

Miscellaneous Trade News

☛ A department covering the activities of the manufacturing and distributing tea, coffee, spice, and fine grocery interests and the supply trades.

COFFEE MARKET REVIEW

Firmness and a Slight Gain Characterize Trading on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange During August

COFFEE deliveries to world consumption during July and August—the first two months of the crop year—were 3,575 bags, against 3,811,304 bags in the same period of 1933—a decline of 6.5 per cent. In the United States the deliveries were 1,552,905 bags, a decline of 16.1 per cent compared with July-August, 1933. European deliveries were up 8.8 per cent. Reports, however, from producer countries indicated a tightening of supplies—with rumors of lower production in the present year. With consumption and production clear cut, a great part of the trading on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange was in behalf of roaster demand—Brazil supporting the market generally. Santos 4 Contract showed a gain of from 21 to 43 points; Rio 7 Contract, a loss of from 1 to 27

WORLD DELIVERIES OF COFFEE

Compiled by the N. Y. Coffee and Sugar Exchange
(In bags of 132 lbs.)

	July 1, 1934 Aug. 31, 1934	July 1, 1933 Aug. 31, 1933	July 1, 1932 Aug. 31, 1932
UNITED STATES—			
Brazil	1,109,704	1,350,709	1,035,861
Other kinds	443,201	499,595	608,209
Total	1,552,905	1,850,304	1,644,070
EUROPE—			
Brazil	1,101,000	1,067,000	830,000
Other kinds	774,000	657,000	703,000
Total	1,875,000	1,724,000	1,533,000
SOUTHERN PORTS...	148,000	237,000	117,000
WORLD	3,575,905	3,811,304	3,294,070

points; Colombian "H" Contract remained stationary; while spot coffee gained $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

REPORTS FROM ABROAD

Scattered reports from various points in Brazil allege a lowering of yield due to dry weather—in some cases a decrease of from 50 to 75 per cent. Next month should indicate pretty closely what the actual loss will be. Coffee destruction with more than 31,000,000 bags destroyed, is almost finished and it will be stopped definitely shortly with the final allotments laid aside for that purpose. "No sacrifice" quota the coming crop has been adopted by the DNC. Statistically, it should be easy shortly to ascertain probable supplies for the coming year.

An encouraging note is the splendid reception given in Brazil to the American coffee trade delegates invited by the National Coffee Department to study producer conditions first hand. As result of this visit it would seem that an advance in the market might not be unexpected, as a quickening of coffee trading on the basis of increasing consumption seems to be impending. A feature of the month has been the continued support received from Brazil.

NORTZ & Co. REPORT

"Visible supply of coffee in the United States continues to run at very low ebb," according to the Report of Nortz & Co., August 24. "Although stocks last year were about the same as now, there was in addition the balance of 300,000 bags of coffee held by the Government against the wheat

WORLD'S VISIBLE COFFEE SUPPLY

Compiled by the N. Y. Coffee and Sugar Exchange
(In bags of 132 lbs.)

	Sept., 1934	Sept., 1933
UNITED STATES—		
Stock in New York—Brazil	269,261	349,735
Stock in New Orleans—Brazil	177,805	322,278
Stock in U. S.—Other kinds	469,006	334,059
Afloat from Brazil	516,900	487,200
Afloat from Java and East	14,000	3,000
Total—United States	1,446,972	1,496,272
EUROPE—		
Stock in Europe	2,961,000	2,146,000
Afloat from Brazil	385,000	657,000
Afloat from Java and East	93,000	132,000
Total Europe	3,439,000	2,935,000
BRAZILIAN PORT STOCKS—		
Rio	789,000	385,000
Santos	2,529,000	1,402,000
Victoria	193,000	84,000
Bahia	14,000	51,000
Paranaguá	62,000	95,000
Pernambuco	6,000	5,000
Angra dos Reis	20,000	182,000
Total—Brazilian Ports	3,613,000	2,204,000
*World's visible supply	8,498,972	6,635,272

* Exclusive of "Interior" and "Restricted" stocks.