

COFFEE DESTRUCTION IN BRAZIL

Figures compiled by the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange

(In bags of 132 lbs.)

	June, 1931	Jan. 1, 1934	Jan. 1, 1935	Total to Sept. 30, 1935
Totals	25,842,000	8,266,000	1,259,000	*35,367,000

* Not including 479,000 destroyed prior to June, 1931, by São Paulo Coffee Institute.

ginning of August, has now reached 305 points. This increase developed entirely through the scarcity of better grades available in Santos, but there are many who think that the spread will narrow, once Colombian and other non-Brazilian producers offer larger quantities of good grade coffee.

GUATEMALA

The news that this season's crop would be late—perhaps a full month later than last year's—has now been confirmed. It is said that very few plantations so far have started picking. Everybody expects the quality of this year's crop to be superior to that of the previous one, although the yield may be smaller than originally estimated. Our various correspondents unanimously ascribe this latter probability to present conditions in Guatemala, where low coffee prices and high overhead expenses have made the production of coffee unprofitable to many planters and where the upkeep of plantations has been neglected in many instances.

JAVA

From there, we hear that the old crop is practically exhausted, and that the new crop is expected to be 20% smaller than last year's, on account of the drought from which the plantations have suffered this year. A large export business has been done with Italy, on the basis of barter for finished products. However, the demand from that source has come to an end, and Javanese producers are eagerly scanning the world markets for new outlets.

Another obstacle in the way of business is the uncertainty surrounding the Dutch florin. Although heralded more than once, the florin has not yet gone off the Gold Standard. Exporters of Java coffee, of course, are clearly in favor of a devaluation of

the florin, which would put them in a comfortable position to compete with other producers in the world markets.

COST AND FREIGHT

Purchases of Brazilian coffee on a cost and freight basis are reported to continue on a good scale, with Santos 4s now selling at from 8 to 8.20 cents and Victoria 7-8's at 5.50/5.60 cents. Prices on the spot for these two grades range from 8½ to 8¾, and 6¼ to 6½ cents, respectively. Mild coffees continue firm, Medellin Excelso being offered at 11½, Manizales Excelso at 10½, and Maracaibo coffees ranging from about 8 to 9 cents for natural and 9½ to 10½ cents for washed qualities, according to grade. These prices show increases of from ½ to 1 cent per pound, and owners are said to be not over-anxious to sell. Stocks of washed Robusta are pretty nearly exhausted, but there are now good-sized quantities of natural Ecuador coffee on the market which can be bought at reasonable prices, being offered at from 7 to 7¼ cents ex-dock or warehouse. C. & F. offers from Java for washed Robusta are considerably above our parity, and cables were received yesterday quoting nominally 6½ cents per pound, C. & F. New York, which means an advance of nearly 50 points compared with recent sales.

As to the future outlook, we can only refer to our remarks at the beginning of this review. Prophesying in a situation like the present, fraught with uncertainties, contradictions and difficulties of all sorts, is a very delicate matter. Instead of confining our reasoning too closely to established facts, we shall do well to remember that this is no longer the old dollar, that governments, when it comes to the defense of their economic interests, act just as they please, and that neither the League of Nations, nor ethics in business matters will prevent them from following the no longer unusual course of expediency.

N. Y. COFFEE EXCHANGE TRADING

Trading in coffee futures on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange hit the 5,000,000 bag mark at noon on September 30, whereas during 1934 that figure was reached on September 20. In pounds, the total trading so far this year totaled six hundred and sixty millions, or about five pounds each for every man, woman and child in the country.

PARANAGUÁ COFFEE SHIPPERS

Fiscal Year, 1934-35
In bags of 60 kilos

Shippers	Bags
Feliciano Guimarães	64,350
Leon Israel Company S. A.	61,704
E. Johnston & Cia., Ltda.	14,615
Brasílio de Araujo	12,688
Theodore Wille & Cia., Ltda.	11,580
Raul Suplicy de Lacerda	6,897
Gomm & Cia., Ltda.	6,750
Nossak & Cia. Ltda.	1,967
Otto Segui	100
Miscellaneous	10,260
Total	190,911

Compiled by Leon Israel Company S. A., Paraná.

PERNAMBUCO COFFEE SHIPPERS

Fiscal Year, 1934-35
In bags of 60 kilos

Shippers	Bags
Pinto, Alves & Cia.	29,983
Martins & Canuto	12,914
Manoel Pedro da Cunha & Cia.	12,254
Schenker & Rodrigues	6,047
L. Barbosa & Cia., Ltda.	3,909
Daniel Rodrigues & Cia.	406
A. Bezerra Leite	350
Paulo Peixoto	200
Henrique Rodrigues & Cia.	200
Oliveira Filho & Cia.	42
Miscellaneous	23
Total	66,328

Compiled by Mr. Amaro Santos Oliveira, Chief of Statistics, Pernambuco Commercial Association.