

Wileman's BRAZILIAN REVIEW

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RIO DE JANEIRO

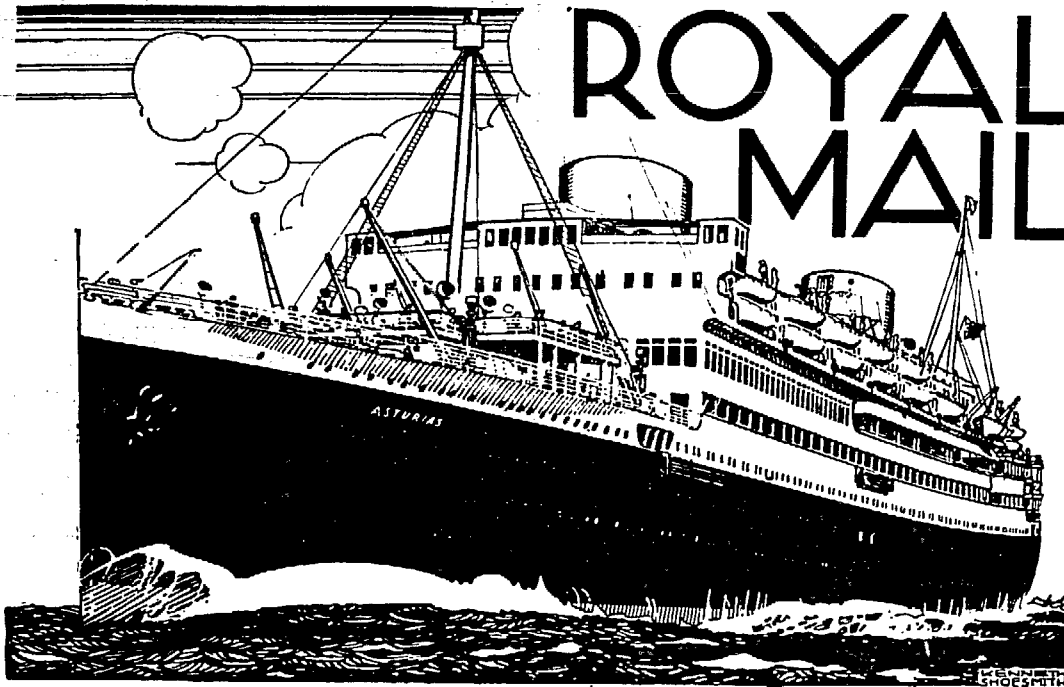
WEEKLY JOURNAL OF TRADE, FINANCE, ECONOMICS AND SHIPPING.
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VOL. 27

RIO DE JANEIRO MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 11, 1935

N. 6



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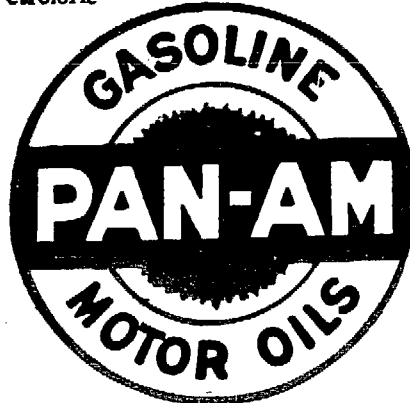
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NASMYTH	30th Mar.	6th Apr.	—	27th Apr.	29th Apr.
LINNELL	13th Apr.	20th Apr.		18th May.	13th May.
BRONTE	27th Apr.	4th May		25th May.	27th May.

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Wileman's Brazilian Review

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Monday, February, 11, 1935

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Notes

Projected National Security Bill

The Projected National Security Bill has been brought forward. This has been signed by many Deputies, including several Paulistas.

There are six clauses in the Bill;

1. Offences against political order;
2. Offences against social order; 3. Offences against political press; 4. Loss of Brazilian nationality by foreigners; 5. On the course to be adopted should the resignation of an official be deemed necessary; 6. covers general offences.

1. Offences against political order (article 1 paragraph 1 — 6, article 2 paragraph 1 — 6). Roughly speaking, these include any attempt to interfere with recognised authority, such as hindering or upsetting the administration of the law, or opposing the Constitution wholly or partially by resorting to force, and also ensures against the proclamation of strikes by public employees which, with hostile action such as forming discord by

words or deeds of intimidation, are considered criminal offences.

2. Offences against social order include stirring up the public and encouraging violence under any pretext, to have designs or plan against property or persons for political or doctrinal reasons; to expound any doctrine which is derogatory to the Constitution; to aid and abet strikes in any manner.

Sentences ranging from 2 to 15 years will be imposed for social or political crimes.

3. Offences perpetrated by the press. Any offences committed by the press against the aforementioned clauses shall be punished by seizure and destruction of the incriminating issues, in addition to the ordinary punishment. In the case of a second offence, publication of the paper in question will be forbidden for 15 days and in the case of a further offence, this period will be increased to not less than 30 days and not more than 6 months.

Broadcasting stations spreading propaganda inimical to the spirit of the Constitution will forfeit their licences.

4. A foreigner, although a naturalized citi-

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zen, will have his naturalization papers annulled should his conduct be thought contrary to the interests of the country. Those un-naturalized are liable to expulsion.

Foreigners enrolled in the forces who by any action break the law of the country and violate the National Security Bill, shall have their case judged individually, and will either be reinstated in their duties in twelve months' time, or be relegated to retirement. These sentences are over and above those already passed by Court Martial.

5. Of public officials: In regard to public officials, the regulations are extremely stringent, for should one of these be an adherent (or member) of a proscribed society, he lays himself open to summary dismissal.

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U.S.A. Coffee Imports

The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A. stated recently that coffee stands at the head of all American imports during the first three quarters of 1934 (January/September).

The quantity purchased totals 1,154,000,000 pounds, constituting 8.3 percent of the total purchases abroad, for a value of \$100,840,000. This means a gain of 5.2% over the figure for the same period of 1933, which was \$95,862,000. The im-

ports of coffee were 3 percent below the 5 year average.

December Coffee Consumption

During December of 1934 the United States consumed 968,369 bags compared with 987,819 in November and 1,012,080 in December 1933, according to the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange. European figures were 803,000 in December 1934, 746,000 in November last and 828,000 in December 1933. Other markets 81,000 — 120,000 and 123,004 respectively. World consumption amounted to 1,852,369 in December, compared with 1,853,369 in November and 1,963,080 in December 1933. The U.S.A. so far this year are consuming more coffee than the rest of the world combined.

Italy's Frozen Credits

The Brazil-Italy commercial agreement just signed has been drawn-up along the same general lines as those on which treaties of same nature had been negotiated in 1933 with Great Britain and the U.S.A. The principal objective in view has been the settlement of Italy's frozen credits in Brazil, revolving around the 40 Million Liras mark. All interested parties, in Italy and Brazil, should submit their claims with 40 days from the date when the agreement was signed. This term may possibly be postponed for a further 20 days, from which limit liquidation of the total credit outstanding will be commenced, in equal parcels to be distributed over a period of four months.



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Minister Macedo Soares and the Argentine Ambassador Ramon Carline have recently signed an agreement on behalf of the respective Countries, tending to facilitate the fruit trade by establishing new regulations on the movement of fruit between the two Countries. The scheme falls under a kind of Fruit Board which will supervise the production of fruit and farming produce in the respective Countries and also the marketing of same either in Brazil or the Argentine.

Trade Agreement with the U.S.A.

Negotiations for a Brazilian-American trade agreement were successfully brought to an end when Ambassador Oswaldo Aranha and Mr. Sumner Wells appended their signatures to the Treaty in President Roosevelt's private office at the White House. Brazil will continue to profit by the same advantages granted to coffee, cocoa and other few articles of secondary importance, while duties on manganese, Para-nuts, mate, castor seeds, ipecacuana and babassú-nuts of Brazilian origin will be lowered as much as present conditions warrant.

Brazil on her part has compromised by agreeing to maintain the present status with regard to free entrance of certain fruit, tractors and farming implements. On the other hand ice-boxes (electrical), motor-cycles, sewing-machines, typewriters, calculating machines, films, material for telephone and telegraph installations will all be subject to the same tariff as before. Charges on the following articles of American origin have been reduced in the following proportions:

Tires, air-chambers, cotton shirts, radios, gasoline-tanks, steel-files, rubber-tubes and rubber-pipes	25%	less than the previous tariff
Fruit, vegetables, pulse (fresh or canned)	20%	do do
Automobiles, trucks, and accessories	20%	do do
Canned salmon and pickles, canned food and preserves, canned asparagus, steel and lacqued furniture	60%	do do
Clothes, varnishes and radio-valves	35%	do do

The National Security Bill formulated by the Paulista Deputy Henrique Bayma will be reconsidered by a special commission named amongst members of the Chamber of Deputies. Mr. Bayma himself has admitted that the bill should be altered in many points. It is more than likely that the Bill will be considerably amended and possibly substituted by another less strict in its stipulations. It is not believed that the Brazilian people would accept an equivalent to martial law in time of peace without first appea-

ling to the evenness of mind of the Constitution on which the ruling of the Country is based.

LONDON FINANCIAL POSITION

25th January, 1935

It is possible that this week's Treasury Bill allotment average will establish a new low record for such borrowing. It may be inferred from this that London is still enjoying cheap money and that there is a stronger belief in its continuance. Various interests are taking full advantage of these conditions to replace debt by securities bearing a lower interest rate, and the activity in this direction, which is one of the most important features of the financial world, is at present very pronounced. Another municipality is issuing a conversion loan bearing 2³/₄ interest, and the price is only 2 points below par, while the various 3 and 3¹/₄ stocks of a similar kind issued during recent months mostly command a substantial premium. It is not surprising, therefore, that phases of dullness in the leading gilt-edged securities due to profit-taking or other influences are usually short-lived, for surplus funds are forced into such stocks, and so far the numerous fresh loans have little or no adverse effect upon the market. The Chairman of the Midland Bank, at this week's annual meeting, expressed the opinion that given a continuance of the cheap money policy of the Government there is plenty of room for a further improvement in trade, and he emphatically repudiated the view that in this matter we have reached saturation point. At least one other banking expert, however, has expressed the opinion, that much has yet to be done before we can hope to return to the level of prosperity which the progress of science and invention has made possible. We must have a stable basis for international trade before its volume can be substantially increased, the Chairman of Barclays Bank said, and in his opinion gold is the only practicable basis, because, it is the only one in which the world appears to have any confidence. At this year's annual bank meetings most of the Chairman effectively dealt with the agitation in certain quarters for the nationalisation of the banks and also with the charge that these institutions make excessive profits and are not always ready to grant loans for the development of industry. A fresh flurry in the foreign exchanges this week can be attributed to a revival of nervousness that the United States of America Supreme Court may rule that the abrogation of the gold clause in contracts there is unconstitutional. The decision is expected on February 11th, and this week's steamer is the last that will arrive in New York before that date. Since January 15th, fully £22,400,000 of gold has been shipped from Europe to America in consequence of the "gold clause" scare, though at one time exports were suspended because of a fear that on arrival the metal would not be paid for at the legal price of \$35 per ounce. These conditions do not augur well for an international agreement on currency and exchange matters which some

people consider is essential to a real recovery in international trade. Presumably such an agreement is impossible until America is able to see more clearly the probable effect of its great monetary experiment, and without such an agreement Great Britain will certainly not return to gold, especially as the depreciation of sterling (in terms of gold and gold currencies) is believed to have had a beneficial effect upon this country's exports.

Reports of industrial companies still make a good showing. The Imperial Tobacco Company (of Great Britain and Ireland) has increased its tax free dividend from 20 to 22½ per cent, and the preliminary figures suggest that the net profits have increased by nearly £2,000,000 to about £9,500,000. It is believed that apart from an increase in ordinary business (especially through the growth of smoking among women) the company greatly benefited from the termination of an expensive system of presenting gifts in exchange for coupons contained in cigarette packets. One result is that the £1 units of the Ordinary stock are quoted at fully £7 each.

While Stock markets on the whole have been firm a relapse has occurred in Brazilian Government and San Paulo State bonds on the message from New York indicating that the financial mission which recently visited that centre, will propose a suspension of the debt service as modified by the unilateral arrangement of February last. There is also a reference to the possible flotation of a new loan for Brazil in New York, but financial interests cannot visualise an ability of Brazil



to raise fresh funds in connection with a proposal that would involve a further sacrifice on the part of the bondholders. Argentine Rails are still a dull and apathetic market and Brazilian descriptions have sympathised with the weakness of the Government bonds. There is considerable speculative activity in shares of the newer West Australian mining companies, and gold shares generally are firm, but on the whole, English industrial ordinary shares represent the best department of the Stock Exchange. An easier tendency in the gilt-edged group recently was partly due to the flurry in the foreign exchanges and partly to indications that underwriters of a London County conversion loan of £10,000,000 (in 2¾% stock issued at par) would be left with a portion of the amount. These circumstances induced realisations by speculators.



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SOUTHERN CROSS due from New York Feb. 15th, will sail the same day for Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Aires

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RIO DE JANEIRO - SANTOS - SÃO PAULO

WHY COFFEE CONSUMPTION DOES NOT INCREASE

A referendum promoted by the Tea & Coffee Trade Journal amongst leaders of the coffee trade in the U.S.A. to ascertain in the reasons for the lack of increase in per capita consumption of coffee in that Country has brought in many suggestions and opinions, all denoting that the coffee roasting and distributing trades have to a great extent the solution of the problem resting in their hands. Some of the roasters have manifested the opinion that they could not help matters as individuals, which, granted to be true, does not alter the fact that much can be done by them to cooperate in an effective way in order to develop the public's feeling towards coffee to such a degree as would ensure an increased consumption. This matter also refers to European distributors although the problem there has other angles which diplomacy, more than tradesmen, is apt to solve.

The main point which the referendum has brought to light is that wrong advertising is hindering a progress in the use of coffee in the U.S.A. At least this is the tenor of 30% of the answers to the Tea & Coffee Trade Journal's enquiry. That such a condition of fact exists in a Country which has taught the world the technique and value of advertising, is difficult to understand. Perhaps the phenomenon has something to do with excessive blowing of the family trumpet in many different ways, to the detriment of the ultimate effectiveness and general advertising value which should benefit the trade if coffee itself were to be considered first when an advertisement campaign is planned. As results from misinterpretation of the real nature and scope of advertising can not but be adverse, certain propaganda as carried on nowadays acts as a boomerang on the trade in general. The advertiser, namely the roaster or distributor, is the ultimate loser for EVERYBODY HAS SPENT AND NOBODY HAS GAINED. The replies received by the Tea & Coffee Trade Journal have helped to realize that the dogma to be kept in mind when advertising is: "MAKE NEW CONVERTS TO THE BENEFITS OF THE BEVERAGE AND ENCOURAGE PRESENT USERS TO CONSUME MORE COFFEE" — forgetting for a period that the consumers and new converts should use your particular brand of roast, and that coffee as a beverage is valuable only when all of its natural properties are present when brewing it, i.e. correct brewing in accordance with any approved method.

Seventy-two answers to the "Why Consumption Does Not Increase" enquiry have stressed the following points as accounting for the stagnant situation of per capita consumption in the U.S.A. (the figures following each item indicate the number of times it was mentioned).

Harmful advertising (18); Inferior quality (16); Price competition (9); Faulty brewing methods (7); Misteaching in schools (5); Competition of other beverages (4); Sale of stale coffee (3); Lack of general publicity (3); Advertising of coffee substitutes (2); General business depression

(2); Overstocking the dealer (2); Decreased immigration (1).

A NEW SCHEME FOR DISTRIBUTION OF EXCHANGE

In the course of the Federal Council for Foreign Trade's session held January 21st last, Mr. João Maria de Lacerda a member of the Council and General Director of the National Department for Industry and Commerce submitted the following plan, meant, — in Mr. Lacerda's own comments, to:

- 1) Increase the volume of ordinary exports.
- 2) Inhibit, or diminish, the importation of certain articles which Brazilian soil or industry could and should produce. The entrance of such merchandise, which demands payment in gold, is one of the factors acting against a proper equilibrium of the country's gold balance.
- 3) Stimulate the export of certain merchandise which could figure as a potential factor in favour of the country's trade balance. These merchandise are receiving little or no attention at present, although their market possibilities are great.

The following advice also originated from Mr. Lacerda:

"On the face of the situation created by the liberation of exchange returns, I propose that the Federal Council for Foreign Trade intervene within the Banco do Brasil in order to have the Foreign Portfolio of said Bank to adopt the measures suggested herebelow, being that the writer opines for a return to the policy of Government-controlled exchange movement, provided that:

The Countries showing a trade-balance in favour of Brazil during the year 1933 be allotted by our Foreign Portfolio a 100% cover for their exports to us, within 90 days after presentation and checking of the respective documents. All of our compromises abroad should then be paid out from the surplus resulting and if any amount in foreign bills be still available we shall with same furnish cover for other Countries *IN DIRECT PROPORTION TO THEIR RESPECTIVE IMPORTATION OF BRAZILIAN PRODUCTS.*"

The optimism of Mr. Lacerda as to the possibilities of his scheme is further proved by the following justifications:

- a) the U. S. A., Brazil's best customers, would receive a 100% cover for their exports, without any sort of favouritism.
- b) foreign creditors would cash in their interest punctually when due.
- c) Owing to the preference that foreign importers would not fail to grant Brazilian merchandise, once purchases made here are bound with disponibility of cover for their exports to us, exportation from our Country would receive a potential, natural stimulus.

- d) Great Britain, leading buyers of our cottons, will be allotted exchange cover in direct proportion to the whole of their purchases from us, independently of the class or quality of the article acquired. This procedure could not fail to eliminate any motive for complaints, of the nature of those lately raised.
- e) There would be no more reasons for criticisms of adverse nature given the impartial apportionment of disposable cover. (The French-Brazilian misunderstanding of 1933 would have been avoided if these dispositions had been in force at the time).

The regime to be observed could therefore be classified as a "One/Twelfth regime", namely a monthly balance of all the gold disponibilities in the Foreign Portfolio, balance to be divided following the criterium explained above.

In order to have a prompt reaction of exchange reserves, it would perhaps be necessary to launch first an advancement in £, dollars or Francs (under secret negotiation and along such lines as would be indicated) in order to facilitate liquidations during the first two or three months without recurring to extra taxations or altering of a single line the regular pulse of business.

All exchange received would be verified and controlled monthly, after which distribution of cover would be effected to those Countries contemplated in the articles above.

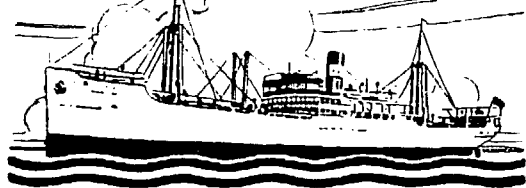
The parcels corresponding to Foreign obligations (on a monthly-quota basis) would be put aside for payment which would only be made on the respective dates when due. The remainder would then be monthly distributed as cover for other countries' exports to Brazil.

The project put forward by Mr. João de Lacerda was accompanied by a statistical index discriminating the Countries with a Trade Balance in favour of, or against Brazil during the business year 1933. Judging that it may enclose some point of interest to our readers we print same in its original text:

During 1933 Brazil had a trade-balance in her favour resulting from her Commercial interchange with:

SOUTH AMERICA		£
Bolivia	.....	311
Chile	.....	39.315
Columbia	.....	10.875
Equador	.....	313
Falkland	.....	27
Guyana (French)	.....	1.778
Paraguay	.....	690
Uruguay	.....	1.064.275
ASIA		
Chypre	.....	2.456
Hong-Kong	.....	77
Palestine	.....	7.654
Filippines	.....	387
Syria	.....	3.467
Turkey in Asia	.....	22.970
EUROPE		
Dantzic	.....	226.590
Finland	.....	81.148
Fiume	.....	14.877
France	.....	1.830.723
Gibraltar	.....	16.026
Greece	.....	66.562
Holland	.....	509.856
Ireland	.....	129
Italy	.....	19.158
Yugo-Slavia	.....	33.178
Lithuania	.....	56
Malta	.....	15.516
Poland	.....	115.188
Rumania	.....	24.762
Sweden	.....	587.659
Turkey in Europe	.....	63.838
AFRICA		
Algiers	.....	330.416
Canary Isl	.....	33.120
Centa	5.336
Egypt	97.824
Madeira	347
Mozambique	15.945
Morocco	39.909
Mellilla	5.630

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"SANTOS" — 23rd Feb.

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Agencies, Santos; Wigg Brothers, Rio Grande. and or

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RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, 117 — RIO DE JANEIRO

Senegal	1.676
Tangier	583
Tripoli	4.430
Tunis	30.178
South-Africa Un.	230.252
NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA	
Barbados	305
Bermudas	7
Canada	1.515
Curaçao	41
U. S. A.	10.758.596
Panama	462
Trinidad	1.181
	<hr/>
	16.317.903

During 1933 Brazil had an unfavourable trade-balance resulting from her Commercial interchange with:

SOUTH AMERICA	
Argentina	1.694.736
Peru'	299.951
Venezuela	339.756

ASIA	
China	17.239
British Indies	209.004
Other British Poss. in India	35.492
Japan	94.035
EUROPE	
Germany	465.797
Austria	17.961
Belgium	481.429
Denmark	19.496
Spain	200.269
Great Britain	2.792.150
Norway	188.977
Portugal	449.627
Switzerland	434.416
AFRICA	
British Poss	412
French Poss	9.274
Spanish Poss.	2.321
Portuguese Poss.	4.466
NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA	
Cuba	170
Mexico	406.101
	<hr/>
	8.163.079

NORTZ COFFEE REPORT

January 11, 1935

COFFEE

	Jan.1.1935	Dec.1.1934	Jan.1.1934	Jan.1.1933
Spot and afloat, United States	1.235.000	1.320.000	1.730.000	1.581.000
Spot and afloat, Europe and others	3.145.000	3.218.000	2.724.000	2.061.000
Stocks in Brazil	2.262.000	2.282.000	3.136.000	2.597.000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>World's Visible Supply</i>	6.642.000	6.820.000	7.590.000	6.239.000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1934 35	1933 34	1932 33	1931 32
Deliveries, 6 months, United States	5.498.000	5.817.000	5.430.000	5.296.000
Deliveries, 6 months, Europe	4.973.000	5.271.000	5.112.000	5.766.000
Deliveries, 6 months, Southern Ports	501.000	661.000	517.000	500.000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Total Deliveries</i>	10.972.000	11.749.000	11.059.000	11.562.000
<i>Total Season</i>		24.453.000	22.848.000	23.723.000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Arrival of Milds, 6 months, United States	1.540.000	1.466.000	2.168.000	1.408.000
Arrival of Milds, 6 months, Europe	1.575.000	1.737.000	2.002.000	1.972.000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Total Arrival of Milds</i>	3.115.000	3.203.000	4.170.000	3.380.000
<i>Total Season</i>		8.952.000	9.276.000	8.237.000

The foregoing statistics clearly show that coffee consumption, especially in Europe, has been on the decline. For the last six months of 1934 (July 1st to December 31st), European consumption was 300.000 bags less than during the same period of the previous year, when European buying power already waning, and 800.000 bags less than in 1931/32, i.e., a decline of about 15%. Deliveries to the United States during the same period were less than those of the previous year by 320.000 bags. However, this is not very disquieting, as it must be remembered that there was more talk a

year ago about the possibility of an exaggerated dollar inflation, which at the time caused many roasters to buy ahead of their usual requirements.

The coffee market remains quiet. During the past four months, offers from Brazil and prices at which sales have been made have varied scarcely more than ½ cent either way from today's levels. Twelve years of toil and effort have enable Brazil to set up the efficient organization, the D.N.C., which gives her absolute control over production and marketing conditions at home. Brazilians are now congratulating themselves that they have also

succeeded in reaching their long-coveted goal of establishing steady markets for their coffee without the violent fluctuations which they consider ultimately detrimental to the producers of the article.

In the meantime, however, sales from Brazil have greatly fallen off, as reflected in the above statistics. On the other hand, milds have sold persistently, and the premium of Manizales over Santos type 4, which in September was about 3 cents, has now dwindled to barely 1 cent. Incidentally, we wish to mention that seven years ago this premium was more than 11 cents, but this was at a time when coffee prices were from two to three times as high as they are today.

There can be no doubt that this year's drought has caused excessive damage in Brazilian producing centers. A few months ago, at the time of the monstrous flowering, everybody talked about a possible crop of 15 million bags in 1935-36 for the State of São Paulo. Today, the same persons would admit that 12 million bags will be the maximum crop, and that in all probability, the final figures will be even less than that. Were it not for the uncertainty surrounding consumption, this would be a bullish feature. The trees have evidently suffered too much through the long period of drought, and have become too weak to prevent the flowers from falling. Therefore, it is interesting to see that the worries of our Brazilian friends have shifted. Six months ago Brazil could think only of the possibility of another bumper crop, and paid little attention to reports from consuming countries, in the belief that everything was well in those countries. Today, there can be no doubt that Brazil can handle the problems of production easily, without the necessity of imposing another sacrifice quota, which, in spite of its merits, developed animosity among the farmers.

There are two big problems confronting Brazil today. One as already mentioned is the distinct decrease in the consumption of coffee; the other is the intensive production of non-Brazilian growers — neither of which can be controlled by Brazil. The decline of exports has naturally caused a feeling of depression in Santos. Expenses run on with hardly any new business forthcoming, and there seems to be growing antagonism from those who realize that the whole Brazilian coffee policy has benefited Brazil's competitors more than Brazil herself. Present conditions raise some doubt in the minds of planters, especially those who have opened up new plantations in the more remote districts. They think that it might be wiser to let markets find their natural level, thus enabling the cheapest producers to survive, even though it might mean that some of their own countrymen could not stand the competition.

Furthermore, Brazil now realizes that her big deal with Germany, whereby that country purchased 700,000 bags of Brazilian coffee in August, 1934, against payment of "blocked marks", has not turned out to be an unmitigated blessing. As everyone knows, Germany's purchasing power has suffered through her inability to export many of her products during the past year. She therefore

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cannot be expected to suddenly purchase more coffee than she needs. In other words, having bought 700,000 bags from Brazil, Germany will buy just that much less coffee of non-Brazilian growth. Growers of mild coffee realize this and are doing their utmost to dispose of their products in the United States, to the detriment of Brazil.

Despite the fact so often reiterated by Brazilians, that statistical conditions today are far better than they were three years ago, one can easily understand from the foregoing that the job of Director of the D. N. C. is not an enviable one.

A great deal is being said about the production possibilities of Africa, but unfortunately, very little reliable statistical matter is available so far. However, from information we have obtained from various sources, it appears that Africa will have produced about 1,300,000 bags this year which, we understand, will be forthcoming as follows:

British possessions	150,000 bags
French possessions	100,000 bags
Belgian possessions	150,000 bags
Portuguese possessions	150,000 bags
Abyssinia possessions	150,000 bags

The main producer of the French possessions is the island of Madagascar, which yields about 300,000 bags. We are told that labor is cheap in this island as well as in the British possessions, and the possibilities of developing the production of coffee are practically unlimited. Thus, Africa,

which formerly produced barely 2% of the annual coffee crop of the world, already produces a little over 5%, with opportunities to do much better in the future. Another fact which must be borne in mind is that all these coffees are not subject to any marketing limitations, nor to any tax of 15 shillings per bag, and that the coffees produced in European colonies enjoy preferential customs treatment in their mother country.

VICTORIA — A survey of activities in that port during 1934 reveals that coffee production there as not increased recently, and that total exports, which in 1931 amounted to 1,780,000 bags, have gradually fallen off to a level of 1,300,000 bags. Moreover, this year's drought has caused a great deal of damage to coffee plantations, and it would not be surprising to see production in Victoria decline still further.

For the rest, Victoria has had a conservative share of the general boom in Brazil, and the building industry seems to have profited the most thereby.

INTERIOR SÃO PAULO — There is an exodus of workmen and laborers, who are either establishing themselves as independent cotton growers, or following the call of the City, where industrial wages are rising steadily. It is feared that this lack of labor may affect the volume of coffee harvested in the future, and considerably increase the value of the crop.

JAVA — We learn that the present crop of washed Robustas is nearly terminated, and that exports from that island, up to the end of December, amounted to nearly 500,000 bags, including many shipments of lower grades. Our correspondent believes that hardly more than 50,000 to 60,000 bags will be left for export to July, 1935, after deducting domestic consumption requirements.

The Java market is therefore very firm, and as there are good bids available for export to Eastern markets, there is a growing disparity between the prices paid in Java for Robustas, and the prices which the same qualities will fetch on European and American markets.

The financial situation in Brazil is causing some apprehension. The smallness of exports from Santos, and the shortage of foreign exchange resulting therefrom will probably force Brazil to readjust her calculations. There have been numerous reports in the market, to the effect that Brazil would suspend her payments to foreign countries. It has even been said that the big Coffe Loan (7%-1940) was in danger. As a result, the value of Brazilian loans broke sharply, to recuperate only when Brazil emphatically denied any intention to default, and when the Press announced that funds had been received for the payment of the January coupons. Just as we are going to press, newspapers announce that Brazil will shortly submit a new payment plan to supersede the so-called Aranha agreement. We sincerely hope that all the mystery surrounding the Brazilian debt service will be banished once and for all. This would be of great benefit,

not only to Brazil's creditors, but to Brazil herself, as the lack of anything definite has had a demoralizing effect on the price of Brazilian securities in the U. S. A.

In sympathy with the lower quotations on our Exchange, offerings of cost and freight from Brazil were easier to the extent of from 10 to 20 points, Santos 4's being offered at present at from 10.40 to 10.65 cents. Colombian quotations were likewise reduced $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per pound, Manizales Excelso being offered for nearby shipment at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents and 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ cents. Washed Bucaramanga is offered at 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ cents. There are fair sized quantities of washed Central American coffee offered on the spot at from 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents and fancy qualities at from 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to about 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. The latter qualities in general appear very cheap.

CONCLUSION — As regards coffee prices in the future, it is very difficult to express an opinion. Various factors must be considered, the main question remaining that of the ultimate fate of the financial systems of the world. On one side, the problems of production have not yet been solved. Modern machinery makes it possible to produce, so to speak, an unlimited amount of goods for theoretic buyers, or better, for buyers who have not the means to purchase, and the fear still exists that this condition will cause the demoralization and disintegration of the entire economic system. On the other hand, a further devalorization of the various currencies appears possible, which in turn would mean that the price of all commodities, including coffee, would rise. A third possibility is that the tendency of every nation to become self-sustaining might develop still further, in which case we would have countries living on their own resources, importing and exporting only the necessary minimum, and with local price standards entirely unrelated to one another. So far, one guess seems as good as the other.

For the time being, we do not expect much change in coffee markets. The actual condition of consumption does not call for any unexpected rise in prices. On the other hand, Brazil's strict control of the situation and a small crop in 1935 forestalls any unexpected decline, while non-Brazilian producers will continue to dispose of the balance of their crop as quickly as possible. Further developments in the coffee market will depend entirely on the capacity of Brazil to adjust herself to new statistical conditions.

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Brazil Quotations—		Jan. 10	Dec. 20	Colombian—		Jan. 10	Dec. 20
Santos 4s, Cost & Freight		10 40-10 60	10 45-10 60	Bogota, good, washed		11 1/4	12
Santos 4s, Spot		11	11 -11 1/4	Manizales Excelso		12	12 1/4
Rio 7s, Cost & Freight		9	9	Medellin Excelso		12 1/2	12 7/8
Rio 7s, Spot		9 1/4-9 1/2	9 1/4	<i>Central America</i>			
<i>Java Robusta—</i>				Guatemala, good washed		11	11 1/4
Washed, Cost & Freight		8 80	8 75	San Salvador, washed, first		11	11 1/4
Washed, Spot		9	9	S Salvador, washed, second		10 1/2	10 3/4
<i>Maracaibo—</i>				<i>Mexican—</i>			
Trujillo		9	9 -9 1/4	Cordoba, washed		10 3/4-11 1/4	11 1/4-11 1/2
Fair to Good		9 1/2-9 3/4	9 1/2-9 3/4	Tapachula		10 1/2	11 1/4
Cucuta, washed		11 1/4	11 1/2	Coatatepec		12 -12 1/2	12 -12 1/2
<i>La Guayra—</i>				<i>Haiti—</i>			
Caracas, washed		10 1/2-11 1/4	10 1/2-11 1/4	Hand picked, choice		11 1/4	10 7/8
Puerto Cabello		9	9	<i>Jamaica—</i>			
Puerto Cabello, washed		10 1/2-11	10 1/2-11	Good ordinary		8 3/4	9

We quote:

	MAR	MAY	JULY	SEPT	DEC
CONTRACT "A" (RIO):					
January 10	7 03	7 17	7 28	7 37	7 46
December 20	7 19	7 33	7 47	7 57	
CONTRACT "D" (SANTOS):					
January 10	10 39-40	10 39	10 39	10 39	10 39
December 20	10 40	10 38	10 38	10 39	

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CLASSIFICATION OF COTTON BY THE COMMODITY EXCHANGE OF THE STATE SÃO PAULO

Exactly 102,030,855,30 kilos of cotton have passed through the hands of expert classifiers of the Commodity Exchange up to January 31st last. The table given below has been drawn-up by the

Exchange and approved by the State's Farm Bureau as the official return for the whole of the 1933/34 harvest. A comparison with the figures returned last year will bring out the remarkable feat accomplished by the Paulistas, i.e. to triplicate the outturn in a single year. This stands as a clear demonstration of the adaptability and productive capacity of the people of São Paulo.

	BALES		K I L O S		PERCENTAGES	
	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934
Type 1	1,136	134	192,621,05	14,187	0,56	0,01
Type 2	12,113	9,130	2,054,403,85	1,474,799,50	5,95	1,44
Type 3	52,687	85,625	8,770,082,75	13,990,908,10	25,41	13,71
Type 4	84,593	204,106	13,489,266,70	33,154,996,70	39,09	32,50
Type 5 Standard	47,580	191,883	7,379,180,90	30,328,697	21,38	29,73
Type 6	12,776	95,733	1,978,732,00	14,835,036,50	5,73	14,54
Type 7	2,916	36,684	446,969,90	5,599,253,50	1,30	5,49
Type 8	744	11,394	114,334,30	1,711,314	0,33	1,67
Type 9	299	3,364	46,036,40	506,344	0,13	0,50
Below 9	275	2,674	40,292,50	413,319	0,12	0,41
TOTALS	215,119	640,727	34,511,950,95	102,030,855,30	100,00	100,00

As can be seen from the above table 77,39% of the 1934 outturn was standard or better than standard. Standard type (5) itself was 29,73% and over-standard types (1,2,3,4) 47,66% of the total vo-

lume. We may state in conclusion that the crop was an unusually good one as far as quality of material is concerned. The average length of fibre stood around 29 cm. equivalent to 11½ inches.

BREVITIES

Brazilians seem to have a particular liking for cod-fish, so widely used as food in the old Country. This commodity stands third by order of importance in the list of foodstuff imports. We would like to point out that the Amazonas River is ridden with an infinite variety of edible fish, preeminent the "Piraricú" which can substitute, with advantages, the traditional codfish. This "Piraricú" has the same dimensions and the same nutritive value of cod, perhaps on an increased degree. Codfish imports in the first nine months of 1934 amounted to 15,566 Tns, as opposed to 19,259 during the same period of 1933 and 18,992 in 1932. The value of the codfish imported over this period sums up to 78,425 Contos in 1934, 31,425 in 1933 and 55,096 in 1932.

According to information received the White Star "Olympic" will be withdrawn from the North-Atlantic service. She will now only be used for cruises.

Berlin newspapers state that a new express rail service between that City and Frankfurt will soon be inaugurated, the distance of Km. 550 dividing the two Cities to be covered in five hours and six minutes.

The Central American coffee season is now coming into full swing. New coffee crops are being shipped to Europe and the U. S. A. San Francisco takes a large share of these coffees and . . .

30,000 to 40,000 bags are expected to be placed at that port by the end of January and a like quantity during February. The arrivals so far have shown excellent quality and business on the West Coast is reported to be good.

News from Bogota, Columbia, confirm our previous statement that this year's exportable crop of Columbian coffee will not reach the figure returned for exports during 1933, 34. In fact the National Federation of Coffee Growers of Columbia estimate that the volume disposable for export this year will not surpass 3,400,000 bags, as compared with 3,464,328 bags exported during 1933-34.

The most important coffee-zone in the world is claimed to be Pirajuhy, a municipality North-West of the State of São Paulo, where 46,198,826 of a total of 49,523,226 trees are regularly producing and 3,324,400 are under bearing age.

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STATISTICS

quoted by Government Departments
the world over.

CITY OF SÃO PAULO FOR REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT

Reasons Why —

if you are interested in land in São Paulo

You should buy it from

the **COMPANHIA CITY:**

TO MANUFACTURERS:

Cheap Power

Easy transport (tramway and railway sidings)

Within the limits of the suburban

zone of the city of São Paulo

Exceptionally well located sites for Industrial purposes in Lapa, Pinheiros, etc.

TO PRIVATE INVESTORS:

The **BEST** investment in any country today is **LAND**

The **BEST** country in which to buy **LAND** is **BRAZIL**

The **BEST** locality in all Brazil is **SÃO PAULO**

THE COMPANHIA CITY HAS THE BEST SITES IN SÃO PAULO

The most up to date and model residential districts

such as Jardim America, Pacaembú, Anhangabáhu, etc.

TO THOSE WISHING TO BUILD:

Immediate financing, independent of total payment of the land, and with the greatest facilities for amortization

The population of the **CITY OF SÃO PAULO** is constantly increasing and São Paulo Lands are constantly increasing in value

Statistics of Population of the City of São Paulo:

1872	.....	31,385
1890	.....	64,933
1900	.....	239,820
1920	.....	579,033
1932	.....	1,006,407

CITY OF SÃO PAULO IMPROVEMENTS & FREEHOLD LAND COMPANY, LIMITED



The largest organization dealing in immovable property in Brazil, established in São Paulo since 1912.

50, LIBERO BADARÓ - SÃO PAULO

Head Office: BROAD STREET PLACE - LONDON, E. C. 2

COFFEE

Liverpool, 15th January, 1935

London — Rather larger supplies were brought forward on the resumption of Public Sales last Tuesday, but interest is still restricted.

Brazil. — Prices are about unchanged N. 7 Rio Quoted 41/-, Superior Santos 47/6, both per cwt. c. and f. near port.

New York. — The past week has been a somewhat depressing one and declines have been witnessed almost daily. Transactions, 109,000 bags.

The above-mentioned weakness cannot be attributed to any one particular reason, but the un-

certainly created by the "Gold Clause" and pressure from "milds" have certainly contributed to the easier tendency. The latter factor is a very important one, and Brazil, where sellers are maintaining a firm front, is apparently waiting until pressure from this source subsides. In addition, matters are not being helped by the low rate at which deliveries in U. S. have been running during the present season, the blame for which is partially attributed to the repeal of prohibition, and consequently roasters are complaining of unsatisfactory business. It is generally believed, however, that the latter will have to replenish their stocks in the not too distant future when some recovery in prices may be witnessed.

	March	May	July	Sept.	Dec.	
New York (Rio No. 7) last night's close, "A"	6.74	6.84	6.94	7.04	7.14	cents per lb.
" " " Jan. 7, 1935, close	7.15	7.30	7.40	7.49	7.58	" "
" " " Jan. 15, 1934, close	7.23	7.42	7.57	7.71	7.85	" "
" (Santos No. 4 last night's close, "D"	10.05	10.00	10.00	9.99	9.99	cents per lb.
" " " Jan. 7, 1935, close	10.53	10.53	10.53	10.53	10.53	" "
" " " Jan. 15, 1934, close	9.84	10.06	10.17	10.53	10.65	" "
Difference Santos over Rio, last night's close	3.31	3.16	3.06	2.95	2.85	cents per lb.
" " " " Jan. 7, 1935, close	3.38	3.23	3.13	3.04	2.95	" "
" " " " Jan. 15, 1934, close	2.61	2.64	2.60	2.82	2.80	" "

SUGAR

New York: — The announcement of the quotas for the present year, although actually not of a "bearish" character, was followed by some decline in prices, which finally finished 10 to 1 points down on the week. At the close last night the new contract, viz: No. 3, was ruling 6 to 2 points under No. 1. Transactions, 77,000 tons. Grinding of the 1935 crop commences in Cuba to-day.

The good demand for raw Sugars experienced

recently is evidenced by the fact that only about 14,000 tons is believed to remain unsold out of the balance of Cuba's 1934 quotas. Shipments of the 1935 crop from that Island therefore, which had been banned until March 1st unless 80% of this balance had meanwhile been disposed of, are likely to be permitted soon, and in anticipation of this it is reported that a minimum price of 1.90c. per lb. c. and f. New York has been fixed.

Messrs. Willett and Gray have published the following interesting estimates (in tons).

	1934	1933	1932	1931
U. S. Consumption (Refined Value)	5,135,000	5,270,366	5,213,961	5,475,204
	1934 35	1933 34	1932 33	1931 32
World Production	25,165,000	25,443,145	24,090,395	26,330,990

With regard to the 1934/35 figures compared with the previous season, a decrease of about 1½ million tons in U. S. sources of supply is offset by increases in other countries which cannot be considered as particularly "bullish" for the World market.

London: — Home grown supplies are coming

to an end, and with foreign raws offered resolutely, prices in the Terminal market continue to rule quite steady. Transactions, 23,650 tons.

Stocks of raw Sugar in Liverpool on Saturday last amounted to 148,007 tons, compared with 267,915 tons at the same time last year.

	(Buyers)	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Aug.	Sept.	Dec.	
London (96° c.f.) to-day's opening prices		1/3	4/6	4/7¾	—	4/10	—	5/0¼	p. cwt.
" " Jan. 8, 1935		4/4	4/6½	4/8¼	—	4/10½	—	5/0½	p. cwt.
" " Jan. 16, 1934		4/8	4/11¼	5/2¼	—	5/5½	—	5/7½	p. cwt.
New York (Cuban 96°) last night close, N. 1 ..		1.88	1.90	1.91	1.95	—	2.00	2.06	c. p. lb.
" " " Jan. 7, 1935, close		1.98	1.95	1.98	2.00	—	2.04	2.10	c. p. lb.
" " " Jan. 15, 1934, close		1.25	1.28	1.36	1.41	—	1.46	1.51	c. p. lb.
Diff. N/Y. over Ldn. +; N/Y. under Ldn., to-day		+ 96	+92	+90	+90	—	+95	+ 97	pts. p. lb.
" " " " " Jan. 8, 1935		+103	+96	+95	+93	—	+97	+100	pts. p. lb.
" " " " " Jan. 16, 1934		+ 18	+15	+17	+16	—	+21	+ 22	pts. p. lb.

COCOA

The attention of those following commodity continues to be directed on developments on the Coast, and the steadiness which prevails there has been reflected in the London and New York markets, which have also been assisted by a good demand for the actual article. The recent advance has been somewhat surprising in that it has been

contrary to the usual market trend at this time of the year, when Accra production is at its peak. In view of the large quantity still to come forward from this source it appears doubtful to us if present prices can be maintained, and we would recommend those with open profits to secure them. Transactions, London 5.260 tons, New York 360.000 bags.

	Jan.	March	May	July	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	
London to-day's opening prices (Buyers)	23/-	23/6	24/1½	24/7½	25/1½	25/3	25/4½	per cwt
" Jan. 8, 1935, opening prices	22/6	23/1½	23/7½	24/1½	24/7½	24/9	24/10½	per cwt.
" Jan. 16, 1934 " "	20/-	20/3	21/4½	22/4½	22/10½	23	—	per cwt.
New York, last night's close	4.96	5.11	5.25	5.36	5.47	5.52	5.62	c. p. lb.
" Jan. 7, 1935, close	4.94	5.02	5.15	5.28	5.39	5.44	5.56	c. p. lb.
" Jan. 15, 1934, close	4.43	4.60	4.77	4.91	5.08	5.16	—	c. p. lb.
Diff. N.Y. over Ldn. + N.Y. under Ldn., to-day	— 3	evens	evens	evens	evens	+ 2	+10	p. p. lb.
" " " " " " Jan. 8, 1935	+ 2	— 4	— 2	evens	evens	+ 3	+12	p. p. lb.
" " " " " " Jan. 16, 1934	—15	— 3	—12	—21	—15	—10	—	p. p. lb.

LONDON PRODUCE NOTES

Jan. 25th 1935.

SUGAR — Generally speaking the London produce markets have passed through a dull week, with an easier tendency in most directions. Business in raws has been very small, and sellers quote on the basis of 1/3 for afloat and 1/4½d. per cwt. for February shipment. Home refined sorts have been reduced 1½d. per cwt., but this has not brought out any increase in demand, so that refiners are unwilling to add to their stocks of raws at the moment. The Terminal market has also been dull, but there was a steadier tone finally on better American markets. March delivery sold from 1/4½d. to 1/2½d. to 1/3½d. and May from 1/6½d. to 1/4½d. to 1/5½d. It is reported from Java that the planting this year will be limited to an area which will yield not more than 300,000 tons in 1936, compared with the estimated yield of the coming crop of 460,000 tons. Meanwhile shipments from Java are being maintained, the provisional figures for December being 99,000 tons, and the total for the season to date, viz. April to December, is returned at 870,200 tons against 888,500 tons for the same period of 1933. Since the beginning of the new year, there has been a bigger demand in the East, especially from India, for Java sugar, and sales to shippers are reported to have reached nearly 250,000 tons. With production during 1935 limited to 160,000 tons and during 1936 to 300,000 tons, against average exports and local consumption of 1,300,000 tons per year, the present stock in Java of over 2,000,000 tons will be absorbed during the next two years.

RUBBER — The rubber market has continued to sag under some liquidation of near positions, and the large increase of stocks in London. Smoked sheet spot closed 3/16d. per lb. lower at 6¼d. per lb. Deliveries to the home trade during the

year 1934, amounted to 108,899 tons against 79,421 tons in 1933, while world consumption is estimated at about 930,000 tons against 815,000 for 1933, which will be a record.

TEA — At the tea auctions Ceylon kinds met a strong market with advances recorded of a farthing per lb. in common sorts and from 1d. to 3d. per lb. in other qualities. There was also a good export demand. Indian grades were steady with a better demand for medium descriptions.

COFFEE — There was an improved tone at the coffee sales for East African types. Medium qualities made steady prices, but the fine liquoring parcels were in strong demand at higher prices. Brazil sorts were quiet.

COCOA — The cocoa market, after being firm, tended to ease, but the undertone continues firm due to the strength of the commodity on the Gold Coast and a fairly good demand from the Continent and U. S. A.

JUTE — Raw jute has been quiet with only moderate day to day fluctuations, and the market closed steady with hardly any alteration in prices on balance.

TIMBER — A slight improvement was reported in consumers demands for mahogany and hardwoods. A feature of recent trading has been the increased quantity of mahogany logs delivered over-side to buyers without passing through the auctions, thus avoiding the heavy handling charges in the docks, and it is probable that business on similar lines is likely to extend in the futures. The American hardwood market continues dull and disappointing.

FRUIT — Oranges from Spain were in short supply and made slightly better prices. Imports from Palestine were heavy but there was a keen

demand for the fruit. Jaffa 120/240, 9s. to 11s. 6d.; 144/160, 8s. to 12s. 6d.; Cyprus 80/96, 6s. 3d. to 7s. 6d.; Egyptian 150/200, 8s. to 9s.; Denia and Valencia 240, 9s. to 15s. up to 27s.; 300, 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. up to 23s.; Sours, Malaga 11s. to 12s.; Bitters, Palermo, 7s. to 11s. 9d. per box. Bananas were the turn easier; Canary 12s. to 15s. per crate; Jamaican 8d. to 10s.; Brazilian 6d. to 8d. per doz. Imports from Brazil last week 31,000 bunches of bananas.

HIDES — The position remains practically unchanged. There was some business in Saladero Rio Grande ox at 1½d. to 4¾d. L. W. Dry River Plates remain very steady with B. A. Americanos at 5¾d.; B. A. Anchos at 1¾d.; Cuyabanos at 4¾d. Chubuts 5¾d., and Bahia Blanca at 5 13/16d. Dry first Capes commanded 6¾d., and seconds 5¾d. per lb. Some small business was done in unbahted Adis Abelas at 1¾d. for 12 lb. up., and 5¾d. for 8/12 lb., with 1/8 lb. sold at 5¾d. per lb.

WEEKLY COCOA MARKET REVIEW

Bahia, 26th of January 1935

STATISTICS:

	Bags	
Arrivals from the 1st until the 25th inst.	106,583	
Shipments	dt°	dt° 129,327
Stocks on the 25th of January 1935		15,210

ILHEOS — Stocks down there were yesterday about 10,000 bags including afloats.

MOVEMENT As anticipated, receipts for January will attain about 150,000 bags, including direct shipments from Ilhéos, as usual; February's receipts will reach about 50 to 100,000 bags, depending on the movement of Ilhéos' stocks.

For March/April, we think no further arrivals are to be expected, however possibly during the first half of March a still insignificant quantity may arrive.

As to the New crop, receipts during May will be small, perhaps 10,000 bags according to weather conditions up to that time.

MARKET & PRICES — The market locally and

DRINK EVERYWHERE

WHITE HORSE WHISKY

CAVALLO BRANCO

in the interior continued well maintained with the following prices:

Superior — Jan. April	51 2 c c.&f. New York
dt	sh.24 6 c.&f. Europe
May Aug.	53 8 c c.&f. New York
dt°	sh.25 - c.&f. Europe
Sept Dec.	57 16c c.&f. New York
dt	sh.25 6 c.&f. Europe

If our exchange is firmer and quotations from abroad are declining, sellers here are withdrawing immediately and nothing can be done. Farmers and dealers are only selling in firm or rising markets in view of a great part of them having already effected sales at elevated prices. Before July/September it will be very difficult to see lower prices again and it is generally believed that shortly we will have still higher prices owing to the improvement in consumption and in the economic and financial situation of the principal consuming countries.

EXCHANGE.

Bank rate	£ Rs. 75\$000	\$ Rs. 15\$100
Export rate	£ Rs. 74\$200	\$ Rs. 15\$200

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C O C O A

MOVEMENT OF COCOA, AT THE PORTS OF BAHIA AND ILHEOS, DURING THE MONTH NOVEMBER, 1934

Statistics of Corrêa Ribeiro & Co.
(In Bags 60 kilos)

Exported	187.090
Received	189.639
Stock	132.917

Shippers:

Inst. de Cacau da Bahia S A	59.985
Corrêa Ribeiro & Co.	42.019
Wildberger & Co.	35.525
Henrique Wettstein	10.850
F. Stevenson & Co.	5.057
Epiphânio Souza & Co.	5.000
Scaldfarri Irmãos & Co.	1.500
Grillo Lambert & Co.	1.400
Cia. Brasileira Exportadora	900
Tude, Irmão & Co.	575
Hugo Kaufmann & Co.	285
	163.090

ILHEOS

Ins. de Cacau da Bahia S A	7.000
Henrique Wettstein	7.000
F. Stevenson & Co.	6.000
Tude, Irmão & Co.	4.000
	187.090

Destination:

New York	86.000
Hamburg	34.350
Amsterdam	7.101
Genoa	6.368
Rotterdam	4.800
Philadelphia	3.500
Boston	3.000
Malmö	2.650
New Orleans	2.500
Antwerp	2.100
Copenhagen	1.750
Buenos Aires	1.300
P. Colombia	1.200
S. Francisco	1.000
Havre	750
Marseille	700
Gdynia	675
Aarhus	500
Los Angeles	500
Oslo	450
Stockholm	300
Trieste	250
Trondhjen	200
Bordeaux	150
Göthenburg	100
Norckoping	100
Riga	85
S. Sebastião	84
Santander	77
Santos	500
Porto Alegre	100
Rio de Janeiro	10
	163.090

ILHEOS

New York	24.000
	187.090

M O T O R C A R S

BRAZILIAN IMPORTS NOVEMBER, 1934

DESTINATION AND MARKS

FORTALEZA

Chevrolet	3
De Soto	1
Ford	7 11

NATAL

Chevrolet	1 1
-----------	-----

CABEDELLO

Chevrolet	1
Ford	3 4

RECIFE

Buick	3
Chevrolet	30
Ford	17 50

MACEIO

Chevrolet	3
Chrysler	1
Ford	3
Hudson	2 3

BAHIA

Chevrolet	4
De Soto	1
G. Paige	4
Hudson	5 14

RIO DE JANEIRO

Buick	7
Chevrolet	4
Ford	79
Humber	1
Hudson	10
Packard	1
Plymouth	3
S. S.	1 105

SANTOS

Auburn	3
Chevrolet	305
Ford	122
Humber	1
La Salle	1
Opel	1
Pontiac	3
Plymouth	2
Packard	1 430
Total Imports	633

MARKS AND DESTINATION

AUBURN

Santos	3 3
--------	-----

BUICK

Recife	3
--------	---

Rio de Janeiro	7 10
----------------	------

CHEVROLET

Fortaleza	3
Natal	1
Cabedello	1
Recife	30
Maceió	2
Bahia	4
R'io de Janeiro	4
Santos	305 350

CHRYSLER

Maceió	1 1
--------	-----

DE SOTO

Fortaleza	1
-----------	---

Bahia	1 2
-------	-----

FORD

Fortaleza	7
Cabedello	3
Recife	17

Maceió	3
Rio de Janeiro	79
Santos	122 231

G. PAIGE

Bahia	4 4
-------	-----

HUDSON

Maceió	2
Bahia	5
Rio de Janeiro	10 17

HUMBER

Rio de Janeiro	1
Santos	1 2

LA SALLE

Santos	1 1
--------	-----

OPEL

Santos	1 1
--------	-----

PACKARD

Rio de Janeiro	1
Santos	1 2

PLYMOUTH

Rio de Janeiro	3
Santos	2 5

PONTIAC

Santos	3 3
--------	-----

S. S.

Rio de Janeiro	1 1
----------------	-----

Total Imports 633

BRAZILIAN IMPORTS 1934

JANUARY TO NOVEMBER

Marks	Quantity
Armstrong	1
Auburn	14
Austin	2
Audi	4
Adler	12
Buick	91
Chevrolet	2.508
Citroen	10
Chrysler	33
Cadillac	12
Continental	10
De Soto	15
Dodge	138
D. K. W.	12
Dvon	1
Ford	3.114
Flat	17
G. Paige	118
Hillman	13
Horch	7
Hudson	240
Hupmobile	12
Humber	5
Lafayette	11
La Salle	39
Lincoln	5
Nasch	12
Oldsmobile	167
Opel	48
Packard	11
Pontiac	71
Plymouth	144
Rolls Royce	1
Studebaker	65
Standard	1
Texaplano	8
Vauxhall	7
Vandener	2
S. S.	1
Unenumerated	3
Total	6.988

IRON AND STEEL

— BRAZILIAN IMPORTS — JANUARY TO NOVEMBER

RAW MATERIALS:	— KILOG. —		— VALUE CIF IN £ —	
	1933	1934	1933	1934
Steel, bar and rod	2,635,957	2,559,938	46,156	55,987
Steel plates	853,899	1,828,006	8,030	15,418
Iron, bar and rod	20,175,542	31,512,478	116,867	178,424
Iron, plates and sheets	22,446,966	31,197,707	164,070	167,539
Iron, galvanised plates	7,474,157	6,582,544	71,147	56,934
Pig-iron	922,142	703,532	4,869	4,115
Iron and steel filings	29,573	20,654	1,586	1,130
Iron and steel, unenumerated	194,859	746,221	1,897	7,465
TOTAL	54,788,085	65,151,080	412,726	485,883
MANUFACTURED ARTICLES:				
Needles	22,611	13,853	18,915	15,250
Plns	13,050	2,707	1,805	448
Barbed wire	18,869,115	17,917,172	170,647	144,205
Wire, not including barbed wire	20,824,583	23,452,936	223,534	206,217
Galvanised corrugated sheet's	8,438,803	6,014,769	86,676	58,041
Safes	54,728	4,264	1,149	270
Cutlery	122,178	61,734	54,128	37,047
Axles, wheels and appertenances for railway cars and waggons	4,461,062	4,218,228	50,875	62,222
Axles wheels and appertenances for cars and other vehicles	641,088	683,776	10,834	12,077
Spurs, stirrups, buckles, horsebits, etc.	17,700	6,695	1,467	658
Locks, padlocks,atches, hinges, etc.	718,036	600,140	53,524	40,904
Flat irons (Excluding electricis)	3,848	5,680	259	239
Manufactures of enamelled iron	122,490	109,954	12,685	10,920
Stoves	159,345	74,820	12,894	7,158
Gaz stoves	59,681	55,341	4,358	3,369
Manufactures of tin plate	79,450	27,276	3,611	3,202
Tin plate in sheets	30,487,916	27,344,073	385,582	329,893
Staples, screws and rivets	2,951,241	2,519,319	37,650	27,422
Furniture	88,492	52,702	13,742	7,184
Iron superstructures for buildings	3,860,743	3,628,087	20,663	42,923
Nails	990,663	929,625	41,381	33,153
Telegraph and telephone post and parts for bridges and fences	1,424,157	1,411,108	18,669	17,671
Rails, fish-plates, and railway accessores	45,100,264	80,983,038	277,164	476,412
Tubes, pipes and joinings	17,694,583	20,117,654	264,897	262,111
Unenumerated	4,791,416	6,367,076	186,275	209,661
TOTAL	159,997,245	201,600,007	1,953,384	2,007,657

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SÃO PAULO RAILWAY COMPANY
Estimated Weekly Traffic Receipts

YEAR	Week ended	RECEIPTS OF WEEK			TOTAL TO DATE
		Currency	Exchange	Sterling	
1934	January 21st.	1,862:317\$130	59\$592 or 4d. 3/128	31 251-2-6	89,908-9-0
1935	January 20th.	1,850:000\$000	57\$174 or 4d. 29/128	32,168-9-4	90,485-7-8
Increase.....		12:317\$130	Od. 5/32	937-6-10	577-8-9
Decrease.....					

SÃO PAULO RAILWAY COMPANY
Estimated Weekly Traffic Receipts

YEAR	Week ended	Receipts of week			Total to date
		Currency	Exchange	Sterling	
1934	Jan. 28th.	1,758:183\$440	59\$190 or 4d. 7/128	29 704-1-2	119,612-4-4
1935	Jan. 27th.	1,800:000\$000	57\$853 or 4d. 19/128	31 113-6-9	121,508-14-0
Increase.....		41:816\$560	Od. 3/32	1,409-5-7	1,988-9-4
Decrease.....					

THE LEOPOLDINA RAILWAY COMPANY
Estimated Weekly Traffic Receipts

YEAR	WEEK ENDED	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK			TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY
		Currency	Exchange	Sterling	
1935	2nd Febe	1,500:000\$	4,5/32d.	£25,977	£ 117,559
1934	3rd "	1,552:000\$	4,8/64d	£26,170	£ 39,301
Increase..	X X	X \$	7/64d.	£ 193	£ 18,292
Decrease..	X X	52:000\$		£ 193	£

THE RIO MONEY MARKET

Exchange rates sight, Rio on:	Jan. 28 1935	Feb. 4 1935	Feb. 5 1934
London (per)	57\$962	58\$347	57\$690
Paris	—	\$780	—
Italy	—	1\$010	—
Belgium (gold)	—	2\$760	—
Portugal	—	\$530	—
Buenos Aires (paper)	—	3\$380	—
New York	—	12\$050	—
Sweden	—	—	—
Japan	—	—	—
Spain	—	1\$615	—
Switzerland	—	3\$835	—
Hamburg (Reichmark)	—	4\$755	—
Montevideo	—	5\$350	—
Holland	—	—	—
Value of sovereign, buyers	124\$000	124\$000	115\$000
Discount Bank of England	2%	2%	2%
Do Bank-France	2½%	2½%	2½%
Do Bank-Spain	6%	6%	6%
Do Bank-Italy	4%	4%	3%
Do Bank-Germany	4%	4%	4%
Do London Market	5/16%	5/16%	1%
Do New York Market	3/16%	3/16%	5/8%

Money Market

5th February 1935

Date	London/N.Y.	90d/s	Sight	Dollars
January 28th . . .	4.83- ³ / ₈	57\$962	58\$347	12\$050
" 29th . . .	4.86- ³ / ₈	57\$744	58\$126	11\$940
" 30th . . .	4.87- ³ / ₈	57\$636	58\$016	11\$910
" 31st . . .	4.87- ⁰⁰	57\$636	58\$016	11\$910
February 1st . . .	4.87- ⁰⁰	57\$474	57\$853	11\$880
" 2nd . . .	4.87- ¹ / ₈	57\$528	57\$907	11\$885

The above are opening rates on London.
FREE MARKET OPENING RATES OF BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA LTD.

	£s.	Dollars
January 28th . . .	75\$100	15\$560
" 29th . . .	75\$000	15\$410
" 30th . . .	75\$000	15\$390
" 31st . . .	74\$700	15\$350
February 1st . . .	74\$300	15\$250
" 2nd . . .	74\$600	15\$320

BANK OF BRAZIL

REDISCOUNT DEPARTMENT

Balance Sheet as at 2nd February 1935

ASSETS

Securities rediscounted	212,953,815\$600
General Expenses	175\$200
	212,953,990\$800

LIABILITIES

National Treasury	200,000,000\$000
Bank of Brazil Current account	7,278,743\$000
Reserve Fund	2,380,559\$700
Rediscounts	3,294,688\$100
	212,953,990\$800

RIO DE JANEIRO STOCK MARKET QUOTATIONS (OFFERS) AT THE RIO STOCK EXCHANGE

on Monday 4th. February, 1935

Ferrovias Rail-way Bonds	1:015\$	—
Treasury Obliga-tion (1921)	1:028\$	1:022\$
Ditto (1930)	992\$	990\$
Ditto (1932)	—	1:025\$
Ferrovias	1:000\$	—
State of Rio 100\$000, bearer	104\$	103\$
Ditto, 500\$ 6%	—	340\$
Ditto, 500\$ 8%	—	460\$
Ditto, dec. 3.316	930\$	—
O. Minas, 1:000\$, 9%	1:001\$	999\$
Minas Geraes, 1:000\$, 7%	836\$	835\$
Ditto, bearer 5%	685\$	678\$
Ditto, nom.	—	—
Ditto, dec. 9.555	675\$	—
Ditto, 200\$, 1934	186\$5	186\$

THE STOCK MARKET

The Stock Market		1935	1935	1934
London		Jan. 28	Feb. 4	Feb. 5
Brazil Funding 1893 5%		90.00	93.00	91.10.0
Ditto, 1914 new		70.00	73.10.0	75.50
Conversion, 1910, 4%		14.10.0	14.10.0	21.10.0
Ditto 1908, 5%		—	—	—
Federal District 5%		25.00	25.00	33.10.0
Anglo-South Am. Bk. Ltd. ord.		0.70	0.70	0.78
Brazil Traction, ord.		10.00	10.00	13.37
S. Paulo Coffee Estates Co. Ltd. 7%		84.00	87.00	88.00
Cables Wireless Teleg. Co., Ltd.		6.16.7½	6.16.10½	10.10.0
Western Telegraph Co. Ltd., 4% Dec. Stoc Red.		104.10.0	104.10.0	100.00
Brazilian Warrant Agency & Finance Co. Ltd. ord.		0.23	0.23	0.20
Rio de Jan. City Imp. Co. Ltd., ord.		0.80	0.78	0.176
Imperial Chemical Ind. Ltd.		1.18.0	1.17.6	1.11.10½
S. Paulo Railway		69.00	67.00	81.00
Leopoldina Ry. 6½% Term. Dec. 1933		73.00	73.00	79.00
Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills		1.18.9	1.15.6	2.00
Bank of London & South America		4.78	4.12.6	5.78
Royal Mail		0.10.0	0.10.0	3.00
British War Loan 3½% 1927-47		108.17.6	108.15.0	101.12.6
Consols 2½%		92.20	92.50	75.15.0
Municipal Loan 6%				
1908, bearer	155\$	153\$		470\$
Ditto, 5% dec. 1914	—	154\$		149\$
Ditto, 1917	153\$	151\$		—
Ditto, 6% 1920	152\$	150\$		138\$
Ditto, dec. 1.933, 7%	195\$	194\$	48\$	47\$
Ditto, dec. 1.535, 7%	—	169\$5	—	560\$
Ditto, 1931 (c/j)	191\$	189\$	—	250\$
Ditto, dec. 1.650	—	169\$	—	135\$
Petropolis, 4%	195\$	180\$		
Pelotas, 1:000\$	850\$	—		
Ditto, dec. 3.264	170\$	168\$		
Ditto, dec. 1.993, 8%	194\$	192\$		
Ditto, dec. 1.999	—	169\$		
Espirito Santo 6%	700\$	620\$		
Ditto, 1:000\$ 8%	850\$	800\$		
Ditto, dec. 2.339	166\$	—		
Ditto, dec. 2.093, 8% bearer.	194\$	192\$		
Ditto, bearer 2.097	—	165\$		
Ditto, dec. 1.948 7%	—	165\$		
Banks:—				
Brazil	383\$	380\$		
Commercio c/d	190\$	180\$		
Mercantil				
Portuguez, bearer			149\$	—
Ditto, nom.			—	138\$
Func. Publicos			48\$	47\$
Bôa Vista			—	560\$
Credito R. de Minas Regional			—	250\$
Railways:—				135\$
M. S. Jeronymo			114\$	113\$5
Insurance:—				
Argos Fluminense		2:630\$	2:600\$	2:600\$
Sagres		400\$	302\$	302\$
Confiança		231\$	220\$	220\$
Brazil (70%)		—	42\$	—
Integridade		205\$	—	—
Previdente		—	2:600\$	—
Continental		90\$	—	—
Garantia		—	90\$	—
Sul Amer. Terrestre		500\$	490\$	—
Guanabara		—	90\$	—
Textiles:—				
Alliança		—	95\$	—
Corcovado		85\$	75\$	—
America Fabril		212\$	208\$	—
Brasil Industrial		—	—	450\$
Progresso Industrial	180\$	—	—	—
Petropolitana	140\$	—	—	—
Manufactura	—	—	—	160\$
Nova America	270\$	—	—	—
Tijuca	—	—	—	5\$
Industrial Campista	—	—	—	70\$
Confiança	—	—	—	10\$
S. Pedro de Alcant.	450\$	—	—	410\$
Industrial Mineira	50\$	—	—	20\$
Esperança	—	—	—	207\$
Cometa	—	—	—	90\$
Magéense	100\$	—	—	—
Sundry:—				
Holerith	—	—	—	1:270\$
Docas de Santos, bearer.	234\$	232\$	—	—
Ditto, nom.	225\$	223\$	—	—
Terras e Colonizações	11\$	10\$	—	—
Docas da Bahia	—	2\$	—	—
C. Brahma	—	400\$	—	—
Sul Mineira de Electricidade (ord.)	—	—	—	190\$
Sul Mineira de Electricidade (pref.)	—	—	—	204\$
Caxambú	70\$	60\$	—	—
Sul America Capitalização	—	—	—	310\$
Usinas Sta. Luzia	—	—	—	350\$
Palace Hotel	1:000\$	—	—	—
Seguro Sul America	880\$	—	—	—
Debentures:—				
Cervejaria Brahma	—	1:040\$	—	—
Docas de Santos	187\$	186\$	—	—
Manufactura	210\$	200\$	—	—
Mercado Municipal	—	207\$	—	—
Bellas Artes	—	210\$	—	—
Magéense	—	100\$	—	—
Antarctica Paulista	—	192\$	—	—
Industrial Campista	162\$	150\$	—	—
Usinas Nacionaes	—	202\$	—	—
Santa Helena	—	165\$	—	—
Jornal do Brasil	—	200\$	—	—
Federal Fundição	—	180\$	—	—
Nova America	—	1:040\$	—	—
Tec. Progresso Industrial	180\$	175\$	—	—
Fluminense F. Club	67\$	—	—	—
Tecidos Corcovado	—	160\$	—	—
Tecidos Alliança	155\$	145\$	—	—

BRAZIL COFFEE IMPORTED AT NEW ORLEANS DURING 1934

Importer	Total Bags
J. Aron & Co.	297,539
Zander & Co.	192,133
Great A. & P. Tea Co.	191,250
Stewart, Carnal & Co., Ltd.	165,442
Hard & Rand, Inc.	116,345
Order	111,959
Leon Israel & Bros., Inc.	75,852
Hickerson Importing Co.	35,877
Steinwender Stoffregen & Co.	32,232
W. R. Grace & Co.	26,346
Louis J. Bright	23,427
Livaudais-Gambel, Inc.	22,899
Brazilian Warrent Co.	22,780
F. D. Wilcox Co.	22,329
Brazil Sales Agency	13,563
Southern Coffee Mills	7,400
F. W. Kunz Co.	7,028

Dannemiller Coffee Co.	5,412
Goodman & Beer Co., Inc.	500
New Orleans Total	1,370,313
Interior imports	1,262,193
Grand total	2,632,506
Comparison	
1933	2,998,712
1932	2,998,712
1931	2,045,478

THOMAS DRAPER

MINING ENGINEER

Caixa Postal 2955 Rio de Janeiro

COFFEE PRICES CURRENT

RIO DE JANEIRO, 2nd February 1935.

COFFEE SERVICE	28	29	30	31	1	2
Rio spot N. 7	13\$600	13\$600	13\$600	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal
Rio futures				Unquoted	"	"
January	13\$025	—	—	"	"	"
February	12\$850	13\$750	12\$400	"	"	"
March	12\$625	12\$500	12\$200	"	"	"
April	12\$500	12\$400	12\$150	"	"	"
May	12\$450	12\$400	12\$000	"	"	"
June	12\$275	12\$275	11\$800	"	"	"
July	—	12\$025	11\$625	"	"	"
Sales	5.500	2.500	5.500	4.000	15.500	3.500
Santos spot N. 4	17\$200	17\$200	17\$200	17\$200	17\$100	17\$100
Santos futres	18\$600	—	—	—	—	—
January	18\$200	18\$200	18\$200	18\$200	18\$200	18\$200
February	18\$225	18\$225	18\$225	18\$225	18\$225	18\$225
March	18\$250	18\$250	18\$250	18\$250	18\$250	18\$250
April	18\$250	18\$250	18\$250	17\$975	17\$975	17\$975
May	18\$200	18\$200	18\$200	18\$200	17\$975	17\$975
June	18\$100	18\$100	18\$100	18\$075	17\$975	17\$975
July	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
New York Rio spot N. 6	10	10	10	10	10	10
Rio " " 7	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Santos " " 4	11	11	11	11	11	11
Santos " " 7	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
futures						
March	6.56	6.56	6.57	6.36	6.30	6.32
May	6.70	6.70	6.72	6.51	6.48	6.48
July	6.82	6.82	6.85	6.64	6.60	6.60
September	6.92	6.92	6.95	6.73	6.70	6.70
Sales	5.000	5.000	5.000	15.000	5.000	5.000
Havre futures						
March	149	146 3/4	144 3/4	145	140 3/4	141 1/2
May	148 1/4	146	142 3/4	144 1/4	139 1/2	140 1/4
July	147 1/2	145 1/2	142 3/4	144	139 3/4	140 1/4
September	148	145 3/4	143	144 1/4	140	140 1/4
Sales	3.000	1.000	3.000	1.000	5.000	2.000
Hamburg futures						
March	30	29 3/4	29	29	29	29
May	30 1/2	30	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
July	31	30 1/2	30	30	30	30
September	N Cot	31	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Sales	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

DUTY PAYMENTS ON COFFEE IN GERMANY (viz. Consumption) during Nov. 1934

Hamburg, January 17th 1935.

According to the official figures just published, duty has been paid on COFFEE as follows:

Nov. 1934	176.208 b.	of which Brazil	90.552 b.
Nov. 1933	95.478 b.	of which Brazil	64.238 b.
Jan./Nov. 1934	2.278.890 b.	of which Brazil	993.992 bags.
Jan./Nov. 1933	1.998.358 b.	of which Brazil	746.628 bags.

For November Brazil's part is depassing the 50% ratio which will merit attention.

A TRAVELLING CAFE'

A vehicle claimed to be unique in Malaya has been supplied by Malayan Motors, Ltd., of Singapore to Messrs. Nestles & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co. Ltd. The basis of this unit is a 3-ton, forward control, 6-cylinder, long wheelbase Morris-Commercial "C" type chassis, and the special body is entirely cut away on the near-side to reveal a representation of a Malayan coffee shop.

This van will tour the whole of the country, the public being invited inside to partake of coffee made with the proprietary milk concerned. Broadcast talks in Malay and Chinese are also to be given, and to this end the Morris-Commercial has been fitted with extra batteries and a loud speaker.

STOCK OF DISPOSABLE COFFEE AT THE DIFFERENT BRAZILIAN PORTS ON

31st JANUARY 1935

Santos	1.155.733
Rio de Janeiro	163.767
Victoria	139.293
Paranaguá	14.204
Bahia	56.930
Angra dos Reis	36.452
Recife	28.373
Total	2.224.752

COFFEE QUOTATIONS

RIO DE JANEIRO, 2nd February 1935

Spot	Rio Santos		New York		
	7s	4s	Rio 7s	4s	Santos 7s
Jan. 26-1935	13\$600	17\$200	9. 1/4c	11.0 c	10. 1/4c
Feb. 2-1935	nom.	17\$100	9. 1/4c	11.0 c	10. 1/4c
Rise or fall	-\$100				

Options	Rio Contract A		Santos Contract A		
	Mar.	May July	Mar.	May July	July
Jan. 26-1935	6.57c	6.72c 6.83c	9.88c	9.88c	9.90c
Feb. 2-1935	6.32c	6.48c 6.60c	9.62c	9.63c	9.63c
Rise or fall	-0.25c	-0.24c -0.23c	-0.26c	-0.25c	-0.27c

M. A. SEYMER & CO.:

SWEDISH COFFEE STATISTICS

Stockholm Jan. 17th 1935

Bags of 60 kilos

1934 1933 1932 1931 1930

STOCKS:

Jan. 1st	161.992	126.767	105.704	125.136	147.389
Febr. 1st	168.075	91.967	76.553	127.308	138.462
March 1st	165.428	83.259	89.914	129.837	120.795
April 1st	187.723	58.236	106.760	137.379	124.495
May 1st	264.740	61.449	140.442	157.387	135.538
June 1st	300.450	70.353	121.860	167.283	159.412
July 1st	274.933	87.878	127.919	176.729	159.619
Aug. 1st	260.422	107.779	142.074	182.052	158.618
Sept. 1st	263.790	115.513	132.026	196.243	161.957
Oct. 1st	234.541	110.831	127.834	191.566	146.469
Nov. 1st	219.498	129.016	116.234	168.992	140.584
Dec. 1st	207.988	147.855	127.414	102.959	132.252
Dec. 31st	198.070	161.992	126.767	105.704	125.136

ARRIVALS:

Jan.	82.507	27.359	64.178	61.346	61.918
Febr.	60.420	46.628	46.235	60.659	42.388
March	87.530	72.381	46.882	72.112	64.122
April	148.007	72.042	79.125	84.678	72.724
May	100.394	97.369	41.445	58.038	94.669
June	33.518	64.866	52.071	79.657	56.010
July	45.817	59.689	64.303	59.937	63.188
Aug.	66.150	62.423	46.441	77.585	43.522
Sept.	27.162	51.752	63.464	56.324	48.917
Oct.	42.495	77.735	48.824	61.761	64.219
Nov.	54.564	84.913	61.236	76.910	51.063
Dec.	41.806	69.642	47.001	87.552	49.754
	790.370	786.799	661.205	836.559	702.494

DELIVERIES:

Jan.	76.424	62.159	93.179	59.174	60.855
Febr.	63.087	55.336	32.874	58.130	60.055
March	65.235	97.404	30.036	64.570	60.422
April	70.990	68.829	45.443	64.670	61.681
May	64.684	88.465	60.027	48.142	70.795
June	59.035	47.341	46.012	70.220	55.803
July	60.328	39.788	50.148	54.605	64.188
Aug.	62.782	54.689	54.489	63.394	40.183
Sept.	56.411	58.434	67.656	61.001	64.405
Oct.	57.534	59.550	60.424	84.355	70.104
Nov.	66.074	66.074	50.056	142.943	59.395
Dec.	53.724	55.505	47.648	84.807	56.870
	756.292	751.574	639.992	856.011	724.756

COFFEE STATISTICS
ENTRIES

Week ending Feb., 2, 1935 — In bags of 60 kilos

	FOR THE WEEK ENDED		FOR THE CROP
	Feb., 2 1935	Jan., 26 1935	Feb., 2 1935
RIO:			
By Central and Lec poldina R'y	40.032	40.951	1.432.165
Warehouses	8.348	8.495	239.568
TOTAL	48.380	49.446	1.671.733
Total - Santos	163.332	138.645	4.835.655
TOTAL Rio & Santos	211.712	188.091	6.507.388

The total entries by different S. Paulo Railways for the crop to February 2nd, 1935.

Past Jundiahy Sorocabana 934/1935	Total at Per and others		Total at S. Paulo Santos
	3.865.581	4.807.729	4.835.655
	942.148	3.865.581	4.807.729

COFFEE LOADED (EMBARQUES)

Week ending Feb., 2, 1935 — In bags of 60 kilos

	DURING WEEK ENDED		FOR THE CROP
	Feb., 2 1935	Jan., 26 1935	Feb., 2 1935
Rio	58.270	38.261	1257.781
Santos	193.752	178.981	5294.580
Total - Rio & Santos	252.022	217.242	6552.361

COFFEE EXPORTED FROM BRAZIL
DURING JANUARY 1935

In bags of 60 kilos each

Port of shipment	Abroad	Coastwise	Total
Santos	751.392	79	751.471
Rio de Janeiro	188.972	7.617	196.589
Victoria	102.227	17.984	120.211
Paranaguá	25.101	57	25.158
Bahia	10.941	8.553	19.494
Angra dos Reis	800	—	800
Recife	3.440	1.710	5.150
Total	1.082.873	36.000	1.118.873

SALLES OF COFFEE (DECLARED)

OUR OWN STOCK

In bags of 60 kilos

Week ending Feb., 2, 1935 — In bags of 60 kilos

	DURING WEEK ENDED		FOR THE CROP
	Feb. 2 1935	Jan., 26 1935	Feb. 2 1935
Rio	12,506	36,408	713,739
Santos	66,000	40,000	2,643,000
TOTAL - Rio & Santo	68,506	76,408	3,356,739

RIO STOCK on Jan. 26, 1935	503,283
Entries during week ended Feb. 2, 1935	48,380
	<hr/> 551,663
Loaded (Embarques) for week ended Feb. 2, 1935	58,270
Local consumption week ended Feb. 2, 1935	3,500
	<hr/> 475,007
STOCK AT RIO on Feb. 2, 1935	475,007
SANTOS STOCK on Jan. 26, 1935	1,508,185
Entries for week ended Feb. 2, 1935	163,332
	<hr/> 1,671,517
Loaded (Embarques) during for week ended Feb. 2, 1935	192,752

VALUE OF COFFEE CLEARED FOR FOREIGN PORTS

Week ending Feb., 2, 1935 — In bags of 60 kilos

PORTS	Feb., 2 1935	Feb., 26 1935	Feb., 2 1935	Feb., 26 1935	CROP TO FEB. 2, 1935	
	Bags	Bags	£	£	Bags	£
Rio	26,681	41,368	37,423	58,023	1188,586	1668,773
Santos	154,569	200,144	250,166	321,844	5095,786	8026,501
Total 1934/1935	181,250	241,512	287,589	379,867	6284,372	9695,274

STOCK AT SANTOS on Feb. 2, 1935	1,479,280
STOCK AT RIO AND SANTOS on Feb. 2, 1935	1,955,187
STOCK AT RIO AND SANTOS on Feb. 26, 1935	2,011,468

NOTE — From the stock of Rio have been deducted 11,298 bags, by the D.N.C. In ditto stock were included 312 bags, premium of 10% to shippers. In the stock of Santos were included 1,515 bags, by the D.N.C.

COFFEE

Bahia stock on Jan. 26th 1935	50,787
Entries during week ended Feb. 2nd, 1935	8,730
	<hr/> 59,517
Available	59,517
Clearances during same week:	
to U. S.	—
to Europe	1
to Elsewhere	2,583
	<hr/> 2,587
Bahia Stock on Feb. 2nd 1935	56,930

COFFEE SAILED

Week ending Feb., 2, 1935 — In bags of 60 kilos

PORTS	United States	Europe & Mediterranean	Coast	River Plate	Cape	Others ports	TOTAL FOR WEEK	CROP TO DATE
	Rio	2,895	19,746	1,925	4040	—	—	28,606	1,227,687
Santos	102,486	49,453	—	1680	—	—	154,569	5,097,623
TOTAL	105,331	69,109	1,925	5,720	—	—	183,175	6,325,260

MANIFESTS OF COFFEE RIO DE JANEIRO

JAN. 20.

"Kerguelen"

CASA BLANCA

José Guarino 52

HAVRE

Hard, Rand & Cia. 7,500

Ornstein & Cia. 2,250

A. Jabour & Cia. 625

S. Pereira & Cia. 250

DUNKERQUE

Ornstein & Cia. 1,000

PHILIPPEVILLE

José Guarino 125

ANVERS

Cia. Nac. Comm. de Café 250

Total 12,000

JAN. 28.

"Alwaki"

ROTTERDAM

Theodor Wille & Cia. Ltd 500

HAMBURG

Cia. Nac. Comm. de Café 250

Total 750

JAN. 30.

"Londonier"

ANTWERP

Hard, Rand & Cia. 419

Theodor Wille & Cia. Ltd. 251

A. Jamour & Cia 125

Leon Israel Co. S. A. 63

Cia. Nac. Comm. de Café 63

Total 921

Total Overseas 26,681

JAN. 28.

"Mercator"

DANTZIG

Ornstein & Cia. 563

Theodor Wille & Cia. Ltd. 375

Simner S/A. 126

HELSINKI

Vivacqua Irmãos S/A. 1,262

Pinto, Lopes & Cia. 500

A. Jabour & Cia. 175

E. G. Fontes & Cia. 125

GDYNIA

S. Pereira & Cia. 130

WILEMAN'S BRAZILIAN REVIEW

ABO	
Theodor Wille & Cia. Ltd.	200
Mc. Kinlay & Cia.	125
E. G. Fontes & Cia.	50
KOTKA	
Theodor Wille & Cia. Ltd.	250
Pinto, Lopes & Cia.	75
RAUMO	
Theodor Wille & Cia. Ltd.	75
NEUFAHRWASSER	
Mc. Kinlay & Cia.	63
Total	4.094
JAN. 29.	
General San Martin"	
HAMBURG	
Souza, Pimentel & Cia.	1.500
B. Gonçalves & Cia. Ltd.	951
Vivacqua Irmãos S/A.	325
Theodor Wille & Cia. Ltd.	125
A. Jabour & Cia.	100
Total	3.001
JAN. 29	
"Lorraine Cross"	
NEW ORLEANS	
Rebello, Alves & Cia.	1.000
Hard, Rand & Cia.	800
E. G. Fonte & Cia.	375
Pinheiro, Ladeira & Cia.	300
HOUSTON	
Leon Israel Co. S.A.	1.000
Total	3.475
JAN. 29	
"Africa Maru"	
CAPE TOWN	
Hard, Rand & Cia.	252
Norton Megaw & Cia. Ltd.	200
S. Pereira & Cia.	200
Vivacqua Irmãos S/A.	150
Mc. Kinlay & Cia.	100
Sinner S/A.	75
Castro, Silva & Cia.	25
MOSSEL BAY	
Sinner S/A.	100
S. Pereira & Cia.	50
Castro, Silva & Cia.	25
ALGOA BAY	
Vivacqua Irmãos S/A.	475
Norton Megaw & Cia. Ltd.	325
Castro, Silva & Cia.	250
Mc. Kinlay & Cia.	150
Hard, Rand & Cia.	125
S. Pereira & Cia.	125
Ornstein & Cia.	50
Sinner S/A.	50
EAST LONDON	
Hard, Rand & Cia.	150
Castro, Silva & Cia.	75
Norton, Megaw & Cia. Ltd.	50
S. Pereira & Cia.	50
Vivacqua Irmãos S/A.	25
DURBAN	
Vivacqua Irmãos S/A.	500
Norton, Megaw & Cia. Ltd.	275
Hard, Rand & Cia.	200
Ornstein & Cia.	200
Mc. Kinlay & Cia.	50
LOURENÇO MARQUES	
Ornstein & Cia.	150
E. G. Fontes & Cia.	100
Pinto, Lopes & Cia.	100
Hard, Rand & Cia.	55
Sinner S/A.	50
Vivacqua Irmãos S/A.	25
Mc. Kinlay & Cia.	25

LUDERITZ BAY	
S. Pereira & Cia.	50
Vivacqua Irmãos S/A.	25
WALFISH BAY	
S. Pereira & Cia.	25
Total	4.917
JAN. 30.	
"Aracajú"	
NEW ORLEANS	
Arbuckle & Cia.	750
Soc. Exp. de Café S A	500
A. Jabour & Cia.	875
Ornstein & Cia.	150
Total	2.275
JAN. 31.	
"American Legion"	
NEW YORK	
Marcellino Martins F. & C.	1.750
Leon Israel Co. S A	1.000
Rebello, Alves & Cia.	500
Hard, Rand & Cia.	500
Theodor Wille & Cia. Ltd.	250
Soc. Exp. de Café S A	250
Total	4.250

Oswaldo Aragão da Silveira

Official Exchange & Share Broker

G. FRASER

E. SAUTTER

W. DIXON

Rua da Candelaria, 28-2º andar

Telephones: 3-1033-1034

4-2337-2338-3333

P. O. Box 210

Telegraphic Address "FRASER"

Rio de Janeiro

FEBRUARY, 1**"Rigel"****S. FRANCISCO DA CALIFORNIA**

Leon Israel Co. S A	1.625
Rebello, Alves & Cia	1.250
Hard, Rand & Cia.	510
SAN PEDRO	
Leon Israel Co. S A	1.100
LOS ANGELES	
Rebello, Alves & Cia.	1.250
PORTLAND	
Rebello, Alves & Cia.	1.000
Theodor Wille & Cia. Ltd.	1.200
Leon Israel Co. S A	125
VANCOUVER	
Leon Israel Co. S A	100
SEATTLE	
Rebello, Alves & Cia.	250
Total	8.210

FEB. 2**"Leighton"****FUNCHAL**

Fraga, Irmão & Cia. 50

FEB. 2.**"West Mahwah"****LOS ANGELES**

Leon Israel Co. S/A. 2.500

S. FRANCISCO DA CALIFORNIALeon Isa
Rebello,
Theodor W

Leon Israe

Leon Israel
Theodor W

Total

FEB. 2.**"Reina"****PUER**

Sinner S/A.

Mc. Kinlay & C

TALCA

Mc. Kinlay & C

Sinner S/A.

Ornstein & Cia.

CORI

Mc. Kinlay & Cia.

VALPAR

Mc. Kinlay & Cia.

Ornstein & Cia.

Sinner S/A.

Total

JAN. 3**"Biela"****NEW YORK**

Hard, Rand & Cia.

Total Overseas

MANIFESTS OF COFI
SANTOS**JAN. 20.****"Pará"****BERGEN**

Theodor Wille & Cia. Ltd.

Martins, Gregory & Cia. Ltd.

Cia. Leme Ferreira

OSLO

Theodor Wille & Cia. Ltd.

Cia. Prado Chaves

Cia. Leme Ferreira

Martins, Gregory & Cia. Ltd.

HELSINKI

Nossack & Cia.

COPENHAGEN

E. Johnston & Cia. Ltd.

WIIPURI

Cia. Passalida de Exportação

TRONDHJEM

E. Johnston & Cia. Ltd.

Total

1.879

JAN. 21**"Monte Sarmiento"****HAMBURG**

Cia. Prado Chaves

Theodor Wille & Cia. Ltd.

Martins, Gregory & Cia. Ltd.

Exp. Café Brasil, Ltd.

Leon Israel Co. S/A.

Junqueira, Metrelles & Cia.

Cia. Leme Ferreira

Lima, Nogueira & Cia.

Nioac & Cia.

Sampaio Bueno & Cia.

Naumann, Gepp & Cia. Ltd.

E. Johnston & Cia.

Almeida Prado & Cia.

Soc. Nacional Export, Ltd.

Eugeno Pabts.

W. Gieseler

1.875

1.481

1.000

755

500

500

375

375

375

251

250

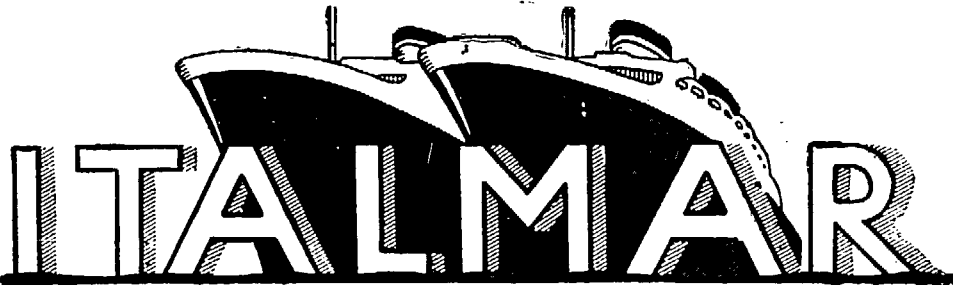
203

187

125

125

20



ITALIA - FLOTTE RIUNITE • COSULICH S. T. N.

Express Service With The Most Luxu- rious Ships on the European Route	Santos	RIO	Bahia	Pernam- buco	Dakar	Las Palmas	Gibraltar	Algier	Barcel- lona	Naples	Ville- franche	Genoa	Trieste
Augustus . . .	Feb. 10	Feb. 11							Feb. 21		Feb. 21	Feb. 21	
Neptunia . . .	Feb. 26	Feb. 27	March 1	March 2			March 3	March 16		March 12			March 24
Conte Grande .	March 10	March 11			March 17				March 22		March 23	March 23	
Oceania	March 19	March 20	March 22	March 23			March 30	March 31		April 2			April 4

TO: SYRIA - EGYPT - INDIA - CHINA & JAPAN
with the Lloyd Triestino's famous "Contes" Conte Verde, Conte Rosso & Victoria

Regular service Third Class Only	Santos	RIO	Teneriffe and/or Las Palmas	Naples	Genoa	Naples	Trieste	CARGO SERVICE				
P. Maria . . .	Feb. 20	Feb. 21	Mar. 5		Mar. 12	Mar. 10		R. Grande	Santos	RIO	Victoria	Bahia
P. Giovanna . .	March 23	March 24	April 5		April 12							
Belvedere . . .	April 8	April 10	April 22	April 10	April 23	April 10	May 3					
P. Maria	May 4	May 5	May 17	May 20	May 24			Teresa	March 14	March 15	March 19	March 22

Anna C. En route to Europe.
Laura C. En route to South America

General Agents
for Brazil

ITALMAR

S. A. BRASILEIRA DE EMPRESAS MARITIMAS
Avenida Rio Branco, 4 Rio de Janeiro
Phone: 23-5840 Telegrams: ITALMARE-Rio

BREMEN	
E. Johnston & Cia. Ltd	1.623
Almeida Prado & Cia.	1.087
Naumann, Gepp & Cia. Ltd.	750
Cia. Leme Ferreira	375
Hermann Gaih & Cia.	350
Junqueira, Meirelles & Cia.	250
Leon Israel Co. S/A	250
Nioac & Cia. Ltd.	250
Lima, Nogueira & Cia.	125
A. Sion & Cia.	125
NORRKOPING	
Junqueira, Meirelles & Cia.	125
Cia. Paulista de Exportação	125
Total	13.841
JAN. 21	
"Cabo San Antonio"	
BARCELONA	
Dep. Nacional do Café	775
Gérgio Humilhanos & Pellini	150
LAS PALMAS	
Dep. Nacional do Café	350
BILBAO	
Dep. Nacional do Café	125
Nossack & Cia.	50
Dep. Nacional do Café	150
Total	1.500
JAN. 22	
"Collingsworth"	
BALTIMORE	
Theodor Wille & Cia. Ltd.	5.250

Hartl, Rand & Cia	2.250
Arbuckle & Cia	500
Oswaldo Ferreira & Cia	500
Naumann, Gepp & Cia. Ltd.	250
Cia. Prado Chaves	250
Zander & Cia. Ltd.	250
Cia. Leme Ferreira	250
Franco, Soares & Cia	125
Rebello, Alves & Cia	125
NORFOLK	
Theodor Wille & Cia. Ltd.	1.000
Junqueira, Meirelles & Cia	250
JACKSONVILLE	
Junqueira, Meirelles & Cia	500
Theodor Wille & Cia. Ltd.	60
Total	11.560
JAN. 22	
"Santos"	
BUENOS AIRES	
Eugenio Teuber	777
Lima, Nogueira & Cia.	333
Raphael Sampaio & Cia.	100
Zander & Cia. Ltd.	99
Total	1.311
JAN. 23	
"Eastern Prince"	
NEW YORK	
American Coffee Corp.	15.000
Naumann, Gepp & Cia. Ltd.	6.000
Hartl, Rand & Cia.	4.500
Soc. Nacional Export. Ltd.	3.500
Theodor Wille & Cia. Ltd.	3.250

Oswaldo Ferreira & Cia.	2.500
Leon Israel Co. S. A.	2.000
Lima, Nogueira & Cia.	1.000
Martins, Gregory & Cia. Ltd.	1.000
Mc. Laughlin & Cia.	1.000
E. Johnston & Cia. Ltd.	500
Silva, Ferreira & Cia.	500
Netto, Irmãos & Cia.	500
Almeida Prado & Cia.	375
Arbuckle & Cia.	375
Rebello, Alves & Cia.	350
Franco, Soares & Cia.	250
Luiz Elvardin & Cia. Ltd.	250
Nossack & Cia.	250
Vidal & Cia.	250
Exp. Rubiac, Ltd.	125
Total	43.475
JAN. 23	
"Argentina"	
COPENHAGEN	
Cia. Leme Ferreira	3.565
E. Johnston & Cia. Ltd.	1.125
Exp. de Café Brasil, Ltd.	875
Hard, Rand & Cia.	675
Nossack & Cia.	625
A. Sion & Cia.	624
W. Gieseler	500
Naumann, Gepp & Cia. Ltd.	480
Lima, Nogueira & Cia.	375
Paiva, Nunes & Cia.	375
Leon Israel Co. S/A.	250
Hermann Gaih & Cia.	225

COFFEE

**GENERAL MOVEMENT OF BAHIA
COFFEE DURING THE MONTH
NOVEMBER, 1934**

Statistics of Corrêa Ribeiro & Co.

(In Bags 60 kilos)

Exported	22.144
Received	39.385
Stock	46.478

Shippers:

Tude, Irmão & Co.	5.226
Corrêa Ribeiro & Co.	3.819
F. Stevenson & Co.	3.550
J. Studer & Co.	2.380
Scakiaferri Irmãos & Co.	2.001
Steinbach & Co.	1.740
Barilotti & Co.	1.190
Manoel J. de Carvalho & Co.	1.035
Grillo, Lambert & Co.	687
Athayde & Barreto	325
Roberto Sobrinho & Co.	125
Pereira Fernandes & Co.	60
Luiz Barreto Filho & Co.	6

Destination:

Havre	3.232
New Orleans	2.725
Genoa	2.180
Marseille	1.979
Baltimore	1.125
Buenos Aires	751
Naples	689
Trieste	626
Livorno	501
Bordeaux	439
Ancona	251
Venice	126
Cevikavecchia	125
Copenhagen	75
Gibraltar	50
Stockholm	6
Ceará	1.225
Manãos	970
Pará	830
Natal	680
João Pessoa	600
Maranhão	530
Fortaleza	445
S. Luiz	315
Belém	260
Parnahyba	210
Recife	200
Arela Branca	190
Santarém	140
Pelotas	135
Aracajú	120
Maceió	107
Kapury	100
Itacoatiara	70
Aracaty	50
Macau	30
Maués	20
Alemquer	20
Obidos	20
Parintins	15
Mossoró	10

22.144

Wille & Cia. Ltd.	125
Gregory & Cia. Ltd.	62
.....	9.887
JAN. 24.	
"Ludwigshafen"	
BREMEN	
Johnston & Cia. Ltd.	500
JAN. 25.	
"Erik Frisell"	
BUENOS AIRES	
Leme Ferreira	234
JAN. 26.	
"Lorraine Cross"	
NEW ORLEANS	
Hard, Rand & Cia.	8.281
American Coffee Corp.	5.000
Leon Israel Co. S/A.	4.500
E. Johnston & Cia. Ltd.	2.750
Ray Deininger & Cia. Ltd.	2.625
Lima, Nogueira & Cia.	2.050
Cia. Leme Ferreira	1.650
Oswaldo Ferreira & Cia.	1.625
Cia. Prado Chaves	1.125
Ramos, Silva & Cia. Ltd.	1.125
Junqueira, Meirelles & Cia.	1.000
Theodor Wille & Cia. Ltd.	750
Exp. Rubiac, Ltd.	750
Martins, Gregory & Cia. Ltd.	500
Sampaio Bueno & Cia.	500
J. M. Martins	500
Wright & Cia. Ltd.	500
Rebello, Alves & Cia.	400
H. La Domus & Cia.	370
Pantaleão & Cia. Ltd.	325
Naumann, Gepp & Cia. Ltd.	250
Vid'gal, Prado & Cia.	250
Elias Elias	250
HOUSTON	
Almeida Prado & Cia.	1.600
Oswaldo Ferreira & Cia.	625
Hard, Rand & Cia.	375
Total	39.676
JAN. 26.	
"The Angeles"	
BOSTON	
American Coffee Corp.	2.000
Junqueira, Meirelles & Cia.	1.500
Almeida Prado & Cia.	1.250
Theodor Wille & Cia. Ltd.	1.150
Leon Israel Co. S/A.	750
Naumann, Gepp & Cia. Ltd.	250
Soc. Nacional Export, Ltd.	250
Cia. Prado Chaves	150
Hard, Rand & Cia.	125
PHILADELPHIA	
Almeida Prado & Cia.	1.000
Arbuckle & Cia.	300
Total	8.725
JAN. 26.	
"Mercator"	
HELSINGFORS	
Leon Israel Co. S/A.	150
Cia. Paulista de Exportação.	125
Rebello, Alves & Cia.	125
Total	400
JAN. 26.	
"Northern Prince"	
BUENOS AIRES	
Barros, Pinto & Cia.	135

JAN. 26.

"Suecia"

STOCKHOLM

E. Johnston & Cia. Ltd.	1.276
Junqueira, Meirelles & Cia.	1.000
Cia. Prado Chaves	500
Theodor Wille & Cia. Ltd.	500
Lima, Nogueira & Cia.	375
Oswaldo Ferreira & Cia.	375
Cia. Leme Ferreira	300
Hard, Rand & Cia.	288
Soc. Nacional Export, Ltd.	263
Almeida Prado & Cia.	250
Exp. Rubiac, Ltd.	125
Sampaio Bueno & Cia.	138
Martins, Gregory & Cia. Ltd.	6

GOTHEMBURG

Cia. Prado Chaves	1.000
Hard, Rand & Cia.	551
Junqueira, Meirelles & Cia.	525
Almeida Prado & Cia.	375
Oswaldo Ferreira & Cia.	375
Martins, Gregory & Cia.	325
Lima, Nogueira & Cia.	175
H. La Domus & Cia.	125
E. Johnston & Cia. Ltd.	88
Leon Israel Co. S/A.	375

GEFLE

Junqueira, Meirelles & Cia.	500
Cia. Prado Chaves	250
Lima, Nogueira & Cia.	125

MALMOE

Almeida Prado & Cia.	400
Cia. Prado Chaves	125
Junqueira, Meirelles & Cia.	125
E. Johnston & Cia. Ltd.	13

HELSINGBORG

Hard, Rand & Cia.	250
Soc. Nacional Export, Ltd.	125
Theodor Wille & Cia. Ltd.	125

KALMAR

Lima, Nogueira & Cia.	125
Theodor Wille & Cia. Ltd.	125

HALMSTAD

Junqueira, Meirelles & Cia.	125
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Hard, Rand & Cia.	13
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AHUS

Theodor Wille & Cia. Ltd.	26
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Hard, Rand & Cia.	13
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YSTAD

Soc. Nacional Export, Ltd.	13
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Total	11.788
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JAN.

"Atwaki"

ROTTERDAM

Theodor Wille & Cia. Ltd.	3.500
W. Giesel	2.500
Hard, Rand & Cia.	1.875
Sampaio Bueno & Cia.	1.000
Naumann, Gepp & Cia. Ltd.	250
Sinner S/A	130

HAMBURG

A. Sion & Cia.	125
Sampaio Bueno & Cia.	63

Total	9.443
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JAN. 27.

"Bagé"

ANTWERP

Pedrone, Pentead & Cia.	115
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Total Overseas	164.569
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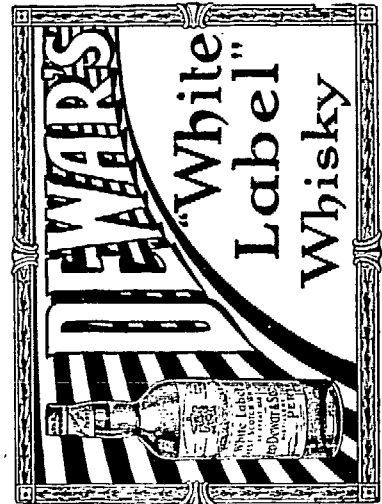
CROP-YEAR 1934 - SHIPMENTS OF ORANGES UP TO JANUARY 11, 1935

THROUGH THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO ONLY

RETURNS BY VICENTE GOMES DA SILVA, JR.
PREVIOUS STATISTICAL TABLE ON PAGE 22/23 of Wileman's Review N. 51

EXPORTERS	Moroc.	Port g.	G. Britain	France	Belgium	Holland	Germany	Denmark	Sweden	Norway	Switzer.	Argentine	Chile	Total Cases
Albento Cocozza	—	—	242,689	29,422	—	—	481	—	—	—	—	16,458	300	289,350
Paritelo Rinaldi & Cia.	—	—	87,897	—	12,019	8,499	—	—	—	—	—	35,329	—	143,744
Francisco Baroni & Filho	500	—	71,066	2,000	1,491	500	—	—	—	—	—	5,340	—	80,897
Mendes Carvalho & Cia. Ltd.	—	—	50,673	—	1,030	12,646	500	—	1,630	—	—	7,717	—	72,966
Joaquim Maria Pereira	—	200	41,963	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,654	—	67,795
Joré Vasco Junior	—	—	17,012	7,500	2,000	499	1,000	—	—	—	—	30,918	—	58,929
Antonio Oliveira Carvalho	—	—	22,156	5,004	—	—	—	—	500	—	—	31,007	—	58,167
José Oliveira	—	—	7,977	2,000	—	1,070	—	—	—	—	—	41,917	—	53,394
Tammaro Roggero & Imião	—	—	14,545	—	—	7,944	—	—	—	—	—	23,131	—	45,621
J. Gulmarães & Filho	—	—	26,057	2,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,489	—	44,545
M. A. C. Rios & Cia. Ltd.	—	—	38,101	500	953	569	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	41,054
José Araujo & Cia.	—	—	16,505	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,704	—	39,210
Antonio Vaz Teixeira	—	—	20,617	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,115	—	38,132
Custodio Soares Neto	—	—	13,086	579	2,500	4	—	—	—	—	—	13,114	—	33,799
Coop. U. Ass. F. de Iguassu	—	—	8,896	—	—	495	—	—	998	—	—	19,390	—	29,870
Mancel de Souza Magalhães	—	—	12,759	1,500	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	12,581	—	27,840
Rafael Moraes & Filho	—	—	14,978	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,427	—	27,405
Garçia, Rojas & Cia.	—	—	15,182	—	1,752	1,874	—	—	—	—	—	7,818	—	26,625
"Pomona" Soled. Export. Ltd.	—	—	9,194	12,702	—	3,434	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,390
Aaprio & Cia.	—	—	23,377	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,767
José Correa Teixeira	—	—	15,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,414	—	22,914
Ignacio C. Gomes	—	—	17,295	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,975	—	21,270
Kenyon Paiva & Cia. Ltd.	—	—	12,382	4,007	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,889
Célia Ijuibarda	—	—	—	20,720	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,720
Turbido Antunes	—	—	6,798	—	2,014	2,445	—	—	—	—	—	9,288	—	20,644
José Cuatrecasas & Filho	—	—	5,359	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,738	—	20,097
Joaquim O. Carvalho	—	—	12,114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,503	—	18,617
Vicente de Lima Cleto	—	—	3,049	—	—	1,695	—	—	—	—	—	11,940	—	16,684
Odilio Tavares A. Alves	—	—	—	—	—	5,784	—	—	—	—	—	9,995	—	15,779
Linares Export. de Fructas	—	—	4,307	4,489	1,247	2,329	—	—	—	—	—	2,785	—	15,180
Norton Megaw & Cia.	—	—	14,896	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,896
C. Bouzin	—	—	16,692	—	499	500	—	—	—	—	—	1,970	—	14,661
José R. dos Santos	—	—	5,932	3,500	1,486	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,147	—	14,065
Alegrio Campos & Cia.	—	—	9,497	1,378	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,100	—	13,975
Cia. Export. de Fructas Ltd.	—	—	13,603	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,603
Camilo Vendicrossa & Cia.	—	—	4,500	500	500	1,500	500	—	—	—	—	5,430	—	12,930
Abel Godóine	—	—	8,241	1,300	—	734	1,393	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,668
Benedicto Rodr. Santos F.	—	—	5,508	—	993	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,188	—	11,694
Joaquim Alfeu Stibaglio	—	—	—	5,652	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,071	—	11,723
Luiz Felix & Santos	—	—	3,249	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,838	—	11,087

Ferreira & Andrade	9,561									1,486	11,047		
Salvador & Cunha										8,135	8,135		
Scofano & Primo										8,110	8,110		
Ercole Amendola										7,260	7,260		
Export. e Import. Atlantide L.										6,352	6,352		
José Luiz de Souza	5,909									5,909	5,909		
Saúl da Afonseca	2,060	500		463						2,018	5,481		
Corp. Paulista de Fructas.	2,395	250	500							2,015	5,160		
F. A. Marques Pinto	3,006			192							3,198		
Diebenger & Cia.	2,999										2,999		
Carl Fischer				2,227							2,227		
Luiz Rodr. Souza Dentias	2,716										2,716		
Coop. de Pomicultores D. F.	1,793										1,793		
Fructas Brusleira Ltd.	1,717										1,717		
Aureo Modesto de Sá Rero.											1,560		
Olavo Toledo Barros	1,527	408	1,154								1,527		
Feola Ragazzo & Cia.	1,050										1,050		
F. Guerra & Rodrigues	500										500		
O. V. Gandolfo	491										491		
Dickenson & Cia. Ltd	419										419		
Irmãos Neck				244							244		
E. Sup. D'Agronomia M. G. l.											100		
Consulado da Suecia											16		
TOTALS	500	205	948,083	108,308	32,363	38,014	4,118	100	3,513	472,867	300	1,629,376(1)	
1933 crop-year			742,532	27,691	3,418	66,441	6,665	500	60	500	300	200	1,405,055(2)
								(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	11,842 are Grapefruit (cases)
								(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	3,482 are Grapefruit (cases)



INDIO
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FRUIT**CONFIRMATION OF SANTOS FRUIT CLEARANCES DURING WEEK ENDING FEB., 2nd, 1935****BANANAS IN BUNCHES**

JAN. 28th.	
London	"Highland Monarch" 10,485
London	"Stuart Star" 6,515

MEAT**MEAT CLEARANCES DURING WEEK-ENDING 2nd. FEBRUARY, 1935 (PER DESTINATIONS).**

JAN. 26th.		"Almanzora"	
SOUTHAMPTON			
Frig. Wilson	Salted pork	33,718	
Frig. Anglo	Preserved	21,559	

JAN. 28th.

"Highland Monarch"

LISBON			
Frig. Anglo	Frozen beef	10,143	
"Stuart Star"			
LONDON			
Frig. Wilson	Chilled beef	130,732	
Frig. Wilson	Chilled pork	29,837	
Frig. Anglo	Chilled beef	112,422	
Frig. Anglo	Frozen offal	8,306	
Frig. Anglo	Preserved	33,979	
BOULOGNE			
Frig. Anglo	Preserved offal	4,713	
Total			385,400

Rubber**Clearances during the week:**

To Europe	69,490	
To the U. S.	65,890	
To other ports	9,240	144,620

The Movement of Rubber in the port of Para during the week ending Feb. 2nd 1935, was as follows:

Stock on 26th Jan. 1935	3,609,531
Entries during week ending Feb. 2nd. 1935	14,726
Available	3,654,257

Stock Feb. 2nd 1935 3,509,637

Spot Rubber was quoted at Para on Feb. 2nd 1935 as follows per kilo.

Island Fine	\$2100
Sernamby Island	\$1900
Sernamby Sertão	\$600
Sertão Fine	\$700
Caucho Ball	\$1050

SHIPPING**MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS:
FURNESS PRINCE LINE**

(Houlder Brothers & Co
(Brazil) Ltd. Agents)

- M/S "Southern Prince" — leave Rio 21st February for Trinidad and New York.
- M/S "Eastern Prince" — due Rio de Janeiro from New York 22nd February, sails for Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
- M/S "Eastern Prince" — leaves Rio 7th March for Trinidad and New York.
- M/S "Western Prince" — due Rio de Janeiro from New York 8th March, sails for Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
- M/S "Western Prince" — leaves Rio 21st March for Trinidad & New York.
- M/S "Southern Prince" — due Rio de

Jan. from New York 22nd March, sails for Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Aires

HENSON STEAMSHIP LINES

Federal Express Co. — Gal. Agents

Passengers steamers: —

- "American Legion" — Sailed B. Aires Jan. 26th, arr. Santos Jan. 29th, sailed Jan. 30th, Sailed Rio Jan. 31st., Due Trinidad Feb. 8th., Bermuda Feb. 12th., New York Feb. 14th.
- "Western World" — Due B. Aires Feb. 6th, sails Feb. 9th., Arrive Santos Feb. 12th., sails Feb. 13th., arrives & sails Rio Feb. 14th., due Trinidad Feb. 22nd., Bermuda Feb. 26th., and New York Feb. 28th.
- "Southern Cross" — Sailed N. York Feb. 2nd., Bermuda Feb. 4th., due Rio Feb. 15th., Santos Feb. 16th., Montevideo Feb. 19th., B. Aires Feb. 20th.

Cargo steamers:—**SWEDISH-AMERICA-MEXICO LINE**

"Ragnhildsholm" — Sails B. Aires about Feb. 25th., arrive Santos March 1st., sails March 5th., Sails Rio about March 7th., Victoria March 9th., for New Orleans direct.

**MC CORMICK STEAMSHIP CO.
(P. A. P. LINE)**

- "West Mahwah" — Sailed B. Aires northbound Jan. 25th., Santos Jan. 31st., Rio Feb. 2nd., Due Bahia Feb. 6th., Para Feb. 13th., Thence Trinidad, Colombia and U. S. Pacific Ports.
- "West Notus" — Sailed Los Angeles Dec. 31st., Due Rio Feb. 10th., Santos Feb. 12th., Thence Montevideo, B. Aires & Rosario.
- "Hollywood" — Sails B. Aires Feb. 21st., Montevideo Feb. 22nd., Arrive Santos Feb. 26th., sails 28th., Sails Rio March 2nd., Bahia March 6th., Thence Trinidad, Colombia, Canal & U. S. Pacific Ports.

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