnage available, but without the public announcement prices would not have been forced up as they have been. At the same time, the constant threats of further Government interference if merchants and buyers do not behave themselves simply serve to aggravate the trouble, by arousing unnecessary alarm and increasing the tendency to hoard foodstuffs on the part of people wealthy enough to lay in stocks. If the Food Controller intended to take any action to prevent an advance in prices it should have been done immediately after the Premier's speech. The best hope of the or-

inary consumer now is that the submarine menace has been exaggerated—as seems indeed to be the case—and that matters will be left alone, though, in any case, high prices are inevitable for a long time to come.—“Financial Times.”

[It is incomprehensible that the Food Controller should have played into the hands of speculators, as he apparently has done. An acquaintance with business methods would suffice to comprehend that unless prices were fixed simultaneously with prohibition of further imports, they were bound to rise, as they will probably fall again now that 20,000 tons more is to be admitted. To use an Americanism, this is not “regulating” but simply “monkeying” with the market for the benefit of the very speculators against whom prohibition was, apparently, originally directed.]

**Restriction of Enemy Commerce.** An Order in Council, dated 16th Feb, directs the adoption of further measures in order to maintain the efficiency of those previously taken to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving enemy countries. The preamble to the Order states that for this purpose it is necessary to subject to capture and condemnation vessels carrying goods with an enemy destination or of enemy origin unless they afford unto the forces of His Majesty and His Allies ample opportunities of examining their cargoes and also to subject such goods to condemnation. It is ordered, therefore, that the following directions shall be observed in respect of all vessels which sail from their port of departure after the date of the Order:—(1) A vessel which is encountered at sea or her way to or from a port in any neutral country affording means of access to the enemy territory without calling at a port in British or Allied territory shall, until the contrary is established, be deemed to be carrying goods with an enemy destination, or of enemy origin, and shall be brought in for an examination and, if necessary, for adjudication before the Prize Court; (2) Any vessel carrying goods with an enemy destination, or of enemy origin shall be liable to capture and condemnation in respect of the carriage of such goods, provided that, in the case of any vessel which calls at an appointed British or Allied port for the examination of her cargo, no sentence of condemnation shall be pronounced in respect only of the carriage of goods of enemy origin or destination and no such presumption as is laid down in Article 1 shall arise; (3) Goods which are found on the examination of any vessel to be goods of enemy origin or of enemy destination shall be liable to condemnation; (4) Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect the liability of any vessel or goods to capture or condemnation independently of this Order; (5) This Order is supplemental to the Orders in Council of the 11th day of March, 1915, and the 10th day of January, 1917, for restricting the commerce of the enemy.

**The British Industries Fair, 1917.** The third British Industries Fair, organised by the Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade, was opened on Monday, 26th February, in the buildings of the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Imperial Institute. In spite of the shortage of labour all the stands were completed on the opening day. Her Majesty the Queen visited the Fair on Monday afternoon and, after spending some two hours closely inspecting the various exhibits, expressed herself very pleased with what she had seen. The Fair this year is again confined to glass, china and pottery, fancy goods, toys, printing and stationery, and each of these classes of goods is well represented. The total number of exhibitors in all sections is 440, the toy section alone containing 183 exhibitors, 70 of whom manufacture dolls of one description or another. It is gratifying to note that considerable improvement appears to have been made in both the design and workmanship of a number of the goods exhibited. In the fancy goods section some 36 firms are exhibiting fancy leather goods and, in view of the fact that many of these firms have only taken up the manufacture of this class of goods since the outbreak of war, it is very satisfactory that they should have succeeded in training their hands to produce such well finished articles in such a short time. In the glass and pottery section there is a very interesting exhibition of chemical glass and porcelain which, owing to the fact

that this trade was entirely in enemy hands before the war, naturally attracted a great deal of attention. The progress in this particular trade has been very pronounced and it is interesting to note that a new Association, called the British Chemical-ware Manufacturers' Association, has been formed with a view to facilitating the distribution of orders for this class of goods amongst the members whose works are specially designed to produce the various specialities required.

**German and Austrian Business Methods in Morocco.** The Department of Commercial Intelligence has received a copy of a pamphlet, which has been issued by the Economic Service of the Residence-General in Morocco, containing advice to French merchants and traders wishing to do business in Morocco. The following is a free translation of a portion of the pamphlet, which describes the methods adopted by German and Austrian firms in carrying on business in that country.

The success obtained by German importers in Morocco was chiefly due to the following reasons: (1) the activity of their commercial representatives and local agents, who frequently and regularly visited their customers (native and European); (2) the cheapness of the articles offered (generally of very poor quality); and (3) the favourable conditions of despatch and packing, combined with facilities for payment, including long credits.

German firms endeavoured to persuade their customers that they could give a much more expeditious delivery of goods than their competitors in other countries. As a result of the organisation of the transit of goods and postal parcels, German and Austrian merchandise was, as a matter of fact, delivered speedily, and these deliveries compared advantageously with those from other European countries. Freights by one shipping company were generally low, and were automatically diminished by rebates. The Moors, like other races in other parts of the world, willingly sacrifice quality in goods to appearance, and seek cheapness before all things. Their wants were appreciated and catered for by the Austro-German manufacturers and commission agents who engaged in the “muck and truck” trade, and by this means the goodwill of a clientele with primitive tastes and always susceptible to low prices was secured. With regard to facilities for payment, German business houses in Morocco would not protest a bill when the customer furnished a sufficient guarantee for its eventual settlement; the minimum interest for deferred payment was at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, whilst the German firm was able to obtain advances from German banks at from 4 to 5 per cent. Most of the Austro-German houses in Morocco engaged in the import trade were agents for either German or Austro-Hungarian manufacturers but, more frequently, for large commission houses located in Hamburg. These shipping houses endeavoured to keep their customers in ignorance of the name of the maker and of the place of manufacture of the goods they sold. Frequently, those articles bore only the label of a commission agent of Hamburg or some other town, who worked in connection with German firms in Morocco, and it was therefore impossible to tell the name of the manufacturer of the goods. The price was generally an inclusive one for delivery in the roadstead of a Moroccan port.

**Teutonic Paper Finance.—A Lesson for Brazil.** A Constantinople telegram states that in opening the general debate on the Budget for the new year, the Turkish Minister of Finance said that the advances which Germany had made, together with those which she would make up to next August, would amount to £T142,000,000. The Government, by a convention concluded with Germany, had assured the maintenance of the price of Turkish paper money after the war to the same extent as German paper money. Germany had undertaken to send every year to Turkey £T3,000,000 in gold, in order that Turkey might withdraw paper money from circulation, even though the number of notes to be withdrawn was covered by commercial transactions. After the war the merchandise of Turkey's allies would be favourably treated as regards importations into Turkey. He emphasised the financial assistance which Germany was giving in not requiring the payment of interest on her

advances until Turkey's paper currency had been entirely withdrawn from circulation, that was to say for 11 years. The ordinary expenditure was now fixed at £T46,000,000. This would be increased to £T55,000,000 in the course of the year owing to supplementary credits. New taxes would be created as in other belligerent States, but the Minister promised to avoid all superfluous expenditure.

### THE BLACKLIST CORRECTED.

#### Latest Additions and Removals in Black Type.

- July 15, 1916 Achim & Co. (branch of Arp & Co.) Joinville.  
 June 8, 1916 Ahrens, Eduardo, Rua dos Algibebes, Bahia.  
 Dec. 9, 1916 Andrade, Marcelino de, Santos.  
 Aug. 8, 1916 Andrade Pinto, Ernesto, Bahia.  
 July 15, 1916 Angelino Simões & Co., fruit importers, Rio de Janeiro.  
 Sept. 9, 1916 Ao Cylindro, Porto Alegre.  
 Aug. 8, 1916 Araujo & Boavista, Rio de Janeiro.  
 June 8, 1916 Armazens Andressen, Soc. Anon., Manaus.  
 Mar. 24, 1916 Arp & Co., Rua do Ouvidor 102, Rio de Janeiro.  
 Jan. 5, 1917 Baasch, Hermann, Rio de Janeiro.  
 Jan. 5, 1917 Bahlmann, John, Rio de Janeiro.  
 July 15, 1916 Banco Allemao Transatlantico.  
 July 15, 1916 Banco Germanico da America do Sul.  
 Feb. 16, 1917 Bandeira, Luiz, Rio de Janeiro.  
 Apr. 14, 1916 Barza & Co., Pernambuco.  
 Sept. 9, 1916 Bauer, Walter F., Rio de Janeiro.  
 Mar. 24, 1916 Bayer, Friedrich, & Co., Trav. S. Rita, 22-24, Rio  
 Nov. 10, 1916 Beck & Cia., Ernesto, Florianopolis.  
 Mar. 24, 1916 Behrmann & C., Rua das Princesas, Bahia.  
 Mar. 24, 1916 Bellingrodt & Meyer, Rua S. Pedro 70, Rio  
 July 15, 1916 Bercit Brothers, dry goods importers, P. Alegre.  
 Mar. 24, 1916 Berringer & Co., Para  
 Feb. 16, 1917 Beuster Lima & Co. P. M., Porto Alegre.  
 June 8, 1916 Bezold, Otto, Ceara.  
 Sept. 9, 1916 Bier, F. G., & Co., Porto Alegre.  
 June 8, 1916 Bluhm, Bernhard, Rua 28 de Julho, S. Luiz, Maranhão.  
 Mar. 24, 1916 Bockmann, A., & Co., Rua do Apollo 28, P'buco  
 Dec. 9, 1916 Boehm, Otto, Santa Catharina.  
 Dec. 9, 1916 Borges, Antonio, Porto Alegre.  
 Apr. 14, 1916 Borstelmann & Co., Pernambuco and Maceio  
 Feb. 3, 1917 Boschen & Co., Carlos, Rio de Janeiro.  
 May 2, 1916 Brando, Viuva Carlos, & Co., Florianopolis.  
 July 15, 1916 Brasilianische Bank fur Deutschland all branches  
 June 8, 1916 Breithaupt, Victor, & Co., Rua Itororo 8, Santos.  
 July 15, 1916 Bromberg Daudt & Co., ironmongers, P. Alegre.  
 Mar. 24, 1916 Bromberg & C., Bahia, Porto Alegre, S. Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Rio Grande do Sul  
 Mar. 24, 1916 Bromberg, Haeker & Co., Bahia, Porto Alegre, S. Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Rio Grande do Sul.  
 Nov. 10, 1916 Buschmann, C., Rio de Janeiro.  
 July 15, 1916 Buhle, C., & Co., importers of china and glassware, Porto Alegre and Rio Grande.  
 July 18, 1916 Campos, José Pinto, Para.  
 Aug. 8, 1916 Campos & Co., Alexandre, Uberaba, S. Paulo.  
 Nov. 24, 1916 Carricoude, Epaminondas, Porto Alegre.  
 Mar. 24, 1916 Casa Allema (Wagner, Schadlich and Co.), Rua 15 de Novembro, Santos; Rua Direita 18, S. Paulo.  
 Nov. 19, 1916 Casa Lemeke, S. Paulo.  
**April 14, 1917 Casa Rosenhain (Schmidt & Co.), S. Paulo.**  
 Jan. 22, 1917 Chaves, Guitero Ribeiro, Para.  
 Nov. 10, 1916 Chaves, J. P., Santos.  
 Jan. 22, 1917 Cohen, C., Rio de Janeiro  
 July 15, 1916 Companhia Brasileira de Electricidade (Siemens Schuckert Werks).  
 Mar. 24, 1916 Companhia Commercial, Victoria.  
 Mar. 16, 1917 Cia. Commercial Mattogrossense & Boliviana, Curitiba  
 Nov. 10, 1916 Cia. Industrial de Ribeiro Pires, S. Bernardo.  
 Nov. 10, 1916 Cia. Graphica Rio-Grandense, Porto Alegre.  
 July 5, 1916 Cia. Lithographica Hartmann Reichenbach, S Paulo.  
 Nov. 10, 1916 Companhia Nacional de Café, Santos.  
 Aug. 8, 1916 Cia. Sul-Americana de Electricidade (A.E.G.) Rio de Janeiro.  
 Sept. 9, 1916 Conczy, Porto Alegre.  
 Dec. 23, 1916 Cooperativa Brazil and its Director, Luiz Gomes, Rio de Janeiro.  
 Feb. 3, 1917 Costa, Rua da Alfandega 60, Rio de Janeiro.  
 Mar. 24, 1916 Costa Almeida, M., Rua do Rosario 17, S. Paulo; Rio de Janeiro.  
 Apr. 14, 1916 Da Motta, A. Alves, Para and Rio de Janeiro.  
 Feb. 16, 1917 Damazio, Guilhermino, Santos.  
 Mar. 24, 1916 Dannemann & Co., S. Felix, Bahia.  
 Mar. 24, 1916 Dauch & Co., Rua Frei Gaspar 16, Santos.  
 Nov. 10, 1916 Day (John) Bromberg & Co., Porto Alegre.  
 May 18, 1916 Deffner & Co., G, Manaus  
 July 15, 1916 Demarchi & Co., Uruguayana.  
 July 18, 1916 Deutsche Sud-Amerikanische Bank  
 Sept. 9, 1916 Deutsch Sudamerikanische Telegraphen Gesellschaft, Rio de Janeiro.  
 Dec. 9, 1916 Deutsche Tageblatt, Rio de Janeiro.  
 July 5, 1916 Deutsche Uebersseische Bank  
 Nov. 10, 1916 Dias, José Esteves, Para  
 Mar. 24, 1916 Diebold & Co., Rua S. Antonio 56, Santos.  
 Jan. 22, 1917 Dienstbach & Co., Theodor C., Porto Alegre  
 Mar. 24, 1916 Domschke & Co., Rua das Princesas, Bahia.  
 Nov. 10, 1916 Drechsler & Cia., Max, Pernambuco  
 Aug. 22, 1916 Dreher, Edmundo, & Co., Porto Alegre.  
 Jan. 22, 1917 Dressler & Heukel, Porto Alegre.  
 June 8, 1916 Eiffler, Bernard, Manaus, Para and Pernambuco.  
 July 15, 1916 Empreza Graphica Rio-Grandense, (printers of "O Diario"), Porto Alegre.  
 June 8, 1916 Empreza Hoepcke, Florianopolis, S. Catharina.  
 Mar. 24, 1916 Engel, Fritz, Rio Grande do Sul.  
 Mar. 24, 1916 Engelhardt, Carlos, Rio Grande do Sul.  
 Jan. 22, 1917 Fabrica de Discos Odeon, Rio de Janeiro.  
 Jan. 22, 1917 Fabrica Metallurgica Allemã, S. Paulo.  
 Mar. 3, 1917 Fabrica de Roupas Brancas "Cometa," Rio de Janeiro.  
 Aug. 8, 1916 Ferreira Bastos, Antonio, Bahia.  
 May 18, 1916 Ferreira, José Germano, Rio de Janeiro.  
 Mar. 16, 1917 Figner, Friedrich, (Casa Edison), Rio de Janeiro.  
 Nov. 24, 1916 Figueiredo & C., Leopoldo, Santos.  
 Aug. 8, 1916 Fischer, Christiano Julio, Porto Alegre.  
 Mar. 16, 1917 Flues, Oscar, Santos.  
 Mar. 24, 1916 Fonseca & Co. (coal merchants), Para.  
 Apr. 14, 1916 Fonseca, Abilio (partner of Fonseca & Co.) Para.  
 June 8, 1916 Fonseca, Arthur, S. Francisco do Sul.  
 Mar. 24, 1916 Fraeb & C., Rua 7 de Setembro 90, Porto Alegre; Rio Grande do Sul.  
 Mar. 24, 1916 Friedrichs & Timmans, Rua dos Droguistas, Bahia.  
 July 15, 1916 Frederico Ostermeyer, com. agent, Rio de Janeiro.  
 June 8, 1916 Friedheim Aguiar & Co., Avenida Maranhense 11, S. Luiz, Maranhão.  
 Sept. 9, 1916 Freyer, Hugo, Porto Alegre.  
 June 8, 1916 Fuchs, J., & Co., (Casa Fuchs), Rua S. Bento 83, S. Paulo.  
 Mar. 24, 1916 Gasmotorenfabrik Deutz, Avenida Rio Branco 11, Rio de Janeiro; Rua Floriano Peixoto, P'buco.  
**April 14, 1917 Georg, Otto, of Dannemann & Co., Bahia**  
 Feb. 3, 1917 Gins, Adolf, Porto Alegre.  
 Jan. 5, 1917 Gomes, Candido, Rio de Janeiro.  
 Mar. 31, 1917 Gomes & Co., O., Rua Alfandega 49, Rio.  
 Sept. 9, 1916 Gonczy, Porto Alegre.  
 June 2, 1916 Graeff, Gustaf, Para.  
 June 8, 1916 Green & Co., Belem, Para.  
 Mar. 24, 1916 Griesbach, Max, Para  
 Aug. 8, 1916 Guimaraes, F., Bahia.  
 Aug. 22, 1916 Gunzburger, J., & Co., Manaus  
 Dec. 9, 1916 Haackradt & Co., F., S. Paulo.  
 Nov. 10, 1916 Haering, Fritz, Rio de Janeiro.  
 Jan. 22, 1917 Hansen, Alfredo, Rio de Janeiro.  
 Aug. 22, 1916 Harm, Heinrich, Manaus and Itacoatiara  
 June 8, 1916 Hartmann, H., Rua Barão da Victoria 25, P'buco.

- Apr. 14, 1916 Hasenclever & Co., Rio de Janeiro; Rua L. Badaro 70, S. Paulo.
- Feb. 3, 1917 Haupt & Co., Rio de Janeiro.
- Jan. 22, 1917 Heise & Co., Hugo, S. Paulo.
- July 15, 1916 Hermann, Louis, & Co., importers of perfumery, Rio de Janeiro.
- Feb. 16, 1917 Hobbing, Engelbert, Porto Alegre.
- Feb. 3, 1917 Hoffmeister Witte & Co., Bahia.
- June 8, 1916 Holzborn, Ernesto, Rua das Princesas, Bahia.
- Mar. 24, 1916 Hoepcke, Carl, & Co., Florianopolis, S. Catharina.
- Mar. 24, 1916 Hoffman, Rudolf, W. H., Para.
- Aug. 22, 1916 Holdun, Maxim, Manaos.
- June 8, 1916 Huland, Oscar & Co., Ceara.
- Jan. 5, 1917 Israel & Co., Simon, Rio de Janeiro.
- Mar. 24, 1916 Jannowitz Wahle & Co., Rua da Candelaria 49, Rio de Janeiro; Rua S. Pedro 34, S. Paulo.
- Dec. 8, 1916 Jantsch & Co., Aurelio, Corumba.
- June 8, 1916 João Silveira de Souza, Joinville.
- June 8, 1916 Jordan Gerken & Co., S. Francisco do Sul.
- Feb. 3, 1917 Kauffmann, J., S. Paulo.
- Sept. 9, 1916 Kopinsky, Joseph, Rio de Janeiro.
- Mar. 24, 1916 Krause, Irmãos & Co., (Grause Brothers), Para; Maranhão, Manaos and Pernambuco.
- Aug. 8, 1916 Krahe & Co., Porto Alegre.
- Feb. 3, 1917 Krieger, Emilio P., Porto Alegre.
- June 8, 1916 Kroncke & Co., Parahyba do Norte.
- June 8, 1916 Kuehlen, Otto, Para.
- Dec. 8, 1916 Lallemand, J. L., Rio de Janeiro.
- Mar. 24, 1916 Landy, Carlos von, Rua Barão do Triunpho 35A, Pernambuco.
- Nov. 10, 1916 Laves de Moraes, José, S. Paulo.
- Nov. 10, 1916 Leal, Anthanasio, S. Francisco do Sul.
- Nov. 10, 1916 Leite de Fonseca, A., Rio de Janeiro.
- Mar. 24, 1916 Lemcke, Carlos & Co., Porto Alegre.
- Nov. 10, 1916 Lemcke, Henrique, S. Paulo.
- Feb. 3, 1917 Lesinski & Co., Porto Alegre.
- Mar. 3, 1917 Lichtenfels, Bernardo, alias Brandão, Rio de Janeiro.
- Sept. 9, 1916 Lima, Luzio Horacio, Para (Berringer & Co.)
- June 8, 1916 Lind, Von der, & Co., Rua das Princesas, Bahia.
- Aug. 8, 1916 Linhares, Antonio P., Para.
- Dec. 9, 1916 Linon, Feliciano, Corumba.
- May 18, 1916 Lobo, Manaos.
- Jan. 22, 1917 Löbner, F. A., Rio de Janeiro.
- June 8, 1916 Lohse, Para.
- Aug. 8, 1916 Luckhaus & Co., Rio de Janeiro.
- Aug. 8, 1916 Ludwig Irmãos, Porto Alegre.
- May 2, 1916 Louro Linhares, Florianopolis.
- April 14, 1917 Leysler, Rodolpho, Para**
- Nov. 24, 1916 Machado, Mello & Co., Rio de Janeiro.
- Mar. 24, 1916 Magnun, James, & Co., Rua S. Pedro 96, Rio
- Nov. 10, 1916 Mattheis & Cia., Rio de Janeiro.
- Feb. 16, 1917 Mattos, Alberto, Rio de Janeiro.
- Nov. 10, 1916 Marx, W., Rio de Janeiro.  
alias Norbert Hertz, Rio de Janeiro.  
alias Oliveira & Co., Henrique, Rio de Janeiro.  
alias Mins Nissen, Rio de Janeiro.
- Apr. 14, 1916 Meyer, Irmãos & Co., Rua 7 de Setembro 165, Porto Alegre.
- Dec. 23, 1916 Miranda, Agenor, Bahia
- Feb. 3, 1917 Moeller, H. Theo., Porto Alegre.
- Feb. 3, 1917 Moll, Francisco, Rio Grande.
- April 14, 1917 Molina, Manoel Lopes Agero, (Casa Lucas), Rio**
- Apr. 14, 1916 Monteiro, J. A., & Co., Rua de Candelaria 49, Rio de Janeiro.
- June 8, 1916 Monteiro Santos & Co., S. Paulo.
- Apr. 14, 1916 Moreira, Julio Cesar, Rio de Janeiro.
- Nov. 10, 1916 Melcher & Cia., Conrado, S. Paulo
- Sept. 9, 1916 Metzler, Hugo, Porto Alegre.
- Mar. 31, 1917 Muller & Co., Paul, Rio Alfandega 90, Rio
- June 8, 1916 Naschold, Ricardo, & Co., Rua Henrique Dias 57, S. Paulo; Porto Alegre.
- Mar. 24, 1916 Noronha, Carlos de, Rua General Camara 22, Rio de Janeiro.
- Nov. 10, 1916 Nossack & Co., Santos.
- July 18, 1916 Officina Velhote Silva, Para
- Feb. 3, 1917 Ohl, Paul, Para.
- Mar. 24, 1916 Ohliger & Co., Manaos.
- Nov. 10, 1916 Oliveira, Eduardo, Santos.
- Mar. 24, 1916 Ornstein & Co., Rua S. Pedro 9, Rio de Janeiro.
- July 18, 1916 Ostermeyer, Frederico, Rio de Janeiro.
- Apr. 14, 1916 Ottens, K. J., Bahia.
- Mar. 24, 1916 Overbeck, W., Rua das Princesas, Bahia.
- Sept. 9, 1916 Pereira, E., & Co., Rio de Janeiro.
- July 15, 1916 Pintsch, Julius, Aktiengesellschaft, importers Rio de Janeiro.
- Aug. 8, 1916 Pereira, Alfredo Martins, Manaos
- Aug. 22, 1916 Peters, W., & Co., Manaos.
- June 8, 1916 Petersen, Adolf, & Co., Rua do Apollo 36, P'buco
- Aug. 22, 1916 Pohlman & Co., Pernambuco and Manaos.
- Jan. 22, 1917 Portella Filho, Hermengilho, Pernambuco.
- Mar. 24, 1916 Pralow & Co., Para and Manaos.
- Aug. 8, 1916 Prejawa & Co., Rio de Janeiro.
- Mar. 16, 1917 Regis, João Deocleciano, Florianopolis.
- Feb. 3, 1917 Reinhardt, Cesar, Porto Alegre
- Aug. 8, 1916 Reiniger, Schmitt & Co., Porto Alegre.
- Aug. 22, 1916 Reisch, Felix, Manaos.
- July 15, 1916 Rieckmann & Co., ironmongers, S. Paulo.
- Nov. 10, 1916 Ribeiro, Trajano, S. Francisco do Sul (Jordan Gerken & Co.)
- Mar. 24, 1916 Rombauer & Co., Rua Visconde de Inhauma 84, Rio de Janeiro.
- June 8, 1916 Rothschild & Co., Rua 15 de Novembro 31, S. Paulo.
- June 8, 1916 Runes & Bark, Largo Monte Alegre 6, Santos.
- Sept. 9, 1916 Schaible & Kanitz, Rio and S. Paulo.
- July 5, 1916 Schar, Ernest, Pernambuco.
- May 18, 1916 Schlee, Philip, Manaos.
- Aug. 22, 1916 Schlick & Co., importers, Rio de Janeiro.
- Nov. 10, 1916 Schmidt, Trost & Co., Santos and S. Paulo.
- Mar. 24, 1916 Schoenn, Roberto, & Co., Rua da Quitanda 147, Rio de Janeiro.
- Mar. 24, 1916 Scholz, Waldemar, Manaos
- Feb. 3, 1917 Schneider, Carl, Joinville.
- Feb. 3, 1917 Schmidt & Co., S. Paulo.
- Feb. 3, 1917 Schroeder & Co., Porto Alegre.
- Sept. 9, 1916 Schroeter, J., Porto Alegre.
- June 8, 1916 Schumann & Co., Para.
- Dec. 9, 1916 Schwartz, Eduardo, Santa Catharina.
- May 18, 1916 Seligmann & Co., Para.
- Mar. 24, 1916 Semper & Co., Manaos.
- Feb. 3, 1917 Sergenicht, Conrado, S. Paulo.
- Sept. 9, 1916 Siemens Schuecker Werke, Rio, S. Paulo and P. Alegre.
- April 14, 1917 Siepmann, Fritz, of Dannemann & Co., Bahia**
- Nov. 24, 1916 Silva, Antonio Carlos da, S. Paulo.
- Nov. 10, 1916 Silva & Cia., Domingos da, S. Paulo.
- June 8, 1916 Simonek & Moreira, Rua do Bom Jesus, P'buco.
- Dec. 8, 1916 Simon, Feliciano, Corumba.
- July 15, 1916 Sinjin, M., & Co., lace makers, Rio de Janeiro.
- Mar. 24, 1916 Sinner, Alfred, Rio de Janeiro and Santos.
- Aug. 8, 1916 Smith, Kessler & Pauke (Casa Kosmos), S. Paulo and Santos.
- Mar. 3, 1917 Smith, Charles, S. Paulo.
- June 8, 1916 Sociedade Anonyma Armazens Andresen, Manaos
- June 8, 1916 Sociedad Tubos Mannesmann Limitada.
- July 15, 1916 Sociedade Tubos Mannesmann, pipe manufacturers Rio de Janeiro.
- Feb. 16, 1917 Societé Alsacienne de Plantations en Brésil, Cacual Grande.
- Apr. 14, 1916 Solheiro, Luiz (partner of Fonseca & Co.), Para
- Feb. 3, 1917 Sperb & Co., Carlos Albino, Porto Alegre.
- July 18, 1916 Steiner, Pedro Mauricio, Para.
- May 18, 1916 Steinman, Emilio A., Manaos.
- Dec. 9, 1916 Stock, Emilio, Santa Catharina.
- Feb. 3, 1917 Stoky, Jorge F., Rio de Janeiro.
- May 18, 1916 Strassberger, E., & Co., Manaos.
- Mar. 24, 1916 Suerdieck & Co., Rua das Princesas, Bahia.
- June 8, 1916 Steinberg, Meyer & Co., Avenida Rio Branco 65, Rio de Janeiro; S. Paulo

June 8, 1916	Stender & Co., Bahia
June 8, 1916	Stofen, Schnack, Muller & Co., Corumba.
Aug. 8, 1916	Stoltz & Co., Hermann, Santos. Rio de Janeiro. S. Paulo and Pernambuco.
Mar. 31, 1917	Stupakoff & Co., Rua S. Bento 7, S. Paulo.
Feb. 16, 1917	Tapana Plantations Co., Para.
Nov. 10, 1916	Trinks & Cia., Peter, Santos.
Mar. 24, 1916	Trommel, A., & Co., Praça Tellas 11, Santos; Rua Alvares Pentead, S. Paulo.
Nov. 24, 1916	Turnauer & Machado, Rio de Janeiro.
Mar. 24, 1916	Urban, Eugen, & Co., Rua Conselheiro Saiaiva 30, Rio de Janeiro; Rua S. Antonio, 63, Santos.
Nov. 24, 1916	Vargas, Araripe Ferreira, Porto Alegre.
<b>April 14, 1917</b>	<b>Vasconcellos &amp; Co., C., Santos.</b>
Sept. 9, 1916	Vieira de Mello, Francisco, Rio.
July 18, 1916	Vieira, Francisco Salles, Manaus (cloak for Semper)
Feb. 16, 1917	Vieira, Luiz, Rio de Janeiro.
Feb. 3, 1917	Viuva Behrensdorff & Co., Porto Alegre.
Nov. 10, 1916	Voelcker & Co., Luiz, Porto Alegre.
Feb. 16, 1917	Von Hoff, Cacual Grande.
July 15, 1916	Wachtel Marxen & Co., shipping agents, Rio Grande
Mar. 24, 1916	Wagner, Schadlich & Co. (Casa Allema), Santos and S. Paulo.
Nov. 10, 1916	Warnecke & Cia., Hermann, S. Paulo.
July 5, 1916	Weiszflog, Max, Santos.
June 8, 1916	Weiszflog Brothers, Rua Libero Badaro 70. S. Paulo.
July 15, 1916	Weiszflog, Alfredo (of Weiszflog Bros.), S. Paulo
July 15, 1916	Weiszflog, Otto, (of Weiszflog Bros.), Rio de Janeiro.
Nov. 10, 1916	Werner, Fredrichs, Para.
Nov. 11, 1916	Werner Hilpert & Co., Rio de Janeiro.
June 8, 1916	Westphalen Bach & Co., Rua Cons. Saraiva, Bahia
Feb. 3, 1917	Wiedemann & Gins, Porto Alegre.
Mar. 24, 1916	Wille, Theodor, & Co., S. Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Santos.
Nov. 10, 1916	Woebecke, Gustav, Porto Alegre.
Feb. 3, 1917	Woecken & Krebs, Adolpho, Rio de Janeiro.
June 15, 1916	Wolff, Eric, Pernambuco.
Mar. 16, 1917	Zerrenner Bulow & Cia., Santos.

## MONEY

### Official Quotations, Exchange Camara Syndical and Vales:—

	90 days	Sight	Sovs.	Vale
Monday, 9 April .....	11 53-64	11 23-32	21\$300	2\$323
Tuesday, 10 April .....	11 53-64	11 23-32	21\$300	2\$323
Wednesday, 11 April..	11 7-8	11 49-64	21\$300	2\$323
Thursday, 12 April ...	11 57-64	11 25-32	21\$300	2\$323
Friday, 13 April .....	11 15-16	11 53-64	21\$050	2\$332
Saturday, 14 April ...	11 61-64	11 27-32	21\$100	2\$332
Average for week .....	11 57-64	11 49-64	21\$225	2\$326

**Caixa de Conversão.** Gold in deposit, Rs. 75,230,952\$, equivalent to £5,015,397. Notes in circulation, Rs. 94,559,930\$.

Monday, 9th April. Banks opened and closed at 11 13-16d and 11 27-32d, offering to take at 11 29-32d, at which rate some bills were offered.

Tuesday, 10th April. Banks opened at 11 13-16d and 11 27-32d, offering to take at 11 29-32. Some bills were offered here and at Santos at this rate. No money was to be had, market closing at 11 27-32d bank. No money and takers of commercial at 11 15-16d. only.

Wednesday, 11 April. All banks opened at 11 27-32d, offering to take at 11 15-16, at which some bills were offered and later on 11 31-32d, banks not being takers in absence of money. Bank of Brazil drew a little at 11 29-32, market closing at 11 7-8d all round. No money.

Thursday, 12 April. Some banks opened at 11 7-8d, offering later at 11 31-32d. Bills offered at this rate, but no money. Market closed with most banks offering to draw at 11 29-32d and bills scarce at 12d. Only two banks reported to draw at 11 15-16d.

Friday, 13th April. Market opened around 11 7-8d, takers at 12d; bills offered at 11 31-32. Rates were pushed up rapidly until a little after mid-day the Ultramarino came out at 12d. A few bills were offered at 12 1-32d. Market closed with Ultramarino quoting but not giving 12d., others at 11 15-16d and takers of commercial at 12d.

Saturday, 14th April. Ultramarino opened at 11 15-16d, others at 11 29-32d. No money offered, market closing at 11 29-32 and 11 15-16d. On takers of commercial at 12d. bills offered at 11 31-32d.

### RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AT THE NATIONAL TREASURY DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH CORRESPONDING TO THE FISCAL YEAR 1917.

	Contos of Reis			
	March		Three months Jan.-Mar, 1917	
	Gold	Paper	Gold	Paper
<b>Union Revenue</b> .....	<b>889</b>	<b>3,990</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>6,348</b>
Extraordinary .....	889	2,684	889	2,739
Ordinary .....	—	188	—	889
Earmarked .....	—	99	—	482
Unclassified .....	—	1,019	—	2,288
<b>Deposits</b> .....	<b>139</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>3,169</b>
Savings Bank (C. Economica)...	—	500	—	1,500
Sundry, 1916 .....	139	753	139	754
Sundry, 1917 .....	—	—	—	915
<b>Credit Operations</b> .....	<b>499</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6,937</b>	<b>16,084</b>
Issue Paper Money .....	—	—	—	15,000
Ditto, Int bonds (Aplices)....	—	—	—	1,080
Borrowed .....	—	—	100	4
Conversion of Specie .....	499	—	6,837	—
<b>Banks and Correspondents.</b>	<b>3,180</b>	<b>5,609</b>	<b>9,531</b>	<b>29,164</b>
Bank of Brazil, c/ac .....	—	5,609	—	16,283
Ditto, vales account .....	—	—	—	12,881
Ditto, exchange account .....	3,180	—	9,531	—
<b>Movement of Funds</b> .....	<b>5,120</b>	<b>20,139</b>	<b>10,376</b>	<b>52,508</b>
Departmental Remittances ...	5,120	20,139	8,488	35,167
Bonds (Aplices) received .....	—	—	1,888	17,341
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>9,827</b>	<b>30,992</b>	<b>27,872</b>	<b>107,273</b>
<b>Disbursements</b> .....	<b>146</b>	<b>3,088</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>5,904</b>
Ministry of Justice .....	—	1,166	—	2,972
Public Works .....	—	1,115	—	2,093
Finance .....	7	416	7	513
Agriculture .....	—	4	—	4
Unclassified .....	139	382	139	382
<b>Deposits</b> .....	<b>2</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,036</b>
Sundry .....	—	3	—	829
Ditto, repaid 1916 .....	2	207	2	207
<b>Credit Operations</b> .....	<b>165</b>	<b>8,278</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>43,408</b>
Fiscal year, 1916 .....	165	7,000	165	27,551
Withdrawal of Treasury Bills ...	—	129	—	130
Conversion of specie .....	—	1,149	—	15,727
<b>Banks and Correspondents.</b>	<b>3,393</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>11,651</b>	<b>14,761</b>
Bank of Brazil, current a/c....	—	—	—	14,761
Ditto, gold vales account .....	3,393	—	5,819	—
Ditto, Exchange account .....	—	—	6,332	—
<b>Movement of Funds</b> .....	<b>7,408</b>	<b>16,435</b>	<b>10,749</b>	<b>38,521</b>
Remitted to Departments .....	7,408	16,435	10,749	38,521
<b>Total, 1917</b> .....	<b>11,114</b>	<b>28,006</b>	<b>22,713</b>	<b>103,630</b>
Surplus, 31 Mar, 1917, carry fwd	—	—	5,159	3,643
Surplus, 31 March, 1916 .....	—	—	3,820	6,332

No Paper Money or Internal Bonds (Aplices) were issued during the month of March.

BALANCE SHEET SHOWING RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE FEDERAL TREASURY FOR THE FISCAL

YEAR 1916.

	Fiscal Year, 1916		Total	
	Collected in March, 1917		Jan, 1916, to March, 1917	
	In contos of reis.			
	Gold	Paper	Gold	Paper
<b>RECEIPTS</b>				
<b>Union Revenues</b> .....	—	991	5	23,580
Ordinary .....	—	569	—	6,531
Extraordinary .....	—	123	5	9,238
Earmarked .....	—	299	—	4,931
Unclassified .....	—	—	—	7,880
<b>Ministry of Agriculture</b> .....	—	1	—	1
Balance .....	—	1	—	1
<b>Deposits</b> .....	—	661	257	12,737
Savings Bank (C. Economica) .....	—	—	—	8,014
Ditto, Petropolis .....	—	—	—	153
Sundry .....	—	661	257	4,568
<b>Credit Operations</b> .....	608	7,099	46,109	330,225
Issue, Treasury Bills .....	—	—	3,546	—
Ditto, paper money .....	—	—	—	140,500
Internal bonds (Apolices) .....	—	—	—	42,883
Conversion of Specie .....	608	—	42,127	107,565
Borrowed from 1915 .....	—	—	436	25,777
Fiscal year 1917 .....	—	7,000	—	13,500
<b>Banks and Correspondents.</b> .....	—	—	68,090	171,053
Bank of Brazil c/ac. ....	—	—	82	136,312
Ditto, vales account .....	—	—	64,457	—
Ditto, exchange account .....	—	—	3,551	34,741
<b>Movement of Funds</b> .....	29	531	61,064	215,603
Received from Departments .....	29	531	61,064	215,603
<b>Unclassified</b> .....	—	—	250	960
	637	9,184	175,775	759,159
<b>DISBURSEMENTS</b>				
<b>Union Expenditure</b> .....	601	335	4,286	81,226
Ministry of Justice .....	—	26	—	13,864
Agriculture .....	—	—	—	803
Public Works .....	601	300	2,756	23,027
Finance .....	—	9	1,280	31,325
Foreign Affairs .....	—	—	—	5
War .....	—	—	—	64
Marine .....	—	—	250	85
Unclassified .....	—	—	—	12,053
<b>Deposits</b> .....	—	857	304	4,867
Orphan's Funds .....	—	—	—	33
Sundry .....	—	849	304	4,826
Sundry, from previous years .....	—	8	—	8
<b>Credit Operations</b> .....	1	1,030	53,629	137,221
Conversion of specie .....	—	1,029	48,877	94,566
Fiscal year, 1915 .....	—	—	7	35,406
Fiscal year 1917 .....	—	—	100	4
Withdrawal of Treasury Bills .....	1	1	4,645	7,245
<b>Banks and Correspondents.</b> .....	1,057	—	97,696	247,225
Bank of Brazil exchange ac. ....	—	—	17,487	—
Ditto, Current a/c .....	—	—	942	247,225
Ditto, vales account .....	1,057	—	59,267	—
<b>Movement of Funds</b> .....	6	7,320	39,577	284,822
Remitted to Departments .....	6	7,320	39,577	284,822
<b>Classified in December</b> .....	—	—	—	2,540
<b>To be Cancelled</b> .....	—	—	—	42
<b>Total 1916</b> .....	1,665	9,542	175,492	757,943
Surplus .....	—	—	333	1,226
	—	—	175,825	759,169

Difference with "Diario Oficial" Rs. 50:000\$ gold and Rs. 10:000\$ paper.

ISSUES OF BONDS (APOLICES) AND PAPER MONEY AUTHORIZED BY DECREE 2,986 OF AUGUST, 1915. BALANCES ON 31st MARCH, 1917.

Assets—	In milreis	
	Gold	Paper
Apolices (bonds) deposited with the Caixa de Amortisação as security for paper money .....		287.000:000\$
Ditto, balance in hand .....		8.000:000\$
Paper Money furnished to Treasury to meet deficiencies of 1916 Revenue .....		128.391:260\$
Ditto, balance in hand .....		8.000:000\$
Payments effected by Treasury to date .....	5.059:036\$	56,904:085\$
Treasury bills exchanged for Bonds (Apolices) .....	5.000:133\$	22.858:100\$
Interest on same .....	96:626\$	640:014\$
Premium of 15% on issue of bonds (apolices) exchanged for Treasury bills .....		11.107:626\$
Conversion of gold Treasury bills and interest on same .....		18.543:872\$
Furnished to Federal Delegacies by Bank of Brazil .....		72.900:000\$
Bank of Brazil, for rediscounts, etc... ..		50.000:000\$
Ditto, in aid of agriculture .....		11.000:000\$
Bonds remitted to delegacies for liquidation of outstanding obligations ...		8.821:843\$
	10.155:795\$	684.166:800\$
<b>Liabilities—</b>		
Issue of bonds (apolices) as security for paper money, authorised by law 2,986 of 28 Aug., 1915, and decree 11,693 of same date, No. 11,983 of 10 March, 1916, and 12,128 of 7th July, 12,281 of 29 Nov., 1916 and 12th Feb., 1917 .....		295.000:000\$
Issue of paper money authorised by abovementioned laws and decrees... ..		295.000:000\$
Ditto, authorised by law 2,986 of 28 Aug., 1915, and decree 11,897 of 18 Jan., 1916, in aid of agriculture... ..		11.000:000\$
Issue of bonds or apolices at 85% authorised by law 2,986, of 28th Aug., 1915, and decree 11,694 of same date for liquidation of outstanding debt contracted prior to 1915 .....		33.027.300\$
Issue authorised by law 2,986 of 28 August, 1915, and decree 11,694 for withdrawal or exchange of Treasury bills .....		26.774:800\$
Issue of Bonds (Apolices) at 92%, 90% and 89% of face value authorised by same law and decree for withdrawal of treasury bills payable in gold at 89% 9.331:000\$, 90% 3.050:200\$ & 92% 6.750:000\$ .....		19.131:200\$
Ditto, ditto, for liquidation of obligations prior to 1915 .....		2.744:900\$
Issue of bonds (apolices) at par, authorised by law 2,986 of 28 Aug., 1915, and decree 11,694, for payment of fractions of above mentioned Treasury bills .....		631:600\$
Ditto, for liquidation of obligations prior to 1915 .....		29:000\$
Issue of Treasury Bills for liquidation of back accounts .....	1.894:600\$	828:000\$
Conversion of Treasury Bills payable in gold into bills payable in paper .....	8.261:195\$	
	10.155:795\$	684.166:800\$

## COFFEE

**The Rio Market** boomed during the week and closed on Saturday at 10\$ to 10\$160 for No. 7.

**The Weather.** Rain during the first two days over all the coffee area of Rio, S. Paulo and Minas, clearing up on 10th and remaining fine to close (Saturday.)

**Entries** at the two ports for the week ended 12th April show increase of 39,453 bags or 65.7 per cent. compared with previous week, of which 8,296 bags at Rio and 31,167 bags at Santos.

Compared with the corresponding week last year, entries show decrease of 25,429 bags or 20.4 per cent., accounted for by decrease of 31,863 bags or 58.5 per cent at Rio, but increase of 6,434 bags or 9.1 per cent at Santos.

For the crop to 12th April entries show shrinkage of 2,454,730 bags or 17.9 per cent, of which 1,132,892 bags or 38.2 per cent at Rio and 1,321,838 bags or 12.3 per cent at Santos.

At the rate of shrinkage for the week under review, the crop should pan out as follows:—

Rio, entries for crop to 12 April .....	1,826,855		
Estimated entries, 13 April to 30 June at 41.5 per cent of 299,646 bags for same period last year .....	124,353	1,951,208	
Santos, entries for crop to 12 April .....	9,451,067		
Estimated entries 13 April to 30 June at 109.1 per cent of 971,587 bags for same period last year .....	1,060,001	10,511,068	
Total estimated crop, two ports .....		12,462,276	

**Clearances** for the week under review, inclusive of coastwise, aggregated 164,182 bags, as against 294,122 bags for the previous week, a shrinkage of 129,940 bags, 78,656 bags going to the United States, 46,576 bags to France, 3,490 bags to Italy, 2,000 to Scandinavia, 19,898 to Spain, 10,817 to the Plate and Pacific and 2,745 bags coastwise.

For the crop to 12th April, oversea clearances aggregated 9,943,258 bags, as against 12,260,564 bags last year, a shrinkage of 2,317,306 bags or 18.9 per cent.

Inclusive of coastwise, clearances for the crop to same date aggregated 10,179,687 bags, as against 12,602,439 bags last year, a shrinkage of 2,332,752 bags.

Only 88,903 bags are now required to raise exports to the United States to last year's level of 5,896,114.

### Shipments by Flag to 12th April, 1917:—

	Bags	%	Bags	%	Week to April 12
British, to U.S.	1,641,448	57.9			4,549
To Europe ...	964,298	34.0			37,559
To The Cape ...	169,350	6.0			—
Plate & Pacific	59,084	2.1	2,834,180	28.5	5,320
Other Flags—French .....			1,131,992	11.4	9,017
Dutch .....			149,386	1.5	—
Italian .....			438,645	4.4	8,002
Japanese .....			366,626	3.7	—
American .....			984,012	9.9	—
Spanish .....			159,796	1.6	19,898
Scandinavia .....			2,111,505	21.2	71,607
Brazilian .....			1,691,107	17.1	5,485
Portuguese .....			11,789	0.1	—
Cuban .....			62,500	0.6	—
Argentine .....			1,720	—	—
Total .....			9,943,258	100.0	161,437

**British Supremacy.** The British flag still tops the list with 28.5 per cent of the total shipped to all destinations, the Scandinavian flags coming next with 21.2 per cent, the Brazilian flag third with 17.1 per cent, the French fourth with 11.4 and the American flag fifth with 9.9 per cent.

For the week shipments in British bottoms aggregated 47,428 bags or 29.3 per cent of the total of 161,437 bags, the biggest share 71,607 bags or 44.3 per cent falling to the Scandinavian flags, the Spanish flag coming third with 19,898 bags or 12.3 per cent.

Of the total shipped under the British flag, 57.9 per cent went to the United States, 34 per cent to Europe, 6 per cent to the Cape and 2.1 per cent to the Plate and Pacific.

Of the total shipped since 1st July to the United States, 1,641,448 bags or 28.2 per cent left in British bottoms and 4,175,673 bags or 71.8 per cent in vessels of other nationalities.

### F.O.B. Value of Clearances Oversea:—

	1915-16		1916-17	
	Bags	£	Bags	£
1 July to 12 April...	12,260,564	23,280,359	9,943,258	23,331,589
13 April to 30 June.	2,211,439	5,098,526	—	—
	14,472,003	28,378,885	—	—

### Enemy Shipments for the week were as follows:—

	Bags	%
Per s.s. Ibiapaba (Brazilian) .....	1,266	
Previously reported .....	497,504	
Total Enemy, 12 April, 1917 .....	498,770	5.0
Total Allies and Neutrals to same date .....	9,444,488	95.0
	9,943,258	100.0

### COFFEE CLEARANCES, RIO AND SANTOS, 1st JULY TO 12th APRIL.

	1915	1916	Inc. or Dec.	%	Crop, 1915-16	Week ended April 12
United States .....	5,038,835	5,817,211	+ 778,376	15.4	5,896,114	78,656
France .....	1,974,880	2,206,755	+ 231,875	11.7	2,391,320	46,576
Italy .....	847,054	592,615	- 254,439	30.0	1,119,225	3,490
Holland .....	590,237	127,697	- 462,540	78.3	618,582	—
Scandinavia .....	2,943,690	79,285	- 2,864,405	97.3	3,260,947	2,000
Great Britain .....	280,692	561,922	+ 281,230	100.2	392,066	—
Spain .....	88,663	130,935	+ 42,272	47.7	130,293	19,898
Portugal .....	12,450	6,794	- 5,656	45.4	12,450	—
Egypt .....	93,375	21,000	- 72,375	77.5	94,473	—
Plate and Pacific .....	243,007	229,694	- 13,313	5.5	328,431	10,817
The Cape .....	132,356	169,350	+ 36,994	27.9	208,067	—
Greece .....	15,325	—	- 15,325	100.0	21,035	—
Total .....	12,260,564	9,943,253	- 2,317,306	18.9	14,473,003	161,437
Coastwise .....	241,875	236,429	- 5,446	6.4	287,797	2,745
Grand total .....	12,602,439	10,179,687	- 2,332,752	—	14,060,800	164,182



# COMPANHIA COMMERCIAL DE SÃO PAULO

P. O. BOX 1113.

CABLE ADDRESS "WYSARD"

SÃO PAULO

Codes Used : A.B.C. 5th Edition, Liebers, Bentleys, Brasileira Universal.  
**IMPORT. EXPORT. COMMISSIONS. CONSIGNMENTS.**  
 Catalogues & Correspondence Invited.

AGENTS FOR THE EXPORT DEPARTMENT LONDON MERCHANT BANK LIMITED. LONDON.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF S. PAULO OF THE BYLLESBY MERCANTILE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

**Embarques** for the week at the two ports amounted to 341,420 bags, of the f.o.b. value of £777,413.

**Declared Sales** at Rio for the week under review were larger at 25,417 bags compared with 14,643 bags last week. Sales for the corresponding week last year were 97,623 bags.

**F.O.B. Value** for the week under review is £2,277 per bag and for the crop 1916-17 £2,346 per bag.

**Stocks** at Rio and Santos on 12th April amounted to 1,868,412 bags, inclusive of 112,488 bags at Rio, 106,366 bags afloat in the harbour and at Nictheroy and 1,649,558 bags at Santos, a shrinkage of 211,070 bags compared with the previous Thursday, accounted for by increase of 4,141 bags at Rio, but decrease of 215,211 bags at Santos.

### World's Production according to Dutch Brokers.

	Brazil	C. America	Africa	B.W.I. & Manilla	Dutch Indies
1915-16	15,945,000	3,340,000	100,000	80,000	915,000
1916-17	12,825,000	3,350,000	120,000	150,000	950,000
1917-18	17,350,000	3,575,000	130,000	170,000	1,150,000
Summary :—		Brazil	Milds	Total	
1915-16	.....	15,945,000	4,435,000	20,380,000	
1916-17	.....	12,825,000	4,570,000	17,395,000	
1917-18	.....	17,350,000	5,025,000	22,375,000	

The figures for Brazil for 1916-17 and 1917-18 are estimates, as also for British West Indies and Manilla 1916-17 and 1917-18.

—The manager of the Dumont Fazenda, just returned from Europe, reports the estates not to be looking as well as appearances when he left in January lead him to expect. He finds that complaints among other planters are common as to the effect of the drought last fall, whilst the seasonable rains that usually make their appearance about October, set in this year too late, in December, and even then with such violence as to have done more harm than good. On the whole he thinks prospects for next (1917-18) crop much less promising than they seemed in January last.

On the other hand, the prospects of the Fazenda S. Cruz do Rio Pardo, near the border of Parana, are very satisfactory. The trees are looking very fine and 45,000 trees are just coming into production.

The following table shows the respective rainfall at three estates under same general management:—

	Dumont Inches	Agua Santa Inches	S. Cruz Inches
October, 1916	2.64	2.94	3.88
November	4.06	3.82	4.26
December	19.56	12.42	5.68
January	14.29	12.86	8.05
February	5.40	9.93	9.07
March	1.85	2.60	—
Total	47.80	44.57	—

At Dumont the rainfall of 19.56 inches in December broke the record of the last eighteen seasons, as much as 4 inches falling per diem. Excessive rain like this causes a lot of wash and in fact does more harm than good.

At Agua Santa, only 40 miles distant, the rainfall in December was not only much smaller, but less violent than at Dumont. At S. Cruz do Rio Pardo, on the borders of Parana, the rainfall for the five months October-February, during which the wood is forming, was only 6.19 inches as against 9.19 at Dumont and 8.39 at Agua Santa for same period.

—A big American shipper, who should have means of acquainting himself with planting conditions, says that in his opinion, the increase of production due to new trees in 1917-18 will not exceed 500,000 bags, as many of the trees were planted on old ground and others in unsuitable soil. Against this come reports that enlarge in glowing terms on the prospects of the new districts on the borders of the Paranapanema, that, as the foregoing reference to the S. Cruz Estates shows, are already beginning to add appreciably to production. As more and more trees come into bearing, unless something untoward happens, a crop that will beat even the record of 1906-07 may be looked for in 1918-19.

### Relaxation of Prohibition of Imports of Coffee in the U.K.

Sir Arthur Peel advises that H.B.M. Government has agreed to entry into the United Kingdom of some 20,000 tons of coffee, equivalent to 339,000 bags, of the approximate value of £1,250,000, already in transit to the United Kingdom when prohibition was imposed. From 1st February to 5th April, shipments to London and Liverpool from Rio and Santos aggregated 224,631 bags, the balance of about 100,000 bags representing, to all appearances, coffee bought and for which space had been engaged though not yet shipped.

A great deal of this coffee, no doubt, is intended for re-export to Colonies, etc., and though tannage considerations must be pre-eminent so long as the submarine campaign is unabated, the abrupt manner in which imports were closed down without giving notice to shippers seemed unnecessarily severe.

Since then Brazil has more or less come into line with the Allies and not only broken off relations with the common enemy, but seized their steamers. "Amor come amor se paga!" and the least we on our side could do would be to relax prohibition as far as coffees bought and shipped or about to be shipped to British ports.

Naturally if the coffee bought and paid for here were refused entry by Gt. Britain, they would have to be resold and shipped elsewhere, as actually occurred in some cases, with the result that our stocks would be permanently enhanced by some 300,000 bags.

The value stated in Sir Arthur Peel's communication is of course c.i.f. U. K., from which have to be deducted freight and insurance and other charges, leaving Brazil £742,000 to the good as the result of the opportune and efficacious intervention of H.B.M. Minister, Sir Arthur Peel.

British Stocks on 1st February were as follows:—

	1917	1916
Brazil kinds .....	386,250	249,460
Other kinds .....	233,650	272,880
	619,900	522,340

## Coffee Statistics

### ENTRIES.

IN BAGS OF 60 KILOS.  
During the week ending April 12th, 1917.

RIO	FOR THE WEEK ENDED			FOR THE CROP TO	
	Apr. 12 1917	Apr. 5 1917	Apr. 13 1916	Apr. 12 1917	Apr. 13 1916
Central and Leopoldina Ry.....	21,929	11,824	38,144	1,684,241	2,504,411
Inland.....	529	687	1,887	22,911	81,596
Coastwise, discharged ..	129	1,790	9,017	94,118	183,812
Total.....	22,587	14,301	48,548	1,801,270	2,720,159
Transferido from Rio to Nietheroy .....	—	—	639	12,615	69,441
Net Entries at Rio.....	22,587	14,301	47,909	1,788,655	2,650,718
Nietheroy from Rio & Leopoldina.....	—	—	6,541	38,200	369,029
Total Rio, including Nietheroy & transit.	22,587	14,301	54,450	1,826,855	2,969,747
Total Santos:	76,866	45,689	70,432	9,461,067	10,772,905
Total Rio & Santos.	99,453	60,000	124,882	11,277,922	13,742,652

The total entries by the different S. Paulo Railways for the Crop to Apr. 12/17 were as follows:

	Past Jundiaby	Per Sorocabana and others	Total at S. Paulo	Total at Santos	Remaining at S. Paulo
1916/1917	7,373,969	1,729,714	9,103,683	9,451,067	—
1915/1916	—	—	—	10,772,905	—

### FOREIGN STOCKS. IN BAGS OF 60 KILOS.

	Apr. 12/1917.	Apr. 5 1917.	Apr. 13/1916.
United States Ports ...	1,183,000	1,236,000	1,248,000
Havre.....	2,193,000	2,215,000	2,980,000
Both.....	3,376,000	3,451,000	3,173,000
Deliveries United States	99,000	107,000	140,000
Visible Supply at United States ports.....	2,678,000	2,641,000	1,848,000

### SALES OF COFFEE.

During the week ending April 12th, 1917.

	Apr. 12/1917.	Apr. 5/1917.	Apr. 13/1916.
Rio.....	25,417	14,643	30,623
Santos.....	—	—	67,000
Total.....	25,417	14,643	97,623

### COFFEE LOADED (EMBARQUES). IN BAGS OF 60 KILOS.

	DURING WEEK ENDED			FOR THE CROP TO	
	1917 Apr. 12	1917 Apr. 5	1916 Apr. 13	1917 Apr. 12	1916 Apr. 13
Rio.....	49,343	59,635	28,505	1,886,830	2,622,194
Nietheroy.....	—	—	4,435	29,145	906,917
In transit.....	—	—	—	—	—
Total Rio including Nietheroy & transit.....	49,343	59,635	32,940	1,915,975	2,629,111
Santos.....	292,777	71,021	178,860	3,090,703	9,748,034
Rio & Santos.....	341,420	126,576	209,630	10,006,678	12,677,145

### VALUE OF COFFEE CLEARED FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

IN BAGS OF 60 KILOS.

	Apr. 12	Apr. 5	Apr. 12	Apr. 5	Crop to Apr. 12/1917	
	Bags	Bags	£	£	Bags	£
Rio.....	16,700	42,139	37,064	88,934	1,781,745	3,559,426
Santos.....	144,737	247,548	330,565	554,235	8,160,737	19,478,163
Total 1916/1917..	161,437	289,687	367,629	743,169	9,942,482	23,031,589
do 1915/1916..	289,323	229,354	670,133	195,549	12,260,564	23,280,359

### COFFEE SAILED.

During the week ending April 12th, 1917, were consigned to

the following destinations:—

IN BAGS OF 60 KILOS.

PORTS	UNITED STATES	EUROPE & MEDITERRANEAN	COAST	RIVER PLATE	CAPE	OTHER PORTS	TOTAL FOR WEEK	CROP TO DATE
Rio.....	4,500	4,700	1,746	2,685	—	4,815	15,446	1,930,507
Santos....	74,156	67,264	999	2,812	—	505	145,736	8,240,026
1916/1917..	78,656	71,964	2,745	5,497	—	5,320	164,182	13,170,533
1915/1916..	104,111	178,486	12,182	4,726	—	—	302,185	12,627,268

### COFFEE PRICE CURRENT.

During the week ending April 12th, 1917.

	Apr. 6	Apr. 7	Apr. 9	Apr. 10	Apr. 11	Apr. 12	Average	Closing April 4
<b>RIO—</b>								
Market N. 6 10k..	—	—	6.673	6.809	6.809	6.509	—	6.945
" N. 7	—	6.596	6.803	6.877	6.877	6.877	6.783	7.013
" N. 8	—	6.400	6.673	6.741	6.741	6.741	6.650	6.877
" N. 9	—	6.264	6.536	6.605	6.605	6.605	6.513	6.740
" N. 10	—	6.128	6.400	6.469	6.469	6.469	6.377	6.804
<b>SANTOS—</b>								
Superior per 10 k..	—	—	5.909	5.900	5.800	5.800	5.850	—
Good Average .....	—	—	5.400	5.400	5.300	5.300	5.350	—
Base N. 4 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.800
<b>N. YORK, per lb..</b>								
Spot N. 7 .. cent.	9 5/8	—	—	—	—	10/-	—	—
" 4 .. "	9 3/8	—	—	—	—	9 7/8	—	—
Options—								April 4
" May.... "	7.87	8.21	—	8.49	8.24	8.11	8.18	5.30
" July.... "	7.99	8.29	—	8.57	8.33	8.25	8.28	8.46
" Sept.... "	8.13	8.40	—	8.66	8.44	8.35	8.39	8.60
<b>HAVRE per 50 kilos</b>								
Options..... francs								
" May.... "	88.50	—	—	—	90.25	90.25	89.68	—
" July.... "	87.25	—	—	—	89.50	89.50	88.75	—
" Sept.... "	86.00	—	—	—	89.00	—	87.50	90.25
<b>HAMBURG per 1/2 k</b>								
Options..... pfennig								
" May.... "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" July.... "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Sept.... "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>LONDON cwt.</b>								
Options..... shillings								
" May.... "	—	—	—	55/-	51/6	50/6	52/-	—
" July.... "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Sept.... "	—	—	—	54/9	53/0	53/6	54/-	—

**OUR OWN STOCK.**

**IN BAGS OF 60 KILOS.**

RIO Stock on Apr. 5th, 1917 .....	139,244	
Entries during week ended Apr. 12th, 1917.....	22,557	
	161,801	
Loaded «Embarques», for the week Apr. 12th, 1917.....	49,843	
<b>STOCK IN RIO ON Apr. 12th, 1917.....</b>	<b>112,488</b>	
Stock at Nictheroy and Porto da Madama on		
• Apr. 5th, 1917.....	24,527	
• Afloat on Apr. 5th, 1917.....	50,942	
Entries at Nictheroy plus total embarques including transit.....	49,843	
	124,812	
Deduct: embarques at Nictheroy, Porto da Madama and Vianna and sailings during the week Apr. 12th, 1917.....	18,446	
<b>STOCK IN NICTHEROY AND AFLOAT ON Apr. 12th, 1917.</b>	<b>106,366</b>	
<b>STOCK IN 1st and 2nd HANDS and THOSE AT NICTHEROY and AFLOAT ON Apr. 12th 1917.....</b>	<b>218,854</b>	
SANTOS Stock on Apr. 5th 1917.....	1,864,769	
Entries for week ended Apr. 12th, 1917.....	76,866	
	1,941,635	
Loaded (embarques) during same week.....	292,077	
<b>STOCK IN SANTOS ON Apr. 12th, 1917..</b>	<b>1,649,558</b>	
Stock in Rio and Santos on Apr. 12th, 1917..	1,868,412	
do do on Apr. 5th, 1917..	2,079,482	
do do on Apr. 13th, 1916..	1,684,786	

**MANIFESTS OF COFFEE.**

**RIO DE JANEIRO.**

During the week ending April 12th, 1917.

2-IBIAPABA-B. Aires .....	Ornstein & Co .....	1,003	
Ditto- " .....	Roberto do Couto .....	1,000	
Ditto- " .....	Eugen Urban & Co .....	263	
Ditto- " .....	Castro Silva & Co .....	119	
Ditto- " .....	Leon Israel & Co .....	50	
Ditto-Montevidéo .....	Jessouroun Irmaos .....	250	2,685
4-ORITA-Valparaiso .....	Castro Silva & Co .....	650	
Ditto-Pelotas .....	Hard, Rand & Co .....	400	
Ditto- " .....	Produce Warrants Co. .....	400	
Ditto- " .....	Jessouroun Irmaos .....	230	
Ditto- " .....	McKinley & Co. ....	200	
Ditto-Talcahuano .....	Grace & Co .....	300	
Ditto- " .....	Norton Megaw & Co .....	30	
Ditto- " .....	Milhomens & Co .....	100	
Ditto-Punta Arenas .....	Norton Megaw & Co .....	1,245	
Ditto- " .....	Castro Silva & Co .....	140	
Ditto- " .....	Hard, Rand & Co .....	100	
Ditto-Antofagasta .....	Grace & Co .....	200	
Ditto- " .....	Norton Megaw & Co .....	200	
Ditto-Iquiqui .....	Grace & Co .....	350	4,815
5-ATLANTA-Karlskrona .....	Carlos B. Svensen .....	-	2,000
5-MEDINA-New York .....	Louis Boher & Co. ...	3,250	
Ditto- " .....	McKinley & Co .....	750	
Ditto- " .....	Pinheiro & Ladeira .....	500	4,500
8-CAMPISTA-Genoa .....	Carlo Pareto & Co .....	2,000	
Ditto- " .....	Valente Peixoto & Co. ...	700	2,700
	Total overseas .....	-	16,700

**COAST-WISE.**

1-FLORIANOPOLIS-P. Alegre .....	Grace & Co .....	-	56
7-BRASIL-Manaos .....	Eugen Urbag & Co .....	140	
Ditto- " .....	Norton Megaw & Co .....	50	
Ditto- " .....	Ornstein & Co .....	30	
Ditto- " .....	McKinley & Co .....	30	
Ditto-Maranhão .....	Theodor Wille & Co .....	105	
Ditto- " .....	Ornstein & Co .....	55	
Ditto-Pará .....	Grace & Co .....	100	
Ditto- " .....	Castro Silva & Co .....	30	
Ditto-Natal .....	Ornstein & Co .....	60	
Ditto-Itaocantara .....	Ornstein & Co .....	50	
Ditto- " .....	Norton Megaw & Co .....	50	
Ditto-Obidos .....	Ornstein & Co .....	30	
Ditto-Tutoya .....	Ornstein & Co .....	10	740
12-RUY BARBOSA-Manaos .....	Hard, Rand & Co .....	200	
Ditto- " .....	McKinley & Co .....	190	
Ditto- " .....	Sequeira & Co .....	125	
Ditto- " .....	De Lamare Faria .....	100	
Ditto- " .....	Eugen Urban & Co .....	60	
Ditto-Maranhão .....	Eugen Urban & Co .....	165	
Ditto- " .....	Theodor Wille & Co .....	100	
Ditto-Itaocatiara .....	McKinley & Co .....	10	950
	Total coastwise .....	-	1,746

**SANTOS.**

During the week ending April 12th, 1917.

6-ORITA-Punta Arenas .....	Ed. Johnston & Co .....	450	
Ditto-Valparaiso .....	Souza Queiroz Lins .....	55	505
6-TOSCANA-Naples .....	I. B. F. Mattarazzo .....	787	
Ditto- " .....	Pascual Gomes & Co. ...	1	
Ditto-Genoa .....	F. S. Hampshire & Co .....	2	790
7-INVERNAID-Havre .....	Cia. Leme Ferreira .....	19,000	
Ditto- " .....	Nioac & Co .....	18,559	37,559
10-GARONNA-Bordeaux .....	Raphael Sampaio & C. ...	4,000	
Ditto- " .....	Joao Osorio .....	1,500	
Ditto- " .....	Ed. Johnston & Co .....	1,500	
Ditto- " .....	Nioac & Co .....	500	
Ditto- " .....	F. S. Hampshire & C. ...	500	
Ditto- " .....	Cia. Prado Chaves .....	500	
Ditto- " .....	R. Alves Toledo & Co. ...	500	
Ditto-Consumption .....	Casalta & Co .....	15	
Ditto- " .....	Pedro S. Aranha .....	1	9,017
10-BALMES-Barcelona .....	Société F. Breslienne... ..	2,500	
Ditto- " .....	Cia. Prado Chaves .....	2,250	
Ditto- " .....	Santos Coffee Co .....	2,000	
Ditto- " .....	Naumann Gepp & Co. ...	750	
Ditto- " .....	Joao Osorio .....	500	
Ditto- " .....	Hard, Rand & Co .....	375	
Ditto- " .....	Pascual Gomez & Co. ...	205	
Ditto-Valencia .....	Naumann Gepp & Co. ...	250	
Ditto- " .....	Cia. Prado Chaves .....	250	
Ditto- " .....	Hard, Rand & Co .....	125	
Ditto- " .....	Santos Coffee Co. ....	125	
Ditto- " .....	Pascual Gomez & Co. ...	100	
Ditto-Malaga .....	Hard, Rand & Co .....	1,750	
Ditto- " .....	Prado Ferreira & Co. ...	500	
Ditto- " .....	Baccaratt & Co .....	475	
Ditto- " .....	Naumann Gepp & Co. ...	250	
Ditto- " .....	Cia. Prado Chaves .....	250	
Ditto-Cadiz .....	Baccarat & Co .....	1,375	
Ditto- " .....	F. S. Hampshire & Co. ...	1,000	
Ditto- " .....	Juan Siere .....	400	
Ditto-Sevilha .....	Francisco Tenorio .....	2,920	
Ditto- " .....	Juan Siere .....	200	
Ditto-Huelva .....	Francisco Tenorio .....	580	
Ditto- " .....	Hard, Rand & Co .....	125	
Ditto-Mellila .....	Naumann Gepp & Co. ...	250	
Ditto- " .....	Hard, Rand & Co .....	125	
Ditto-Las Palmas .....	F. S. Hampshire & C. ...	125	
Ditto-Consumption .....	Hard Rand & Co .....	125	
	Ribas Hermanos .....	17	19,898
10-CAVOUR-Buenos Aires .....	Baccarat & Co .....	1,550	
Ditto- " .....	Société F. Breslienne. ...	500	
Ditto- " .....	Levy & Co .....	315	
Ditto- " .....	J. de Almeida Cardia. ...	300	
Ditto-Consumption .....	Carminé Poccia .....	35	
Ditto- " .....	V. Lucii & Co .....	2	2,712
11-NECHES-New York .....	S. Jacobsen & Co .....	4,545	
Ditto- " .....	McLaughlan & Co .....	4	4,549
12-CHRISTIAN BORS-N. York :	Arbuckle & Co .....	12,520	
Ditto- " .....	Hard, Rand & Co .....	11,287	
Ditto- " .....	J. Aron & Co .....	10,000	
Ditto- " .....	M. Wright & Co .....	8,800	
Ditto- " .....	Piccone & Co .....	5,000	
Ditto- " .....	Société F. Breslienne. ...	5,000	
Ditto- " .....	McLaughlan & Co .....	3,000	
Ditto- " .....	Levy & Co .....	3,000	
Total coastwise .....	Cia. Prado Chaves .....	2,000	
Ditto- " .....	Raphael Sampaio & C. ...	2,000	
Ditto- " .....	Louis Boher & Co .....	2,000	
Ditto- " .....	Ed. Johnston & Co .....	2,000	
Ditto- " .....	Naumann Gepp & Co. ...	1,000	
Ditto- " .....	Joao Osorio .....	1,000	
Ditto- " .....	Nioac & Co .....	1,000	69,607
	Total overseas .....	-	144,737

**SANTOS-COASTWISE.**

3-ITASSUCÉ-Pelotas .....	Venancia da Faria .....	117	
Ditto- " .....	Cia. Prado Chaves .....	-1	118
3-CAPIVARY-Rio .....	Venancia de Faria .....	-	129
4-IBIAPABA-Corumbá .....	J. de Almeida Cardia. ...	-	20
5-ITAGIBA-Pernambuco .....	J. C. Mello & Co. ....	100	
Ditto- " .....	Jessouroun Irmaos .....	80	
Ditto- " .....	A. Bulle .....	50	
Ditto- " .....	Belli & Co .....	1	
Ditto-Rio de Janeiro .....	Henrique Costa .....	1	232
10-ITAPERUNA-Rio .....	Villas Boas & Co .....	400	
Ditto- " .....	Venancia de Faria .....	100	500
	Total coastwise .....	-	999

## Railway News

THE LEOPOLDINA RAILWAY COMPANY.

ESTIMATED WEEKLY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

Year	Week Ended.	Receipts for Week			Total from 1st Jan.
		Currency.	Exchange.	Sterling.	
1917	7th. Apr.	978-000\$	11 13/16	£ 18,605	£ 326,159
1916	9th. Apr.	395-000\$	11 21/32	£ 19,154	£ 306,848
Increase....	—	17-000\$	5/32	—	£ 19,311
Decrease....	—	—	—	£ 579	—

THE S. PAULO RAILWAY COMPANY.

ESTIMATED WEEKLY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

Year	Week Ended	Receipts for Week			TOTAL from 1st January
		Currency.	Exchange	Sterling	
1917	8th. Apr.	305,550\$200	11 13/16	15,186-9-1	300,342-10-2
1916	9th. Apr.	395,601\$200	11 5/8	19,-161-18-8	3 32,562-4-8
Increase...	—	—	3/16	—	—
Decrease...	—	87,051\$000	—	3,975-9-7	32,239-14-6

## RUBBER

Cable Quotations for Hard Fine. London per lb. and Para per kilo:—

	London	Para
	s. d.	
17th March, 1917 .....	3 2	5\$550
24th March, 1917 .....	3 2½	5\$600
31st March, 1917 .....	3 2½	5\$400
14th April, 1917 .....	3 1½	5\$200

## SHIPPING

**Engagements.**—Royal Mail.—The s.s. Amazon, leaving on 3rd May, will take 10,000 bags beans and 500 bags special licence coffee from Rio to London. The Desna leaving on 19th, will take 2,500 bags of beans.

Lampert and Holt.—s.s. Tennyson sailed to-day (17th) for New York with 1,000 bags of beans.

—The s.s. Kintail will replace the Kinraig, which was in collision, on the South African route. The Kintail is offering space for 75,000 bags of coffee for that destination.

—The s.s. Highland Heather will take 1,700 tons of meat from Rio and 1,300 tons from Santos for Genoa during the 2nd half of this month.

**Argentina.** The Brazilian market is for the time being non-existent. The prohibition to export wheat and flour has caused 75 per cent of the coasters to disappear and there is a miniature scramble for other cargo at rates which denote a heavy fall.

We have received no news regarding coal rates therefore cannot quote.—"Times of Argentina," 9th April.

**War Losses** during the month of February amounted to 187 ships, aggregating 479,057 tons gross, of which 115 British, 20 other belligerents, 2 American, 48 other neutrals and 2 unidentified, bringing up the total since 1 August, 1914, as follows:—British, 1,205 ships, other Allies 319, neutral 609, unidentified 2, enemy 88; total 2,223 ships.

VESSELS ARRIVING AT THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

During the week ending April 12th, 1917.

April 6.—ANNA, Brazilian s.s., 247 tons, from Laguna  
6.—ITAPEMA, Brazilian s.s., 926 tons, from Aracaju  
6.—JAVARY, Brazilian s.s., 416 tons, from Recife  
6.—CADIARY, Brazilian s.s., 731 tons, from Santos  
6.—BARBARY, British s.s., 2726 tons, from Buenos Aires  
7.—SANTA ROSALIE, American s.s., 3488 tons, from Norfolk  
7.—MAYBINK, Brazilian s.s., 234 tons, from Manchester  
7.—REMBRANDT, British s.s., 2904 tons, from Laguna  
7.—OYAPOCK, Brazilian s.s., 143 tons, from Guaratuba  
8.—ITAJUBA, Brazilian s.s., 869 tons, from Porto Alegre  
8.—PARA, Brazilian s.s., 1175 tons, from Victoria  
8.—CHAMPLAIN, French s.s., 4646 tons, from Havre  
8.—A. E. GENUILLY, French s.s., 3458 tons, from Bordeaux  
9.—ITAPOAN, Brazilian s.s., 512 tons, from Estancia  
9.—URANO, Brazilian s.s., 192 tons, from S. J. da Barra  
9.—SIDDONS, British s.s., 2650 tons, from Buenos Aires  
9.—FELIX TAUSSIG, American s.s., 4544 tons, from B. Aires  
9.—RUY BARBOSA, Brazilian s.s., 567 tons, from Montevideo  
10.—DESEADO, British s.s., 7258 tons, from Buenos Aires  
10.—IRIS, Brazilian s.s., 887 tons, from Montevideo  
10.—TYR, Norwegian s.s., 1417 tons, from New York  
11.—BAEBURN, British s.s., 4231 tons, from Glasgow  
11.—GARONNA, French s.s., 3530 tons, from Buenos Aires  
11.—P. DI SATRUSTEGUI, Spanish s.s., 2748 tons, from Bilbao  
11.—SIRIO, Brazilian s.s., 554 tons, from Marapaos  
12.—NICHES, American s.s., 3932 tons, from Buenos Aires

VESSELS SAILING FROM THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

During the week ending April 12th, 1917.

April 6.—HENRICH LUND, Norwegian s.s., 3417 tons, for Philadelphia  
7.—EMILIA, Brazilian barque, 180 tons, for Florianopolis  
7.—ITAQUL, Brazilian s.s., 925 tons, for Porto Alegre  
7.—BARBARY, British s.s., 2726 tons, for Liverpool  
7.—BRASIL, Brazilian s.s., 1243 tons, for Manaus  
7.—ITAGIBA, Brazilian s.s., 927 tons, for Pernambuco  
8.—CAMPISTA, Brazilian s.s., 581 tons, for Genoa  
8.—TACOLOMY, Brazilian s.s., 467 tons, for Porto Alegre  
8.—CADIARY, Brazilian s.s., 371 tons, for Macau  
8.—ITAPUIHY, Brazilian s.s., 926 tons, for Porto Alegre  
8.—NILO PECANHA, Brazilian s.s., 120 tons, for Paranaguá  
9.—ITAPERUNA, Brazilian s.s., 613 tons, from Pelotas  
9.—ITAPAVA, Brazilian s.s., 513 tons, for Aracaju  
10.—DESEADO, British s.s., 7295 tons, for Liverpool  
10.—ANNA, Brazilian s.s., 247 tons, for Laguna  
10.—CHARLTON HALL, British s.s., 2999 tons, for Baltimore  
10.—SIDDONS, British s.s., 2650 tons, for Liverpool  
10.—A. E. GOUNILLY, French s.s., 3482 tons, for Buenos Aires  
10.—CHAMPLAIN, French s.s., 4646 tons, for Buenos Aires  
11.—ZANOS STRES, Grecian s.s., 1397 tons, for Buenos Aires  
11.—SENTA, Norwegian s.s., 2299 tons, for Baltimore  
11.—MONTE MORENO, Brazilian s.s., 532 tons, for Macau  
11.—SAGA, Swedish s.s., 1684 tons, for New York  
11.—P. DI SATRUSTEGUI, Spanish s.s., 2749 tons, for B. Aires  
12.—RUY BARBOSA, Brazilian s.s., 567 tons, for Manaus  
12.—ITAJUBA, Brazilian s.s., 869 tons, for Porto Alegre  
12.—JAVARY, Brazilian s.s., 516 tons, for Pernambuco  
12.—GARONNA, French s.s., 3530 tons, for Bordeaux  
12.—FIDELENSE, Brazilian s.s., 926 tons, for S. J. da Barra  
12.—ITAPOAN, Brazilian s.s., 512 tons, for S. J. da Barra  
12.—FELIX TAUSSIG, American s.s., 4544 tons, for New York

VESSELS ARRIVING AT THE PORT OF SANTOS.

During the week ending April 12th, 1917.

April 3.—ITAGIBA, Brazilian s.s., 927 tons, from Porto Alegre  
3.—ITAPAVA, Brazilian s.s., 613 tons, from Aracaju  
4.—IBIAPABA, Brazilian s.s., 882 tons, from Rio  
4.—NORDHOVED, Danish s.s., 2159 tons, from Baltimore  
4.—LAGUNA, Brazilian s.s., 300 tons, from Rio  
4.—ANGO, French s.s., 4625 tons, from Buenos Aires  
4.—FLORA, Brazilian yacht, 20 tons, from Tijuca  
5.—VESTRIS, British s.s., 6622 tons, from New York  
5.—OYAPOCK, Brazilian s.s., 143 tons, from Paranaguá  
5.—ATLANTA, Italian s.s., 3507 tons, from Genoa  
5.—TOSCANO, Italian s.s., 2589 tons, from Buenos Aires  
5.—ITANEMA, Brazilian s.s., 558 tons, from Rio  
6.—ORITA, British s.s., 5816 tons, from Liverpool  
6.—ITAPUIHY, Brazilian s.s., 869 tons, from Natal  
6.—MANTIQUEIRA, Brazilian s.s., 873 tons, from Rio  
6.—HIGHLAND, British s.s., 3837 tons, from Genoa  
8.—RUY BARBOSA, Brazilian s.s., 567 tons, from Montevideo  
8.—DESEADO, British s.s., 7258 tons, from Buenos Aires  
8.—BLANYRA, Norwegian s.s., 1484 tons, from Baltimore  
9.—BALMES, Spanish s.s., 3794 tons, from Buenos Aires  
9.—GARONNA, French s.s., 3530 tons, from Buenos Aires  
9.—CAVOUR, Italian s.s., 3200 tons, from Genoa  
9.—ARGHAN PRINCE, British s.s., 3183 tons, from B. Aires  
9.—ITAPUIHY, Brazilian s.s., 926 tons, from Pernambuco  
9.—ITAPERUNA, Brazilian s.s., 613 tons, from Aracaju  
9.—LIBERTAD, Argentine s.s., 618 tons, from Rosario  
9.—CHRISTIAN BORS, Norwegian s.s., 2788 tons, from G. Aires

**BOATS LOADING OR EXPECTED TO LOAD COFFEE.**

**FOR THE UNITED STATES.**

	Capacity	Rio	Santos	Total	Rate of freight.
August (Amer.) April .....	95,000	—	—	—	\$1.75
Afghan Prince (Brit.) April .....	120,000	20,000	15,000	35,000	\$1.40 New Orleans
Sufolk (Amer.) April .....	120,000	—	—	—	—
St. Andrews (Norw.) Ed. Johnston & Co., Apl.	85,000	—	85,000	85,000	\$1.40 New Orleans
Dakotan (Amer.) Lamport & Holt, April .....	130,000	3,000	—	3,000	—
Henrick Lund (Norw.) April .....	10,000	—	—	—	—
Frederick Luckenbach (Amer.) April .....	50,000	—	—	—	—
Jungshoved (Danish) Wilson Sons & Co. May...	100,000	—	—	—	—
Thor (Norw.) May .....	90,000	—	—	—	—
Pacific (Norw.) Prince Line, May .....	100,000	—	—	—	\$1.20
Tyr (Norw.) Brazilian Warrant Co., April .....	50,000	—	—	—	\$1.20 closed
Talisman (Norw.) Brazilian Warrants Co., April	50,000	—	—	—	\$1.00
Fager (Norw.) May .....	35,000	6,000	10,000	16,000	\$1 closed; offers \$1.20
Tricolor (Norw.) Brazilian Warrants, May .....	70,000	—	—	—	—
Ada F. Brown (Amer.) Wilson Sons & Co. May	40,000	—	—	—	—
Kentuckian (Amer.) Prince Line, May-June ...	?	—	—	—	—
Henrick Ibsen (Norw.) Prince Line, June-July	?	—	—	—	—

**FOR SOUTH AFRICA AND EAST.**

Tacoma Maru (Jap.) May, Wilson Sons & Co.	120,000	—	—	—
Kintail (British) Cuming Young, May .....	75,000	—	—	—

**FOR EUROPE.**

Bougainville (French) April .....	25,000	—	25,000	25,000	—
Provence (French) April .....	50,000	25,000	25,000	50,000	—
Sequana (French) April .....	30,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	—
Atlanta (Italian) April .....	10,000	—	—	—	—
Monte Rosa (Italian) April .....	10,000	—	—	—	—
Pirangy (Braz.) April .....	25,000	25,000	—	25,000	480frs. 900k. Marseilles
Campeiro (Braz.) April .....	55,000	—	—	—	—
Rio Amazonas (Braz.) April .....	36,000	—	—	—	—
Belem (Braz.) May .....	50,000	—	—	—	—
Campinas (Braz.) May .....	45,000	—	—	—	—
Catalina (Spanish) April .....	20,000	—	5,000	5,000	275frs. and 5 per cent
P. de Satrustegui (Spanish) April .....	10,000	—	—	—	250frs. and 10 per cent
Rio de la Plata (Norw) April .....	80,000	—	—	—	—
Cometa (Norw.) April .....	45,000	15,700	15,000	30,700	—

Capacity	By Flag				Total
	April	May	June	Total	
	<b>For United States—</b>				
For United States	710,000	435,000	—	—	1,145,000
For Europe	396,000	95,000	—	—	491,000
For S. Africa & East	—	195,000	—	—	195,000
	<u>1,106,000</u>	<u>725,000</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,871,000</u>
	<b>For Europe—</b>				
French	105,000	—	—	—	105,000
Italian	20,000	—	—	—	20,000
Brazilian	116,000	95,000	—	—	211,000
Neutral	155,000	—	—	—	155,000
	<u>396,000</u>	<u>95,000</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>491,000</u>
	<b>For South Africa and East—</b>				
Japanese	—	120,000	—	—	120,000
British	—	75,000	—	—	75,000
	<u>—</u>	<u>195,000</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>195,000</u>

- 10.—CAMPISTA. Brazilian s.s. 581 tons. from Rio  
 10.—RIO DE LA PLATA. Norwegian s.s. 1527 tons from B. Aires  
 10.—NECHES. American s.s. 3470 tons from Buenos Aires  
 11.—ITABERA. Brazilian s.s. 926 tons. from Porto Alegre  
 11.—ANNA. Brazilian s.s. 247 tons. from Rio

#### VESSELS SAILING FROM THE PORT OF SANTOS.

During the week ending April 12th, 1917.

- April 3.—SAGA. Swedish s.s. 1684 tons. for New York  
 3.—ITAIPAVA. Brazilian s.s. 613 tons. for Aracaju  
 3.—CHARLTON HALL. American s.s. 2999 tons. for Rio  
 3.—PARDO. British s.s. 2791 tons. for Buenos Aires  
 3.—INDIANA. Italian s.s. 3058 tons for Genoa  
 4.—ITAGIBA. Brazilian s.s. 927 tons. for Recife  
 4.—LAGUNA. Brazilian s.s. 300 tons. for Laguna  
 4.—IBAPABA. Brazilian s.s. 882 tons. for Buenos Aires  
 4.—ANNA. Brazilian s.s. 247 tons. for Rio  
 4.—TIMES. Norwegian s.s. 1327 tons. for New York  
 4.—CAPIVARY. Brazilian s.s. 371 tons. for Macau  
 4.—ANGO. French s.s. 4625 tons. for Havre  
 4.—BOUBAINVILLE. French s.s. 4625 tons. for Buenos Aires  
 5.—OPAPACK. Brazilian s.s. 143 tons. for Rio  
 5.—TUPY. Brazilian s.s. 1102 tons. for Havre  
 5.—VESTRIS. British s.s. 2622 tons. for Buenos Aires  
 5.—ALDERNAY. Norwegian s.s. 1978 tons. for New Orleans  
 5.—MAYRINK. Brazilian s.s. 234 tons. for Rio  
 6.—ORITA. British s.s. 5816 tons. for Callao  
 6.—TOSCANA. Italian s.s. 2559 tons. for Genoa  
 7.—MANTQUEIRA. Brazilian s.s. 873 tons for Buenos Aires  
 7.—LABOR. Italian s.s. 2670 tons. for Gegoa  
 7.—ITAPUCA. Brazilian s.s. 869 tons. for Porto Alegre  
 7.—ITANEMA. Brazilian s.s. 559 tons. for Porto Alegre  
 8.—RUY BARBOSA. Brazilian s.s. 567 tons. for Rio  
 9.—DESEADO. British s.s. 7258 tons. for Liverpool  
 10.—GARONNA. French s.s. 2738 tons. for Bordeaux  
 10.—ITAPUHY. Brazilian s.s. 618 tons. for Porto Alegre  
 10.—ITAPERUNA. Brazilian s.s. 581 tons. for Pelotas  
 10.—BALMES. Spanish s.s. 1527 tons. for Barcelona  
 10.—CAVOUR. Italian s.s. 3470 tons. for Buenos Aires  
 10.—INVERSNIAID. British barque. 1317 tons. for Havre  
 11.—ITABERA. Brazilian s.s. 926 tons for Rio  
 11.—ANNA. Brazilian s.s. 247 tons. for Laguna  
 11.—NECHES. American s.s. 3470 tons. for New York  
 11.—ATLANTA. Italian s.s. 3509 tons. for Genoa  
 12.—CHRISTIAN BORS. Norwegian s.s. 2738 tons. for New York

the British. who have successfully gained all their objectives. This striking success is attributable to the troops' improved training and the experience gained on the Somme, as also to the enormous output of guns and munitions. The Germans had reinforced the Vimy ridge, considered it impregnable and were determined to hold it at all costs, but the result was the capture of the largest number of prisoners ever taken in a single day on the western front.

The French are cooperating north and south of the British, attacking both in Belgium, where they inflicted heavy loss on the Germans at Lombaertzyde, and also the whole line to Alsace, but the principal sector continues to be from Saint Quinten to Loan, where by day and night vigorous artillery fighting, with patrol encounters, is carried on. A French infantry attack after intense artillery preparation, drove the enemy back to Coucy high forest, securing a notable gain in the position. There has been severe fighting also south of Reims, also great artillery activity in the region of Berry-au-Bac.

The Italians are still deeply engrossed in preparations for eventualities, but continue their raiding tactics, in which they retain a marked superiority. A tentative Austrian attack near Gorizia succeeded in reaching the Italian trenches at great cost and was then immediately smothered by the Italians who retained many prisoners.

The Russians have rapidly recovered from their reverse on the Stockhod, retaining the line tenaciously and the Germans, attempting to repeat their manoeuvre, were outfought and driven out. The German attacks in Galicia have been likewise defeated. There has been greater activity on the Roumanian front, but the defence is now strengthened and German attacks on the Jacobeny Road and on the lower Sereth, in spite of their persistency, have been without success.

The winter months have been spent by the Roumanians in carefully reforming their army and this is now bearing fruit.

On the Balkan front, the principal British activity has been aerial work with excellent results. In the Monastir region a weak Bulgarian attack was handsomely repulsed by the French and Italians and it is reported that the Bulgarians are greatly disheartened, losing moral and talking of peace.

In Mesopotamia the situation is not clear, but a rally of the Turks from Kiffi and on the left bank of the Tigris intending converting movements against the British on the Diala, has not yet materialised. The Russians continue to advance in the direction of Mosul and also from Kixilrobat, where they joined the British, who further advanced along the Bagdad Railway and captured the station of Belad, also Harbe, over 50 miles northward from Bagdad on the Samarra Railway.

The British torpedoed two German destroyers off Zeebrugge; one sank, but the fate of the other is uncertain. The Admiralty announces for the week ending 8th April: Arrivals all nationalities 2,406; sailings, 2,367; 17 British over two and two under 1,600 tons sunk. 14 were unsuccessfully attacked.

## The Week's Official War News

The following communiqué has been received by His Majesty's Consulate General from the Press Bureau:

London, 17th April, 1917

All interest of the past week has been concentrated on the western front, where the successful British advance on the Lens-Arras front with the capture of over 11,000 prisoners, 100 guns and other war material. While these operations have been brilliantly successful, they must be regarded merely as the first stage of the spring offensive, and accordingly no great advance is to be expected in the immediate future. The German retreat on the Somme is far from proving Hindenburg's military genius to choose a better fighting ground, as he has actually left the initiative with

