

Nº 46

Mailman's Brazilian Review

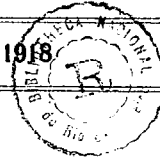
A JOURNAL OF TRADE AND FINANCE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY TO CATCH BRITISH MAILED.

VOL. 8

RIO DE JANEIRO, TUESDAY, November 26th, 1918

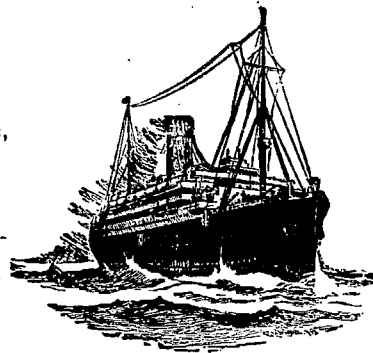
N. 22



R. M. S. P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

P. S. N. C. THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

Frequent service of mail
steamers between Brazil, Europe,
The River Plate and Pacific Ports
All steamers fitted with
Marconi system of wireless tele-
graphy.



Regular service
of cargo boats to and from all the
principal British
ports, also serving France, Spain and
Portugal.

Cabines de luxe -- Staterooms with bath-room, etc., also

a large number of Single berth Cabins

DATES OF SAILINGS ON APPLICATION.

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53 and 55, Avenida Rio Branco, 53 and 55

Tel. OMARIUS — RIO — P. O. B. 21

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SÃO PAULO

RUA QUITANDA
(Corner of Rua São Bento)

SANTOS RUA 15 DE NOVEMBRO 190.

The Great Western of Brazil Company, Ltd.

Direct communication between:

RECIFE (Cinco Pontas) and Maceió and Jaraguá
 RECIFE (Central and Barão do Rio Branco
 RECIFE (Brum) and Parahyba and Cabedello

On Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,
 returning on Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays,
 and Fridays.

RECIFE (Brum) and Natal
 PARAHYBA and Natal

and vice-versa, on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays
 sleeping at Independencia.

The Great Western Railway system, with 1,621 kms. of lines
 in traffic, serves the following States:

	Area sq. kms.	Population	
ALAGOAS	58,491	700,000	
PERNAMBUCO	128,395	1,300,000	
PARAHYBA	74,731	500,000	Note.—The figures relating to inhabitants refer to the year 1906; 20 per cent may safely be added to arrive at approximate figures for 1917.
RIO GRANDE DO NORTE	57,485	480,000	
Total	319,102	2,880,000	

Development of the system and its traffic since 1905.

	Kilms. in traffic	Passengers	Goods, tons
1905	1,276	1,813,444	708,935
1910	1,475	2,214,503	907,135
1915	1,621	1,975,586	1,066,260
1916	1,621	2,752,890	1,192,394

The steady progress of the zone served by the Great Western shown by the above figures cannot fail to undergo further considerable impulse when the construction of the Ports Jaraguá (Alagoas), Cabedello (Parahyba), Natal (Rio Grande do Norte), and Recife (Pernambuco) is complete.

The plans and estimate of the first have been completed, whilst the construction of the Ports of Cabedello and Natal is being carried out under the administration of the Federal Government. It is expected that construction will be accelerated on the conclusion of the present crisis.

The construction of the Port of Recife on a scale and in technical conditions that will convert it into one of the most up-to-date ports of the Continent, is well advanced; an area amply sufficient for actual traffic has been completed and is ready for inauguration.

The geographical position of the Port of Recife is exceptionally advantageous, as it is practically the obligatory port of call for all ships from both Europe and North America destined for South America and vice-versa, as well as for ships bound from either coast of North or Central America for the Southern Atlantic, whatsoever their destination.

Owing to its advantageous situation Recife is the port for most of the produce of the rich tropical zone of north-eastern Brazil, a fact which cannot fail to contribute considerably to the progress of the neighbouring zones likewise.

The favourable conditions and steady progress of this zone should attract the attention of European and American investors to the zone served by the Great Western Railway.

Although tropical, the zone is exceptionally healthy and, indeed, counts several health resorts, like Caruarú, Garanhuns Floresta dos Leões, etc., to which residents of other and less healthy districts habitually resort.

The staple products of the zone are sugar in the lowland and cotton in the hinterland.

The soil is extremely rich and gives a splendid return—even without manures—for cultivation of Indian corn, beans mandioca carnauba wax, maniçoba, cocoa, coffee, etc.

Almost the entire region served by the Great Western Railway is considered amongst the best in the world for tropical fruits.

The quality of pineapples, coconuts, mangoes, pinhas, bananas and guavas, grown in the north-east of Brazil, is famous, and their production and export certain, in the near future, to take very large proportions.

Important canning factories already exist, though this industry is yet in its infancy and its resources practically untouched.

Information regarding the zone served by the Great Western Railway may be obtained on application to any of the Company's offices as below:—

RECIFE—Rua Barão do Triunpho n. 328—Pernambuco.
 RIO DE JANEIRO—Avenida Rio Branco n. 117, 2º andar.
 LONDON—River Plate House, Finsbury Circus, E. C.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1862

Capital	£2,500,000
Capital paid up	£1,250,000
Reserve Fund	£1,400,000

HEAD OFFICE 7, TOKENHOUSE YARD, LONDON, E.C.
 BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO 19, RUA DA ALFANDEGA
 PARIS BRANCH 5, RUE SCRIBE, PARIS

Draws on Head Offices and the following branches:—Lisbon, Oporto, Manaus, Para, Ceara, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, S. Paulo, Curitiba, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Rosario de Santa Fé, Paris and New York (Agency).

Also on the following Bankers:—Messrs. Glyn Mills, Currie and Co., London; Société Générale, Paris and Branches; Credito Italiano, Italy; Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, India, China and Japan; Crédit Lyonnais and Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd., Spain; Branches of the Banco de Portugal, Portugal.

CORRESPONDENTS.

The Bank has Agents or Correspondents in all the principal ports and cities of Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, United States & Europe.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4 MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Capital	£2,000,000
Idem Paid Up	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,000,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro { Rua Primeiro de Março 45 and 47
 { Rua do Hospicio. 1, 3, 5 and 7

Branches at:—MANCHESTER, SAO PAULO, BAHIA, BUENOS AIRES, MONTEVIDEO and ROSARIO.

Correspondents in:—Pernambuco, Para, Manaus, Ceara, Victoria, Maranhão, Parahyba do Norte, Santa Catharina, Parana, Rio Grande do Sul, Pelotas, Porto Alegre, Santos, Piahy, and Matto Grosso.

Draws on its Head Office in London; The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, London, and all principal towns in United Kingdom; Messrs. Heine and Co., Paris; Banque de Bordeaux, Bordeaux; Banco Belinzaghi, Milan; Banca Italiana di Sconto, Genoa; Messrs. E. Sainz and Hijos, Madrid and Correspondents in Spain; Crédit Franco Portugais, Oporto; Banco de Portugal, Lisbon, and Correspondents in Portugal; The Bank of New York, N.B.A., New York; R. Raoul, Duval and Co., Havre.

Also draws on South Africa, New Zealand, and principal Cities on Western Coast of South America. Opens Current Accounts.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of banking business.

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE LEOPOLDINA RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

Central Office, RUA DA GLORIA, 36 — Telephone: 2404 Central

Cable Address: LATESCENCE

Rio de Janeiro

Direct communication between Rio de Janeiro and Victoria, Espírito Santo, State of Minas, etc. 1,823 miles of line.

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TRAINS LEAVE FOR THE INTERIOR:—

NICTHEROY.

6.30 Express—Campos, Miracema, Itapemirim, Porciuncula and branch lines, daily.	
7.00 Express—Friburgo, Cantagallo, Macuco and Portella, daily	
7.45 Mixed—Macahé, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.	
9.40 Mixed—Friburgo and Cantagallo, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	
15.35 Passeio—Friburgo, Saturdays and when announced.	
16.15 Mixed—Rio Bonito, daily. Wednesday to Capivary.	
21.00 Night Express—Campos, Itapemirim and Victoria, Mondays and Fridays, sleepers and restaurant cars. Electric illumination and ventilation. Single fare, 48\$900; Upper Berth, 10\$000; Lower Berth, 15\$000. Return fare, 74\$400. Lunch and dinner served during journey.	

PRAIA FORMOSA:—

(Summer) From 1st November to 30th April.

6.00 Express—Petropolis, Entre Rios, Ubá Ponte Nova, Port Novo, Cataguazes, Santa Luzia and branch lines, daily	
7.30 Express—Petropolis, Sundays and Holidays only.	
8.30 Express—Petropolis, daily.	
10.25 Express—Petropolis, Sundays and Holidays only.	
13.35 Express—Petropolis, daily, except Sundays and Holidays	
15.50 Express—Petropolis and Entre Rios, daily.	
16.20 Express—Petropolis, daily, except Sundays and Holiday.	
17.50 Express—Petropolis, daily.	
20.00 Express—Petropolis, daily.	

EXCURSIONS SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

Petropolis—2,700 feet above sea level, magnificent climate. Beautiful views during trip; 1 hour, 40 minutes. 1st class return, \$800. Stone ballast; no dust. 6 trains per day.

Friburgo—2,800 feet above sea level. 3 hours, 25 minutes by passeio train. Fare, 10\$800 1st class return (Saturday & Monday).

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LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

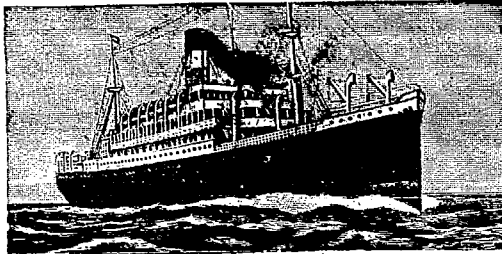
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NEW YORK, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE

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TRINIDAD

BARBADOS AND

NEW YORK



SAILINGS FROM RIO TO

SANTOS

MONTEVIDEO AND

BUENOS AIRES

Cabins de Luxe and Staterooms with one, two or three beds and bath-room.

All steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy, Laundry, Gymnasium etc.

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The Agents, **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.**, Praça Mauá

Telephone No. 47 -- RIO DE JANEIRO -- P. O. BOX 34

Santos - F. S. HAMPSHIRE & Co. Ltd., P. O. B. 10. - São Paulo - F. S. HAMPSHIRE & Co. Ltd., P. O. B. 32
Bahia - F. BENN & Co.

DEN NORSKE SYD-AMERIKA LINJE

(The Norwegian South America Line)

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NORWAY

BRAZIL



NORWAY

RIVER PLATE

FOR EUROPE :—

FOR RIVER PLATE :—

For further particulars apply to :—

FREDRIK ENGELHART - Agent. - Rua S. Pedro 63-Sob., Rio de Janeiro.

Rua 15 de Novembro 172, Santos.

REDERIAKTIEBOLAGET NORDSTJERNAN

Johnson Line

Service between Scandinavia, Brazil and the River Plate.

SAILINGS FOR THE RIVER PLATE AND CHILE:
m.s. SAN FRANCISCO.—About 22nd December.

For further particulars apply to the Agent:—

LUIZ CAMPOS — 84, RUA VISCONDE INHAUMA, 84, RIO DE JANEIRO.
PRAÇA DA REPUBLICA 22, SANTOS.

Wileman's Brazilian Review

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF TRADE AND FINANCE

VOL. 8

RIO DE JANEIRO, TUESDAY, November 26th, 1918

No. 22

THE RIO DE JANEIRO FLOUR MILLS & GRANARIES, LIMITED.

TELEGRAMS:
"Epidermis"

GENERAL TELEPHONE: 1450 NORTE
SALES DEPARTMENT 165 »

Post Office Box
No. 486

Flours Mills: RUA DA GAMBÓA No. 1
DAILY PRODUCTION 15 000 BAGS.

Cotton Mill — Rua da Gambóia, No. 2
450 LOOMS. DAILY PRODUCTION 27.000 METRES.

HEAD OFFICE — 48, MOORGATE ST. — LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES

Buenos Aires
CALLE 25 DE MAYO 158 (3er PISO)

Rosario
660 CALLE SARMIENTO

SÃO PAULO: Rua Boa Vista, 13.

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Victoria, Bahia, Pernambuco, Ceará, Curityba, Florianopolis, Rio Grande,
Pelotas & Porto Alegre.

The Mill's marks of flour are:

"NACIONAL"

"BUDA-NACIONAL"

"SEMOLINA"

"BRAZILEIRA"

"GUARANY"

AND FOR SUPERIORITY
HAVE BEEN AWARDED

Gold Medal Paris 1889.

First Prize Brazil St. Louis 1904.

First Prize Brazil 1908

First Prize Brussels 1910

First Prize Turin 1911.

OFFICES — RUA DA QUITANDA, 108 — RIO DE JANEIRO.

BRAZILIAN WARRANT COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: Brazil House, 2 Great St. Helens, London, E. C.

Authorized Capital.....	£ 1,000,000
Capital Paid up.....	961,500
Reserve Fund.....	100,000

Branches at: SANTOS, RIO DE JANEIRO and SÃO PAULO

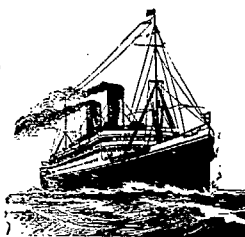
Agencies at: CAMPINAS, JAHU' and SÃO CARLOS DO PINHAL.

Conducts a general consignment and commission business. Makes a speciality of advances against Coffee, Sugar, Cereals & general merchandise. Custom-House Clearing Agents

LLOYD BRASILEIRO

Brazilian Steamship Line

Regular service of mail steamers
between Brazil, United States,
Europe, River Plate and
Pacific Ports.



Frequent service of cargo boats
to and from all principal
Brazilian ports

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION — WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SAILINGS

For the United States

For the River Plate

SERVULO DOURADO—will sail on 30 Nov. for Santos, Paranagua, Antonina, S. Francisco, Itajahy and Montevideo.

SIRIO—will sail on 5th December for Santos, Paranagua, Antonina, S. Francisco, Itajahy, Florianopolis, and M'video

For North of Brazil

s.s. PARA, OLINDA and MANAOS

WILL SAIL FOR NORTHERN PORTS ON 29th NOV. and 9th and 13th DEC. RESPECTIVELY.

S. PAULO—will sail on 5th December for Bahia, Maceio, Recife, Ceara and Para.

For Europe

AVARE—will sail on 30th November for Bahia, Recife, Ceara, Para, Madeira, Lisbon and Havre.

CURVELLO WILL SAIL ON 5th DECEMBER FOR HAVRE.

ARRIVALS

From United States

POGONE—will sail shortly for Bahia, Pernambuco, Ceara, Para, Barbados and New York
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.

Cargo per passenger steamers will be received only up to two days before sailing

DATE OF SAILINGS ON APPLICATION

For further particulars refer to advertisements in Daily Papers, or apply to the Head Offices:—

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CABLE ADDRESS:—"LLOYD"

DIRECTORIA—RIO

AGENCIES:—"BRASILOY D"

CODES USED:—

A.B.C. 5th ED., STANDARD,
UNION, SCOTT'S, WATKINS
RIO, AND PRIVATE P.

BRITISH TRADE CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

13, Austin Friars London, E.C.2.

Telegrams:—TRABANQUE, London.

CAPITAL:—Authorized, £10,000,000 Subscribed and Paid-up, £2,000,000.

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Chairman, Arthur Balfour & Co., Ltd., Sheffield).

SIR VINCENT CAILLARD

(Director, Vickers, Ltd).

F. DUDLEY DOCKER, C.B.

(President of the Federation of British Industries).

SIR ALGERON F. FIRTH, Bart.

(President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, and Chairman, T. F. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Brighouse, Yorks)

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THE RIGHT. HON. F. HUTH JACKSON

(Frederick Huth & Co., Merchants)

PIERCE LACY

(Director, Metropolitan Carriage, Wagon and Finance Co., Ltd., Saltley).

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R. G. PERRY, C.B.E.

(Chairman, Chance & Hunt, Ltd., Chemical Manufacturers, Oldbury).

SIR HALLEWELL ROGERS

(Chairman, Birmingham Small Arms Co., Ltd., Birmingham)

SIR JAMES HOPE SIMPSON

(General Manager, Bank of Liverpool, Ltd).

HAROLD E. SNAGGE

(Edward Boustead & Co., East India Merchants).

H. H. SUMMERS

(Chairman, John Summers & Son, Ltd., Shotton, Chester.)

MANAGER

A. G. M. DICKSON.

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The Corporation is prepared to grant financial facilities for the development of trade. It will make advances against warrants and other securities and is prepared to assist in opening up new channels for enterprise. It invites enquiries and will place at the disposal of correspondents expert advice in connection with business of all kinds. Special facilities granted to industrial and commercial undertakings.

30-2-9

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SOCIEDADE ANONYMA

Fully Paid Capital. Rs. 8,000,000 \$000

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t.s.s. Asiadw 6,000 "	s.s. Guanabaradw 1,500 "	
s.s. Belemdw 4,500 "	Pernambuco (sailer)dw 1,800 "	
s.s. Marnedw 4,000 "	UNDER RECONSTRUCTION:	
s.s. Piavedw 4,000 "	Natal (marine engines)dw 3,500 tons	
t.s.s. Campeirodw 4,000 "	Cabo Verde (marine engines)dw 2,000 "	
t.s.s. Campinasdw 2,800 "	Antonina (oil engines)dw 2,400 "	
s.s. Rio Amazonasdw 2,200 "	Brasil and Italia, auxiliary schooners.	

UNDER CHARTER: s.s. Neuquendw 2,100 tons

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LIMITED—OSAKA MERCANTILE S.S. CO.LD.**OSAKA, JAPAN.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN BRAZIL, ARGENTINA, SOUTH AFRICA, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, CHINA, JAPAN AND VLADIVOSTOCK.

EXCELLENT FIRST AND THIRD CLASS ACCOMMODATION

Future Sailings from Rio de Janeiro:—

For Particulars re Passages, Cargo, Freight, etc., apply to:—

PANAMA MARU—October—For New Orleans.

ALPS MARU—Middle November.

WILSON SONS & CO., LIMITED.**32 Rua da Alfandega - 1º andar, RIO DE JANEIRO. P.****WHY ARE YOU DEAF**

Mr. Thomas Winslade, of Borden, Hants, writes: «I am delighted I tried the new «Orlene» for the head-nooises, I pleased to tell you. ARE GONE, and I can hear as well as ever I could in my life. I think it wonderful, as I am seventy-six years old, and the people here are surprised to think I can hear so well again at my age.»

Many other wonderful cures reported. Send \$1.00 to-day for a supply of «TRENCH ORLENE.» There is really nothing better at any price. Write The «ORELNE CO.» 12, Railway Crescent, W. CROYDON, Eng. (Kindly mention this paper.)

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CENTRAL DEPOT AND CLUB**

(Including Central America and Mexico)
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Established for the welfare of Anglo-South Americans who have joined H.M.'s Forces. Red Cross gifts, bandages, etc., received and distributed. Names and addresses solicited. Anglo-South Americans are earnestly requested to contribute.

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Note.—Running in sympathetic co-operation with The Committee for the River Plate Contingent.

TANCREDO PORTO & Co**CASA BRAZILEIRA.****BANKERS. COMMISSION AGENTS. IMPORTERS.**

Drafts drawn on all the principal cities of Europe, North and South America.

Exporters of Rubber, Nuts, Cocoa and Hides.

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22-19-8

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A melhor tintura
para os Cabellos
Guifry - Rio

Imprensa Ingleza**ENGLISH PRINTERS**

All Kinds of Book and
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The Only Manufacturers of
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 TELEPHONE: VILLA 195.

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Rio de Janeiro

OFFICE:
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 TELEPHONE: NORTE 3028.
 TELEG. ADDRESS: "GUÉRETS."
 POST OFFICE BOX 1193.

(15-1-9)

HIME & Co.

52, Rua Theophilo Ottoni, 52

TELEPHONE 398.
 Depositos: RUA DA SAUDE 76, e THEOPHILO OTTONI 47

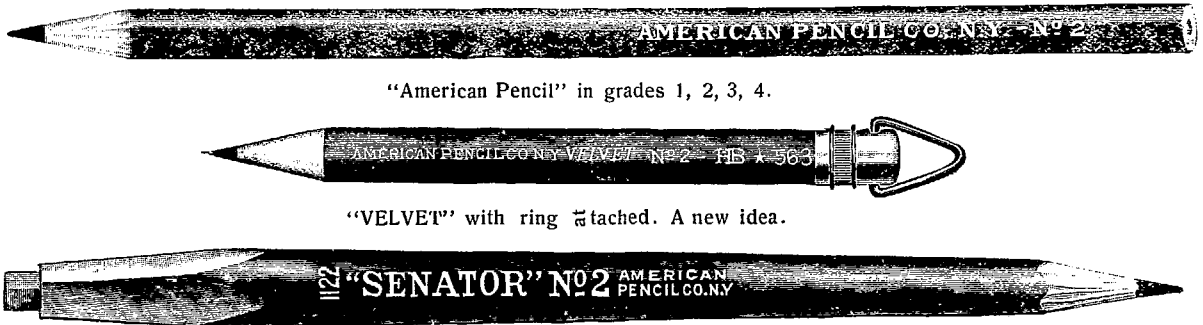
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UNICOS AGENTES DO COALHO "MINERVA."
 Depositarios da acreditada enxada "PARASOL."
 RIO DE JANEIRO

21-9-8

"AMERICAN" LEADING OFFICE PENCILS.



"American Pencil" in grades 1, 2, 3, 4.

"VELVET" with ring attached. A new idea.

"SENATOR" No. 2 AMERICAN PENCIL CO. N.Y.

"SENATOR" Convenient size, soft lead.

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Cables: "SCANDIA." ALL CODES USED.

HENRY MARTINIUSON

RO DE JANEIRO **SANTOS** **SÃO PAULO**

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 Bahia (Rua Conselheiro Dantas, 1).
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 Santos (Largo Senador Vergueiro).
 Ponta Catharina (P. 15 de Novembro, 10).
 R. Grande do Sul (R. Andrade Neves, 18).
Uruguay:
 Montevideo (Calle Correo, 125).
RIVER PLATE TELEGRAPH CO.
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WEST COAST OF AMERICA TELEGRAPH COMPANY
Chili:
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EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY
 London: 11, Old Broad Street, E.C.
 Liverpool: K 15, Exchange Buildings.
 Manchester: 44, Spring Gardens.
 Birmingham: 128, Colmore Row.
 Bradford: 4, Commercial Street.
 Glasgow: 5, Royal Bank Place.
 Newcastle-on-Tyne: K Exchange Buildings, Quayside.
 Cardiff: 38, Merchant's Exchange, Butte Docks.
 Madrid: Calle de la Puebla, 14.
 Marseilles: Hotel des Postes.
 Malta: Central Station, St. George's.
 Rome: 28, Via Venti Settembre.
COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY
 New York: Commercial Cable Building.
 Boston: 112, State Street.
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DARRO, Royal Mail, 10th December.
DESEADO, Royal Mail, 11th December.

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SIRIO, Lloyd Brasileiro, 5th December.
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FOR THE UNITED STATES.

POCONE, Lloyd Brasileiro, shortly.

SOUTH AFRICA AND EAST.

ALPS MARU, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, end November.
TOYOHASHI MARU, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, mid-December.

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Subscription £5 per annum.

Single copies supplied to subscribers only.

AGENTS—

Rio de Janeiro—

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BIRTH.

Mitchell.—On November 20th, at Rio de Janeiro, the wife of W.
H. Mitchell, of a daughter, Winifred Daisy Mitchell.

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The London and Brazilian Bank Limited, Rua da Candelaria 19,
has received from the Postal Authorities in England a supply of
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application. The Bank will charge no commission and will give
the best sight rate of the day.

Rio de Janeiro, 11th November, 1918.

THE COUNTRY FAIR.

RIO CRICKET AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

**Report and Accounts of the "Country Fair, 1918", held on 20 Sept,
1918, in aid of the British Red Cross "Our Day Fund."**

It was decided to hold a festa on the Club Grounds similar to
that which took place on 15 August last year, and the Committee
accordingly invited several ladies and gentlemen to act with them
for the purpose of organising and making the necessary arrange-
ments. The date originally determined on for the event was 15th
August, but owing to the strikes in Niteroy, this had to be
transferred to 7th Sept. and then to 20th Sept, owing to bad
weather. Fortunately this day happened to be fine and it is esti-
mated that over a thousand people attended, many of whom, it is
gratifying to say, were our Brazilian friends. As can be seen
from the accounts, the total sum realised amounted to Rs.
144,639\$500, which amount far exceeded the most sanguine hopes
of the Committee at the commencement. Owing to the fact that a
special fund was raised by subscriptions to defray the expenses
and other outlay in connection with the festa it was possible to
remit home the gross proceeds, which in sterling amounted to the
sum of £7,251 6s 1d.

Raffles. This yielded by far the largest amount and was
largely due to the untiring efforts of this Sub-Committee. The
Committee desire to tender their thanks not only to those who so
generously provided the prizes for the raffles, but also to the fol-
lowing gentlemen whose purchase of tickets amounted in reality
to donations to the Red Cross:—Messrs. Lage Irmãos and Cia.
Costeira, 20,000\$; Soc. Anonyma Martinelli (£1,000), 19,600\$;
Cia. Commercio e Navegação, 10,000\$; Antonio Luiz dos Santos,
5,000\$; T. M. Kentish, 4,000\$; H. W. Pritchard, 4,000\$; P.
Murly Gotto, 4,000\$; H. J. Lynch, 2,000\$; Sotito Maior, 2,000\$;
E. E. Saunders, 1,000\$; Mark Sutton, 1,000\$; Alfredo Rocha,
1,000\$; C. D. Simmons, 1,000\$; Affonso Vizeu & Cia., 1,000\$;
Vieira Cunha & Cia., 1,000\$; G. T. Barnes Martin, 500\$; J. J.
Duncan (Campos), 500\$; R. Leigh Ibbs, 500\$; V. Tatam, 500\$;
E. L. Harrison, 500\$; A. Lewin, 200\$. Owing to error in the
Programme, it was stated that the second prize of £100 in the big
raffle was given by H. Hime, Esq. whereas the donation was
actually from Messrs. Hime & Co.

Side Shows.—Numerous side shows took place during the
afternoon and the Committee are very indebted to those who gave
their talents and assistance in this connection.

Refreshments, Sale of Work, etc. The entire arrangements
in connection with the catering, etc., were left in the hands of a
Sub-Committee of ladies, who are to be congratulated on their
management and the splendid results achieved.

The Committee desire to take this opportunity of expressing
their grateful thanks for the willing assistance and encouragement

they received from the members of the Colony, to which may be attributed the great success, financially and otherwise, of the festa.

Summary of Gross Receipts:—Sale of work, 11:450\$; bar and refreshments, 6:006\$900; plants and lampshades, 5:245\$100; dolls' house, 3:869\$; sale of programmes (including advertisements), 3:657\$; tank raffle, 3:537\$; admission to ground, 3:270\$; jam and marmelade stall, 1:025\$; dancing tickets, 1:002\$800; ice cream, strawberries, etc., 886\$400; shooting gallery, 500\$; auction sale, 447\$; cocoa-nut pitch, 440\$200; village well, 369\$500; concert, etc., 361\$300; illusionist, 306\$; sale of dog, 301\$; fortune teller, 300\$200; judging the pig, 243\$; duck pond, 220\$; collecting boxes, 197\$400; hoop-la, 189\$; police dog, 111\$; boxing and wrestling, 104\$200; receipts from raffles, 100:600\$; gross amount produced by Country Fair, 144:639\$500.

The sum of £7,251 6s 1d has been remitted in favour of the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, disposing of the gross receipts of Rs. 144:639\$500 shown by the above summary. Expenditure was incurred on behalf of the Committee in connection with the Country Fair, amounting to Rs. 6:244\$, which has, however, been entirely met by a separate subscription list opened for that purpose.—A. L. Stufield, Chairman of Committee; Chas. Causer, Honorary Treasurer.

We have verified the Receipts and Expenditure in connection with the "Country Fair, 1918," as above set forth, and have likewise substantiated the subsequent disposal of the sums realised.—Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co., Hon Auditors.—11 Nov, 1918.

Decree 13,243, of 2 October, 1918, authorises the American Mercantile Bank, incorporated at Hartford, Connecticut, to establish branches in the States of Maranhão, Piauí, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Parahyba and Alagoas (Diário Oficial, 22 Nov.)

Decree 13,286, approves the statutes of the Soc. Anon. Moinho Santista, with capital of Rs. 6,000:000\$, divided into 30,000 shares of Rs. 200\$ each.

Decree 13,292, of 20 Nov, 1918, declares 28 November, 1918, (Thanksgiving Day) a public holiday.

DECREES.

Decree 13,295 of 22 Nov, 1918, declares the Sociedade de Trabalhadores to be dissolved as dangerous to public safety.

The Cotton Situation. (From the S. Paulo British Chamber of Commerce Journal for October.) In last month's "Journal," and referring to the effects of the action of the newly formed National Food Supply Board, a few comments were made with regard to the paralysed condition in which the Brazilian cotton market has been thrown. Since writing those notes, the situation has become even worse and is giving rise to serious apprehension on the part of growers, manufacturers, merchants, and retailers of cotton and cotton textiles.

When the United States entered the war and tonnage became more scarce, it seemed that the production of national textiles was inadequate for the country's consumption and, in view of the gradually increasing demands of the wholesale dealers, who seemed bent on accumulating large stocks in readiness for a probable shortage, manufacturers commenced to increase their production which, of course, entailed the purchase of cotton on a very much larger scale. It was undoubtedly due to this increased demand for cotton which caused the price of this product to soar, within 30 days in May-June last, from 56\$000 to 84\$000 per arroba. Thus it happened that in the months of July-August-September wholesale houses were receiving goods ordered earlier in the year at 30 to 50 per cent below the prices ruling on date of delivery, and this gave rise to a very large amount of speculation, cases being known where goods have changed hands many times, sometimes even being forwarded to Rio de Janeiro and afterwards returned to new buyers in S. Paulo before taking a well earned rest in the warehouse of some commercial house, awaiting the advent of the retailer. Every time such goods changed hands, the price was naturally increased, much to the detriment of the final consumer. Meanwhile, the local

textile mills continued to place still larger orders for cotton and to increase their production. Cotton naturally advanced in price with the continued demand, and the price of the manufactured article also inevitably increased. Then, when manufacturers, as well as merchants, found themselves with extraordinary heavy stocks on hand of very high-priced materials, the Food Supply Board commenced activities and placed restrictions on exports of cotton and cotton fabrics and also threatened to fix a maximum price for the retail sale of same in the country. In addition to this, the surrender of Bulgaria to the Allies created the idea of the near approach of a general peace, so that retailers immediately ceased to order, which gave alarm to the over-stocked merchants, and these latter not only also ceased ordering from the manufacturers, but, in many cases, cancelled large orders placed, at the high ruling prices, during the previous few weeks. The inevitable result was complete paralysation and panic in the entire cotton business, and the only outlet seems to be for the manufacturers to reduce their production and to cut their losses in the best way possible. The sudden paralysation has naturally devalourised the enormous stocks held by the manufacturers and merchants, and it seems impossible for them to avoid extremely heavy financial loss on this account.

Note of Ed. of W.B.R.—

	Imports Piece Goods	Exports Raw Cotton
1910	12,065	11,160
1911	13,971	14,646
1912	11,496	16,773
1913	9,844	37,427
Total	47,376	80,006
1914	3,685	30,434
1915	2,936	5,228
1916	4,965	1,091
1917	4,159	5,941
Total	15,745	42,694
Decrease	31,631	37,312

Comparing the two periods of four years each, it will be seen that whilst imports of cotton piece goods, to which the Brazilian cotton industry is practically confined, fell off by 31,631 tons, exports of the raw material suffered a corresponding reduction of 37,312 tons.

The simultaneous and almost equal reduction in quantities of the manufactured article and of the raw material from which it is made would seem to show that whatever stocks may be in existence must be due to the abatement of consumption that rising prices would naturally bring about and, but for that, the production of textiles would have proved insufficient to meet demand.

The position at the close of 1917 could not be more favourable to dealers who had acquired entire control of the output of most if not all the Brazilian mills and did not hesitate to push prices up as described in the "Journal."

The fact that large stocks of textiles had been accumulated shows that there could be no shortage for home consumption, and if prices rose it was simply because holders held back in anticipation of higher prices, and it was to force these into consumption and to prevent emasculation of stocks by exportation of the manufactured article that, in the anticipation of the shortage of the raw material, the Food Controller, very rightly, fixed prices for both and, in this manner, proposed to put a limit to the profiteering of manufacturers and dealers alike.

Had the war continued and imports of textiles continued on the same restricted scale, without some increase in the domestic production of cotton, Brazilian markets would, doubtless, before very long have been called on to face a material shortage of the manufactured article, on which speculators unquestionably counted, when they pushed prices of textiles as described in the "Journal."

By fixing prices the Controller acted in the best interests of the country, seeing that it was his duty to see that, so long as a

fair profit was ensured to manufacturers and dealers, consumers—i.e., the whole Brazilian people—should not suffer more than necessary from apparently transitory shortage of raw material, seeing how largely it seems likely to be shortly supplemented by expansion of production in S. Paulo.

There was, of course, a great outcry on the part of profiteers of all descriptions.

But, at the critical moment, as if by magic, the whole scenario was changed by the collapse of the Central Empires and anticipation of an early peace.

Dealers loaded with textiles, bought or ordered at top prices, cancelled orders here as well as abroad and insisted on such a reduction of the output of home mills as would permit of the disposal of the actual stocks before the competition of imported textiles could materialise.

With this end in view, the mills were ordered to cut down the hours of labour to half, which resulted, in its turn, in 23,000 men going on strike and the disturbances but lately witnessed.

The lion in the path of adjustment of actual to post-bellum conditions is the big stocks accumulated by dealers and in course of manufacture at top prices.

Meanwhile, cotton is likely to be in increasing demand and prices to be high, perhaps, for years to come, here and in Europe.

Against outside competition the national industry is normally guaranteed by a protective, not to say prohibitive, tariff; but against the inflated prices resulting from domestic shortage of raw material and speculation, even our tariff would be impotent as soon as imports of textiles are frankly renewed.

The problem is not so much high cost of raw material—so long as it is the same for all—i.e., for home consumption as for export—but the large stocks of textiles in the hands of dealers and speculators, for which a solution must be found before conditions can be normalized.

Fixing Wholesale Prices. If the intervention of the Food Controller in the retail market caused such a hubbub, what is to be expected when he tackles wholesale and export prices, on the maintenance in which not only merchants, dealers and manufacturers are interested, but most of the State Governments as well, as threats of separation on the part of the Government of Pernambuco show!

If in face of such opposition the Food Controller not only perseveres, but extends action to other spheres it can only be concluded that he is assured of the support of Dr. Rodrigues Alves, now that coffee has reached a level at which in combination with the U.S. the price of coffee could be fixed without prejudice of either the big stock of the S. Paulo Government or of further entries.

Liquidation of German Banks. The date of the decree cancelling rights of the three German Banks to operate in this country having been incorrectly stated in our edition of 12th Nov., as 16th April, 1918, instead of 16th October of same year, we reproduce same with correction:—

Decree 13,235 of 16 October, 1918, cancels the right of the Deutsche Sudamerikanische and Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank and their branches to operate in Brazil. The text of the decree is as follows:—

In virtue of the authorisation contained in Legislative Decree 3,361 of 26 October last and amplifying the measures adopted under decree 12,709 of 9 November of the current year, the President of the Republic resolves:

Art. 1. Authorization for the German banks: Deutsche Sudamerikanische Bank and the Ueberseeische Bank and its branches established at any point of the national territory is hereby revoked.

Art. 2. These banks, as likewise the Brasilianische Bank fur Deutschland, for which authorisation had already lapsed, shall be allowed six months for their liquidation, on completion of which Government will determine the manner which the assets (values and properties) shall be disposed of.

Art. 3. All dispositions to the contrary are hereby revoked.

Rio de Janeiro, 11th October, 1918, 97th of Independence and 30th of the Republic.

Wescslau Braz P. Gomes; Antonio Carlos Ribeiro de Andrade.

The S. Paulo Northern or Araquara Railway has, in virtue of Decree 3,533 of 3 Sept. last, been requisitioned by the Federal Government, and its working entrusted to the S. Paulo Government, in consequence of the bad condition of the line and disorganisation of its service.

This railway, formerly a purely Brazilian concern, went into liquidation and was acquired by an American company for the sum of Rs. 4,000,000\$, who assume responsibility for preferential obligations, whilst other creditors receive 1 per cent of their credits in shares of 200\$.

Re-Charter of Ex-German Steamers to France. The Franco-Brazilian Convention, signed in the first week in December last year, stipulated for the charter of 30 ex-German steamers for a period of 16 months, counting from the date of signature of the Convention to 31 March, 1919, all repairs being executed by the French Government, repayable to the Brazilian Government by means of credits opened in Paris against coffee and cereals purchased by the Brazilian Government on French account.

The price of charter was fixed at 110,000,000 francs (about £4,000,000) payable by a cheque on Paris on 2 Jan, 1918, and with option on the part of the French Government for renewal for 12 months more on same conditions.

The sum of £4,000,000 for charter of the 30 steamers was treated as revenue in the budget for 1918 and it was on these resources that the late Government counted for renewal of specie payments on 1st August, 1918.

So far no steps seem to have been taken for renewal of the Franco-Brazilian Convention, on which, barring windfalls, regular service of the foreign debt would seem to depend.

Since 1917, the military position of the Allies has immensely improved. Shipping is no longer wanted for transport of troops from the U.S. to France, and, remembering the uproar that the Convention gave rise to in the French Chamber last year, it may be questioned whether the Convention will be renewed on the same terms.

If not, it will be interesting to learn how the Government proposes to deal with the enormous deficit that will result.

It is, however, possible that the mission of the French Minister, M. Claudel, is connected with this matter.

More Holidays! In addition to the Glorious Fourth, Thanksgiving Day is now to be added to Brazilian holidays—the most numerous of any country in the world.

Brazilians do well to show gratitude for their defence by the Allied sailors and soldiers, but if it is to be expressed in terms of holidays before long the whole calendar seems likely to be exhausted.

Belgium began the saving of the world by her heroic stand that spoilt the German time-table and allowed the British to come to her assistance. Nor was France behind hand, and twice she saved civilisation at the Marne.

Italy, too, has done and suffered nobly and little Serbia perhaps the most of all.

France, it is true, has one holiday, 14th July, to her credit already; but Belgium has none, nor has Italy nor Serbia, nor even Britain, who to be put on the same footing as the U.S., should be credited with at least two holidays: one for Trafalgar and the other Jutland, which saved Brazil for ever from German invasion!

High Prices and High Exchange had resulted for the time being, at least, in paralysing the export trade in cereals, as allied countries decline to pay the prices now asked for mandioca meal, rice or beans. Later on, when the blockade is withdrawn, there may be a reaction when Germany, Austria and Turkey begin to buy, but judging from the way things are going that may be some time yet.

Two Resignations: That of Mr. Macadoo, Minister of Finance and Controller of all American railways on the grounds of over work is comprehensible. The strain of the gigantic organisation he

undertook in addition to his usual work at the Treasury was enough to overwhelm anyone.

The resignation of Lord Robert Cecil is attributable, apparently, to indiscreet utterances with regard to the extradition of the Kaiser, which, though it may be diplomatically indefensible, Lord Robert Cecil should have been the last man to proclaim.

Anyhow, he always seemed the wrong man in the wrong place and to be as much to blame as Sir Edward Grey himself for the relaxation of the blockade in the earlier months of the war.

Der Tag! On the 31st May, 1916 when, off Jutland, Jellicoe drove the German navy from the seas, to reappear only to ignominiously surrender, will rank with the 21st October, 1805, when the power of France and Spain was broken at Trafalgar by Nelson, and go down to history as the day on which England rescued once again the liberties of a prostrate world!

If the denouement in the North Sea was less sensational than Trafalgar, it was because instead of fighting to the last, as at Trafalgar, the skulking enemy cowardly surrendered.

Guardian of the peace of the world—the free Nations know that Britain may be trusted to not only defend her own inviolate shores, but to prevent vaulting ambition ever working its will so long as Britain's manhood is ready to man her iron walls.

To sacrifice such certainty to any idealistic conception is unthinkable, even were it not vital for her own existence, that Britain should remain guardian of the freedom of the seas.

"How We Twisted the Dragon's Tail" is the title under which the naval operations off Zeebrugge and Ostend are not inaptly described as "the most daring adventure in naval history":—The details of the scheme dovetailed with almost mathematical precision. Then the wind changed, and, the smoke clouds driven from the land, exposed the actors to the full view of the Germans. Nothing daunted, however, the heroes—every man a volunteer—who manned the respective craft manfully essayed to carry out their allotted tasks in face of what was the most awful blast of shot and shell that human beings have ever faced. "Vindictive" and her satellites landed their people on the Mole in spite of a rolling sea, and hangars, stores, and railway sheds were demolished notwithstanding the deadly avalanche from the German guns; and then, with the survivors of the gallant company, the three vessels, with many a shrewd scar upon them, steamed out of the inferno amid showers of pursuing shells. The submarine was blown up, and the block boats were sunk, if not in the precise position as per arranged plan, near enough to it to seriously impair the utility of Zeebrugge as a base for destroyers and submarines. Where all were heroes it is invidious to differentiate, but the part played by the "Iris" demanded special sacrifice, which was cheerfully paid. As we have already remarked, she carried a section of the landing party—the Chatham R.M.L.I.—which she attempted to land ahead of the Vindictive. But her grappels would not span the top of the parapet. Two of her officers calmly climbed ashore and tried to make fast until they were killed. While this attempt was in the making, the little vessel has 8 officers and 69 men killed, and 3 officers and 102 men wounded—more than half the casualties suffered in the whole operation. The duties of the frail motor boats both at Ostend and Zeebrugge did not end with providing a smoke screen. Theirs was to pick up survivors from the block ships or other vessels. One of the Ostend flotilla was commanded by Lieut. now Lieut.-Commander Roland Bourke, R.N.V.R., who came from British Columbia to offer his services to his King and Country. Throughout the action he showed the greatest coolness and skill. He repeatedly went alongside the Brilliant under very heavy fire and took off 38 officers and men. He took in tow and brought to harbour another motor launch which was damaged. His coxswain was killed by his side, but hearing cries for help, he again went into the inferno, and after a careful search succeeded in rescuing others, himself escaping without a scratch, though his boat had been hit in no fewer than 55 places. For these services he figured in the honour's list of those superheroes as the recipient of the V.C. and the D.S.O.

British Losses in the War:—

	Killed	Wounded	Prisoners & Missing	Total
Officers	37,936	92,644	12,094	142,674
Men	620,829	1,939,478	247,051	2,807,358
Total	658,765	2,032,122	259,145	2,950,032

Close on three million British subjects sacrificed to lust of conquest, for which the German people will repent in sackcloth and ashes for a hundred years or so, and it is to be hoped the Kaiser and his entourage may be made to expiate much more quickly by putting an end to them once and for all.

According to "Vorwärts", German losses to 31 October were as follows: Killed 1,580,000; wounded, 4,000,000; prisoners, 490,000; missing, 260,000; total 6,330,000.

With such losses no wonder bigamy or even trigamy is talked of in Germany.

Hypersensitiveness! If, as Sydney Smith pretended, it requires a surgical operation to get a joke well into a Scotch understanding, what kind of operation would be required to instil a sense of irony into brains that could find any possible grievance in the following paragraph, reproduced from the "Brazilian Review" of 15 October:—

How History is Written! Speaking of the *s.s. Cyclops*, Captain Stayton, an ex-Navy officer and director of the United States Navy League, who poses as an authority, said that there was a practically unanimous belief among naval officers that the missing collier was not sunk, but was taken to a German port, or turned into a raider or otherwise converted into enemy use. It was known that the commander of the *Cyclops* was a German, who had been allowed to change his name. On his last voyage he had asked for two assistants, and had chosen men by the names of Gottschalk and Schimmel. The *Cyclops* had 10,000 tons of manganese on board. Had they any right to expect a commander in such circumstances to resist the temptation to seize his ship for his country's use? In reversed circumstances, would he, or any of his audience, not have done the same thing?

The title of the above paragraph should alone be sufficient to show that far from reflecting on Mr. Gottschalk, the intention was to show up the crass ignorance of persons who, like Capt. Stayton, could by any stretch of imagination picture Mr. Gottschalk as an instrument of the enemies of his own country!

Feeding the World is a gigantic task that only Hoover could tackle successfully. To do it, however, he must count on the assistance not only of all Allied Governments but of Allied peoples themselves.

Over 50,000,000 people are suffering hunger in Russia, Poland, Roumania and Servia—they have to be helped first and for 30,000,000 of them, says Hoover, food has been ensured already.

After that is done, Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria may have a chance, but only if, as Mr. Hoover says, restrictions on exports are maintained and allied countries voluntarily subject themselves to some further privations. Otherwise, were all restrictions on exports removed, even the U.S. would be drained of food supplies and famine threaten the American people within six months!

The greatest problem of the day is the reprovioning of enfeebled European populations that will demand the utmost degree of coordination of food resources as of tonnage for their transport.

In this task Brazil can help by putting all her tonnage at the disposal of the allies for transport of her own not inconsiderable supplies of foodstuffs, that should take precedence over everything else whatsoever.

The Political Atmosphere, lately so heavily charged, has been cleared by the firmness with which the acting President acted in suppressing the anarchist movement and dealing with the Union Centre of anarchist activities.

Reports of the health of Dr. Rodrigues Alves are likewise encouraging and it is hoped that before long he may be well enough to assume power.

Meanwhile, pretenders to the succession are not lacking; Altino Arantes, Nilo Peçanha and even Ruy Barbosa, who could be badly spared from the Peace Conference, were talked of as candidates in case of Dr. Rodrigues Alves' resignation and, if his attitude apropos of the late riots has any significance at all, Lauro Muller as well.

Exchange, which slumped on the news of rioting, has recovered and thanks to the promise of large exports in a not very distant future, is now on the upward tack again.

All agree that the labour question must be tackled, but how it is to be done so long as no one will give way, the Treasury goes on issuing more and more paper money, and Congress resists every attempt to impose taxes on the wealthier classes and profiteers, whilst the latter combine to embarrass the well intended efforts of the Food Controller to at least keep prices of essentials from rising further, no man can tell!

In fact, our finances have got into such a muddle that only by the grace of the special Providence that keeps a watchful eye on Brazilian fortunes can this country be rescued from perhaps the worst crisis it ever experienced.

But perhaps it was because our special Providence had her eye so well on Brazil that the demand for Brazilian produce that will follow peace was engineered just in the nick of time.

Big exports will send up exchange and tend to lower prices of imports and the cost of living generally, if only it be not counteracted by a rise in prices of the exports essential for our own well being.

Directly tonnage is available the demand for foodstuffs will be so enormous as to threaten even the United States, much less Brazil, with famine in six months unless controlled betimes. That only the Food Controller can do, and it is to be hoped that the powers that be will appreciate the danger before too late. Anyhow it is comforting to know that despite the machinations of profiteers, and of presidential wobbling, Dr. Bulhões is still in control.

German Ships at Buenos Aires. According to the "Review of the River Plate", these ships were occupied by the military "by order of the Government and in the exercise of the sovereign rights of the Nation and provision of any eventuality," inclusive, we presume, of the prohibition of their being disposed of without the consent of the Allied Governments.

The German ships interned in Spain have been given up, so Argentina, Chile and a few other pro-Germans may take it that deathbed repentances don't count and make up their minds to hand over the ships unless worse befall them.

So long as the Allies depended on Argentina for food they had to temporise and if Argentina had more sense she would have arranged with her friends the Germans for taking over the ships last year. Now threats of cutting off wheat supplies would hurt her friends the Germans more than anyone, seeing that it is the coming Argentine crop that Germany must draw most of her supplies.

German Trickery. The following translation of a cable of T. W. Mason of the United Press, published in "O Estado de S. Paulo" and other Brazilian papers, shows what Americans think of German attempts to make had blood between the Allies and the United States:—

New York, 16.—Germany, with subtle persistency, continues her efforts to obtain the support of the United States at the Peace Conference as her special advocate, and endeavours to create the impression that she has in the United States an indulgent friend who will plead for her before the tribunal whose duty it is to judge her. Germany is exerting herself to develop the idea that American supremacy signifies that she (the United States) must be addressed as a favoured nation, separate from the other Powers—as if she were "commander-in-chief" of the world. In any such idea exists the germ of dissension for the perfect cooperation of the United States with the Entente in the Peace Conference. The United States neither can nor ought to permit Germany to distinguish between her and the other democracies of the world. The fact that Germany addresses her petitions and notes exclusively to Washington is obviously a German attempt to exploit in her own interest international jealousies and suspicions. All that Germany may desire to ask regarding food supplies to the German

people must be asked of all the world. Whatever Germany implores in attenuation of her sentence for her hideous crimes against Humanity must be addressed, not to the United States as her intercessor, but to the victims of her cruelty and ambition. Should success attend Germany's plan to set aside Europe and treat, so far as possible exclusively with the United States, "Wilhelm" will be able to grind his teeth with sardonic satisfaction. The most difficult part of the whole matter is not to make war, but to make peace. After outraging women in Belgium, murdering British women, hurling bombs on defenceless cities, exiling French women and killing American women on the high seas, the men of Germany now incite the German women to implore of the United States the softening of the terms of the armistice.

The petitions addressed to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President, and Jane Adam, "leader" of the suffragist movement in the United States, are simply one more form of the German attempt to place the United States in the position of German intermediary. Berlin has already been informed by the terms of the armistice that the democratic nations do not intend to let the German people die of hunger. The food necessary will be supplied and Germany knows it. Nevertheless, the German women renew their supplications against being allowed to starve, and this merely for the purpose of creating an atmosphere of sentimentalism in the United States. The attempt to develop a sudden spirit of cordiality between German and American women is moved by no heartfelt emotion. It is simply a treacherous device; otherwise the German women would have also appealed to the women of the nations who compose the Entente. The women of the United States were thus treated separately, by means of this insidious attention, because it is part of the German plan to isolate the United States from the other democracies at the Peace Conference. No doubt the Germans are pressed for want of provisions; but so is also the rest of the world. As to these German women who now appeal to the Americans of their sex, they are the same who swarmed round the trains conveying wounded allied soldiers to the internment camps of Germany; who held out cups of water in mockery towards the parched lips of the sufferers only to dash their contents to the ground, who spat in the faces of the helpless men whom the fortune of war had placed at their mercy.

International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.—The Yield of Cereals and of Potatoes. Government estimates as to the yield of cereals and food products of prime necessity are becoming more numerous seeing that the threshing season is at a period when definite statements as to yield can be made, while the digging of potato and root crops has begun. Consequently the "Bulletin of Agricultural and Commercial Statistics" of the International Institute of Agriculture is in a position to afford in its September number just published, official information in respect of a considerable number of the countries of the northern hemisphere. Spain, England and Wales, Canada, United States, British India, Japan, Egypt and Tunis have communicated their estimates of their respective wheat crops. Taking these countries together, and noting that the list includes the chief growers and particularly the chief exporters of the northern hemisphere, the total yield of wheat in 1918 is estimated at 488,754,358 quintals against 417,305,710 in 1917 and 454,336,396 the average for the five years from 1912 to 1916. The harvest of the present year therefore represents 117.1 per cent of that of 1917 and 107.6 of the average, a fact permitting the conclusion that the yield of 1918 may be considered as a very satisfactory one in the countries mentioned above.

With regard to rye, Spain, Canada and the United States have together produced in 1918 a total of 28,522,294 quintals, or 127.3 per cent of the crop of 1917 and 155.8 per cent of the average. This cereal is not so important in the countries named, but the result may be considered as satisfactory. For barley, the total yield of Spain, England and Wales, Canada, United States, Japan, Egypt and Tunis for 1918 reaches 113,602,665 quintals, being 3.2 per cent larger than the corresponding result in 1917, and 7.2 per cent above the average yield from 1912 to 1916. For oats, we find that Spain, England and Wales, Canada, United States and Tunis have produced in all 302,790,725 quintals or 8.4 per cent less than the crop of 1917, but 12.3 per cent greater than the average. This crop may also be regarded as a satisfactory one.

With respect to maize, a cereal which is harvested somewhat later than other sorts, only two estimates of yield are to hand for the year 1918; these are for Canada and the United States, and give an aggregate of 680,744,005 quintals, a yield which is less than last year by 15.4 per cent and below the average by 3.4 per cent. This is the only cereal crop of the year which indicates a decided deficiency.

Another crop which also shows some shortage is that of potatoes, of which the total yield in France, England and Wales, Canada and the United States is estimated at 247,905,727 quintals, a yield 12.3 per cent below that of 1917, and 5.5 per cent below the average.

The silkworm season of 1918 has resulted favourably in Italy and in Japan, since these two countries have obtained a total of 271,133,913 kilogrammes of cocoons, being 14.1 per cent more than in 1917 and 26.7 per cent over the average from 1912 to 1916.

The same Bulletin includes information as to the progress of threshing operations in those countries which have not yet published their official data as to yield, with further particulars as to the crops of rice, rapeseed, sesamum, sugar cane, sugar beet, hemp, hops, vines, olives and tobacco. The publication also contains the latest statistics as to livestock in England and Wales, Morocco and New Zealand. --Circular.

MONEY

Official Quotations, Exchange Camara Syndical and Vales:--

	90 days	Sight	Sovs.	Vales
Monday, 18 Nov.	13 9-32	13 5-32	22\$100	2\$077
Tuesday, 19 Nov.	13 7-16	13 5-16	21\$500	2\$014
Wednesday, 20 Nov.	13 33-64	13 25-64	21\$500	2\$014
Thursday, 21 Nov.	13 39-64	13 31-64	21\$300	2\$014
Friday, 22 Nov.	13 11-16	13 9-16	21\$500	2\$014
Saturday, 23 Nov.	13 47-64	13 39-64	21\$500	2\$014
Average of week	13 35-64	13 27-64	21\$567	2\$024

Tuesday, 19th Nov. At the opening, banks quoted 13 5-16d to 13 5-8d, but the latter rate soon became general on offers of bills from Santos. Ready bills could have been placed in early morning at 13 7-16d, but none were offering locally, though Santos continued to sell freely and the bank drawing rate here rose to 13 9-16d against cover in Santos at 13 11-16d and 13¼ for distant months.

Wednesday, 20th Nov. Most banks at the opening quoted 12½d and there was money for commercial bills at 13 5-8d. During the day rates again improved and 13 19-32d was obtainable for bank paper. Cable dollars were done at 3\$780, better being obtainable at the close.

Thursday, 21st Nov. The market opened firm; the National City Bank drawing at 13 5-8d; other banks quoting 13½d to 13 5-8d. At the opening there was money for prompt commercial bills at 13 11-16d. At the close some banks drew at 13 11-16d and private was done at 13 25-32d and the City Bank quoted 3\$740 for dollars.

Friday, 22nd Nov. The National City Bank drew at 13 11-16d at the opening; other banks quoted 13 9-16d to 13 11-16d. There was money for commercial bills at 13 23-32d. The market was stationary throughout the day, until at close the National City Bank drew at 13 23-32d. Cable dollars were obtainable at 3\$730 to 3\$740. No bills offering locally.

Saturday, 23rd Nov. Nearly all banks quoted 13½d at the opening, but later 13 25-32d was obtainable. The Santos market sold a large amount of francs during the day. Here there was money for commercial bills at 13 13-16d, but none offering. Cable dollars were quoted at 3\$730.

Monday, 25th Nov. The market opened with the National City Bank drawing at 13 13-16d. Other banks quoting 13 5-8d to 13 27-32d, with money for commercial at 13 7-8d. At the opening one bank bought a small amount at 13 13-16d for prompt delivery to

cover collections. Santos sold bills at the higher rate. Cable dollars were bought from bank at 3\$700. After mid-day the market was heavy and the tone easier. There was money for commercial at 13 27-32d and no bills. Ready bills could have been placed easily at 13 13-16d.

Rio de Janeiro, November 25th, 1918.

During the earlier part of the week Santos was selling freely, apparently against coffee to be shipped in January or February.

Enquiries for coffee from the States have been frequent and some of them at least must have resulted in business, accounting for future sales of exchange.

On the other hand, though importers would seem to be pretty well supplied for the moment, any weakness of exchange would soon bring buyers and within a month the usual end of the year demand for remittances will make itself felt.

The political situation is far from satisfactory, and though peace has come, it has, if anything, added to embarrassments, as it is not clear how, failing renewal of the Franco-Brazilian Convention, the service of the foreign debt is to be met next year.

Though Dr. Antonio Carlos left a balance of some £3,000,000 in London, this has already been seriously entrenched on by payments in the United States on account of armaments.

Approximate Value of Five Leading Exports, Rio and Santos.

		In £1,000.					Total	Per- cent
No. day ^s	Coffee	Meat	Manga- nese	Beans	Rice			
31 January	1,656	270	80	167	22	2,195	70	
28 February	2,155	393	97	72	22	2,739	97	
31 March	1,897	122	257	159	22	2,457	79	
30 April	2,300	262	246	278	22	3,108	103	
31 May	1,300	269	270	349	83	2,271	73	
30 June	1,041	307	153	196	236	1,933	64	
6 mos, 1917	10,349	1,623	1,103	1,221	407	14,703	81	
31 July	836	182	465	85	237	1,805	58	
31 August	1,851	349	137	57	33	2,427	82	
30 Sept.	1,973	208	285	124	53	2,643	88	
31 Oct.	2,124	370	245	49	27	2,815	91	
30 Nov.	1,311	274	177	273	32	2,067	69	
31 Dec, 1917	1,540	206	232	64	35	2,077	67	
6 mos, 1917	9,685	1,589	1,541	652	417	13,884	75	
12 mos, 1917	19,984	3,212	2,644	1,873	824	28,537	78	
31 Jan, 1918	1,230	379	346	202	11	2,168	70	
28 Feb.	1,097	189	131	54	6	1,477	52	
31 March	819	257	140	238	3	1,457	47	
30 April	1,428	465	54	241	10	2,198	73	
31 May	2,149	124	191	162	4	2,630	85	
30 June	1,592	196	118	153	23	2,082	69	
6 mos, 1918	8,315	1,610	980	1,050	57	12,012	67	
31 July	1,524	448	137	142	40	2,291	74	
31 Aug.	1,005	257	303	169	68	1,802	58	
30 Sept.	1,015	287	285	93	7	1,687	56	
31 Oct.	1,147	274	70	93	7	1,591	51	
1-7 Nov.	283	—	59	44	15	401	57	
8-14 Nov.	302	—	28	86	3	419	60	
15-21 Nov.	213	65	20	10	—	298	43	
Nov. to date.	798	65	107	140	18	1,128	54	

Shrinkage of daily average of five leading Exports, Rio and Santos, first 6 months compared with same period last year, 17.3 per cent.

The figures for Beans for Jan.-May, 1917, are for All Brazil, but for June onwards for Rio and Santos only. For Rice the

Caixa de Conversão. Gold in deposit, 16 Nov, 1918, Rs. 15,230,953\$407; responsibility of Treasury, Rs. 19,339,776\$016; notes in circulation, Rs. 34,559,930\$000.

DIVIDEND.

The **Rio de Janeiro City Improvements Co.** has declared an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent.

Railway News

THE LEOPOLDINA RAILWAY COMPANY. ESTIMATED WEEKLY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

Year	Week Ended.	Receipts for Week			Total com 1st Jan.
		Currency.	Rxch.	Sterling.	
1918	Nov. 16th	466,000\$	13 11/16	£ 26,577	£1,420,011
1917	Nov. 17th	611,000\$	13	£ 93,096	£1,363,956
Increase....	—	—	11/16	—	£ 56,055
Decrease....	—	145,000\$	—	£ 6,519	—

THE S. PAULO RAILWAY COMPANY. ESTIMATED WEEKLY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

Year	Week Ended	Receipts for Week			TOTAL from 1st January
		Currency	Exchange	Sterling	
1918	Nov. 17	438,219\$300	13 3/8	21,421-11-11	1,368,120-1-7
1917	" 18	723,372\$900	12 31/32	39,083-10-2	1,348,815-10-11
Increase..	—	—	13/32	—	19 304-10-8
Decrease..	—	285,153\$600	—	14,666-18-8	—

Comparison with corresponding period last year:—Differences of exchange, increase, £1,224 9s 2d; meat, increase, (644\$100) £35 17s 11d; beans increase (4:114\$400), £229 5s 10d; other traffic, decrease, (289:912\$100), £16,156 11s 2d; net decrease £14,666 18s 3d.

COFFEE

The Rio Market closed on Saturday, 23rd Nov, firm at 13\$500 per 15 kilos for No. 7, with sales of 2,000 bags.

The Weather. Two days rain and four days rain and sunshine all over the S. Paulo coffee area during the week ended 23 Nov.

Entries at the two ports for the week ended 21 Nov. show increase of 6,607 bags or 4.2 per cent, accounted for by decrease of 10,799 bags at Rio, but increase of 17,406 bags at Santos.

Compared with the same week last year, entries at the two ports show decrease of 116,453 bags or 41.7 per cent, of which 22,165 bags at Rio and 94,288 bags at Santos.

For the crop to 21 Nov., entries at the two ports show decrease of 2,892,475 bags or 40.7 per cent, of which 556,002 bags or 43.4 per cent at Rio and 2,336,473 bags or 40.1 per cent at Santos.

Clearances Overseas at the two ports for the week ended 21st Nov. were smaller and amounted to only 52,653 bags, of which 1,600 bags were cleared from Rio and 51,053 bags from Santos.

Compared with the previous week, clearances overseas at the two ports show decrease of 31,167 bags or 37.5 per cent, of which 29,700 bags at Rio and 1,467 bags at Santos; the total for the week under review to all destinations aggregating 52,653 bags, as against 83,770 bags for the previous week, of which former 22,050 bags or

41.9 per cent went to Scandinavia, 19,780 bags or 37.6 per cent to United States and 10,819 bags or 20.5 per cent to the Plate and Pacific.

For the crop, clearances overseas at the two ports fell off and to 21 Nov. show net decrease of 1,955,084 bags or 49.6 per cent, as against 49.4 per cent up to previous week, the shrinkage to the United States alone being 1,405,616 bags or 61.9 per cent, to France 709,706 bags or 92.7 per cent, Holland 55,048 bags or 100 per cent, Italy 32,370 bags or 8.7 per cent, Russia 7,500 bags or 100 per cent, Portugal 455 bags or 100 per cent, all other destinations showing increase, viz., Plate and Pacific 107,402 bags or 74.6 per cent, South Africa 63,941 bags or 105.7 per cent, Scandinavia 54,410 bags or 55.8 per cent, Gibraltar, Malta and Canada 46,250 bags or 660.7 per cent, Switzerland (via Cette) 32,750 bags or 100 per cent, Spain and Colonies 10,518 bags or 16.7 per cent, Algiers, Dakar, etc., 270 bags or 100 per cent, United Kingdom 8 bags or 100 per cent, and Japan 2 bags or 100 per cent.

No manifests of clearances coastwise were received during the week under review, though we are aware of clearance of two steamers of which details are lacking.

For the crop to 21 Nov. clearances coastwise show decrease of 35,004 bags or 28.7 per cent as against 24.5 per cent up to the previous week.

Shipments by Flag to 21st November, 1918:—

	Bags	%	Bags	%	Week to Nov. 21
British to U.S.	15,934	11.2	—	—	—
To Europe	33,020	23.2	—	—	—
Plate and Pacific.	93,480	65.6	—	—	6,202
Total British			142,434	7.2	6,202
Other Flags—French			23,686	1.2	—
Italian			102,839	5.2	11
American			315,905	15.9	—
Scandinavian			626,409	31.6	31,489
Brazilian			488,443	24.6	14,951
Greek			8,434	0.4	—
Spanish			56,993	2.9	—
Japanese			213,037	10.7	—
Argentine			4,777	0.3	5
Total			1,982,957	100.0	52,653

F.O.B. Value for the two ports for the week ended 21st Nov. averaged £4.034 per bag, as against £3.595 for the previous week, and £2.762 for the crop, as against £1.930 for previous crop to same date.

...**Coffee Loaded** (embarques) at the two ports for the week were smaller, 53,713 bags, as against 61,526 bags for the previous week, and their f.o.b. value £216,678, as against £221,186.

Sales (declared) were likewise smaller, 66,418 bags, as against 71,267 bags for the previous week.

Stocks at the ports of Rio and Santos on 21 Nov. show increase of 121,982 bags, of which 28,105 bags at Rio and 93,877 bags at Santos, total Brazilian stocks on that date being distributed as follows:—

Rio de Janeiro, in hands of S. Paulo Govt.	124,131	
Ditto, free	829,170	953,301
Santos, in hands of S. Paulo Government	2,949,454	
Ditto, in hands of French Government....	1,150,000	
Ditto, free	3,538,728	7,638,182
Bahia, free		60,000

Stocks at three ports on 21 Nov, 1918 8,651,483
Total stocks, 3 ports, 14 Nov, 1918 8,535,501
Ditto, Rio and Santos (ex Bahia) 22 Nov, 1917 4,066,898

COFFEE CLEARANCES, RIO AND SANTOS, 1st JULY, 1918, TO 21st NOVEMBER, 1918.

	1917-18	1918-19	Inc. or Dec.	%	Crop 1917-18	Crop 1916-17	Week ending Nov. 21
United States	2,367,682	902,066	-1,465,616	61.9	5,926,760	6,837,720	19,780
France	765,735	56,029	- 709,706	92.7	1,033,302	2,402,596	—
Cette (Switzerland) ..	—	32,750	+ 32,750	100.0	90,792	—	—
Algiers, Dakar etc. ...	—	270	+ 270	100.0	6,400	72,272	—
Italy	370,018	337,648	- 32,370	8.7	1,071,677	724,335	4
United Kingdom	—	8	+ 8	100.0	57	583,074	—
Gibraltar, Malta, Canada	7,000	53,250	+ 46,250	660.7	25,475	13,185	—
South Africa	60,444	124,385	+ 63,941	105.7	287,329	247,257	—
Holland	55,048	—	- 55,048	100.0	55,059	157,757	—
Scandinavia	97,483	151,893	+ 54,410	55.8	156,209	185,442	22,050
Spain, Melilla, Ceuta	62,733	73,251	+ 10,518	16.7	89,115	150,530	—
Portugal	455	—	- 455	100.0	2,278	11,371	—
Egypt	—	—	—	—	75,000	21,000	—
Plate and Pacific	143,939	251,401	+ 107,462	74.6	425,174	324,856	10,819
Japan	4	6	+ 2	50.0	9,061	5,004	—
Russia	7,500	—	- 7,500	100.0	28,852	7,062	—
Greece	—	—	—	—	1,500	—	—
Total	3,938,041	1,982,957	-1,955,084	49.6	9,284,040	11,693,461	52,653
Coastwise	121,996	86,992	- 35,004	28.7	330,165	305,170	—
Grand Total	4,060,037	2,069,949	-1,990,088	—	9,614,205	11,998,631	52,653

—The U.S. Government has bought up the whole stock of soluble coffee in the United States and is considering the necessity of creation of fresh factories for its manufacture.

—“O Estado de S. Paulo” of 13 Nov. says:—Speculation at Santos has reached such a height that the curb market is active up to 10 p.m., inclusive of Sundays and festas, the corresponding operations being registered at the Exchange the day after. Any kind of rumour is worked to put prices up. In spot the movement is small in consequence of the high prices now ruling and lack of orders from consuming markets.

—The “Bulletin de Correspondence” of 28 Sept.—the last to hand—states that in view of the low state of stocks at Havre, the French Government intended to import the 1,200,000 bags lying at Santos and distribute 120,000 bags per month to the trade.

—With same date the Coffee Trade Association of London corrects an impression with regard to British re-exports that since 1st July amounted to only 37,603 bags in transit.

—With stocks of Brazilian sorts at New York down to 877,000 and to 224,000 at Havre, it looks as if these markets will soon have to resume imports and be made to pay through the nose for their requirements. There is plenty of coffee, but with prospects of profitable markets for beans and cotton and perhaps even rice as soon as the blockade is raised, and re-provisioning of Central and Eastern Europe commences in earnest, planters are in no hurry and can afford to wait.

—Advices from the States are to the effect that restrictions on operations in actual coffee have been removed and that those on the future market will soon follow suit.

Tonnage, however, is as scarce or scarcer than ever, and unless the Lloyd buck up, it looks as if the gilt may be taken off the German gingerbread before coffee and beans get a chance.

If, as the terms of the armistice stipulate, the Allies undertake to re-provision Germany and Austria, it will not be done by private traders, who have no means of ensuring payment in gold, but by Allied Governments, and by the time they have finished Germany, Austria and Turkey will about have been drained of their last gold coin, seeing that on 30 Sept. gold in the Reichsbank amounted to only £122,367,000.

Fighting the Coffee Boom. (From the “New York Journal of Commerce.”) The Food Administration is looking into the coffee situation for the purpose of anticipating the speculative conditions likely to follow the depletion of the world stock the coming year. The first task will be to ascertain just how large the stocks of coffee are at this time in the United States and Allied countries. Approx-

mately from latest advices there is held now in the United States probably a year's supply. England has somewhat less than a year's stock. Italy is said to be wholly unprovided for and trying through Great Britain to get a hand to mouth supply this year. France is better off than any of her allies as she has, it is estimated, about 18 months' stock now on hand. With these fore-hand conditions in the three principal Ally countries, the price of coffee to the consumer has been fairly stabilized thus far during the war. The advance has never been burdensome and, in fact, has been so slight that it has hardly been felt in the economy of the average householder. In the meantime, there has accumulated in Brazil the largest amount of coffee ever held for market. There are now stored the crops for two years and a part of a third year.

In fact the accumulation is so great that storage is already a serious problem. This very large mass of holdings is mainly in the hands of speculators, and their object no man need doubt. They are holding millions of bags of coffee to force up the price just as far as they may be able. A year ago there was some idea that this might be attempted by speculators in this country, and it goes without saying that the same thing might be expected in the near future but for the timely intervention of the Government through the activities of the Food Administration.

Just what the ability of the Brazilian coffee speculators is in the present status of the world's market is not known. It is certain that the Allied countries can hold out against any pressure for an upward price for at least half a year and in the interval set in motion plans that will circumvent the speculators. A consideration that seems likely to help the Government's plan to prevent speculation in coffee is the prospect that recent frosts will have the effect of reducing the next crop materially. Ordinarily, this would work to send up the price, but with such a large amount of coffee held by speculators and the world stock so large, the plantations are more concerned in getting money to pay their overhead charges in what may be a losing season. The difficulty of getting loans in a bad crop year would not improbably have the effect of qualifying prices on the crops now in storage. The inauguration in November of the new President of Brazil, Dr. Rodrigues Alves, who in his former administration maintained a policy of friendliness and co-operation with this country, is also regarded as an event likely to work for the benefit of the Government plan. Being a citizen of S. Paulo, the great coffee State of Brazil, he may be relied on to take a conservative view of the whole situation. The co-operation of the Brazilian Government with the United States in the interest of all the Allied Governments, in fact, is fully assured. So strongly have leading students of the situation counted on this that there has been some consideration of the idea of a price fixing plan to be enforced by the Brazilian Government in the interest of the Allies. This, however, does not now seem to be required, and the Food Ad-

ministration will undoubtedly deal with the problem as it has with the wheat and sugar problems.

The fact that in dealing with these two staples the Food Administration has done a profitable business, gives abundant assurance that however gigantic the operation may be in securing the next two years' supply of coffee for the Allied world, the money will be forthcoming to put the deal through. This will be what the banking interests of Brazil most desire, and will give the resources for financing the plantations the coming season. It is a matter of common expectation that the plan ultimately adopted by the Food Administration will be to work through a coffee syndicate, or corporation, as in the case of sugar and wheat, and going to the market directly as buyer. The outlook as to prices is at this time wholly speculative, but it is regarded as entirely possible to buy at or below the present price, which is around 12 cents, which will ensure a price to consumers in the United States at least not much above present figures—40 cents for average common grades and as high as 50 or 60 cents for the choicer grades. This result would avert the condition not at all unlikely if the speculative aims of the Brazilian planters were to work out successful. The American people in such an event would no doubt find themselves paying as high as 60 cents for the common grades and even 75 cents might not be a wild figure to expect. The purpose to come to the relief of the public, it may be said, on high authority, has so far advanced as to give complete assurance of success. The money is here and ready, the over-accumulation of stocks can be bought and Brazil will gain such substantial financial consideration that her Government will be only too glad to cooperate.

Movement for the Month of October:—

	1917	In bags of 60 kilos.		
		1918	Inc. or Dec.	%
Entries—Rio	382,304	120,935	-261,369	68.3
Santos	1,311,682	842,045	-469,637	35.8
Total	1,693,986	962,980	-731,006	43.2
Embarques—Rio ..	207,597	92,939	-114,658	55.3
Santos	922,405	262,044	-660,361	71.6
Total	1,130,002	354,983	-775,019	68.6
Clearances—Rio ...	207,578	72,855	-134,723	64.9
Santos	899,285	325,354	-573,931	63.9
Total	1,106,863	398,209	-708,654	64.1
Stocks—Rio	540,624	902,026	+361,402	66.7
Santos	3,164,281	7,459,280	+4,294,949	135.7
Total	3,704,905	8,361,256	+4,656,351	125.7

Clearances from Victoria during the month of October, 1918:

3—Negus, New York	15,500
7—Pacific, New York	22,022
19—Javary, Montevideo, via Rio de Janeiro	800
Ditto, Buenos Aires, via Rio de Janeiro	1,850
Rio and Coastwise	9,149
	49,381

Total Export during October, 1918:—

	U.S.	R. Plate	Coastwise	Total
Hard, Rand & Co.	2,082	¼	¼	2,082
Arbuckle & Co.	25,500	—	—	25,500
Vivacqua & Irmãos ...	—	2,650	7,000	9,650
Cruz, Sobrinhos & Co.	10,000	—	—	10,000
A. Prado & Co.	—	—	1,445	1,445
A. Franco & Co.	—	—	550	550
Sundries	—	—	154	154
	37,582	2,650	9,149	49,381

Total export from 1st July, 1918, to 31st October, 1918:—

	U.S.	R. Plate	Coastwise	Total
Hard, Rand & Co.	7,082	—	—	7,082
Arbuckle & Co.	51,350	—	—	51,350
Vivacqua & Irmãos ...	20,000	5,350	29,392	54,742
Cruz, Sobrinhos & Co.	17,710	—	2,971	20,681
A. Prado & Co.	—	—	35,945	35,945
Manoel E. Pessoa & C.	—	—	3,480	3,480
A. Franco & Co.	—	—	2,487	2,487
Cia. Commercial	—	—	1,740	1,740
Sundries	—	—	995	995
	96,142	5,350	77,010	178,502

Total Export from 1st July, 1917, to 31st Oct., 1917, 291,575 bags

Total export from 1st July, 1917 to 30th June, 1918, 711,964 bags.

Shrinkage for the first four months of this compared with same period last year 113,073 bags or per cent.

Visible Supply of the World (From "Le Café.")

	In bags of 60 kilos.				
	1 Oct. 1918	1 Sept. 1918	1 Oct. 1917	Sept.'18	Oct.'17
England	381	416	800	- 35	- 419
Havre	524	645	1,830	-- 121	-1,306
Marseilles	124	143	393	-- 24	- 269
Bordeaux	35	40	86	- 5	- 51
Holland	—	—	—	—	—
Copenhagen ...	—	—	—	—	—
Antwerp	—	—	—	—	—
Hmbg, Trieste, Bremen	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Brazil sorts.	748	906	2,450	- 158	-1,702
Total, other sorts .	316	343	659	- 27	- 343
Total Stocks	1,064	1,249	3,109	- 185	-2,045
Afloat—					
Brazil-Europe ...	96	128	389	- 32	- 293
V. Supply, Europe	1,160	1,377	3,498	- 217	-2,338
Stocks, U.S.—					
Brazil sorts	1,128	1,079	1,718	+ 49	- 591
Other sorts	769	845	894	- 76	- 126
Total	1,897	1,924	2,612	- 27	- 715
Afloat, Braz.-U.S.	376	522	707	- 146	- 331
V. Supply, U.S. ..	2,273	2,446	3,319	- 173	-1,046
Stocks, Rio	697	635	445	+ 62	+ 252
Santos	4,013	3,241	2,829	+ 772	+1,184
Bahia	61	74	60	- 13	+ 1
Total Brazil	4,771	3,950	3,334	- 821	+1,437
Visible Suply World, free—					
Brazil sorts	7,119	6,585	8,598	+ 534	-1,479
Other	1,085	1,188	1,553	- 103	- 468
Total, free	8,204	7,773	10,151	+ 431	-1,947
Earmarked, Rio ..	124	124	—	—	+ 124
Ditto, Santos	2,949	2,949	—	—	+2,949
Total World's V.S.	11,277	10,846	10,151	+ 431	+1,126

On 1 October the visible supply aggregated 11,277,000 bags, inclusive of Brazilian earmarked stocks, an increase compared with 1 Sept. of 431,000 bags and of 1,126,000 bags compared with 1 October, 1917.

On 30 June, 1913, the visible supply of the world was 11,289,000 or almost exactly the same as at present, with the difference that only 8,204,000 bags are now free coffee and 3,073,000 retained by the S. Paulo Government.

World's deliveries in Sept. were 952,000 bags as against 1,039,000 bags for same month 1917 and 1,116,000 in 1916. For the first three months of the current crop deliveries were 4,041,000 bags, as against 3,214,000 in 1917-18, an increase of 25.7 per cent.

United States Stocks, Deliveries and Visible Supply, in 1,000 bags.
Brazil Sorts Only.

	1918			1917		
	Stocks	Deliv.	V. Sup.	Stocks	Deliv.	V. Sup.
7 Jan.	1,775	105	2,369	1,840	168	2,629
14 Jan.	1,718	117	2,399	1,970	*220	2,501
13 Feb.	1,791	115	*2,599	1,823	120	2,405
4 March	*1,924	140	2,402	1,753	91	2,759
25 March	1,585	*184	2,034	1,792	131	2,710
1 April	1,507	151	1,921	*2,236	107	2,641
29 April	1,253	124	1,736	2,158	135	*2,880
1 July	1,222	113	2,156	1,760	57	2,066
7 July	1,417	78	2,438	1,672	65	2,053
15 July	1,386	86	2,453	1,661	120	1,997
22 July	1,304	115	2,087	1,770	94	1,952
29 July	1,308	120	1,986	1,660	110	1,902
5 Aug.	1,280	119	1,950	1,704	65	1,966
12 Aug.	1,248	148	1,918	1,628	120	1,974
19 Aug.	1,158	151	1,752	1,561	89	2,063
26 Aug.	1,069	108	1,654	1,605	87	2,165
2 Sept.	1,091	83	1,637	1,596	97	2,246
9 Sept.	1,117	90	1,533	1,577	51	2,328
16 Sept.	1,239	87	1,505	1,603	128	2,361
23 Sept.	1,207	81	1,431	1,723	150	2,370
30 Sept.	1,139	84	1,515	1,718	95	2,425
7 Oct.	1,054	87	1,458	1,778	119	2,644
14 Oct.	992	78	1,412	1,868	134	2,592
21 Oct.	962	88	1,324	1,937	107	2,663
28 Oct.	869	93	1,318	1,981	129	2,641
Nov. 5	899	99	1,218	2,039	159	2,513
Nov. 12	910	85	1,232	2,059	143	2,598
Nov. 19	877	91	1,175	2,014	150	2,476

	1918			1917		
	Brazil	Other	Total	Brazil	Other	Total
4 Jan.	1,360	*297	*1,651	1,911	292	2,203
25 Jan.	1,300	269	1,569	*1,947	303	2,250
22 Feb.	*1,406	230	1,645	1,917	308	2,225
1 March	1,353	233	1,586	1,920	*309	2,229
28 March	1,343	214	1,557	1,916	299	*2,315
5 July	766	174	940	1,760	265	2,025
12 July	741	169	910	1,742	268	2,010
19 July	648	164	812	1,725	268	1,993
26 July	635	161	796	1,703	271	1,974
3 August	610	158	768	1,670	287	1,957
9 Aug.	583	153	736	1,643	304	1,947
16 Aug.	559	148	707	1,635	307	1,942
23 Aug.	679	144	823	1,620	301	1,921
30 Aug.	507	140	647	1,594	297	1,891
6 Sept.	479	136	615	1,585	297	1,882
13 Sept.	450	132	582	1,568	302	1,870
20 Sept.	422	128	550	1,543	303	1,846
27 Sept.	405	126	531	1,527	302	1,829
3 Oct.	385	119	504	1,498	303	1,801
11 Oct.	374	115	489	1,472	208	1,680
18 Oct.	352	111	463	1,433	285	1,718
25 Oct.	336	107	443	1,414	281	1,695
1 Nov.	324	106	430	1,396	284	1,680
8 Nov.	285	106	391	1,376	292	1,668
15 Nov.	260	93	353	1,376	294	1,670
22 Nov.	224	87	311	1,367	300	1,667

* Maximum

Quotations:—

	Exch.	Spot No. 7 Rio Store N. Y.	Near	Rio No. 7	f.o.b. Cost	O.&F.	
3 Jan. 1918	13	29-32	8 1-4	8.05	7\$000	7.40	8.76
(c)6 July	12½	8 3-8	8 3-8	8.25	8\$300	7.70	9.00
(c)13 July	12 5-32	8 5-8	8 5-8	8.56	10\$100	8.80	10.10
(c)20 July	—	8 5-8	8 5-8	8.50	9\$600	8.35	9.65
(c)27 July	12 11-16	8 5-8	8 5-8	8.41	9\$400	8.70	10.00
3 Aug.	12 5-32	8 1-2	8 1-2	8.26	9\$100	8.10	9.40
10 Aug.	12½	8 1-2	8 1-2	8.35	9\$700	8.80	10.10
17 Aug.	12 13-32	8 1-2	8 1-2	8.43	9\$700	8.70	10.00

24 Aug.	12 3-16	8 1-2	8.35	9\$700	8.55	9.85
31 Aug.	12 5-16	9	8.52	9\$900	8.80	10.10
Sept. 6	12 1-4	9½	8.95	10\$300	9.05	10.35
Sept. 14	12 7-32	9¾	8.95	10\$100	8.90	10.20
Sept. 19	12 3-32	9¾	8.95	10\$100	8.80	10.10
(d)Sept 28	12 1-8	9¾	8.95	9\$800	8.60	9.75
(c)Oct. 5	12½	10	8.80	10\$100	9.10	10.40
(c) Oct. 11	12¾	10½	8.80	10\$300	9.45	10.75
(c) Oct. 16	12 5-8	10¾	8.80	10\$500	9.50	10.80
(c) Oct. 26	12¾	10 5-8	No.	10\$600	9.75	11.05
(c) Nov. 4	13 1-8	10 5-8	No.	12\$000	11.20	12.50
(c) Nov. 9	13 7-8	10¾	No.	13\$800	13.30	14.70
(c) Nov. 18	13 3-8	10¾	No.	13\$300	12.60	13.90
(c) Nov. 23	13 13-16	10¾	No.	13\$500	13.15	14.45

(x) Basis of Freight \$3.00 in full per bag.

(a) Basis of freight \$3.50 in full per bag.

(b) Basis of Freight \$2.50 in full per bag.

(c) Basis of freight \$1.70 in full per bag.

(d) basis of freight \$1.50 in full per bag.

No official exchange on 20 July; f.o.b. cost and c. and f. have been calculated at 12d.

Coffee Statistics

ENTRIES.

IN BAGS OF 60 KILOS.

During the week ending November 21st, 1918.

RIO	FOR THE WEEK ENDED			FOR THE CROP TO	
	Nov. 21 1918	Nov. 14 1918	Nov. 22 1917	Nov. 21 1918	Nov. 22 1917
Central and Leopoldina Ry.	25,488	38,772	49,092	659,495	1,293,651
Inland	1,532	430	652	19,343	20,339
Coastwise, discharged	2,635	1,302	2,226	44,999	27,919
Total	29,705	40,504	51,870	724,837	1,280,839
Transferred from Rio to Nictheroy	—	—	—	—	—
Net Entries at Rio	29,705	40,504	51,870	724,837	1,280,839
Nictheroy from Rio & Leopoldina	—	—	—	—	—
Total Rio, including Nictheroy & transit.	29,705	40,504	51,870	724,837	1,280,839
Total Santos	133,310	115,904	227,593	3,486,593	5,823,071
Total Rio & Santos	163,015	156,408	279,463	4,216,935	7,103,410

The total entries by the different S. Paulo Railways for the Crop to Nov. 21 1918 were as follows:

	Paat Jundinhy	Per Sorocabana and others	Total at S. Paulo	Total at Santos	Remaining at S. Paulo
1918/1919	3,138,031	326,968	3,464,999	3,486,593	—
1917/1918	5,097,321	724,687	5,822,008	5,823,071	—

SALES OF COFFEE.

During the week ending November 21st, 1918.

	Nov. 21/1918.	Nov. 14/1918	Nov. 22/1917
Rio	13,418	9,267	10,839
Santos	48,000	62,000	72,000
Total	66,418	71,267	82,839

VALUE OF COFFEE CLEARED FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

During the week ending November 21st, 1918.

IN BAGS OF 60 KILOS.

	Nov 21 1918	Nov. 14 1918	Nov. 21 1918	Nov 14 1918	Crop to Nov. 21/1918	
	Bags	£	£	£	Razs	£
Rio	1,600	31,300	4,789	94,888	569,594	1,297,188
Santos	51,000	52,470	207,450	206,993	1,414,273	4,183,627
Total 1918/1918	52,600	83,770	212,139	301,219	1,983,867	5,480,815
do 1917/1918	119,807	92,381	228,496	164,204	3,933,041	7,599,549

COMPANHIA COMMERCIAL DE SÃO PAULO

SÃO PAULO

Rua Alvares Penteado, 39.
Caixa do Correio No. 1,113

CABLE ADDRESS.

"WISARD"

SANTOS

Rua José Ricardo, 35
Caixa do Correio No. 482.

Managing Director: Edward W. Wysard. (Member of the British Chamber of Commerce of São-Paulo)
Exporter of: COFFEE—BEANS—RICE—LARD and other Brazilian Produce.

IMPORTERS, COMMISSIONS, CONSIGNMENT. CUSTOM HOUSE DESPATCHING IN SANTOS

AGENTS for the EXPORT DEPARTMENT of the LONDON MERCHANT BANK, Ltd. London
SOLE AGENTS for Messrs. FARQUHAR & GIBB, North of Scotland Colour Works.
GENERAL AGENT IN EUROPE: G. H. WINRAM, 59 Eastcheap, LONDON., E. C.

COFFEE LOADED (EMBARQUES).

IN BAGS OF 60 KILOS.
During the week ending November 21st, 1918.

	DURING WEEK ENDED			FOR THE CROP TO	
	1918	1918	1917	1918	1917
	Nov. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 22	Nov. 21	Nov. 22
Rio.....	14,280	20,800	23,977	614,463	965,320
Nietheroy.....	—	—	—	—	—
In transit.....	—	—	—	—	—
Total Rio including Nietheroy & transit.....	14,280	20,800	23,977	614,463	965,320
Santos.....	39,433	41,226	117,665	1,46,303	3,219,002
Rio & Santos.....	53,713	61,626	146,642	1,976,766	4,184,322

COFFEE SAILED.

During the week ending Nov. 21st, 1918, 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.....	—	—	—	1,600	—	—	1,600	648,450
Santos....	19,730	22,054	—	9,219	—	—	51,003	1,423,449
1918, 1918..	19,730	22,054	—	10,819	—	—	52,603	2,071,899
1917/1918..	33,150	74,735	6,709	5,587	—	5,835	123,611	4,060,164

OUR OWN STOCK.

IN BAGS OF 60 KILOS.

RIO Stock on Nov. 14th, 1918.....	893,058
Entries during week ended Nov. 21st, 1918.....	29,705
	922,763
London (Embarques), for the week Nov. 21st, 1918..	14,280
	908,483
STOCK IN RIO ON Nov. 21st, 1918.....	
Stock at Nietheroy and Porto da Madama on	
• Ilha do Vianna Nov. 14th, 1918.....	29,588
• Afloat on Nov. 14th.....	2,665
Entries at Nietheroy plus total embarques including transit.....	14,280
	46,415
Deduct: embarques at Nietheroy, Porto da Madama and Vienna and sailings during the week Nov. 21st, 1918.....	1,600
	44,815
STOCK IN NITHEROY AND AFLOAT ON Nov. 21st, 1918.	44,815
STOCK IN 1st and 2nd HANDS and THOSE AT NITHEROY and AFLOAT ON Nov. 21st, 1918.....	953,301
SANTOS Stock on Nov. 14th, 1918.....	7,544,805
Entries for week ended Nov. 21st, 1918.....	133,310
	7,677,615
Loaded (embarques) during same week.....	39,433
	7,638,182
STOCK AT SANTOS ON Nov. 21st, 1918.	65,800
STOCK ON Nov. 14th, 1918..	5,100
Entries during week ended Nov. 22nd, 1918..	70,700
	70,700
Deliveries during same week.....	11,500
Stock at Bahia on Nov. 22nd, 1918.	59,200
Stock in Rio Santos and Bahia Nov. 21st 1918	8,650,683
do do do Nov. 14th, 1918	8,535,101
do do do only Nov. 22nd, 1917	4,098,398

COFFEE PRICE CURRENT.

During the week ending November 21st, 1918.

	Nov. 15	Nov. 16	Nov. 18	Nov. 19	Nov. 20	Nov. 21	Average	Closing Nov. 23
RIO—								
Market N. 6 10k..			—	—	—	—	—	—
• N. 7	Holiday	Holiday	9 328	9 396	9 396	9 464	9 396	9 464
• N. 8			9 056	9 124	9 124	9 192	9 124	9 192
• N. 9			8 784	8 862	8 862	8 920	8 862	8 919
SANTOS—			8 511	8 579	8 579	8 647	8 579	8 647
Superior per 4 k..			11 800	12 000	12 000	12 000	11 950	12 300
Good Average.....			11 200	11 400	11 400	11 400	11 350	11 200
Base N. 7.....			—	—	—	—	—	—
N. YORK, per lb..								
Spot Rio N. 7 cent.								
• " " 6								
• Santos N. 7								
• " " 4								
Options—								
• Sept....								
• Dec....								
• Mar....								
• May....								
HAVRE per 50 kilos								
Options..... francs								
• Dec....								
• Mar....								
• May....								
LONDON cwt.								
Options..... shillings								
• Dec....								
• Mar....								
• May....								

MANIFESTS OF COFFEE.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

During the week ending November 21st, 1918.

UBERABA—Montevideo.....	Roberto do Couto.....	1,000
Ditto—Buenos Aires.....	Roberto do Couto.....	600 1,600

SANTOS

During the week ending November 21st, 1918.

TAPAJÓZ—New York.....	Arbuckle & Co.....	7,850
Ditto.....	J. C. Mello & Co.....	1,500
Ditto.....	McLaughlin & Co.....	1,000 10,350

MEXICO—Buenos Aires.....	F. R. F. Matarazzo.....	6
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EUOLID—Buenos Aires.....	F. Lima Nogueira.....	2,765
Ditto.....	S. A. Levy.....	2,145
Ditto.....	F. S. Hampshire & Co.....	500
Ditto.....	Hard, Rand & Co.....	375
Ditto.....	E. Alves Toledo & Co.....	270
Ditto.....	Jessouroun Irmãos.....	150 6,205

ANTONIETA ACCAME—Montevideo—J. F. Abrantes.....	7
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MOSCOW—Copenhagen	Ed. Johnston & Co.	3,750	
Ditto	Hard, Rand & Co.	2,500	
Ditto	Vils, Johnson & Co.	2,500	
Ditto	S. A. C. M. Wright	2,000	
Ditto	Jessour, Irmaos & Co.	1,750	
Ditto	Leon Israel & Co.	1,510	
Ditto	J. Aron & Co.	1,250	
Ditto	Comp. Prado Chaves	1,050	
Ditto	Santos Coffee & Co.	1,000	
Ditto	N. Gepp & Co.	1,000	
Ditto	J. C. Mello & Co.	1,000	
Ditto	Grace & Co.	1,000	
Ditto	P. S. Hampshire & Co.	750	
Ditto	R. A. Toledo & Co.	500	
Ditto	Prado Ferreira & Co.	500	22,050
RECUNGUINI—Consumption	Sundry	—	4
METHHEOR—N. Orleans	Joao Osorio	—	9,430
MACAHUAN—B. Aires	Sundry	—	2,701
RUY BARBOSA—Montevideo	Audrade Junqueira	—	300

Manifests of Europe and United States bound vessels for the week ended 17th October, not published in our issue of 22 October, 1918.

SANTOS.

A. R. GENOULLY—Havre	J. A. Bouquet & Co.	18	
Ditto	D. F. Martins	2	20
BELEM—Cette	Nioac & Co.	10,525	
Ditto	Witaker Brotero	10,000	
Ditto	J. C. Mello & Co.	3,500	
Ditto	Ed. Johnston & Co.	2,975	
Ditto	Jessouron Irmaos	2,000	
Ditto	Comp. Prado Chaves	1,500	
Ditto	S. A. Levy	500	
Ditto	J. Osorio	250	
Ditto	C. de P. de S. Paulo	250	31,250
TOMASIO DI SAVOIA—Genoa	C. Prado Chaves	8,294	
Ditto	I. R. F. Matarazzo	100	
Ditto	Nino Panginetto	10	
Ditto	I. R. F. Matarazzo	1	8,405

PERNAMBUCO MARKET REPORT.

Pernambuco, 14th November, 1918.

Sugar. Entries last month were 212,159 bags against 160,889 bags for Sept. and 311,422 bags last year for same date and for crop have been 373,048 bags compared with 419,270 bags for previous crop, which shows decrease of 46,222 bags to date for the present crop. Entries for present month are not so far available, as owing to the epidemic the railway has not been able to furnish the notes of stuff brought in by railways this month. The market has been firm and planters have obtained higher prices in the Exchange for their samples and usinas and crystals are once more quoted to planters yesterday and to-day at: Usinas 11\$ to 11\$500, white crystals 11\$, whites 3a 9\$ to 9\$800, somenos 7\$500 to 8\$, bruto secco 5\$ to 5\$200, all a granel and market is very firm today with brutos specially in demand. Some white crystals were sold two days ago at 12\$500 bagged at station and there are still buyers at same price, but no sellers under 13\$ and it looks as if prices are tending higher. Some of the mills are just beginning to commence grinding operations once more, after 15 days shut down, during which time, of course, the cutting of canes was suspended and this seems likely to prejudice the outturn of the crop and planters say it will be quite impossible to work up all the canes this crop now; before the stoppage this was already a very doubtful thing, but now seems to be quite out of the question. Planting for new crop is said to have been progressing fairly well so far, but labour is scarce and planters complain that although price paid is about double that of last year, the amount of work being done is less, which is disappointing to those engaged in agriculture. Shipments during the week have been: Rio 3,334 bags, Rio Grande ports 1,850 bags, Northern ports 3,205 bags and Oporto 1,200 bags.

Cotton. The railways not having furnished their notes to the Associação, it is not yet possible to give the entries. The week opened firm, with somewhat anxious buyers in the market at 52\$ for guaranteed lots with 30 per cent mediums, but no sellers were found at this price and later a small lot sold at 50\$ without guarantee; then on 11th, about 2,500 bags were sold at 55\$ with guarantee of 30 per cent and the mills here took a fair quantity of mediums at 50\$. A few of these were also sold to shippers. On 13th about 1,200 bags further were sold at 55\$ for firsts with mediums at 52\$ and second quality at 50\$. Next day a few hun-

dred bags were sold to speculators at 56\$ and 52\$ was freely offered for mediums, but no further sellers of this quality could be found and market closes firm with buyers at these prices and sellers withdrawn. Shipments during the week have been: Rio 390 bags, Santos 388 bags and Oporto 450 pressed bales.

Nov. 16.—October entries of cotton amounted to only 6,382 bags, as against 9,487 in Sept and 15,869 for crop compared with 33,007 for same date last year.

Commissarios say that there is plenty of cotton up-country, but too few railway waggons to bring it down, even if so many were not laid up with influenza and lack of medical and chemical assistance that few are inclined to risk the going to Recife or to even attend inland weekly fairs. In consequence the market is in the hands of speculators who require to cover their sales for this month's delivery and anyone wanting cotton will be made to pay through the nose for early delivery. Some shippers think the real market value to-day is not over 45\$ with 30 per cent guarantee of mediums, yet 55\$ is offered without finding sellers!

Cotton is in demand and on Monday 2,000 bags mediums were sold at 50\$ party to mills here, but shippers were also interested. In all firsts there are buyers at 55\$, including shippers and mills here, whilst 52\$ with 30 per cent mediums is freely offered by speculators without finding sellers.

In reply to your query, a Pernambuco pressed bale weighs 180 kilos or 396 lbs. and is reduced to 10½ cubic feet. The German press, which shut down some 3 years ago, used to reduce bales of 200 kilos to 11 cubic feet. At one time it was imagined that pressing of Brazilian cotton prejudiced the fibre and buyers for a long time gave preference to cottons in the native bags received from the interior. This, however, is no longer the case and pressed bales are preferred not only in view of the saving in freight, but the uniform quality that pressing assures. Presses are private concerns, which do not press for outsiders, hence pressed bales are a private monopoly at this port.

Coffee. The market has been firmer, with buyers at 10\$ to 10\$500.

Cereals....A fair amount of business done during the week for local consumption, with sales of milho at 10\$200 to 10\$500 per bag of 60 kilos; beans, mulatinho 34\$ per bag of 60 kilos for home grown and 32\$ for imports from south and 26\$ to 27\$ for black quality. Farinha, market weak, with last sales at 9\$500 to 11\$ per bag of 50 kilos, according to quality; there have been no shipments of this article.

Freights. Nothing doing and no steamer for Europe yet berthed. There are two cargo boats reported on their way out from Liverpool.

Exchange opened on 8th with collections at 13 3-16d, but on Rio news arriving, rate ran up quickly to 13 5-16d and closed firm at 13 3-8d, with no money offered. 9th, collection was made at 13¼d and for business 13 9-16d was offered, but there were no takers even at 13 5-8d, at which market closed firm; 10th, Sunday; 11th, collection at 13 5-8d, with 13 7-8d in American bank and market closed firm at 13¼d and 13 13-16d, without any takers; 12th, collection at 13¼d and market very firm all day without much business turning up; 13th, collection at 13¼d in British banks, 13 13-16d in Banco Recife and in Ultramarino and 13 7-8d in American bank, but on Rio news coming to hand the best rate for business was 13¼d, at which market closed weak; 14th, collections at 13 11-16d in Banco Recife and 13½d in all other banks and rate soon became weak at 13½, with some banks later refusing to give any quotation.

RUBBER

	Cable Quotations for Hard Fine. London per lb. and Para per kilo:	
	London	Para
	s. d.	
31st March, 1917	3 2½	*5\$400
6th October, 1917	*3 4½	4\$800
March 23rd, 1918	2 8½	14\$100 BkBrazil.

April 27th, 1918	3 2	\$4\$200 market
July 6th, 1918	3 0¼	3\$800
July 13th, 1918	3 0	3\$750
July 20th, 1918	3 0¼	3\$800
July 27th, 1918	3 0½	3\$850
August 3rd, 1918	3 0	3\$800
August 10th, 1918	3 0½	3\$900
August 17th, 1918	3 0	3\$900
August 24th, 1918	3 1½	3\$900
August 31st, 1918	3 3½	3\$900
September 14th, 1918	3 8	3\$800
September 28th, 1918	3 4	3\$800
October 5th, 1918	3 1	3\$600
9th November, 1918	2 11	3\$600
23rd November, 1918	2 10	3\$700

* Maximum 1917. †Maximum 1917 and 1918.

—A cable from Washington announces that licences for imports of crude rubber during the quarter ended 31 December will be raised from 25,000 to 32,500 tons.

SUGAR

Shipments of Sugar at the ports of Rio and Santos during the week ended 21 Nov, in bags of 60 kilos:—Rio de Janeiro: Uberaba, Buenos Aires, Magalhães & Co., 10,000; Desna, B. Aires, B. Albuquerque & Co., 25,000. Santos: Antonietta Accame, consumpt, 6.

Destination	Port of Origin.		Total
	Rio	Santos	
Buenos Aires	35,000	—	35,000
Consumption	—	6	6
Total, week ended 21 Nov.	35,000	6	35,006
Ditto, Nov. to date	46,883	294	47,177
Ditto, 1 Jan. to 21 Nov.	221,621	11,513	233,134
F.O.B. value for week	£119,420	20	119,440
Ditto, Nov. to date	£159,965	1,003	160,968
Ditto, 1 Jan. to 21 Nov.	£631,440	35,171	716,611

Shipments during November to date have been very heavy, amounting to 47,177 bags, of which 46,883 bags were shipped at Rio. Compared with the month of October, shipments at the two ports show increase of 6,518 bags.

Apparently exporters and the Food Controller have come to some understanding as to shipments of Plate contracts, as not only were shipments heavy, but deliveries were likewise very large.

Rio Market closed on 22nd unaltered, quotations being purely nominal, ruling as follows per kilo: White crystals \$800 to \$840, white 3rd sorts \$740 to \$760, 2nd jact \$720 to \$740, yellow crystals \$620 to \$640, mascavinho \$580 to \$640 and mascavo \$500 to \$520.

Pernambuco market closed on same date firm, with higher tendency, prices being quoted as follows, per 15 kilos: Usina superior and 1st 11\$800 to 12\$, crystals 11\$700, Demeraras 10\$, terceira 10\$500, somenos 8\$200 to 8\$600, and brutos secos 5\$200 to 5\$600; as against 11\$100 to 11\$500, 11\$500, 9\$ to 9\$900, 7\$500 to 8\$, and 4\$500 to 5\$200 respectively on 16th inst.

Movement at Rio from 13th to 22nd Nov. in bags of 60 kilos, was as follows:—

Stocks on 13 November	193,750
Entries during the week	37,737
Available	231,487
Deliveries during the same week	68,305
Stocks on 22 November	163,182

It is evident that the Food Controller has relaxed the rule fixing stocks at this port at 170,000 bags, seeing that they are now 163,000 bags and may get even lower still if deliveries continue on

the same scale as for the two previous weeks. Since 1 November deliveries were nearly 82 per cent more than entries.

Explains British Action on Brussels Convention. The recent action of the British Government in relation to the Brussels Convention is explained in interesting detail in the September issue of the International Sugar Journal. As this article points out, Gt. Britain had withdrawn from the Convention prior to the war. The present step is simply a notification of the intention of the United Kingdom to resume full freedom of action in its policy regarding sugar and clears the way for the adoption of a preferential tariff scheme or any other measure that may be decided upon to encourage sugar production within the British Empire.

In this connection the Journal says:—There has been some loose phrasing on the part of some sections of the press and also some public bodies and public speakers, as to the precise significance of this new departure (assuming it is as stated). It is not the case that we are withdrawing from the convention—we did that in 1913 when Mr. Asquith's Liberal Government refused any longer to remain a party to its provisions. Neither is it a denunciation, for we cannot, diplomatically speaking, denounce a measure we have withdrawn from some years ago. It simply means that we are abandoning our undertaking, made in 1912, that we would not depart from the fundamental principle of the convention (though we did take our departure from the position of being parties to this agreement) by granting either bounties on the exportation of sugar, or a preference to colonial sugar, or, again, by subjecting to a different rate beet sugar and cane sugar, without giving six months' preliminary notice to the States of the Sugar Union. This undertaking, we may remark parenthetically, was offered as a sop by a free trade government which knew it would never feel inclined to do otherwise, because such acts would run counter to its sacred free trade principles. But although it talked of not departing from the fundamental principle of the convention, the Government of that day took good care to withdraw from the convention itself in order to be free from the (to it) irksome restrictions of differentiating between foreign bountied and non-bountied sugars. All foreign sugar was welcome, and it was not desired to ask awkward questions! The remaining parties to the convention were obviously not deceived by this one-sided arrangement of our free trade politicians, but it suited their convenience for the time being to acquiesce and carry on with the remaining members of the Union.

We must assume then, that the pending acquisition of complete liberty of action on the part of our Government will cover all the points specified by Sir Edward Grey's declarations in 1913 to the retiring British delegate to the Brussels Convention, as quoted above. As regards granting bounties on export, this is hardly likely to become a burning question, though it is worth recollection that certain grants of our Development Commissioners toward the cost of beet sugar experiments in this country were stigmatized in European sugar circles as undoubtedly bounties on production. The right to grant a preference to colonial sugar follows naturally on our decision in favour of Imperial Preference, which is to include sugar in its scope. There remains the differentiation between beet and cane sugar. Here it would be incredible that our Government should refrain from recovering complete liberty of action in view of the fact that the bulk of the world's beet sugar sold in this country down to 1914 was from enemy sources, while we have been mainly indebted to allied cane sugar (at all events the last eighteen months), eked out by British colonial supplies, for our imports of sugar since European beet sugar was cut off by the war. It is almost certain that whatever economic measures we may concert again:—the enemy countries after the war, be they mild or severe, we shall differentiate between enemy beet and allied, and possibly neutral, cane sugar.

BEANS

Shipments of Beans at the ports of Rio and Santos during the week ended 21st Nov., in bags of 60 kilos:—Rio de Janeiro: Gurupy, Cette, sundry, 7,000; Vega, Italy, E. Johnston & Co. 600. Santos: Antonietta Accame, consumption 1.

Destination	Port of Origin.		
	Rio	Santos	Total
Switzerland (via Cete)	7,000	—	7,000
Italy	600	—	600
Consumption	—	1	1
Total, week ended 21 Nov.	7,600	1	7,601
Ditto, Nov. to date	43,400	70,212	113,612
Ditto, 1 Jan. to 21 Nov. 1918	223,362	893,878	1,117,240
Ditto, 1 Jan. to 22 Nov. 1917	657,495	750,948	1,408,443
F.O.B. value for the week	£ 9,333	1	9,334
Ditto, Nov. to date	£53,296	86,220	139,516
Ditto, 1 Jan. to 21 Nov.	£318,259	1,367,206	1,685,465

Rio Market.—Good enquiries for Switzerland.

Santos market.—Some enquiry. No details of prices received.

RICE

There were no shipments of Rice at either ports of Rio and Santos during the week ended 21st Nov.

Rio and Santos Markets.—Nothing doing and prices nominal.

MANDIOCA MEAL

Shipments of Mandioca Meal at the ports of Rio and Santos during the week ended 21st Nov., in bags of 50 kilos: Rio de Janeiro: Waimana, United Kingdom, E Johnston & Co. 1,000, Brazilian Meat Co. 500; Gurupy, Cete, sundry, 600. Santos: Whakatane, United Kingdom, Cia. Commercial de S. Paulo 10,000, Jessouroun Irmãos 5,000.

Destination	Port of Origin		
	Rio	Santos	Total
United Kingdom	4,500	15,000	16,500
Switzerland (via Cete)	600	—	600
Total, week ended 21 Nov.	2,100	15,000	17,100
Ditto, Nov. to date	7,362	15,000	22,362
Ditto, 1 Jan. to 21 Nov.	438,472	103,858	542,330
F.O.B. value for the week	£ 2,757	19,695	22,452
Ditto, Nov. to date	£ 9,666	19,695	29,361
Ditto, 1 Jan. to 21 Nov.	£592,698	146,312	739,010

Rio Market.—Active enquiries continued.

Santos Market.—Active enquiries, which may lead to large shipments in the near future.

COCOA

Shipments of Cocoa at the ports of Rio and Bahia, according to manifests received during the week ended 21st Nov, in bags of 60 kilos: From Bahia, per s.s. Twilight to New York, sundry shippers, 34,002 bags.

Destination	Port of Origin.		
	Rio	Bahia	Total
New York, total for week	—	34,002	34,002
Total, 1 to 21 Nov.	1,006	39,002	40,008
Ditto, 1 Jan. to 21 Nov.	52,384	472,815	525,199
F.O.B. value for week	£ —	84,699	84,699
Ditto, Nov. to date	£ 3,008	97,154	100,162
Ditto, 1 Jan. to 21 Nov.	£146,413	1,271,440	1,417,853

Bahia Market.—Prices rose steadily again and on 23rd Nov. Bahia superior was quoted at 16\$500 per 15 kilos or 66\$ per bag of 60 kilos, as against 62\$ for the previous week and 60\$ on 9 Nov. Demand continued very active.

The Cocoa Market. (Extracts from "Tropical Life.")
Restrictions of Imports by United States. Quantity of Cocoa allowed to enter the U.S. under licences between July 1st and Dec. 31st, 1918:—

	At cwt.		
	Tons.	per bag.	Bags.
Brazil	8,000	1¼	128,000
West Indies	7,600	2	76,000
Equador	7,200	1½	108,000
Sundry	4,000	1¼	64,000
Venezuela	2,100	1½	31,500
Haiti and Central America	1,100	1½	16,500
Total	30,000	—	424,000

Trade Returns. Exports from Bahia in June amounted to 14,025 bags as against 90,729 in May, or 104,754 for the two months as against 39,049 bags in 1917 and 85,267 bags in 1916. The decrease in June is due to restrictions of imports by both the U.K. and U.S.

Stocks in London on 14 Sept. amounted to 132,649 bags of all kinds, as against 272,146 bags in 1917 and 229,144 bags in 1916. Of the total stocks on 14th Sept, Bahia and Brazil sorts accounted for only 12,537 bags or 9.4 per cent.

Havre stocks on 31st August, 1918, amounted to 38,928 bags, of which 3,869 bags Bahia and 985 Para sorts, as against 59,570 bags in 1917, of which 12,296 bags Bahia and 2,014 Para. Deliveries at Havre in August amounted to 14,846 bags, of which 3,869 bags Bahia sorts.

Prices. British Government basis for maximum rates for Bahia, S. Thomé, Cameroons, Grenada and other West Indies, 85s per cwt; Grenada, Demerara, Surinam and Guayaquil 90s, San Domingos 83s, British West Africa 65s, Ceylon, Java and Samoa 100s per cwt.

Value of Cocoa as Food. According to the Pennsylvania Chocolate Co., U.S.A., cocoa is equal in caloric value per lb. to bread and meat put together. Since the outbreak of war, value of all food is measured by calories, and one caloric measure by mechanical energy is equal to power enough to raise one ton one and a half feet. The average number of calories required by a man is 3,400 per diem. The following figures give the value of certain foods in calories per lb.—Cocoa 2,160, bread and sirloin steak 2,175, sugar 1,750, chicken 305, fish 475, oysters 225, eggs 635, cream 865.

MEAT

Shipments of Frozen Meat at the ports of Rio and Santos during the week ended 21st Nov. in tons of 1,000 kilos: Whakatane, United Kingdom, Cia. Mechancia e Importadora 650, Continental Products Co. 616; total 1,266 tons.

Destination	Port of Origin.		
	Rio	Santos	Total
U.K., total for week and Nov.	—	1,266	1,266
Total, month of October	5,012	351	5,363
Ditto, 1 Jan. to 21 Nov.	26,479	31,654	58,073
F.O.B. value for week and Nov.	£ —	65,447	65,447
Ditto, month of October	£257,177	18,037	275,184
Ditto, 1 Jan. to 21 Nov.	£1,414,254	1,685,293	3,099,547

For lack of space we are obliged to postpone publication of statistics of exports of frozen meat for the three months, August to October.

Per s.s. Whakatane, 9,520 cases of tinned meat were shipped to the United Kingdom.

LARD

There were no shipments of Lard at either ports of Rio or Santos during the week ended 21st November.

Rio Market continued paralysed and prices not quoted.

Bahia Market very firm, prices quoted on 23rd at 132s per case of 60 kilos, as against 131s to 132s for the previous week and 130s on 9th Nov.

HIDES

There were no shipments of Hides at either ports of Rio and Santos during the week ended 21st Nov. The s.s. Whakatane shipped 10,024 salted hides for U.S., of which details of weight, etc., are lacking.

MANGANESE

Shipments of Manganese Ore at the ports of Rio and Bahia, according to manifests received during the week ended 21 Nov., in tons of 1,000 kilos:—Rio: s.v. Edel, Baltimore, Wm. Lowry 1,800. Killeena, Baltimore, Cia. Morro da Mina, 1,250. Bahia: Skomvaer, Philadelphia, International Ore Co. 2,500; s.v. Atlantique, Philadelphia, International Ore Co. 1,480. Valparaiso, Philadelphia, International Ore Corp. 3,800. During the week 350 tons were shipped per s.v. Robert P. Murphy to Bahia, presumably in transit to the U.S., but which is not included in totals below as this vessel will complete loading at Bahia.

Destination	Port of origin.		Total
	Rio	Bahia	
United States, total for week	3,050	7,750	10,800
Total, 1 to 21 November	16,812	7,957	24,769
Ditto, 1 Jan. to 21 Nov.	292,459	64,615	357,074
F.O.B. value for the week	£18,922	40,223	59,145
Ditto, Nov. to date	£104,922	41,293	146,215
Ditto, 1 Jan. to 21 Nov.	£1,838,469	365,767	2,204,236

Shipments at Rio continued small and during the past week only 3,050 tons were shipped to the United States. At Bahia shipments were heavy and amounted to 7,750 tons, making the total for the month of 7,957 and for the year to date 64,615 tons.

Movement at Rio de Janeiro during the week ended 21 Nov., in tons of 1,000 kilos:—

Stocks on 14 November	67,355
Entries during the week	11,156

Available	78,514
Clearances during the week	3,400

Stocks on 21 November (approximate)

Compared with the previous week, entries show increase of 7,027 tons, but clearances decrease of 910 tons. Stocks show increase of 7,756 tons.

Errata.—In our last issue we gave: Shari, Baltimore, Suffern & Co. 2,160 tons, which should read, Skaro, Philadelphia, M. J. Guerin (shipper) 2,160 tons.

TOBACCO

Shipments of Leaf Tobacco at the ports of Rio, Santos and Bahia, according to manifests received during the week ended 21st Nov, in tons of 1,000 kilos: Waegwalvic, Bahia to Cadiz, 159 tons.

Destination	Rio	Santos	Bahia	Total
Cadiz, total for week	—	—	159	159
Total, 1 to 21 Nov.	—	—	453	453
Ditto, 1 Jan. to 21 Nov. ...	972	151	24,116	25,239
F.O.B. value for the week ... £	—	—	9,872	9,872
Ditto, Nov. to date	£	—	23,125	23,125
Ditto, 1 Jan. to 21 Nov. ...	£77,679	18,631	1,364,098	1,460,408

Shipments at the three ports during November to date were small and amounted to only 453 tons, all from Bahia, as against 2,063 tons for month of October.

F.O.B. value for the three ports averaged as follows: October, Rio and Santos, 2:500s or £129,240 per ton; Bahia, 1:201s or £62,637; September, Rio and Santos, 2:500s or £128,255; Bahia, 1:047s or £53,713 per ton.

SHIPPING

Tonnage and Freight. So far there is no alteration and despite sensational telegrams of special correspondents, there seems little chance of improvement here in this sense for a long time to come, as any tonnage released by the military authorities will be wanted for transport of foodstuffs and raw materials.

During the past week only one steamer was reported berthed, the s.s. Poconé, for New York, via Northern ports. Prospects of improvement are not encouraging, the much talked of release of tonnage being for the present outside the question.

The Lloyd Brasileiro has raised its rate for Havre to 800s per ton of 1,000 kilos, as against 550 francs the French Government's blue book rates, who insists that all boats clearing for French ports shall cede a large percentage of their space at blue book rates to the French Government. In consequence a good deal of cargo booked by the s.s. Avaré is held up until this knotty question can be decided.

Free tonnage will be further reduced by the contract entered into by the Lloyd Nacional with the Italian Government for transport of 60,000 tons of produce within 14 months.

—The Lloyd Brasileiro s.s. Poconé has been berthed for the United States, via Northern ports, to sail about mid-December.

—The Norwegian—not Swedish as stated in our last issue—s.s. Rio de la Plata, of the Norwegian S. America Line, will not only load coffee at Santos, but likewise at Rio, and will sail about end of November.

—The Lamport and Holt s.s. Vasari has been switched from the New York line to the River Plate to load meat at Buenos Aires for France.

—The R.M.S.P. Darro has been ordered to Ilha Grande for disinfection, in consequence of 19 fatal cases of influenza on the voyage.

—The s.s. Leopoldina, ex-Blucher, makes the 27th ex-German s.s. delivered to the French Government since the contract was signed in December last. There still remain three more, the s.s. Macapa, ex-Freida Weermann, Jaboatão, ex-Arnold Ausink, and Santos, ex-Santos, that to all appearances will not be of much service to the French Government, unless the contract that expires on 31 March next is renewed.

—Duly authorized by the British Naval Authorities, the Danish s.s. Moskov cleared for Copenhagen with 22,000 bags of coffee, thus completing 76,000 bags since exports were resumed in virtue of the Anglo-Danish convention about the middle of the year.

—The s.s. Whakatane, which cleared with 1,266 tons of frozen meat on 21 Nov. from Santos, will be the last meat steamer to load here or at Santos until killing is renewed by the slaughter houses.

—The Italian Government will send out a buying commission and has already contracted with the Lloyd Nacional (Martinelli & Co.) for transport of 60,000 tons of produce within 14 months, at a fixed rate per ton, subject to increase or decrease pari passu with alterations of American rates between Brazilian and U.S. ports.

The Freight Market.—Argentina. The Brazilian market is rather extraordinary, for we find a scarcity of steamer tonnage, which has driven rates up to \$35 and even \$40 for Santos and Rio de Janeiro. At the same time we may mention that some sailers have been fixed, subject to license, at less than \$20. We refuse to worry our alleged brain in an attempt to discover reasons for this sort of thing. It is simply one of those things no "fella" can understand. But we may say that the Brazilian business is stronger than for some time back, and there is very little steamer tonnage offered.—"Times of Argentina," 4 Nov.

Vessels Arriving at the Ports of Rio and Santos during the week
ended 21st November, 1918.

Flag	Rio		Santos		Total	
	No	Tons	No	Tons	No	Tons
British	3	12,259	1	6,352	4	18,611
French	3	10,765	—	—	3	10,765
American	2	2,742	—	—	2	2,742
Italian	—	—	1	2,716	1	2,716
Braz. Overseas	1	4,952	2	4,806	3	9,758
Norwegian	4	3,434	—	—	4	3,434
Argentine	—	—	4	2,386	4	2,386
Spanish	—	—	1	3,300	1	3,300
Total Overseas	13	34,152	9	19,560	22	53,712
Braz. Coastwise	10	5,947	18	13,142	28	19,089
Total for week	23	40,099	27	32,702	50	72,801
Doitto, 14 Nov.	17	24,702	16	26,869	33	51,571

VESSELS ARRIVING AT THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

During the week ending November 21st, 1918.

ITAQUERA, Brazilian s.s. 926 tons, from Macau
 MARIANA, Brazilian s.s. 104 tons, from Laguna
 ITAPUCA, Brazilian s.s. 80 tons, from Porto Alegre
 AVAREZ, Brazilian s.s. 402 tons, from Buenos Aires
 AMEL JACQUART, Brazilian s.s. 30 tons, from Recife
 ITAJUBA, Brazilian s.s. 609 tons, from Porto Alegre
 DESNA, British s.s. 735 tons, from Saint Nazaire
 NERVO, British s.s. 210 tons, from Liverpool
 MAOLE, French s.s. 233 tons, from Havre
 ALASTOR, Norwegian barque, 19 tons, from New York
 DAGNA, Norwegian barque, 424 tons, from Newport News
 EAGLE WING, American lugger, 102 tons, from Newport News
 TABATINGA, Brazilian s.s. 18 tons, from Ceará
 DURBAN, Norwegian barque, 27 tons, from Newport News
 ITAGIBA, Brazilian s.s. 97 tons, from Porto Alegre
 PARA, Brazilian s.s. 113 tons, from Mandós
 ANNA, Brazilian s.s. 247 tons, from Florianopolis
 CLARA A. DONNELL, American lugger, 99 tons, from Norfolk
 CAPIVARI, Brazilian s.s. 34 tons, from Macau
 LABICUM, British s.s. 289 tons, from Montevideo
 RAGNA, Norwegian barque, 95 tons, from New York
 AL. PONTE, French s.s. 354 tons, from Bordeaux
 LAEMEC, French barque 201 tons, from Newport News

VESSELS SAILING FROM THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

During the week ending November 21st, 1918.

ASIA, French lugger, 800 tons, for Marseilles
 ITAQUERA, Brazilian s.s. 926 tons, for Porto Alegre
 ITAPUHY, Brazilian s.s. 926 tons, for Mossoro
 ITAPERUNA, Brazilian s.s. 613 tons, for Pelotas
 VEGA, Italian s.s. 1937 tons, for Gibraltar
 BRASILEIRAR, Brazilian barque, 871 tons, for Pernambuco
 GURUPY, Brazilian s.s. 559 tons, for Cette
 RUY BARBOSA, Brazilian s.s. 567 tons, for Montevideo
 V. AQUILONA, Argentine s.s. 497 tons, for Paranagua
 MARIA MANUELA, Argentine s.s. 573 tons, for Paranagua
 RIO URUGUAY, Argentine s.s. 972 tons, for Paranagua
 BELLE ISLE, French s.s. 6100 tons, for River Plate
 PRESIDENT ROCCA, French tug, 105 tons, for Marseilles

POSA MARTIN GARCIA, French s.s. 393 tons, for Marseilles
 ATLANTICO, Brazilian s.s. 161 tons, for Bahia
 GOYAZ, Brazilian s.s. 790 tons, for New York
 MAYRINK, Brazilian s.s. 234 tons, for Laguna
 NEKO, British s.s. 2175 tons, for South Georgia
 UBERABA, Brazilian s.s. 3621 tons, for Buenos Aires
 HERBERT P. MURPHY, American lugger, 572 tons, for Bahia
 MALTE, French s.s. 5230 tons, for River Plate
 KILLENA, Norwegian barque, 750 tons, for Baltimore
 CARANGOLA, Brazilian s.s. 226 tons, for Santos
 ITAJUBA, Brazilian s.s. 809 tons, for Porto Alegre
 BATHA, Brazilian s.s. 1548 tons, for Manaus
 CURVELLO, Brazilian s.s. 3937 tons, for Santos
 TERNEN, Norwegian barque, 953 tons, from Philadelphia
 HEOO, Norwegian barque, 2219 tons, for Baltimore

VESSELS ARRIVING AT THE PORT OF SANTOS.

During the week ending November 21st, 1918.

CABRAL, Brazilian s.s. 446 tons, from Belem
 MANTIQUEIRA, Brazilian s.s. 873 tons, from Macau
 NEUQUEM, Brazilian s.s. 1185 tons, from Genoa
 VASARI, British s.s. 6352 tons, from Liverpool
 ITAPUCA, Brazilian s.s. 869 tons, from Rio
 ITAPUHY, Brazilian s.s. 926 tons, from Porto Alegre
 SOURE, Brazilian s.s. 454 tons, from Pará
 ITAJUBA, Brazilian s.s. 809 tons, from Porto Alegre
 RIO DE LA PLATA, Argentine s.s. 943 tons, from Buenos Aires
 RACCONIGI, Italian s.s. 2716 tons, from Genoa
 OYAPOCK, Brazilian s.s. 143 tons, from Rio
 PIETRO PIAGIO, Argentine barque, 191 tons, from Buenos Aires
 ITAQUEIRA, Brazilian s.s. 926 tons, from Macau
 RUY BARBOSA, Brazilian s.s. 567 tons, from Rio
 BRAGANCA, Brazilian s.s. 751 tons, from Rio Grande
 NINITA, Brazilian s.s. 250 tons, from Rio Grande
 GURUPY, Brazilian s.s. 559 tons, from Rio
 TOCANTINS, Brazilian s.s. 2500 tons, from Rio
 ANNA, Brazilian s.s. 247 tons, from Florianopolis
 ITAGIBA, Brazilian s.s. 927 tons, from Porto Alegre
 ITAPEMA, Brazilian s.s. 613 tons, from Rio
 VALBANERA, Spanish s.s. 3300 tons, from Barcelona
 FREDERICO, Brazilian s.s. 3591 tons, from New York
 PIETRINA, Argentine s.s. 1151 tons, from Buenos Aires
 PETERMO, Argentine tug, 102 tons, from Buenos Aires
 RIO MACANHAN, Brazilian s.s. 940 tons, from High Seas
 RAYRINK, Brazilian s.s. 234 tons, from Rio

VESSELS SAILING FROM THE PORT OF SANTOS.

During the week ending November 21st, 1918.

ANTONIETTE ACCAME, Italian s.s. 1982 tons, for Montevideo
 ITAPUCA, Brazilian s.s. 869 tons, for Porto Alegre
 ITAPUHY, Brazilian s.s. 926 tons, for Mossoro
 ITAJUBA, Brazilian s.s. 809 tons, for Rio
 VASARI, British s.s. 6352 tons, for Buenos Aires
 RUY BARBOSA, Brazilian s.s. 567 tons, for Montevideo
 OYAPOCK, Brazilian s.s. 143 tons, for Guaratuba
 ITAQUEIRA, Brazilian s.s. 926 tons, for Porto Alegre
 EUCOID, British s.s. 3095 tons, for Buenos Aires
 RACCONIGI, Italian s.s. 2716 tons, for Buenos Aires
 MOSKOV, Danish s.s. 1450 tons, for Copenhagen
 WILLIAN DUFF, British lugger, 365 tons, for Great Britain
 ITAGIBA, Brazilian s.s. 927 tons, for Macau
 ITAPERUNA, Brazilian s.s. 613 tons, for Pelotas
 ANNA, Brazilian s.s. 247 tons, for Rio
 RIO MACANHAN, Brazilian s.s. 940 tons, for Buenos Aires
 RIO DE LA PLATA, Argentine s.s. 943 tons, for Paranagua
 TOCANTINS, Brazilian s.s. 2500 tons, for Buenos Aires
 NINITA, Brazilian s.s. 250 tons, for Rio
 BRAGANCA, Brazilian s.s. 751 tons, for Rio
 FREDERICO A. DUGGAN, American barque, 981 tons, for Paranagua
 PIETRO PIAGGIA, Argentine barque, 190 tons, for Paranagua
 CAROLINA, Brazilian yacht, 27 tons, for Thjucaas
 WHAKATANE, British s.s. 5458 tons, for Great Britain
 MAYRINK, Brazilian s.s. 234 tons, for Laguna
 VALBANERA, Spanish s.s. 3300 tons, for Buenos Aires
 METHEOR, Swedish lugger, 417 tons, for New Orleans

Supplement

THE BLACK LIST

With latest additions, variations & removals

RIO DE JANEIRO.

- Mar. 22, 1918 Acosta Ferreira & Co., Rua Buenos Aires, Rio.
 Nov. 10, 1917 Alfredo, Esteves & Cia., Rio de Janeiro.
 Aug. 6, 1917 Almeida, Mario de, Rio de Janeiro
 Aug. 31, 1918 Alves, J. B., Rio de Janeiro.
 Aug. 24, 1918 Antonio, alias Angelino Ramos, Rio de Janeiro, and Bomfim, Minas Geraes.
 Aug. 8, 1916 Araujo & Boavista, Rio de Janeiro.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Arp & Co., Rua do Ouvidor 102, Rio de Janeiro.
 Jan. 5, 1917 Baasch, Hermann, Rio de Janeiro.
 Jan. 5, 1917 Bahmann, 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.
 July 12, 1918 Barroso, M. S., & Co., Rio de Janeiro.
 Sept. 9, 1916 Bauer, Walter F., Rio de Janeiro.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Bayer, Friedrich, & Co., Trav. S. Rita 22-24, Rio
Nov. 4, 1918 Behrend, Schmidt & Co., Rio de Janeiro.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Bellingrodt & Mayer, Rua S. Pedro 70, Rio.
 Feb. 3, 1917 Boschen & Co., Carlos, Rio de Janeiro.
 June 14, 1918 Brazil & Co., A. (Fundição São Pedro). Rio.
 July 15, 1916 Brasilianische Bank fur Deutschland, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, S. Paulo, Rio Grande and Porto Alegre.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Bromberg & Co., Bahia, Porto Alegre, S. Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Rio Grande do Sul.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Bromberg, Hacker & Co., Bahia, Porto Alegre, S. Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Rio Grande do Sul.
 Nov. 10, 1916 Buschmann, C., Rio de Janeiro.
 Aug. 31, 1918 Camara, Amantino, Rio de Janeiro.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Casella, Leopold, & Co., Rio de Janeiro.
 June 22, 1917 Casimiro Lima, Rio de Janeiro.
 Aug. 9, 1918 Chamie, Jorge, Rio de Janeiro.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Chaves, João Madureira, Rua Alfangeda 101, Rio
 Jan. 22, 1917 Cohen, C., Rio de Janeiro.
 Mar. 8, 1917 "Cometa," Fabrica de Roupas Brancas, Rio.
 July 15, 1916 Companhia Brasileira de Electricidade (Siemens Schuckert Werks).
 Aug. 8, 1916 Cia. Sul-Americana de Electricidade (A.E.G.) Rio de Janeiro.
 Dec. 23, 1916 Cooperativa Brazil and its Director, Luiz Gomes, Rio de Janeiro.
 June 9, 1917 Corrêa, Antonio José, 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.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Costa, M. de Almeida, & Co., Rua S. Bento 5, Rio
 May 25, 1917 Costa, Raymundo, Rio de Janeiro.
 July 18, 1916 Deutsche Sudamerikanische Bank.
 Sept. 9, 1916 Deutsche Sudamerikanische Telegraphen Gesellschaft, Rio de Janeiro.
 Dec. 9, 1916 Deutsche Tageblatt, Rio de Janeiro.
 July 5, 1916 Deutsche Ueberseische Bank.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Dibo, João M., Rio de Janeiro and Santos.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Drecker, Josef, Rio de Janeiro.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Dunhofer, Juan, Rio de Janeiro.
 May 11, 1917 Ebel, Alfredo, Rio de Janeiro.
 May 31, 1918 Fabrica de Discos Odeon (G. Cohen), Rio de Janeiro
 Aug. 31, 1918 Estabelecimento Industrial Montana, Rio.
 Mar. 3, 1917 Fabrica de Roupas Brancas "Cometa," Rio de Janeiro.
 May 18, 1916 Ferreira, José Germano, Rio de Janeiro.
 July 15, 1916 Frederico Ostermeyer, com. agent, Rio de Janeiro
 Nov. 24, 1917 Freire, João, (partner of Lopes & Freire), Rio.
 July 20, 1917 Freitag, M. G., Rio de Janeiro
 Jan. 18, 1918 Freitas & Co., alias Mattheis & Co., Rio.
 Jan. 18, 1918 Froeling, W., Rio de Janeiro.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Gasmotorenfabrik Deutz, Avenida Rio Branco 11, Rio de Janeiro; Rua Floriano Peixoto, P'buco
 Mar. 22, 1918 "Germania," Brigadero Tobias 37, S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.
 Jan. 5, 1917 Gomes, Candido, Rio de Janeiro.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Gomes, Manoel, Travessa da Sá 17, S. Paulo, Santos and Rio de Janeiro.
 Mar. 31, 1917 Gomes & Co., O., Rua Alfandega 49, Rio.
 Sept. 1, 1917 Gourley & Co., T. P., Rio de Janeiro.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Gunther Companhia, Rio de Janeiro.
 Feb. 1, 1918 Haas, Frederico, Rio de Janeiro.
 Feb. 3, 1917 Haupt & Co., Rio de Janeiro.
 Nov. 10, 1916 Haering, Fritz, Rio de Janeiro.
 Jan. 22, 1917 Hansen, Alfredo, Rio de Janeiro.
 Apr. 14, 1916 Hasenclever & Co., Rio de Janeiro; Rua L. Badaro 70, S. Paulo.
 June 22, 1917 Henrique & Leal, Rio de Janeiro and S. Paulo.
 July 15, 1916 Hermany, Louis, & Co., importers of perfumery, Rio de Janeiro.
 May 11, 1917 Hipp, Guilherme, Rio de Janeiro.
Oct. 4, 1918 Hutter, A. J., Rio de Janeiro.
 July 27, 1918 Institute de Artes Graphicas (Turnauer & Machado, Rio de Janeiro.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Jannowitz, Wahle & Co., Rua da Candelaria 49, Rio de Janeiro; Rua S. Pedro 34, S. Paulo.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Jericke, H., Rio de Janeiro.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Jessen, Hendrik, Rua Bento Lisboa 17, Rio.
 June 14, 1917 Jurguens & Co., John, Rio de Janeiro.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Kanitz, Hermann, Rio de Janeiro.
 Nov. 10, 1917 Kanitz, J. R., Rio de Janeiro.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Karp, Henry, Trav. Santa Rita 22-23, Rio
 May 25, 1917 Kohn & Co., Isidoro E., Rio de Janeiro.
 Sept. 9, 1916 Kopinsky, Joseph, Rio de Janeiro.
 Nov. 10, 1916 Leite de Fonseca, A., Rio de Janeiro.
 Mar. 3, 1917 Lichtenfels, Bernardo, alias Brandão, Rio de Janeiro and S. Paulo.
 Nov. 24, 1917 Lopes & Freire, Rio de Janeiro.
 Nov. 24, 1917 Lopes, José (Partner of Lopes and Freire), Rio.
 Aug. 6, 1917 Lucas & Co., ("Casa Lucas"), Rio de Janeiro
 Aug. 8, 1916 Luckhaus & Co., Rio de Janeiro.

- June 9, 1917 Macedo, Alvaro, Rio de Janeiro.
 Nov. 24, 1916 Machado, Mello & Co., Rio de Janeiro.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Magnus, James, & C., Rua S. Pedro 96, Rio.
 Feb. 16, 1917 Marx, W., Rio de Janeiro.
 alias Norbert Hertz, Rio de Janeiro.
 alias Mins Nissen, Rio de Janeiro.
 alias Oliveira & Co., Henrique, Rio de Janeiro
- Nov. 10, 1916 Mattheis & Cia., Rio de Janeiro.
 Feb. 1, 1918 Merat & Co., Frederico, Rio de Janeiro.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Meyer, Alfredo, Rio de Janeiro.
 Apr. 28, 1917 Meyer, Siegfried, Rio de Janeiro.
 Apr. 14, 1917 Molina, Manoel Lopes Agero, (Casa Lucas), Rio.
 Apr. 14, 1916 Moreira, Julio Cesar (Moreira de Carvalho), Rio de Janeiro (no connection with Moreira & Carvalho, Bahia).
 Mar. 31, 1917 Muller & Co., Paul, Rua Alfangeda 90, Rio.
 Jan. 18, 1918 Nogueira & Co., Candido, alias of Alfredo Schlick & Co., Rio de Janeiro.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Noronha, Carlos de, Rua General Camara 22, Rio de Janeiro.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Oliveira & Co., Santos, S. Paulo & Rio de Janeiro
 Mar. 24, 1916 Ornstein & Co., Rua S. Pedro 9, Rio de Janeiro.
 July 18, 1916 Ostermeyer, Frederico, Rio de Janeiro.
 Mar. 4, 1918 Paradedá & Co., Jaime, Rio de Janeiro.
 Sept. 9, 1916 Pereira, E., & Co., Rio de Janeiro.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Perez, Erich, Rio de Janeiro.
 July 15, 1916 Pintsch, Julius, Aktiengesellschaft, importers, Rio de Janeiro.
 Aug. 8, 1916 Prejawa & Co., Rio de Janeiro.
 Aug. 31, 1918 Quesada, Manoel, Rio de Janeiro.
 Jan. 18, 1918 Raacke & Co., Rio de Janeiro.
 Aug. 24, 1918 Ramos, Antonio, alias Angelino, Rio de Janeiro, and Bomfim, Minas Geraes.
 Mar. 25, 1917 Raymundo, Costa, Caixa Postal 1768, Rio.
 Nov. 24, 1917 Reis, Claudino, Rio de Janeiro.
 Jan. 4, 1918 Ribeiro, Abrahão, alias Schlesinger & Co., Rio de Janeiro.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Rombauer & Co., Rua Visconde de Inhauma 84, Rio de Janeiro.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Sandgren, A. J., Rio de Janeiro.
 Oct. 4, 1918 **Salem Frères & Castoriano, Rio de Janeiro.**
 Sept. 9, 1916 Schaible & Kautz, Rio and S. Paulo.
 Apr. 28, 1917 Scheyer, Otto, Rio de Janeiro.
 June 22, 1917 Schlesinger & Co., Rio de Janeiro.
 May 17, 1918 Schlick & Co., Alfredo, Rua da Assembleia 14 and Rua da Quitanda 47, Rio de Janeiro.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Schmidt, E. O., Rio de Janeiro.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Schoenn, Roberto, & Co., Rua da Quitanda 147, Rio de Janeiro.
 Sept. 1, 1917 Schott, Adolf, Rio de Janeiro.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Schrader, Julius, Rio de Janeiro and S. Paulo.
 Sept. 9, 1916 Siemens Schuckert Werke, Rio S. Paulo and P. Alegre.
 Aug. 24, 1918 Simon, Heinrich, Rio de Janeiro.
 Jan. 5, 1917 Simon Israel & Co., Rua General Camara 53, Rio.
 July 15, 1916 Simin, M., & Co., lace makers, Rio de Janeiro.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Simmer, Alfred, Rio de Janeiro and Santos.
 June 8, 1916 Sociedad Tubos Mannesmann Limitada.
 July 15, 1916 Sociedade Tubos Mannesmann, pipe manufacturers, Rio de Janeiro.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Société d'Entreprises Générales au Brésil, Rua Visconde de Inhauma 83 and Caixa Postal 666, Rio.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Sotto-Maior, B. G., & Co., Rua Barão de Itapagipe 226, S. Paulo; and Rua S. Bento 6 and Caixa Postal 369, Rio de Janeiro.
 Aug. 9, 1918 Souza, R., & Co., Rio de Janeiro.
 Sept. 21, 1918 Spiller Junior, E., (Estabelecimento Industrial Montana), Rio de Janeiro.
 Feb. 3, 1917 Stoky, Jorge F., Rio de Janeiro.
 June 8, 1918 Steinberg, Meyer & Co., Avenida Rio Branco 65, Rio de Janeiro; S. Paulo.
- Aug. 8, 1916 Stoltz & Co., Hermann, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, S. Paulo and Pernambuco.
 July 20, 1917 Thomas & Co., Carlos A., Rio de Janeiro.
 May 31, 1918 Thun, A., Rio de Janeiro.
 Nov. 23, 1917 Trinks & Co., G., Rio de Janeiro and Santos.
 Nov. 24, 1916 Turnauer & Machado, Rio de Janeiro.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Urban, Eugen, & Co., Rua Conselheiro Saraiva 30, Rio de Janeiro; Rua S. Antonio 63, Santos.
 Feb. 16, 1917 Vieira, Luiz, Rio de Janeiro.
 May 11, 1917 Waetneldt, Bertholdo, Rio de Janeiro.
 July 15, 1916 Weiszflog, Otto, (of Weiszflog Bros.), Rio
 June 9, 1917 Welge, K. M., Rio de Janeiro.
 Nov. 11, 1916 Werner, Hilpert & Co., Rio de Janeiro.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Wille, Theodor, & Co., S. Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos.
 Sept. 10, 1917 Witte, Paulo, Rio de Janeiro.
 Feb. 3, 1917 Woebcken & Krebs, Adolpho, Rio de Janeiro.
 May 25, 1917 Zeizing, John & R., Rio de Janeiro.
 Jan. 18, 1918 Zeizing, Ricardo M., alias of John & R. Zeizing, Rio de Janeiro.
 Aug. 18, 1917 Zsigmondy & Co., Paul, Rio de Janeiro.

S. PAULO.

- June 22, 1917 Beckmann & Co., S. Paulo.
 July 27, 1918 Bloch, Eugen, S. Paulo.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Braghini, Cezar, Rua S. Bento 55, S. Paulo.
 July 15, 1916 Brasilianische Bank fur Deutschland, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, S. Paulo, Rio Grande and Porto Alegre.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Brenne, Rudolpho, S. Paulo.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Bromberg & Co., Bahia, Porto Alegre, S. Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Rio Grande do Sul.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Bromberg, Hacker & Co., Bahia, Porto Alegre, S. Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Rio Grande do Sul.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Buckup, P., Santos and S. Paulo.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Casa Allema (Wagner, Schadlich and Co.), Rua 15 de Novembro, Santos; Rio Direita 18, S. Paulo
 April 28, 1917 Casa Enxoval, S. Paulo.
 July 20, 1917 Casa Hanau, S. Paulo.
 Nov. 19, 1916 Casa Lemcke, S. Paulo.
 April 14, 1917 Casa Rosenheim (Schmidt & Co.), S. Paulo and Santos.
 July 5, 1916 Cia. Lithographica Hartmann Reichenbach, S. Paulo.
 June 8, 1917 Cia. Lithographica Ypiranga, S. Paulo and Santos
 Mar. 24, 1916 Costa Almeida, M., Rua do Rosario 17, S. Paulo; Rio de Janeiro.
 Aug. 24, 1918 Costa & Co., Fernando, Santos and S. Paulo.
 July 5, 1916 Deutsche Ueberseeische Bank.
 July 18, 1916 Deutsche Sud-Amerikanische Bank.
 Mar. 22, 1918 "Deutsche Zeitung" (Diario Allemão), S. Paulo.
 Mar. 22, 1918 "Diario Espanol," Brigadeiro Tobias 85, S. Paulo
 Mar. 22, 1918 Diehl, P. J., S. Paulo.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Diniz, Benedicto, Rua S. Bento 55, S. Paulo
 Jan. 22, 1917 Fabrica Metallurgica Allemã, S. Paulo.
 Mar. 16, 1917 Fabrica Metallurgica de S. Paulo, S. Paulo.
 Mar. 16, 1917 Flues, Oscar, Rua Libeiro Badaro 167, S. Paulo.
 June 8, 1916 Fuchs, J., & Co., (Casa Fuchs), Rua S. Bento 83, S. Paulo.
 Mar. 22, 1918 "Germania," Brigadeiro Tobias 37, S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Gomes, Manoel, Travessa da Sá 17, S. Paulo, Santos and Rio de Janeiro.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Granja, M. P., S. Paulo.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Guimarães, José, Santos, and Rua Direita 9, S. Paulo.
 Dec. 9, 1916 Hackdradt, Fernando, & Co., S. Paulo, Porto Alegre and Curitiba.
 Apr. 14, 1916 Hasenclever & Co., Rio de Janeiro; Rua L. Badaro 70, S. Paulo.
 Jan. 22, 1917 Heise & Co., Hugo, S. Paulo.
 June 22, 1917 Henrique & Leal, Rio de Janeiro and S. Paulo.

- Mar. 22, 1918 Issler, Julio, Jr., S. Paulo.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Jannowitz, Wahle & Co., Rua da Candelaria 49, Rio de Janeiro; Rua S. Pedro 34, S. Paulo.
 April 28, 1917 Klaussner & Co., S. Paulo.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Knobloch, Gustavo, S. Paulo.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Koch, Otto, S. Paulo.
 Nov. 10, 1916 Laves de Moraes, José, S. Paulo.
 Aug. 31, 1918 Levy, Rafael, S. Paulo.
 Nov. 10, 1916 Lemcke, Henrique, S. Paulo.
 Mar. 3, 1917 Lichtenfels, Bernardo, alias Brandão, Rio de Janeiro and S. Paulo.
 Nov. 10, 1916 Melcher & Cia., Conrado, S. Paulo.
 Jan. 18, 1918 Montenegro, Alfredo, S. Paulo.
 Oct. 4, 1918 Moser, Berto, S. Paulo.
 June 8, 1916 Nachold, Ricardo, & Co., Rua Henrique Dias 57, S. Paulo; Porto Alegre.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Oliveira & Co., Santos, S. Paulo & Rio de Janeiro
 Feb. 1, 1918 Pauly & Co., S. Paulo.
 July 27, 1918 Pinatol, Luis, S. Paulo.
 Aug. 31, 1918 Raimbaud, Madame, S. Paulo.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Reichenbach, Gustavo, S. Paulo and Santos.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Riehter, Alfredo, S. Paulo.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Rieckmann & Co., ironmongers, S. Paulo.
 July 15, 1916 Rosenhain, Elisabetha Cellote, S. Paulo.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Rosenhain, Henrique, S. Paulo.
 June 8, 1916 Rothschild & Co., Rua 15 de Novembro 31, S. Paulo.
 June 9, 1917 Salemi & Arra, S. Paulo.
 Oct. 4, 1918 Serraria União, S. Paulo.
 Sept. 9, 1916 Schaible & Kanitz, Rio and S. Paulo.
 Nov. 10, 1916 Schmidt, Trost & Co., Santos and S. Paulo.
 Feb. 3, 1917 Schmidt & Co., (Casa Rosenhain), Rua S. Bento 60, S. Paulo.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Schrader, Julius, Rio de Janeiro and S. Paulo.
 Sept. 9, 1916 Siemens Schuckert Werke, Rio S. Paulo and P. Alegre.
 Nov. 24, 1916 Silva, Antonio Carlos da, S. Paulo.
 Nov. 10, 1917 Silva, J. Domingos da, & Co., Rua S. Bento 28A, S. Paulo.
 Sept. 10, 1917 Silva & Co., Bertholdo, S. Paulo.
 Mar. 3, 1917 Smith, Charles, S. Paulo.
 Aug. 8, 1916 Smith, Kessler & Panke (Casa Kosmos, S. Paulo and Santos).
 May 6, 1918 Spiro, Charles, S. Paulo.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Sotto-Maior, B. G., & Co., Rua Barão de Itapagipe 226, S. Paulo; and Rua S. Bento 6 and Caixa Postal 369, Rio de Janeiro.
 June 8, 1916 Steinberg, Meyer & Co., Avenida Rio Branco 65, Rio de Janeiro; S. Paulo.
 Aug. 8, 1916 Stoltz & Co., Hermann, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, S. Paulo and Pernambuco.
 May 31, 1918 Stuck, Otto, S. Paulo.
 Mar. 31, 1917 Stupakogg & Co., Rua S. Bento 7, S. Paulo.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Trommel, A., & Co., Praça Telles 11, Santos; Rua Alvares Penteado, S. Paulo.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Wagner, Schadlich & Co., (Casa Allema), Santos and S. Paulo.
 July 12, 1918 Wahnschaffe, Rudolfo, S. Paulo.
 Nov. 10, 1916 Warnecke & Cia., Hermann, S. Paulo.
 June 8, 1916 Weiszflog Brothers, Rua Libero Badaré 70, S. Paulo.
 July 15, 1916 Weiszflog, Alfredo (of Weiszflog Bros.), S. Paulo
 Mar. 24, 1916 Wille, Theodor, & Co., S. Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos.
 Oct. 4, 1918 Willhoft, João, S. Paulo.
 June 8, 1917 Ypiranga, Cia. Lithographica, S. Paulo & Santos
 Mar. 16, 1917 Zerrenner Bulow & Co., Rua S. Bento 81, S. Paulo and Santos.
- SANTOS.
- June 8, 1916 Breithaupt, Victor, & Co., Rua Itororo 8, Santos.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Bromberg & Co., Bahia, Porto Alegre, S. Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Rio Grande do Sul.
- Mar. 24, 1916 Bromberg, Hacker & Co., Bahia, Porto Alegre, S. Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Rio Grande do Sul.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Buckup, P., Santos and S. Paulo.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Casa Allema (Wagner, Schadlich and Co.), Rua 15 de Novembro, Santos; Rio Direita 18, S. Paulo
 April 14, 1917 Casa Rosenheim (Schmidt & Co.), S. Paulo and Santos.
 Aug. 24, 1918 Costa & Co., Fernando, Santos and S. Paulo.
 Nov. 10, 1916 Chaves, J. P., Santos.
 June 8, 1917 Cia. Lithographica Ypiranga, S. Paulo and Santos
 Nov. 10, 1916 Companhia Nacional de Café, Santos.
 Feb. 16, 1917 Damazio, Guilhermino, Santos.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Darigo, Michele, Santos.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Dauch & Co., Rua Frei Gaspar 16, Santos.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Dibo, João M., Rio de Janeiro and Santos
 Mar. 24, 1916 Diebold & Co., Rua S. Antonio 56, Santos.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Diebold, Alexander, Santos.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Faria, Marcos de, Santos.
 Dec. 21, 1917 Ferrari & Bartholomei, Santos.
 Nov. 24, 1916 Figueiredo & Co., Leopoldo, Santos.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Gobiz, Manoel, Santos.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Gomes, Manoel, Travessa da Sá 17, S. Paulo, Santos and Rio de Janeiro.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Guimarães, José, Santos, and Rua Direita 9, S. Paulo.
 Dec. 21, 1917 Hafers, E. Magalhães, Santos.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Hellwig, Carl, Santos.
 Aug. 18, 1917 Jacobsen & Co., S. Santos.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Langkjer, A. V., Santos.
 Sept. 1, 1917 Lisboa, Pedro Christ., Santos.
 Mar. 4, 1918 Meyer, C., Santos.
 Nov. 10, 1916 Nossack & Co., Santos.
 Mar. 22, 1918 "Noticia, A," Santos.
 Mar. 16, 1918 Novita & Amado, J., Santos.
 Nov. 10, 1916 Oliveira, Eduardo, Santos.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Oliveira & Co., Santos, S. Paulo & Rio de Janeiro
 Mar. 22, 1918 Reichenbach, Gustavo, S. Paulo and Santos.
 June 8, 1916 Runes & Bark, Largo Monte Alegre 6, Santos.
 Nov. 10, 1916 Schmidt, Trost & Co., Santos and S. Paulo.
 Aug. 8, 1916 Smith, Kessler & Panke (Casa Kosmos), S. Paulo and Santos.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Sinner, Alfred, Rio de Janeiro and Santos.
 Aug. 8, 1916 Stoltz & Co., Hermann, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, S. Paulo and Pernambuco.
 Nov. 10, 1916 Trinks & Cia., Peter, Santos
 Nov. 24, 1917 Trinks, Gerhard, Santos.
 Nov. 24, 1917 Trinks & Co., G., Santos
 Mar. 24, 1916 Trommel, A., & Co., Praça Telles 11, Santos; Rua Alvares Penteado, S. Paulo.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Urban, Eugen, & Co., Rua Conselheiro Saraiva 30, Rio de Janeiro; Rua S. Antonio 63, Santos.
 April 14, 1917 Vasconcellos & Co., C., Santos.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Vianna, Cezar, Rio de Janeiro and Santos.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Wagner, Schadlich & Co., (Casa Allema), Santos and S. Paulo.
 July 5, 1916 Weiszflog, Max, Santos.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Wille, Theodor, & Co., S. Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos.
 Oct. 26, 1917 Wischendorf, Max, Santos.
 Mar. 16, 1917 Zerrenner Bulow & Co., Rua S. Bento 81, S. Paulo and Santos.
- S. FRANCISCO DO SUL.
- June 8, 1916 Fonseca, Arthur, S. Francisco do Sul.
 June 8, 1916 Jordan Gerken & Co., S. Francisco do Sul.
 Dec. 21, 1917 Jordan & Co., Henrique, S. Francisco do Sul.
 Nov. 10, 1916 Leal, Anthanasio, S. Francisco do Sul.
 Nov. 10, 1916 Ribeiro, Trajano, S. Francisco do Sul (Jordan Gerken & Co.)

JOINVILLE.

- July 15, 1916 Achim & Co. (branch of Arp & Co.) Joinville.
 Dec. 8, 1916 Boehm, Otto, or C. W. Boehm ("Koloine Zeitung")
 Joinville, Santa Catharina.
 May 25, 1917 Casa de Aço, Carl Schneider, Joinville.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Commerce de Joinville, Joinville.
 June 8, 1916 João Silveira de Souza, Joinville.
 Mar. 22, 1918 "Joinvillenser Zeitung," Joinville.
 Jan. 18, 1918 Kohlback & Co., Joinville.
 Jan. 18, 1918 Oliveira, João Gomes de, Joinville.
 Feb. 3, 1917 Schneider, Carl, Joinville.
 Dec. 8, 1917 Schwartz, Eduardo, or E. J. Schwartz & Co., or
 Eduardo J. Schwartz & Co. ("Gazeta do Com-
 mercio"), Joinville, Santa Catharina.
 Dec. 9, 1916 Stock, Emilio, Santa Catharina.

FLORIANOPOLIS.

- Nov. 10, 1916 Beck & Cia., Ernesto, Florianopolis.
 June 8, 1916 Empresa Hoepcke, Florianopolis, S. Catharina.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Hoepcke, Carl, & Co., Florianopolis and Santa
 Catharina.
 Feb. 1, 1918 Hoepcke Irmãos & Co., Florianopolis.
 Nov. 4, 1918 **Hoepcke, Carlos Junior, Florianopolis.**
 Nov. 4, 1918 **Hoepcke, Max, Florianopolis.**
 May 2, 1916 Louro Linhares, Florianopolis.
 Mar. 16, 1917 Regis, João Deocleciano, Florianopolis.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Ruiz, Alejo, Florianopolis.
 Oct. 4, 1918 **Stodiek, Ernest'o, Florianopolis.**

CURITYBA

- Dec. 9, 1916 Hackdradt, Fernando, & Co., S. Paulo, Porto
 Alegre and Curitiba.

S. BERNARDO.

- Nov. 10, 1916 Cia. Industrial de Ribeiro Pires, S. Bernardo.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

- Feb. 1, 1918 Albrecht & Co., C., Rio Grande do Sul.
 July 12, 1918 Bercht, Adolfo, Rio Grande.
 July 15, 1916 Brasilianische Bank fur Deutschland, Rio de
 Janeiro, Bahia, S. Paulo, Rio Grande and Porto
 Alegre.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Bromberg & Co., Bahia, Porto Alegre, S. Paulo,
 Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Rio Grande do Sul.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Bromberg, Hacker & Co., Bahia, Porto Alegre,
 S. Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Rio Grande
 do Sul.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Deutschewacht, Rio Grande do Sul.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Engel, Fritz, Rio Grande do Sul.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Engelhardt, Carlos, Rio Grande do Sul.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Fraeb & C., Rua 7 de Setembro 90, Porto Alegre;
 Rio Grande do Sul.
 June 14, 1918 Herminegildo Bernadelli, Pelotas, Porto Alegre,
 and Rio Grande.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Industria Quimica Argentina, Rio Grande do Sul.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Schneider, Carlos F., Rio Grande do Sul.
 Aug. 31, 1918 Schairza & Co., Oscar, Porto Alegre.
 June 14, 1918 Strauch, Richard, Rio Grande.
 July 15, 1916 Wachtel Marxen & Co., shipping agents, Rio
 Grande.

PELOTAS.

- July 27, 1918 Boyunga, H. C., Pelotas.
 June 14, 1918 Herminegildo Bernadelli, Pelotas, Porto Alegre,
 and Rio Grande.
 Mar. 22, 1918 "Neue Deutsche Zeitung," Pelotas.
 Nov. 24, 1917 Tollens & Costa, Pelotas.
 Feb. 3, 1917 Viuva Behrendsdorff & Co., P. Alegre and Pelotas

PORTO ALEGRE.

- Nov. 15, 1918 **Aeckerle, Adolf, Porto Alegre.**
 Mar. 22, 1918 Allenbernd, C. G., Porto Alegre.

- Sept. 9, 1916 Ao Cylindro, Porto Alegre.
 July 15, 1916 Bercht Brothers, dry goods importers, P. Alegre.
 Feb. 16, 1917 Beuster Lima & Co., P. M., Porto Alegre.
 Sept. 9, 1916 Bier, F. G., & Co., Porto Alegre.

- July 15, 1916 Brasilianische Bank fur Deutschland, Rio de
 Janeiro, Bahia, S. Paulo, Rio Grande and Porto
 Alegre.

- Mar. 24, 1916 Bromberg & Co., Bahia, Porto Alegre, S. Paulo,
 Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Rio Grande do Sul.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Bromberg, Hacker & Co., Bahia, Porto Alegre,
 S. Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Rio Grande
 do Sul.

- July 15, 1916 Bromberg Daudt & Co., ironmongers, P. Alegre.
 Nov. 10, 1916 Cia. Graphica Rio-Grandense, Porto Alegre.
 Nov. 10, 1916 Day (John) Bromberg & Co., Porto Alegre.
 Mar. 22, 1918 "Deutsches Volksblatt," Porto Alegre.
 Jan. 22, 1917 Dienstbach & Co., Theodor C., Porto Alegre.
 Aug. 22, 1916 Dreher, Edmundo, & Co., Porto Alegre.
 Jan. 22, 1917 Dressler & Henkel, Porto Alegre.
 Aug. 31, 1917 Drogaria Martel (see Schroeder & Co.), P. Alegre
 Nov. 15, 1918 **Ebner & Co., Porto Alegre.**
 Mar. 24, 1916 Fraeb & C., Rua 7 de Setembro 90, Porto Alegre;
 Rio Grande do Sul.

- May 17, 1918 Franco, Hermodio, Porto Alegre
 Sept. 9, 1916 Freyler, Hugo, Porto Alegre.
 Feb. 3, 1917 Gins, Adolf, Porto Alegre.
 Sept. 9, 1916 Gonzy, Porto Alegre.
 June 9, 1917 Gundlach & Co., Germano, Porto Alegre.
 Dec. 9, 1916 Hackdradt, Fernando, & Co., S. Paulo, Porto
 Alegre and Curitiba.

- June 14, 1918 Herminegildo Bernadelli, Pelotas, Porto Alegre,
 and Rio Grande.

- Feb. 16, 1917 Hobbings, Engelbert, Porto Alegre.
 Aug. 8, 1916 Krahe & Co., Porto Alegre.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Lemcke, Carlos & Co., Porto Alegre.
 Feb. 3, 1917 Lesinski & Co., Porto Alegre.
 June 9, 1917 Luce, Guilherme Adolfo, Porto Alegre.
 Aug. 8, 1916 Ludwig Irmãos, Porto Alegre.
 Dec. 8, 1917 Martel Vicente Porto, Successores, alias Schroeder,
 Porto Alegre.

- Sept. 9, 1916 Metzler, Hugo, Porto Alegre.
 April 14, 1916 Meyer, Irmãos & Co., Rua 7 de Setembro 165,
 Porto Alegre.

- Feb. 3, 1917 Moeller, H. Theo., Porto Alegre.
 June 9, 1917 Naschold, Carlos, Porto Alegre.
 June 8, 1916 Naschold, Ricardo & Co., Rua Henrique Dias 57,
 S. Paulo; Porto Alegre.

- Jan. 4, 1918 Petersen, Emil, Porto Alegre.
 Nov. 10, 1917 Reguly, Alexandre, Porto Alegre.
 Feb. 3, 1917 Reinhardt, Cesar, Porto Alegre.
 June 14, 1918 Re'niger Schmidt & Co., Porto Alegre.
 May 31, 1918 Rodrigues da Fonseca, Alfredo, Porto Alegre.
 Feb. 3, 1917 Schroeder & Co. (Drogaria Martel), Rua dos An-
 drades 208 & 405, Rua 7 de Setembro 108, Rua
 Marechal Floriano 91 and Caxias do Correio 41,
 Porto Alegre.

- Sept. 9, 1916 Schroeter, J., Porto Alegre.
 Sept. 9, 1916 Siemens Schuckert Werke, Rio S. Paulo and P.
 Alegre.

- Dec. 8, 1917 União de Ferros, alias Bromberg, Porto Alegre.
 June 14, 1918 "Vaterland," Porto Alegre.
 Feb. 3, 1917 Viuva Behrendsdorff & Co., P. Alegre and Pelotas
 Nov. 10, 1916 Voelcker & Co., Luiz, Porto Alegre.
 Mar. 31, 1918 Voelkers & Franco, Porto Alegre.
 June 14, 1918 "Volksblatt," Porto Alegre.
 July 12, 1918 Wiedmann, Alfredo, Porto Alegre.
 Feb. 3, 1917 Wiedemann & Gins, Porto Alegre.
 Nov. 10, 1916 Woebecke, Gustav, Porto Alegre.
 Sept. 10, 1917 Woermke & Linau, Porto Alegre.

SANTA CATHARINA.

Mar. 22, 1918 Herschel, M., Santa Catharina.

BLUMENAU.

July 27, 1918 Blohm, F., Blumenau.
 Mar. 22, 1918 "Blumenau Zeitung," Blumenau.
 Sept. 21, 1918 Salinger & Co., Gustavo, Blumenau (S. Catharina)
 Mar. 22, 1918 Urwaldsbote, Der, Blumenau.

PARANAGUA.

Feb. 19, 1918 Correa & Co., Ceciliano, Paranagua.

BRUSQUE.

Mar. 22, 1918 "Brusque Zeitung," Brusque.
 Mar. 4, 1918 Fabrica de Tecidos Renaux Santos, Brusque.
 Mar. 22, 1918 "Gazetta Brusquense," Brusque.
 May 11, 1917 Renaux, Carl, Brusque.

CORUMBA.

Mar. 16, 1917 Cia. Commercial Mattogrossense & Boliviana, Corumba.
 June 22, 1917 Festenburg & Co., Corumba.
 Nov. 10, 1917 Gutmann, Henrique, Corumba.
 Dec. 8, 1916 Jantsch & Co., Aurelio, Corumba.
 Dec. 8, 1916 Simon, Feliciano, Corumba.
 May 31, 1918 Stofen, Schnack, Muller & Co., Corumba.
 Aug. 31, 1918 Tavares & Arruda, M., Corumba.

VICTORIA.

Mar. 24, 1916 Companhia Commercial, Victoria.

BAHIA.

Aug. 8, 1916 Andrade (Ernesto) & Pinto, Bahia.
 Oct. 26, 1917 Bartsch & Co., Frederico, Bahia.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Behrmann & Co., Rua das Princesas, Bahia.
 Oct. 26, 1917 Bergelt & Co., G., Bahia.
 July 15, 1916 Brasilianische Bank fur Deutschland, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, S. Paulo, Rio Grande and Porto Alegre.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Bromberg & Co., Bahia, Porto Alegre, S. Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Rio Grande do Sul.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Bromberg, Haacker & Co., Bahia, Porto Alegre, S. Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Rio Grande do Sul.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Dannemann & Co., S. Felix, Bahia.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Dantas, Vincente Mesquita, Caixa Postal 47, Bahia.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Domschke & Co., Rua das Princesas, Bahia.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Friedrichs & Timmans, Rua dos Droguistas, Bahia.
 April 14, 1917 Georg, Otto, of Dannemann & Co., Bahia.
 Mar. 22, 1918 "Guerra, A," Bahia.
 Aug. 8, 1916 Guimaraes, F., Bahia.
 Feb. 3, 1917 Hoffmeister Witte & Co., Bahia.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Holzgrave, Wilhelm, Bahia.
 June 8, 1916 Lind, Von der, & Co., Rua das Princesas, Bahia.
 Jan. 18, 1918 Martifield & Co., C., Muritiba, Bahia.
 Oct. 4, 1918 Martfeldt, G., Bahia.
 June 14, 1918 Meister & Co., Bahia.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Meyer, Harold, Bahia.
 Dec. 23, 1916 Miranda, Agenor, Bahia.
 April 14, 1916 Ottens, K. J., Bahia.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Overbeck, W., Rua das Princesas, Bahia.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Pfeil & Klein-Ellguth, Bahia.

Jan. 4, 1918 Pharmacia e Drogaria Caldas (see Schmidt, Raul, Bahia.)
 Oct. 26, 1917 Schlang, Emilio, Bahia.
 Jan. 4, 1918 Schmidt, Raoul (Pharmacia & Drogaria Caldas), Bahia.
 Oct. 26, 1917 See, Willy, Bahia.
 April 14, 1917 Siepmann, Fritz, of Dannemann & Co., Bahia.
 Jan. 18, 1918 Souza & Co., Pinto de, alias of Ernesto Andrade & Pinto, Bahia.
 June 22, 1917 Steinbach, Hans, Bahia.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Suerdieck & Co., Rua das Princesas, Bahia.
 Dec. 21, 1917 Uslar, J. von, Bahia.
 Sept. 8, 1916 Vieira de Mello, Francisco, Bahia.
 Jan. 18, 1918 Weber, Carlos, (Casa Brasileira), Santos.
 Sept. 1, 1917 Weber & Schweizer, Bahia.
 Dec. 21, 1917 Westphal, August, Bahia.
 June 8, 1916 Westphalen Bach & Co., Rua Cons. Saraiva, Bahia.

PERNAMBUCO.

April 14, 1916 Barza & Co., Pernambuco.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Bockmann, A., & Co., Rua do Appollo 28, P'buco.
 April 14, 1916 Borstelmann & Co., Pernambuco and Maceio.
 Nov. 10, 1916 Drechsler & Cia., Max, Pernambuco.
 June 8, 1916 Eiffler, Bernard, Manaos, Para and Pernambuco.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Fonseca, Raymondo, Pernambuco.
 June 8, 1916 Hartmann, H., Rua Barão da Victoria 25, P'buco.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Krause, Irmãos & Co., (Krause Brothers), Para, Maranhão, Manaos and Pernambuco.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Landy, Carlos von, Rua Barão do Triumpho 35A, Pernambuco.
 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.
 Aug. 8, 1916 Stoltz & Co., Hermann, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, S. Paulo and Pernambuco.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Wittrock, Gustav, Pernambuco.
 June 15, 1916 Wolff, Eric, Pernambuco.

MACEIO.

April 14, 1916 Borstelmann & Co., Pernambuco and Maceio.
 Jan. 18, 1918 Gomes & Irmão, alias of Pohlmann & Co., Maceio.
 Aug. 22, 1916 Pohlman & Co., Pernambuco and Maceio.

PARAHYBA DO NORTE.

June 8, 1916 Kroncke & Co., Parahyba do Norte.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Kroncke, Alfred, Parahyba do Norte.

MARANHÃO.

Sept 21, 1918 Aguiar & Co., Francisco, Maranhão.
 June 8, 1916 Bluhm, Bernhard, Rua 28 de Julho, S. Luiz, Maranhão.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Krause, Irmãos & Co., (Krause Brothers), Para, Maranhão, Manaos and Pernambuco.

CEARA.

Aug. 18, 1917 Barrozo, J., Ceara.
 June 8, 1916 Bezold, Otto, Ceara.
 June 8, 1916 Huland, Oscar & Co., Ceara.

PARA.

Mar. 22, 1918 Ahlers, Rudolph Otto, Para.
 Oct. 4, 1918 Barber & Co., Alfred W., Para.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Berringer & Co., Para
 Nov. 4, 1918 Burkhardt, B. Mox, Para.
 June 28, 1918 Campos, José Pinto (cover of Mosqueiro & Soure Lins), Para.
 Jan. 22, 1917 Chaves, Gualtero Ribeiro, Para.
 June 8, 1916 Eiffler, Bernard, Manaos, Para and Pernambuco.
 June 2, 1916 Graeff, Gustaf, Para.
 June 8, 1916 Green & Co., Belem, Para.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Griesbach, Max, Para.

Mar. 22, 1918 Hartje, J. F., Belem, Para.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Hoffman, Rudolf, W. H., Para.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Krause, Irmãos & Co., (Krause Brothers), Para,
 Maranhão, Manaos and Pernambuco.
 June 14, 1918 Kuehlen, Otto, Para.
 Sept. 9, 1916 Lima, Luzio Horacio, Para (Berringer & Co.)
 July 18, 1916 Officina Velhote Silva, Para.
 Feb. 3, 1917 Ohl, Paul, Para.
 Aug. 18, 1917 Rodrigues, Carlos, Para.
 July 27, 1918 Schumann & Co., Para.
 May 18, 1916 Seligmann & Co., Para.
 July 18, 1916 Steiner, Pedro Mauricio, Para.
 Feb. 16, 1917 Tapana Plantations Co., Para.
 Nov. 10, 1916 Werner, Fredrichs, Para.

CACUAL GRANDE (PARA).

Feb. 16, 1917 Société Alsacienne de Plantations en Brésil,
 Cacual Grande.
 Feb. 16, 1917 Von Hoff, Cacual Grande.

MANAOS.

May 18, 1916 Deffner & Co., G., Manaos.
 June 8, 1916 Eiffler, Bernard, Manaos, Para and Pernambuco.
 July 12, 1918 Gerechter & Leviuthal, Manaos.
 Aug. 22, 1916 Gunzburger, J., & Co., Manaos.
 Aug. 22, 1916 Harm, Renrich, Manaos and Itacoatiara.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Krause, Irmãos & Co., (Krause Brothers), Para,
 Maranhão, Manaos and Pernambuco.
 May 18, 1916 Lobo, Manaos.
 June 28, 1918 Maxim Holdun, Manaos.
 Aug. 22, 1916 Peters, W., & Co., Manaos.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Pralow & Co., Manaos.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Ohliger & Co., Manaos.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Raniger, H., Manaos.
 Aug. 22, 1916 Reisch, Felix, Manaos.
 Aug. 31, 1918 Samuel, Mauricio, Manaos.

Mar. 24, 1916 Scholz, Waldemar, Manaos.
 Mar. 24, 1916 Semper & Co., Manaos.
 May 18, 1916 Steinman, Emilio A., Manaos.
 Mar. 22, 1918 Steinmann, H., Manaos.
 May 18, 1916 Strassberger, E., & Co., Manaos.
 July 18, 1916 Vieira, Francisco Salles, Manaos (cloak for Semper)
 Feb. 19, 1918 Wesche & Co., Manaos.

CUIABA.

July 20, 1917 Hesslein & Sergol, Henrique, Cuyaba.
 Aug. 18, 1917 Schwenk, Wilhelm, Cuyaba.

ITACOATIARA.

Aug. 22, 1916 Harm, Henrich, Manaos and Itacoatiara.

ARACAJU.

Aug. 31, 1918 Loeser, Carlos, Aracaju.

BOMFIM (MINAS GERAES.)

Aug. 24, 1918 Antonio, alias Angelino Ramos, Rio de Janeiro,
 and Bomfim, Minas Geraes.

RETIRADAS

Nov. 15, 1918 Andrade, Marcelino de, Santos.
 Oct. 4, 1918 Borges, Antonio, Porto Alegre.
 Oct. 24, 1918 Duder, Edward, Bahia.
 Nov. 4, 1918 Ebnor, Charles, Porto Alegre.
 Nov. 4, 1918 "Labor," Laguna.
 Nov. 15, 1918 Lima, Casemiro, Rio de Janeiro.
 Nov. 15, 1918 Oliveira, Sebastião Pereira de, Rio de Janeiro.
 Nov. 4, 1918 Osantos, Albert, Bahia.
 Oct. 4, 1918 Pereira, Alfredo Martins, Manaos.
 Oct. 4, 1918 Silva, Ribeiro & Co., Rio de Janeiro.

