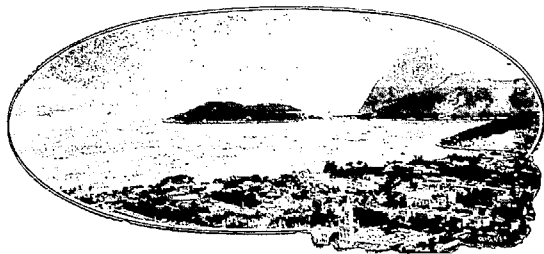


The Brazilian



Review

A WEEKLY RECORD OF TRADE AND FINANCE

VOL. X

RIO DE JANEIRO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 15TH, 1907

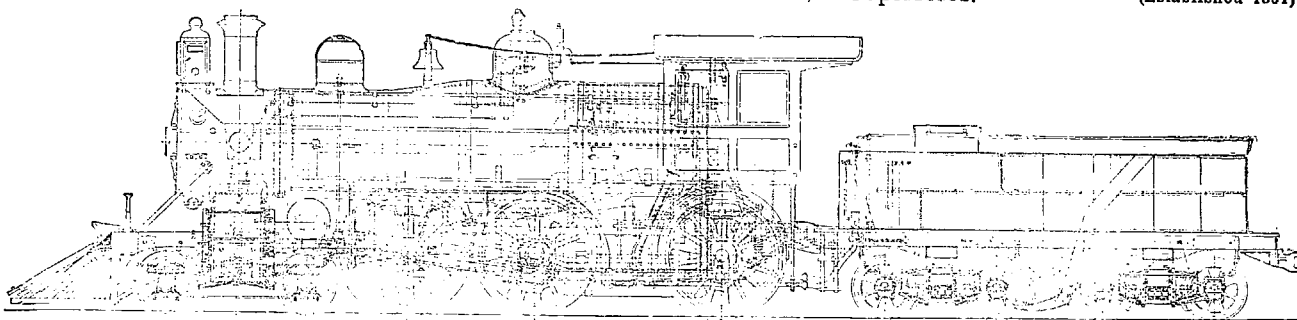
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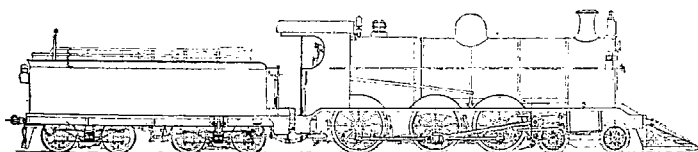
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TELEGRAMS "WYSARD"

The Brazilian Review

(R)

VOL. X

RIO DE JANEIRO, TUESDAY JANUARY 15TH, 1907

No. 3

Offices: RUA DO ROSARIO No. 6

P. O. Box. 472, RIO DE JANEIRO — Telegraphic Address — "REVIEW" — RIOJANEIRO

EDITOR—MR. J. P. WILEMAN

MANAGER—MR. W. G. CHANCELLOR

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The Brazilian Review

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MAIL FIXTURES

DATE	NAME	COMPANY	DESTINATION
FOR EUROPE			
Jan. 16	Araguaya	Royal Mail	Southampton
22	Oria	P. S. N. C.	Liverpool
23	Cordillere	Messageries Maritimes	Bordeaux
31	Danube	Royal Mail	Southampton
FOR THE RIVER PLATE AND PACIFIC			
Jan. 21	Atlantique	Messageries Maritimes	B. A.
23	Oria	P. S. N. C.	P. S. N. C.
28	Amazon	Royal Mail	Royal Mail
FOR UNITED STATES			
Jan. 15	Canning	Lampert & Holt	New York

PATEK, PHILIPPE AND CO.

THE BEST WATCH IN THE WORLD
SOLE AGENCY FOR BRAZIL

Relojoaria GONDOLO—71 Rua da Quitanda

27-12-95 A

Notes

Treasury Remittances. The Treasury have remitted to their agents in London Messrs N. M. Rothschild, £833,379 17s 10d. equivalent to 7,408,749,236.

Gold Entries. A telegram from London states that £830,000 has been despatched to Brazil on the Royal Mail S.S. *Amazon*. The same vessel is also bringing £600,000 optional for Brazil or Argentina.

New Issues. Up to Dec. 15th issues of new capital in Great Britain amounted to £118,952,057 as against £166,568,708 same for the period of 1905.

Valorization. Apropos of Valorization *The Economist* of 22nd Dec. says the following:—

The coffee purchased on account of the States is to be stored not in Brazil, but in New York and on the Continent, and to be used as collateral for the valorisation loan, which it is stated a syndicate of American and continental capitalists have agreed to finance, and the calculations on which the scheme is based rest largely on the assumption that the exceptionally large crop of this year will be followed by three or four years of short yields, as the land, it is said, takes that time to recover from the impoverishment of an exceptionally big crop. The theory is, therefore, that the Government will be able to dispose gradually of the stocks that are now to be accumulated. Evidently, if that assumption were falsified, there would be a great risk of the scheme breaking down in the same way as have other attempts to corner produce. But the belief in its success is at present so strong that already the State of Sao Paulo is floating a further valorisation loan of £2,000,000. The syndicate advancing the loan, however, have not undertaken to hold the coffee consigned to them as security indefinitely. Their agreement is to hold the stocks until the end of 1907, and the Government of Sao Paulo will then have the right, after paying all charges accrued up to that date, to make new arrangements, either for the holding of the stocks for another specified time or for transferring the coffee into new hands.

The Concession granting the rebate of 20% on Flour, Condensed Milk, Rubber goods, Watches, Paints and Varnishes from the United States has been extended for another year, dating from 1st. January.

The Western Telegraph Company has reduced its tariff for inter-State communication the charges being now as under from Rio de Janeiro:—

To	Pará.....	1,000 réis per word
»	Maranhão.....	1,000 " " "
»	Piauí.....	850 " " "
»	Ceará.....	850 " " "
»	Rio Grande do Norte	850 " " "
»	Parahyba.....	600 " " "
»	Pernambuco.....	600 " " "
»	Alagoas.....	600 " " "
»	Sergipe.....	400 " " "
»	Bahia.....	400 " " "
»	Espirito Santo.....	400 " " "
»	Minas Geraes.....	500 " " "
»	S. Paulo.....	200 " " "
»	Goyaz.....	500 " " "
»	Matto Grosso.....	600 " " "
»	Paraná.....	400 " " "
»	Santa Catharina.....	500 " " "
»	Rio Grande do Sul.	600 " " "

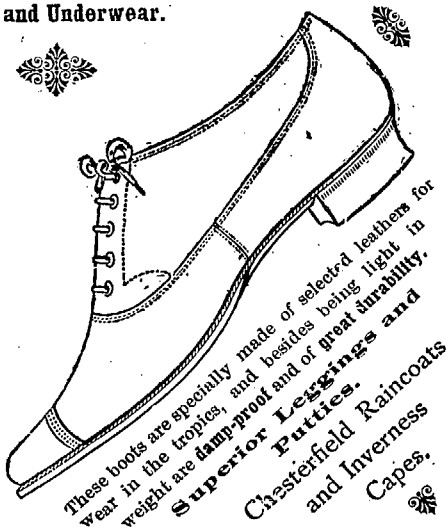
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PURGEN — The ideal aperient.

Superior British Hosiery
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Football Boots and Tennis Shoes.



These boots are specially made of selected leathers for wear in the tropics, and besides being light in weight are damp-proof and of great durability.
Superior Leggings and Putties.
Chastefield Raincoats and Inverness Capes.

Clark's

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81-12-05 V





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Reg to advise Customers that they always keep a large stock of their most famous brands at their Export Agents :

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Brook I (Free Port)

ATTENTION:—
Only genuine when bearing the Government Stamp, PERFORATED with their initials, viz:



wonderful climate and temperature, often ten or more degrees centigrade below that of Rio de Janeiro.

The Thersopolis steamer leaves Prahna at 6.30 a.m. punctually. It is a large twin-screw steam launch; the principal feature of which, from the passengers' point of view, is that no seat on board has a back to rest the shoulders. The journey across the bay takes two hours, and passes within hailing distance of Paqueta island.

The terminus of the Theresopolis Railway is called Piedad, and consists of a shed, a wooden pier, and a line of rails, upon which is waiting the train formed of an engine and one carriage divided into first and second class, in the latter of which the postman arranges his mail.

After a short run we reach the old town of Mage, with the usual church and population of fowls, dogs and naked children. A little further the engine is changed for a funicular locomotive which pulls us up the hill for a short distance and stops at 10 o'clock a good many miles from nowhere, where the sign-board at a small station informs us that we have reached Barrera. A wooden bridge leads across a mountain torrent to a roadside *venda*, where, as an agreeable surprise, we find an excellent breakfast waiting for us, for which an hour is allowed. Here are horses and mules for those who like to ride, and litters like sedan chairs carried between two mules for invalids and ladies who prefer them. The price for saddle horses is 50000, for litters 150000, and for baggage mules from 40000 to 100000, according to the quantity of the luggage. Two or three hand bags are charged 20000. The steamer and railway journey is 100000 for each person.

The ride up the hill is a thing to be remembered. The road is alternately very good and very bad, but the animals are accustomed to the work and are of very fair quality. The view is indescribable. Only those who have climbed the peak of Tijuca can imagine what it is like.

Those who ride quickly are at their journey's end in less than an hour and a half, the litters taking nearly an hour longer.

There are three hotels at Theresopolis, and we are told that all are good. Certainly the Hotel Hygino compares favorably with any hostelry in Rio. The visitors are like one big family, riding and walking during the day, and dancing and playing at night. The food is excellent, but after a sojourn of a week or so one is apt to feel shy to look a chicken in the face.

The roads all round are excellent, and the Imbucy Water fall, within an easy ride is a sight worth seeing.

The time table for the journey down the hill is as follows

Theresopolis.....	8.30 a.m.
Barreira.....	10.00 a.m.
Train starts.....	11.00 a.m.
Piedad.....	12.30 p.m.
Praíha.....	2.30 p.m.

There is a delay of half an hour at Piedad.

The Railway between Barreira and Theresopolis is under construction, and though suffering greatly from the heavy rains, it is hoped that it will be finished this year.

The trip is altogether delightful, though a trifle strenuous, and can be recommended to the fagged out business man of Rio de Janeiro.

COMMISSION-AGENTS

Accept Agencies for the States of Amazonas of 1st class national Houses, especially of Manufactures.

BEST REFERENCES

PURGEN—The ideal aperient.

<i>Case of death</i>	<i>No. of deaths 1905</i>	<i>No. of deaths 1906</i>
Yellow Fever.....	287	42
Bubonic Plague.....	139	111
Variola.....	256	9
Measles.....	217	9
Scarlet Fever.....	4	0
Whooping Cough.....	28	39
Diphtheria and croup—Membraneous croup.....	48	41
Grippe.....	559	453
Typhoid Fever.....	51	65
Dysentery.....	38	69
Beriberi.....	67	67
Leprosy.....	25	22
Erisipelas.....	30	36
Other Epidemic Diseases.....	2	1
Acute Malarial Fever.....	185	149
Chronic Malarial Fever.....	111	118
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary form.....	2,663	2,649
Tuberculosis—Meningital form.....	23	27
Tuberculosis, other forms.....	156	105
Septicæmia, except Puerperal septicæmia.....	117	140
Hydrophobia.....	—	71
Syphilis.....	71	71
Cancer, and other malignant tumours.....	295	291
Tumours—other forms.....	9	14
Other systemic diseases.....	129	147
Diseases of the nervous system.....	1,478	1,381
„ „ „ circulatory system.....	2,136	2,242
„ „ „ respiratory system.....	1,612	1,327
„ „ „ digestive system.....	2,301	2,305
„ „ „ urinary system.....	350	478
„ „ „ genital organs.....	10	10
Puerperal septicæmia, fever, peritonitis, etc.....	45	42
Other accidents and diseases during puerperal state.....	40	55
Diseases of skin and cellular tissue.....	56	56
„ „ „ the organs of locomotion.....	15	9
„ „ „ early age, and vicious conformation.....	513	497
Senile debility.....	230	217
Violence—except suicide.....	414	517
Suicide.....	72	71
Diseases badly defined, or cause of death unknown.....	47	98
Total from all causes.....	14,660	13,956

The total deaths in the year 1906 were 13,956 as compared with 14,660 during 1905.

Deaths from infectious diseases—including syphilis—totalled in 1906, 4,158 compared with 5,057 during 1905, a difference of 899 in favour of the calendar year just finished and the death rate from all causes during 1906 was 15.28 per each 1,000 of the estimated population, which is given in the weekly health bulletins as 912.900. The death rate per each 1,000 of the estimated population (905,000) during 1905 was 16,198 or .918 more per each 1,000 of the estimated population than in the past year.

If the figures of the Census taken in September 1906—811,265—be used in finding the death rate from all causes for the year, the result is 17,202 per each 1,000; but, it must be borne in mind, as this figure is in excess of the death rate per 1,000 from all causes for the year 1905, that if this census is more correct in its figures than the estimated ones, then the death rate for 1905 calculated on a population of 905,000 is far too low, indeed, if the figures of this September census be applied in finding the death rate for 1905, the result will be found to be 18.07, and even this will be too low, as the city has presumably increased its population since 1905.

The percentage of deaths from infectious diseases to the total number of deaths during 1906 is 29.79, compared with: 34.49 for 1905, and the death rate from infectious diseases per each 1,000 of the estimated population is 4.55 against 6.08 for 1905, or if the figures of the September census be employed in the computation the result is 5.12.

Theresopolis. Looking across the bay to the N.E. on a clear day the most majestic feature of the view is the range of Organ Mountains which dominate the horizon, and of which the principal peak, the "Finger of God" is unique in form and individuality. In a straight line beyond the "Finger" in a little valley on the table land 1,600 metres above the sea is situated the picturesque village of Theresopolis, which enjoys a

GRAND HOTEL INTERNACIONAL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO No. 108 — SANTA THEREZA

RIO DE JANEIRO—Telephone No. 134.

1000 FEET ABOVE THE SEA.

Telegraphic Address—MENTGES—RIO.



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Highly recommended FIRST-CLASS AND OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL FOR FAMILIES AND TRAVELLERS. The rooms are fresh, airy and quiet. — Baths: plunge and shower.

Noted for excellent cuisine and its well-selected wines.

Specialities: LIQUEURS, WHISKY, COCK-TAILS, BEERS and refreshing drinks of the best quality

All meals served at separate tables. — Spacious dining, music, smoking and BILLIARD-ROOMS.

ROOM FOR BANQUETS, BALLS, etc.—service de luxe, LIBRARY with all the principal newspapers. — GARDENS.

Electric-Trams pass the door every 20 minutes.

Proprietor, FERDINAND MENTGES.

N. B. — A REPRESENTATIVE meets all the passenger steamers arriving at Rio, to see to the guests' luggage and comfort, and personally conducts them to the Hotel, the services of interpreters or guides being therefore unnecessary.

Jardim Botânico Tramway Company

LEME, IGREJINHA, IPANEMA, COPACABANA AND GAVEA

Cheap, rapid and convenient electric service to all these CHARMING SUBURBS. Delightful retreats after the heat of RIO

Unsurpassed as RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS

Easy of access to the City, healthy, cool in summer, tempered by the breezes of the Atlantic, FINE SEA VIEW and Landscape, picturesque VILLAS, at low rents GRAND BEACH AND SEA-BATHING.

Trams run from the Largo da Carioca at intervals of 10 and 20 minutes, from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m. and every half-hour afterwards, until midnight. See Company's time-tables.

STRANGERS COMING TO RIO ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED TO LIVE NOWHERE ELSE

The new lines to Leme through the tunnel and the through electric Service to Gavea are now open.

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THE STUDY OF AN INCONVERTIBLE CURRENCY

By J. P. WILEMAN C. E.

(Editor of the "BRAZILIAN REVIEW")

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Avenida Central. 131.

Rua 15 de Novembro, 9.

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Manufactures and Importers of Agricultural and Industrial Machinery.

General Agents for Brazil of Heinrich Lanz, Mannheim, Manufacturers of Portable Engines

Over 30 years experience in Brazilian Machinery Trade, Representatives of leading English and German Manufacturers.

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P. O. Box 450

Telegrams "Arenson"—São Paulo

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— BRAZ —

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 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 700,000

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Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks.

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(Caixa 108)

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THE EXPORT DUTY ON GOLD

Under the guise of a stamp duty, an export tax of $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 2% on the exportation of gold has been authorized by Congress. It will, therefore, be interesting to observe how it will work.

The cost of shipping gold from here is as follows:—

Freight $1/8\%$	£1.25 per £1,000=208000	no charge for interest as that would be lost on bill also.
Insurance $1/10\%$	£1.00 " £1,000=108000	
Packing, Carting and Delivery $1/10\%$	£1.00 " £1,000=108000	
	£3.25 per £1,000=528000	
Duty 1.5% with Exchange under 15d	£15.00	2408000
	£18.25	2938000
5% additional with Exchange over 15d	£ 5.00	808000
	£23.25	3728000

In other words to ship £1,000 would cost:—

without tax.....	Rs. 16:528000 = 14 61/64d. per mil reis
with $1\frac{1}{2}\%$	16:3928000 = 14 47/64d. " " "
with 2%.....	16:3728000 = 14 21/32d. " " "

Unless, therefore, sight rates fell, respectively, under $14\frac{61}{64}$ d., $14\frac{47}{64}$ d. or $14\frac{21}{32}$ d., no gold would be shipped.

The object of the measure, of course, is to keep gold in the country, but it has other aspects.

In a "long" market with supply of bills in excess of demand no gold would be wanted for cover.

With a "short" market and export duty of $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ bills would not be utilized as cover in preference until rates fell below $14\frac{47}{64}$ d., when the 2% duty would become effective and the margin be reduced to $14\frac{21}{32}$ d.

In a state of unstable equilibrium, with the supply and demand for bills exactly or nearly balanced, no doubt the duty of $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ would be really effective in preventing gold from leaving the country. But, were the balance of foreign payments seriously upset rates must drop until it be re-established, a desideratum that any impediment to free export of gold could only retard.

Indeed, the whole aim and object of accumulating a gold reserve is to give stability to foreign exchanges and the value of the currency by providing a source of cover that shall be available for export when bills are scarce.

By putting a tax of $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 2% on export, gold may be prevented from leaving the country, but only at the cost of exchange.

To accumulate gold is of no advantage unless it can be utilized.

By putting difficulties in the way of its exportation the best and, indeed, the only way in which it can here be utilized is neutralized.

When the demand for bills largely exceeds supply for any length of time no power on earth, even prohibition, can prevent gold from being shipped so long as the disturbance continues; as was discovered by Peru, when to stop the exodus of silver export was made prohibitive, and by Japan when to impede it the gold coin was stored in inaccessible places in the interior.

In our opinion the duty on gold shipments is unnecessary if not absolutely prejudicial, because, if foreign exchanges were to fall seriously such duties would not prevent gold from being shipped, but might be an impediment to its recovery.

Besides, if in one way the duty may prevent gold from being shipped, it will stimulate the exodus of gold coin through the agency of passengers and immigrants for Europe, to whom, so long as exchange is over gold point, it will be possible to sell sovereigns slightly under 16d.

In 1905 imports of gold, chiefly for sale to "colonos" reached £2,900,000.

The other point of view is the manner in which the tax will affect private and Treasury operations.

In practice the export duty will not be paid by the Treasury, as what is paid in by one department and received by another cannot really constitute a charge.

The practical exemption of the Treasury from this tax, not to mention the stamp duty, would put it in an advantageous position and enable it to count on cover, should exports of gold become inevitable, at $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 2% cheaper than anyone else. This naturally might lead to speculation at rates with which others could not compete and practical monopoly of the market, at Rio at least.

What, however, was thus gained by the Treasury must be lost by Revenue.

What was lost by Revenue, it is true, would be gained by Importers and Remitters generally, in so far as they would have secured higher rates than otherwise entitled to. But, in the long run, all such loss and gain must fall on some class or classes in the country and, in this case, it would be Exporters by whom the piper would be paid.

Thus the very measure designed to favour production would be distorted and turned to the advantage of Importers and Remitters generally.

The measure may seem to be equitable in so far as it would, to some degree, compensate the Treasury for the advantages enjoyed by some foreign Banks, who avoid payment of commissions by drawing on head offices; but, far from that being a disadvantage, it is an advantage to the country at large because it is the result of economy of labour and of the elimination of useless intermediaries, on which in other branches of commerce we are here so fond of enlarging.

The only way to get even with the foreign Banks in this respect would be to draw on the agency of the Brazilian Treasury in London. Against this, however, must be placed the

improbability of bills drawn and accepted by the same party being discounted on the same terms as when accepted by Bankers with legal domicile in London and subject to British law.

In one case only does it seem that the duty may prove advantageous, i.e. by preventing an exodus of gold to Buenos Aires when the premium on exchange is temporarily higher than here. The par of Exchange in Buenos Aires is 47.586 or say $47\frac{9}{16}$ d. Only lately 90 days bills were quoted at 49d, a premium of nearly 3%. At the time our own rate was about $15\frac{7}{16}$ d. or 2.9% . Had our rate been lower it might have paid to ship gold to Buenos Aires and take exchange there. Of course, a premium like that could only last until gold could be imported from London, but as we are so much nearer, unless our reserves were protected by the export duty, it is quite possible that they might meanwhile be seriously drawn upon. Even so such an operation would provide our bankers with additional cover at the expenses of Argentina and tend to raise our rate of Exchange and cause gold to flow back again; unless, indeed, they had fallen below $14\frac{21}{32}$ d. when nothing could stop the outflow but re-establishment of the equilibrium between the demand and supply for bills.

In the case of an artificial demand for gold for Argentine account there may seem to be a semblance of excuse for the duty, that, however, does not really resist analysis. Otherwise there is none and we believe it to be prejudicial rather than not.

Another point is that the duty will under certain circumstances make it practicable to sell sovereigns to emigrants cheaper than would otherwise be the case as long as it is possible with the product of the sale to take exchange at $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 2% higher rates. The amount thus disposed of is by no means inconsiderable, imports of gold in 1905, chiefly for retail purposes, having reached the formidable total £2,900,000. Indeed, the daily withdrawals of gold from the Caixa are mostly for this account, sovereigns at present fetching 168150 to 168200. Again should the private Banks prefer to hold gold themselves there is nothing to prevent them from cashing the convertible notes at once and keeping the bulk of their cash in that specie instead of in notes seeing that at any moment they can demand notes against gold at the Caixa.

It is all a matter of confidence. So long as Exchange is maintained, and there is no anticipation of its falling no doubt it would be more convenient for the Banks to hold notes; but the moment confidence is upset there will be a run on the Caixa and every note held by the Banks will be converted.

The cash in the four foreign Banks at Rio, Santos and São Paulo on the 30th November amounted to Rs.37,000,000\$ with say Rs. 20,000,000\$ more for the Banco do Commercio and Industria and other Brazilian private Banks. Other Banks too far off to be able to realize the gold on demand could keep only a relatively small proportion of their cash in actual gold. But suppose that in all it amounted to Rs. 60,000,000\$, at any moment the Caixa would be liable to be drained of gold to the amount of £3,800,000.

In fact confidence in the Caixa must be the prime factor of its success, and that in its turn must depend chiefly on the ability of the Government to maintain exchange above 15d. To this every effort should be bent. Only when the new issue is so large that the gold in the Caixa can swamp any immediate and collective demand by the Banks can the Caixa be considered safe.

RUBBER

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In the King's Bench Division, Mr. Justice Grantham and a special jury heard the action brought by Mr. John Chapman against Mr. William H. Wood to recover a share of commission earned by the defendant in connection with the formation of a company, payable to plaintiff under an agreement made verbally between them. Alternatively, plaintiff claimed for money alleged to be due to him for services rendered. Defendant denied the agreement, and denied that he had received any commission. He also denied that the plaintiff had rendered him any services, and he pleaded that the claim of the plaintiff was excessive.

Mr. Duke said the action was brought to establish the right of the plaintiff to remuneration from the defendant. Plaintiff was a coaling and chartering agent in the City, and a member of the Baltic. The defendant was a commission agent and engaged in the flotation of companies, and came to this country from New Zealand in 1902. He was introduced to the plaintiff and shared his office in Leadenhall Street. After trying several patents without success defendant, in October, got an option for the purchase of some rubber estates in Brazil. With the assistance of the plaintiff and through his office in January of this year, the defendant achieved a successful transaction in regard to the rubber estates, and the Brazilian Rubber Plantation and Estates, Limited, was floated. Defendant told plaintiff he stood to make a profit of £20,000, and he agreed to give plaintiff one fifth for his valuable assistance. The flotation of the company was successful, and defendant realised his hopes, but he now refused to remunerate the plaintiff in any way. In the prospectus of the company defendant was to receive £20,000 in cash.

Plaintiff was then called, and gave evidence in support of his case. He stated that he had lent the defendant various sums of money, but these the defendant had paid him.

Cross examined, plaintiff was not aware that the defen-

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" wine "Collares", "Charette" "Sauterne", "Bucellas"	2\$200

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dant had contracted to pay out of his £20,000 £15,000 to a man in Brazil who had an interest in the estates.

Plaintiff's cashier gave corroborative evidence.

Defendant denied that he ever agreed to share the profits with the plaintiff.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff. Judgment accordingly, the amount to be ascertained by reference if the parties cannot agree.

STATE OF SÃO PAULO

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Payment of principal and interest is specially secured by the hypothecation of the gold surtax of 3 fcs. per bag of coffee exported from the State, provided for in Article 29 of the Law No. 984, dated 29th December, 1905. This surtax is to be paid over weekly to Messrs. J. Henry Schroder and Co's Agents at Santos until an amount sufficient for the service of the Loan has been provided as hereinafter mentioned.

Payment of principal and interest is furthermore secured by the general guarantee of the State, subject to the rights of the existing outstanding external Loans.

Messrs. J. Henry Schroder and Co. offer for public subscription the above-named £2,000,000 Five per Cent. Exchequer Bonds.

The price of issue is £94 per cent., payable as follows:

- 5 per cent. on application.
- 5 per cent. on allotment (3rd January, 1907).
- 15 per cent. on 1st February, 1907.
- 15 per cent. on 15th March, 1907.
- 20 per cent. on 25th April, 1907.
- 34 per cent. on 31st May, 1907.

£ 94 per cent.

The instalments carry interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from their due dates till 1st June next, and Scrip Certificates will be issued in due course in exchange for the Allotment Letter, and for the amount due on allotment with a Coupon of £0 14s 3d per £100 attached.

The Exchequer Bonds, with Coupons attached for six months' interest payable on 1st December and 1st June in each year, will be delivered in exchange for the fully-paid Scrip Certificates as soon as possible after payment of the last instalment.

The present Loan is made in virtue of the authority contained in Article 29 of Law No. 984 of the State of San Paulo, dated 29th December, 1905, for the purposes specified therein, and the outstanding £1,000,000 of Treasury Bills maturing in London on the 1st August, 1907, is to be repaid out of the proceeds thereof.

The above-mentioned surtax of 3 fcs. per bag of exported coffee is to be collected by the Government during the whole period in which this Loan is outstanding, and applied to the service of the Loan in the following manner:—The revenue thus collected is to be paid to Messrs. J. Henry Schroder and Co's Agents at Santos, free of all deductions, on the Monday of each week, commencing on 17th December, 1906, and continuing until a sufficient amount to meet the first year's interest has been received. The payments to Messrs. J. Henry Schroder and Co's Agents are to commence again on the 1st August, 1907, and continue until sufficient funds to meet the interest

and redemption for the year 1908 have been accumulated. Thereafter the payments sufficient to meet the annual service of the Bonds are to commence on the 1st December in each year.

The exports of Coffee from the State during the last five years have been as follows:—

1901.....	9,668,000 bags ¹
1902.....	8,682,000 bags
1903.....	8,019,000 bags
1904.....	6,586,000 bags
1905.....	7,476,000 bags

Had a surtax of 3 fcs. per bag been in force during these years, it would have produced 121,293,000 fcs, at 25.25 equal to £4,803,700, or a yearly average of £960,750.

The revenue from the ordinary tax on Coffee, not including the surtax, amounted to an average, at the rate of 15d per mil reis, of about £1,505,450 per annum during the last five years, and it has been specially stipulated in the Contract with the State of San Paulo that this tax cannot be specifically hypothecated for any purposes whatsoever before this Loan has been repaid.

The following particulars concerning the revenue of the State of San Paulo, as also the exports of coffee, have been obtained from the official Reports of the State, and the currency amounts have been converted into Sterling at the exchange of 15d per milreis:—

REVENUE FROM ALL SOURCES

1901.....	£3,786,875 ²
1902.....	2,353,125
1903.....	2,132,947
1904.....	2,488,750
1905.....	Not yet ascertained.

The outstanding external Loans amount to about £2,358,600, the interest and redemption on all of which require annually about £263,700.

There is a further external Loan outstanding of £3,800,000, to which the Sorocabana Railway has been specially hypothecated. The amount of the interest and redemption on this Loan is taken out of the earnings of the railway.

Allottees will have the option of paying up in full on allotment, or at the date of any subsequent instalment, under discount at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Failure to pay any instalment when due renders all previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

In case no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned forthwith. In case a smaller amount is allotted than that applied for the difference will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment.

A copy of Article 29 of the Law authorising this Loan and creating the surtax of 3 fcs per bag of exported coffee (Law 984, dated 29th December, 1905), and translation thereof, can be seen at the Offices of Messrs. Bircham and Co., 50, Old Broad Street, E.C.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be obtained at the Counting House of Messrs. J. Henry Schroder and Co., 145, Lendenhall Street, E.C., and from Messrs. W. Greenwell and Co., 2, Finch Lane, E.C.

London, 15th December, 1906.

¹ Abnormally large crop.

² Abnormally large coffee crop.

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Coffee Statistics 1906—1907

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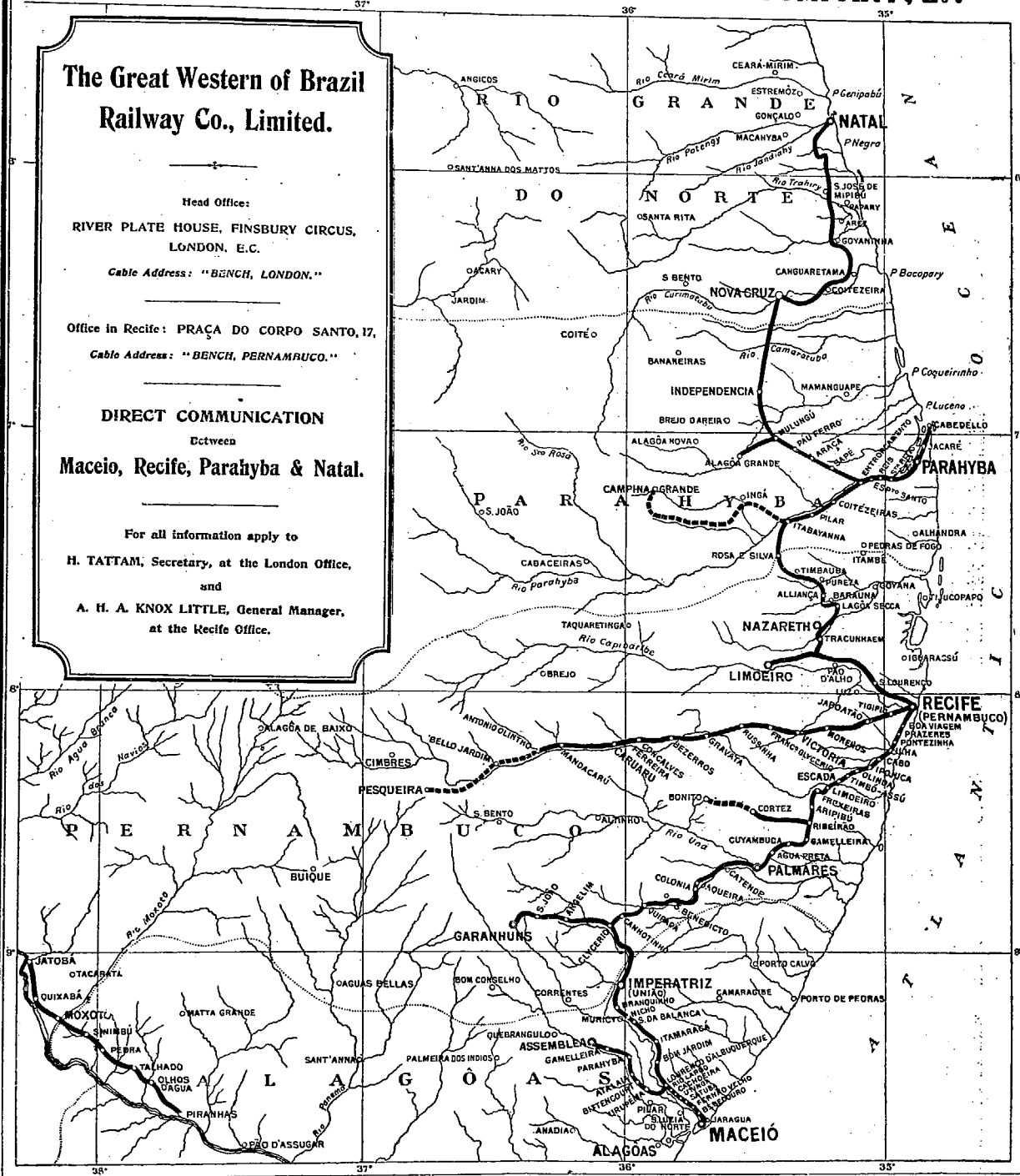
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THE BUDGET

II. Expenditure

Art. 1. Expenditure for the year 1907 is fixed at 52,224:247\$733 gold and 315,478:637\$795 paper, distributed as follows:—

Art. 2. The President of the Republic is authorised to expend 10:700\$ gold and 31,379:813\$801 paper through the Ministry of Justice and Interior as follows:—

	Law for 1907		Law for 1906	
	GOLD	PAPER	GOLD	PAPER
1. Subsidy of the President of the Republic.....	—	120:000\$	—	120:000\$
2. Ditto of the Vice-President.....	—	36:000\$	—	36:000\$
3. Offices of the President, &c.....	—	72:600\$	—	33:600\$
4. Maintenance of the President's Office Residence.....	—	151:440\$	—	101:440\$
5. Subsidy to the Senator.....	—	567:000\$	—	567:000\$
6. Offices of the Senate.....	—	407:974\$	—	343:132\$
7. Subsidy to the Chamber of Deputies.....	—	1,908:000\$	—	1,908:000\$
8. Offices ditto.....	—	522:058\$	—	530:383\$
9. Travelling Subsidies for members of the Chamber.....	—	275:000\$	—	122:000\$
10. Ministry of State.....	—	435:653\$	—	304:253\$
11. Consultor general's Office.....	—	20:800\$	—	20:800\$
12. Federal Courts of Justice.....	—	942:804\$	—	860:704\$
13. Ditto in the Capital.....	—	412:193\$	—	406:921\$
14. Subsidies to the Judges.....	—	14:000\$	—	14:000\$
15. Police in the Capital.....	—	7,220:727\$	—	6,055:191\$
16. Prisons.....	—	255:562\$	—	252:166\$
17. National Guard.....	—	29:000\$	—	29:000\$
18. The Commercial Board (Junta Com. ex. cl.).....	—	42:946\$	—	41:946\$
19. Public Archiv. s.....	—	118:996\$	—	150:966\$
20. Insane Asylums.....	—	2,085:394\$	—	1,023:011\$
21. Public Health.....	—	5,742:699\$	—	6,074:520\$
22. Faculty of Law at S. Paulo.....	—	578:740\$	—	292:940\$
23. Ditto ditto at Pernambuco.....	—	297:002\$	—	308:100\$
24. Faculty of Medicine at Rio de Janeiro.....	—	817:392\$	—	647:532\$
25. Ditto ditto at Bahia.....	—	502:491\$	—	695:116\$
26. Polytechnic School.....	—	664:156\$	—	504:556\$
27. School of Mines.....	—	320:000\$	—	255:800\$
28. National Gymnasium.....	—	674:559\$	—	548:468\$
29. School of Arts.....	10,700\$	139:952\$	8,900\$	138:052\$
30. National School of Music.....	—	194:634\$	—	187:134\$
31. The Benjamin Constant Blind Institute.....	—	239:308\$	—	235:338\$
32. Deaf & Dumb Institute.....	—	133:238\$	—	133:238\$
33. National Library.....	—	212:212\$	—	210:012\$
34. National Museum.....	—	156:973\$	—	152:073\$
35. Subvention to the Catholic Church.....	—	171:906\$	—	179:060\$
36. Public Assistance.....	—	300:000\$	—	187:000\$
37. Works, Maintenance & Repairs of Public Buildings.....	—	1,869:705\$	—	3,030:352\$
38. Fire Brigade.....	—	637:403\$	—	684:811\$
39. Reserve Judges.....	—	362:400\$	—	372:000\$
40. Federal elections.....	—	100:000\$	—	20:000\$
41. Extinct Offices.....	—	1:800\$	—	1:800\$
42. Administration of the Acre.....	—	937:800\$	—	957:800\$
43. Eventual Expenses.....	—	100:000\$	—	100:000\$

10,700\$ 31,379:814\$ 8,900\$ 29,187:977\$

Art. 3. The authorisations contained in letters a and b of No II of Art. 3 of law No 1,453 of 30 December 1905 remain in force.

Art. 4. The credit for 500:000\$ opened under decree No 1,324 of 2 January 1905 for the expenses of the Third Latin American Scientific Congress remains in force.

Art. 5. The credit for 2,600:000\$, opened on December 11 1905 as authorised by decree No 1,434 of the same date, for the construction of the building for the National Library, remains in force.

Art. 6. The date treated of in Art. 1 No 6 of decree No 1,151 of 5 January 1904 is prorogued till 31 December 1907.

Art. 7. The Union Government is authorised to grant to those States which set aside 10% of their Revenue for payment of professors in the public, primary, secular and free schools a subsidy amounting to 25% of the sum thus apportioned.

§. For the granting of such subsidy the Executive will enter into an accord with the Governments of the States arranging the conditions etc and is hereby authorised to open the necessary credits.

Art. 8. The executive is authorised:—

a.) To grant a subsidy of 20:000\$ each to the following institutions: the Escola Commercial de Bahia, the Escola Pratica de Commercio de São Paulo, the Academia de Commercio de Rio de Janeiro and the Instituto Historico e Geographico Brasileiro: of 12:000\$ each to the Leagues against Tuberculosis of São Paulo, Federal District, Bahia, Recife and Campos and 21:000\$ to that at Juiz de Fora; of 9:000\$ to the Escola Livre de Engenharia at Pernambuco; of 8:000\$ to the Instituto da Ordem dos Advogados Brasileiros; of 5:000\$ each to the Academia Nacional de Medicina, to the Escolas Praticas de Commercio de Pará and Ceará; of 4:000\$ to the school kept up by the Associação dos Empregados no Comercio de Porto Alegre; of 15:000\$ for the construction of the Lunatic Asylum at Therezina in the State of Piahy; of 20:000\$ to the Sixth Brazilian Congress of Medicine and Surgery to be held in São Paulo in the first fortnight of September 1907; and of 20:000\$ to the Instituto Commercial with headquarters in the Federal Capital, to be paid quarterly to the properly appointed representative.

b.) To issue new regulations for the National Library, the National Institute of Music and the National School of Fine Arts, affecting such reorganisation as may be deemed advisable without increasing expenditure.

c.) To spend on public works in the Acre Territory up to 5% of the product of the export tax in force in that Territory.

d.) To establish laboratories for technical instruction in the schools of Engineering, to engage the necessary personnel and to open a credit up to 200:000\$ for the expenses of the same.

e.) To arrange with the Governments of the States measures for the institution of professional and elementary schools and to open the necessary credit up to 500:000\$.

f.) To spend up to 30:000\$ for the consolidation of all sanitary legislation and to elaborate the code of the same; a person of known ability to be entrusted with this duty.

g.) To aid in the maintenance of the Lyceum de Artes e Officinas of this Capital, in the purchase of the material needed for the fitting up of its office and in the establishment of a physical and chemical laboratory and is authorised to spend up to the amount of 50:000\$ apportioned as shall be judged convenient.

h.) To grant 100:000\$ towards the construction of the new building of the Lyceum de Artes e Officinas of this Capital.

i.) With the acquiescence of the Prefect of the Federal District to transfer from the Prefeitura without any compensation, the service of the Morgue, together with the new premises for the same, to be erected by the Companhia Novo Mercado, to the Police of the Federal District;

j.) To put up to public auction such material belonging to the Tamandaré Hospital in Pernambuco as is no longer of use to that establishment, such material to be set aside by the Medical officer of Health for that Port and when legal formalities have been complied with and the sale effected the net balance accruing therefrom shall be handed over to the Federal Treasury.

k.) To spend 1,000:000\$ for the completion of the building of the National School of Fine Arts.

l.) To order to be printed at the National Printing Office and to open the necessary credits for the same;

I. 3,000 copies of the unpublished work of the late Brazilian writer José Pedro Xavier Finheiro entitled *Dante e a Divina Comedia*, half the edition to belong to the Union;

II. 3,000 copies of the work entitled *Anatomia da Cabeça* by Dr. João Benjamin Ferreira Baptista, who holds the Chair of Descriptive Anatomy in the Rio de Janeiro Faculty of Medicine, half the edition to belong to the Union;

III. 1,000 copies of the work entitled *Historia da Litteratura Espirito-Sentense* by Dr. Afonso Claudio, half the edition to belong to the Union;

IV. 3,000 copies of *A Historia do Brazil*, by Dr. Luiz de Queiroz Mattoso Maia, Government to keep 1,000 copies and open the necessary credit for the publication of the work.

m.) To contract with Dr. Felisbello Freire for the publication of *O Archivo Parlamentar*, a monthly review, the expenses of the same not to exceed 30:000\$000.

Art. 9. The Executive is authorised to make the necessary appropriation for the definite establishment of a Guard for the President of the Republic, to be stationed in the Catete Palace, and to open the necessary credits for the same.

Art. 10. Government is authorised to spend up to 75:954\$ for the completion of the work already begun on the building (national property) occupied by the Instituto Historico e Geographico and by the Directoria Geral de Estatistica, and to contract for the same.

Art. 11. The President of the Republic is authorised to liquidate, by means of the balance of the credit opened under decree No. 5,690 of 2 October 1905, claims due for disappropriation of houses and lands acquired for the construction of district barracks (*quartéis regionaes*).

Art. 12. Government is authorised to spend up to 100:000\$ for expenses connected with the necessary personnel and material for the supplementary classes of the National Gymnasium and to admit no pupils free so long as the full complement is exceeded.

Art. 13. The Executive is authorised to open the necessary credit to raise the salaries of the instructors in the Benjamin Constant Institute to the same as those received by professors in the National Gymnasium by law No. 1,500 of 1 September 1906 in accordance with Art. 210 of decree No. 408 of 17 May 1890 together with legislative decree No. 1,299 of 19 December 1904.

Art. 14. The Executive is authorised to open the necessary credit to disappropriate the Fazenda de Mangueiras where the Instituto Serotherapieo Federal is established, excepting the land where the Pretecture is constructing furnaces for the incineration of the City garbage and the adjacent ground necessary for this Municipal service.

Art. 15. The appropriation for the travelling expenses of Senators and Deputies having been increased Government is authorised to make the necessary credit operations.

Art. 16. The President of the Republic is authorised to expend 1,951:651\$396 gold and 1,435:800\$ paper, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as follows:—

	Law for 1907		Law for 1906	
	GOLD	PAPER	GOLD	PAPER
1. Ministry of State.....	9:161\$	351:800\$	9:161\$	322:000\$
2. Reserve Employes.....	—	50:000\$	—	50:000\$
3. Extraordinary Expenditure, home.....	—	384:000\$	—	1,154:000\$
4. Boundary Commissions.....	—	700:000\$	—	700:000\$
5. Legations and Consulates.....	1,292:500\$	—	1,090:500\$	—
6. Travelling and other allowances.....	150:000\$	—	150:000\$	—
7. Extraordinary Exp ^t abroad.....	500:000\$	—	100:000\$	—

1,951:651\$ 1,435:800\$ 1,310:651\$ 2,256:000\$

Art. 17. The President of the Republic is authorised to open the necessary credits to meet the expenses of such negotiations as shall be judged convenient for the arranging and concluding, through properly fitted persons, of the improvement and navigation of rivers which extend into foreign territory and for the regulation of international trade.

Art. 18. The President of the Republic is authorised to spend through the Ministry of the Navy 1,305:404\$130 gold and 35,024:561\$788 paper, as follows:—

	Law for 1907		Law for 1906	
	GOLD	PAPER	GOLD	PAPER
1. Ministry of Marine.....	—	191:355\$	—	208:667\$
2. Naval Council.....	—	44:540\$	—	46:140\$
3. Head Quarters.....	—	90:740\$	—	99:331\$
4. Supreme Military Court.....	—	28:800\$	—	26:000\$
5. Accountant's Department.....	—	241:539\$	—	43:760\$
6. Commissary General.....	—	40:561\$	—	227:592\$
7. Audit Office.....	—	20:350\$	—	23:160\$
8. Officers.....	—	7,269:553\$	—	3,069:840\$
9. Marines.....	—	2,891:001\$	—	2,779:100\$
10. Marine Infantry ditto.....	—	448:591\$	—	444:778\$
11. Arsenal.....	—	4,894:795\$	—	3,856:798\$
12. Capitania de Portos.....	—	452:376\$	—	449:834\$
13. Buoying channels.....	—	450:000\$	—	50:000\$
14. Naval forces.....	—	3,448:527\$	—	4,451:324\$
15. Hospitals.....	—	928:428\$	—	374:415\$
16. Maritime charts.....	—	1,314:484\$	—	892:780\$
17. Naval school.....	—	589:887\$	—	387:200\$
18. Half-pay.....	—	960:621\$	—	909:507\$
19. Arms and equipments.....	—	250:000\$	—	250:000\$
20. Rations.....	—	6,187:628\$	—	9,070:289\$
21. Ammunition.....	—	1,400:000\$	—	1,400:000\$
22. Material for construction.....	—	1,388:000\$	—	1,600:000\$
23. Works.....	—	635:000\$	—	480:000\$
24. Coal.....	—	1,600:000\$	—	1,001:662\$
25. Freight.....	—	470:000\$	—	270:000\$
26. Eventual expenses.....	—	230:050\$	—	210:150\$
27. Officers on commission abroad.....	1,805:404\$	—	607:108\$	—

1,305:404\$ 35,024:562\$ 607:108\$ 31,064:842\$

Art. 19. The President of the Republic is authorised:

1. To sell all material judged useless, including obsolete ships, and to apply the product of such sale to repairs to National property, to acquisition of material essential for the practical instruction which should be given to naval apprentices and to repairs to ships and other floating material and for those latter repairs 1,000:000\$ may be spent and the opening of the necessary credit is hereby authorised.

2. To revise the Regulations of the Naval Officers in such a way as to admit to their ranks Engineers, Artillerymen, Torpedo-men and Pilates coming from professional schools, the first mentioned to be included with the full Engineers and the others according to their respective branches.

3. To acquire for the sum of 200:000\$ the Island of Carvalho, owned by the State of Rio de Janeiro, with all buildings erected on the same to serve as a barrack or a hospital and to open the necessary credit.

4. To construct submarines of National invention, as an experiment, whose plans may be deemed acceptable after expert opinion has been taken and to open a credit up to 610:000\$ for this purpose.

5. To purchase a gasoline launch for the Captain of the Port of Santos and to open the necessary credit for the expenditure of 10:000\$ for the same and wages of the crew while this law is in force.

6. To spend up to the amount of 50:000\$ for the construction of quarters for the School for Naval Apprentices at Cabedello in the State of Parahyba and to open the necessary credit.

7. To purchase a gasoline launch for the service of the Captain of the Port of Parahyba do Norte and to open the necessary credit.

8. To sell, exchange or let to the Companhia Internacional de Docas e Melhoramentos do Brazil the buildings and lands belonging to the former Naval Arsenal at Bahia, if it be judged in the public interest to do so, after the opinions of the Ministers of Marine and of Public Works have been taken.

9. To spend, and to open the necessary credit for this purpose, up to the amount of 22,000,000 (17,780:000\$) for payment of instalments under the contract made for the building of ships and under other contracts closed in accordance with the modifications authorised by decree No. 1,568 of 24 November 1906 (legislative decree No. 1,296 of 14 December 1904, law No. 1,453 of 30 December 1905 Art. 7 § 10).

10. To close the contract for the fitting up of the dry docks already existing on the Isla das Cobras or in some suitable place so that they may be able to take the new battleships and to open a credit during the present fiscal year up to the sum of 600:000\$.

11. To transfer to a suitable site in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro the various departments and offices of the Naval Arsenal, which at present are scattered about in various remote and exposed positions, so as to have due regard to their safety and to the affording of shelter and facilities for repairing of floating material, the Executive being empowered to acquire the necessary land and to dispose of the buildings to be evacuated and to apply the sum received by sale of the same for the purchase of the new site and to expend a further sum of 200:000\$ for which the necessary credit may be opened.

12. To spend up to the amount of 50:000\$ for the purchase of a tug for the use of the marine assistance service of the Captain of the Port of Paranaagua in the State of Parana.

13. The Executive is authorised without increasing expenditure:—

a) To revise the rules of the School for Naval Apprentices in such a way as to provide proper instruction to the students so that they may be fitted for the manning of modern ships of war.

b) To reorganise the Naval Council, transforming it into an Admiralty Council.

c) To revise the regulations of the Ministry, Head Quarters Staff Paymaster's Department, Library, Museum and Arsenal, in such a manner as to give the administration a better return for the money voted for it in the Estimates.

d) To revise the rules of the Naval School and of the Professional Schools in the sense mentioned above in par (a) so that the students and officers of those schools may receive technical instruction for the direction and working of the complicated mechanism of modern naval apparatus.

e) To reform the Commissary General's Department and to keep the present stock but in future to make such reductions as shall be deemed expedient.

f) To revise the regulations of the Captains of the Ports and make such alterations as shall be expedient.

The new regulations and any others that may be deemed expedient will be put into immediate execution.

g) To disappropriate for the Public Service, through the Ministry of Marine, the islands of Engenho and Mocaguê Grande in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro and to effect the necessary credit operations for this purpose.

Art. 20. Naval Engineers when on technical and special duty will receive the gratifications in the pay sheets previous to No. 1,473 of 9 January 1906 in accordance with Art. 78 of the said law.

Art. 21. Par. 7 of law No. 1,452 of 30 December 1905 will remain in force to permit of the entering into of contracts, whose duration shall not exceed five years, for rent for premises, naval construction, manufacture of arms and ammunition, lighting of forts, islands and ships of war, and water supply for the same.

Art. 22. The President of the Republic is authorised to expend through the Ministry of War 100:000\$ gold and 58,893:497\$070 paper as follows:—

	Law for 1907		Law for 1906	
	GOLD	PAPER	GOLD	PAPER
1. Head Quarters.....	—	475:456\$	—	197:915\$
2. Supreme Military Court.....	—	205:000\$	—	148:800\$
3. Accountant General's Office.....	—	236:580\$	—	236:580\$
4. Quarter-master General's Office.....	—	327:876\$	—	287:316\$
5. Military Instruction.....	—	1,448:416\$	—	552:814\$
6. Arsenal and Deposits.....	—	1,304:996\$	—	1,235:972\$
7. Workshops and Laboratories.....	—	368:031\$	—	350:371\$
8. Hospitals and Infirmarys.....	—	843:420\$	—	329:344\$
9. Pay and allowances.....	—	17,794:288\$	—	14,321:809\$
10. Rations.....	—	16,320:219\$	—	15,864:059\$
11. Pensions.....	—	2,139:822\$	—	2,180:202\$
12. Allowances.....	—	400:000\$	—	200:000\$
13. Military Colonies.....	—	157:000\$	—	125:800\$
14. Military works.....	—	5,204:600\$	—	8,498:300\$
15. War Material.....	—	11,612:395\$	—	8,734:595\$
16. Commission abroad.....	100:000\$	—	100:000\$	—
	100:000\$	58,893:497\$	100:000\$	48,627:452\$

Art. 23. The President of the Republic is authorised:—

a.) To send to different countries to study military matters for the space of two years two officers of artillery or other special branch of the army, including a medical officer, these officers to give a written report of their studies when completed, expenses to fall under Rubric 16 Art. 1.

b.) To send to other countries as military attachés, or in commission, to study military matters, full captains, or officers of higher rank inclu-

ding a medical officer, these officers having proved their capacity, written a military treatise or invented some military contrivance.

c.) To send to the principal countries for the space of two years to study military matters the student of each of the Staff, Artillery and Engineer Schools in this Capital and of the School of War at Porto Alegre, who has completed his course and proved himself to be the best student of his year.

d.) To reorganise and enlarge the Arsenal so that they shall be devoted exclusively to the construction of war material properly speaking, the supply of all non-military material to be given to private firms after the contracts have been duly approved by the Legislature.

e.) To spend such sum as may be necessary for the restoration of the quarters in the Asylo de Invalidos da Patria set apart for the families of pensioners.

f.) To form, in a suitable locality, a camp for the training of the three branches of the service.

g.) To spend up to 10:000\$ for the installation in the 3rd section of the General Staff of a complete photographic service with a laboratory for the preparation of plates, paper etc. for the same.

h.) To decide on the position of and make plans together with estimates for two bridges one over the River Camunquan to ensure communication between the garrisons of São Borja and São Luiz and the other over the River Betuly between São Borja and Itaquí.

i.) To erect a wire fence round one league of the National camp of São Gabriel at São Borja for the wintering of the horses of the cavalry regiments stationed there and at São Luiz, the remaining 2 leagues and 28 smaller divisions to be leased to the highest bidder at public auction.

j.) To grant leave to a certain limited number of officers, who wish to complete their military studies, to remain abroad one or two years, so long as they only receive the pay treated of in Art. 2 of cap. 1 of law No. 1,473 of 3 January 1906.

Art. 24. Uniforms for privates must be made in the towns which are the headquarters of the military district or of garrison commands.

Art. 25. The Minister for War will give in detail in the report for the next fiscal year all sums collected by the economic council of each battalion, regiment or other body belonging to the department specifying the origin and use of each.

Art. 26. Government acting in accord with the Prefect of Nietheroy, Capital of the State of Rio de Janeiro, will liquidate its debt with the Prefecture for the rent of the Municipal market as barracks for the 38th Battalion of infantry from 1904 up to the date on which the same premises were transferred to a private party in 1905, and will open the necessary credits.

Art. 27. Government will as speedily as possible have estimates made for the rebuilding of the forts of Coimbra and Tabatinga and the renewal of their armament in order that the same may be submitted for the approval of Congress and the necessary credits voted.

Art. 28. The President of the Republic, with the vote already made for the same, will, through the Chief of the Military Engineers, undertake the necessary surveying for the extension of the branch railway from Lorena to Belfica to join the Sapucahy Railway. The motive power on this branch shall be electricity.

Art. 29. The credit and special credit mentioned in decree No. 255 of 19 December 1894 are reestablished.

Art. 30. Government is authorised to improve the material conditions of the officers and men of the 1st and 7th Military Districts especially as regards marching rations.

Art. 31. Government will open the credit of 223:200\$ to put into execution law No. 1,500 of 1 September 1905 in accordance with Art. 77 of law No. 1,473 of 9 January of the same year.

Art. 32. Government is authorised to reorganise the Military College without increasing the personnel, and to rearrange the positions of the personnel of the Central Hospital of the Army to meet the needs of the new services already mentioned as installed in these establishments, these reforms to be submitted to Congress.

Art. 33. Government is authorised to open the necessary credit for the payment of his salary as member of the Supreme Military Tribunal to Marshal Candido José da Costa, on half pay, as from September 19 1896 removing the disabilities he had incurred if Government shall recognise his right to the said salary.

Art. 34. The President of the Republic is authorised to expend through the Ministry of Industry and Public Works 6,413:633\$138 gold and 82,214:406\$799 paper as follows:—

	Law for 1907		Law for 1906	
	GOLD	PAPER	GOLD	PAPER
1. Ministry of State.....	—	359:700\$	—	315:020\$
2. Department of Statistics.....	—	172:569\$	—	292:592\$
3. Post Office.....	180:000\$	12,547:814\$	198:000\$	12,372:990\$
4. Telegraph.....	377:801\$	10,749:625\$	361:195\$	9,867:497\$
5. Aid to Agriculture.....	16:000\$	1,388:040\$	1:815\$	810:040\$
6. Housing Immigrants, etc.....	—	236:766\$	—	241:766\$
7. Subventions of Navigation Companies.....	1,663:670\$	1,148:862\$	—	2,776:062\$
8. Guarantee of interest to railways, etc.....	3,961:601\$	1,290:281\$	2,864:004\$	1,250:281\$
9. Central of Brazil R'y.....	—	36,564:037\$	—	33,363:437\$
D. Thereza Christina R'y.....	—	—	—	402:000\$
Timbó and Propria R'y.....	—	—	—	100:000\$
Public Works in the Provences.....	—	2,128:000\$	—	2,128:000\$
10. Public Works in the Capital.....	—	5,821:762\$	—	5,031:768\$
11. Public Works in the Capital.....	—	2,762:540\$	—	3,442:666\$
12. Drainage of the Capital.....	—	4,981:867\$	—	4,981:867\$
13. Public Lighting-Capital.....	810:810\$	924:633\$	810:810\$	909:055\$
14. Fiscalisation of Railways etc.....	3:000\$	851:235\$	3:000\$	781:483\$
15. Observatory of Rio de Janeiro.....	—	107:600\$	—	98:600\$
16. Departments and Posts suppressed.....	—	42:080\$	—	43:360\$
17. Eventual expenditure.....	—	150:000\$	—	150:000\$

6,413:633\$ 82,214:407\$ 4,289:491\$ 78,920:464\$

Art. 35. The President of the Republic is authorised:—

a) To expend 10:000\$ in prizes, at the rate of 1\$ per kilo, for home bred silkworms.

b) To expend up to 60:000\$, to stimulate the silk industry, of which 15:000\$ are to be distributed as prizes, no one prize to exceed that amount, to breeders of silkworms who shall prove to the person appointed by Government that they possess at least 2,000 mulberry trees in good condition, and 45:000\$000 to the first two silk mills employing only native silk.

The President of the Republic in the regulations drawn up for the carrying out of this enactment shall decide the means to be taken for the judging of the awards.

c) To expend up to 53:000\$, for the civilisation of the Indians, in subsidies and material.

d) To expend up to 250:000\$ for geological surveys, investigations and exploration of the mines in National Territory in accordance with instructions to be given by Government.

e) To expend up to 1,000:000\$ for the promotion of an National Exhibition of Agriculture Industry and Fine Arts in the year 1906 and to open the necessary credits.

The President of the Republic will enter into an accord with the Governors or Presidents of the States and with the Prefect of the Federal District for the holding of local exhibitions as preliminaries to the National Exhibition and shall give a grant in aid for this purpose, to such States as shall require it, such sum as shall be deemed expedient.

f) To expend 17:500\$ for payment for material ordered for the account of the State of Maranhão for the telegraph line which is in course of construction from Eugênio Central (Maranhão) to Boa Vista (Goyaz).

g) To expend up to 150:000\$ for the purchase of a steam lighter to carry away the mud dredged in the Port of Recife and to open the necessary credit.

h) To expend 60:000\$ for the laying of an extra inside line of one metre gauge between the stations of Parahyba do Sul and Entre Rios on the Central of Brazil Railway.

i) To expend up to 50:000\$ for the purchase of a tug for the port improvement works at Bahia.

j) To expend up to 600:000\$ for the exploration and improvement of the navigable rivers of the country.

k) To expend up to 1,000:000\$, paper, to aid the Cooperative Societies of Agricultural credit which are organised in accordance with the law, on the following lines:—

1. The grant shall not exceed 50:000\$ to each society except when it is a question of the union or amalgamation of more than three Agricultural Societies or Syndicates, when it may be raised to 200:000\$.

2. The duration of the loan shall not exceed 24 months, the interest shall be 5% and the contract shall be made before a Notary Public, whilst exemption from stamps or any Federal dues shall be granted.

3. Preference shall be given to those Societies whose statutes lay down that the responsibility of their associates is joint, several and unlimited.

4. In those States where there is an Agricultural Bank which is authorised by its statutes to make loans to Agricultural Syndicates or Societies Government may make the grant through the Bank and shall make its contract directly with it, in which case the interest shall be 4%, provided that the whole grant does not exceed 50% of the realised capital.

The President of the Republic will undertake the necessary credit operations to put this article into execution and is authorised to issue apolices bearing interest up to 5%.

II. To enter into an accord while this law is in force:—

a) With the lessees of the Federal Railways to substitute alcohol for petroleum on their lines. To facilitate this the President of the Republic will allow the purchase of these lamps to be entered under working expenses.

b) With the Railway Companies, enjoying concessions from Government and having pecuniary favours, to promote the substitution of alcohol for petroleum for lighting of stations, depôts, offices etc. To facilitate this the President of the Republic will allow the purchase of lamps to be entered under working expenses.

c) With the private telegraph and railway companies to arrange through traffic with the Federal lines and to harmonise the rates charged by each.

d) With the State of Rio Grande do Sul for the cession to the Union of telegraph lines which belong to it.

e) With the Government of the State of S. Paulo to afford it facilities for the construction of *trappiches* in the Northern ports and the rebuilding of the quays of the Praia at Ubatuba with a view to aiding coasting vessels to load and unload.

f) With the State and Municipal Governments for the extermination of locusts, for the construction and upkeep of reservoirs, for the sinking of wells and other means for combating drought and to undertake the necessary credit operations.

g) With the Rio de Janeiro City Improvements Company, Limited, for the inclusion in its contract of such modifications as are deemed necessary for the improvement of its service and to undertake the necessary credit operations.

h) With the Amazon Company for the extension of its line from Cametá to Alcobaca via Baía and Mocajuba and to meet the necessary expenditure with the vote of Art. 34 Rubrica 4a—Telegraphs.

III. To substitute on the Federal Railways, while this law is in force, alcohol motors for those of gasoline or petrol.

IV. To establish by direct arrangement the service of interchanging the parcels post of the Brazilian post offices with that of the United States of North America as well as with any other signatories of the Postal Union.

§ 1. To supply the lack of officials, indispensable for the carrying out of this service, others will be nominated in Commission according to the regulation approved of in decree No. 2,220 of 10 February 1896.

§ 2. The President of the Republic will decide which departments of the Post Office shall undertake this duty and shall acquire fitting offices when there is not sufficient room in the said departments.

V. To undertake the operations of credit necessary to the execution of the service referred to in No. IV.

VI. To extend the Ouro Preto branch, which has already reached Gage, as far as the manganese mine at kilometre 501 and to expend up to 300:000\$ for this purpose.

VII. To erect post and telegraph offices in the capitals of the States of Bahia and S. Paulo and in the city of Porto Alegre and to open the necessary credit and, further, to enter into an accord with the respective Governments for the exchange of national property and such other conditions as may be deemed convenient.

VIII. To undertake, jointly or separately, at home or abroad, all the credit operations necessary for the improvement of the drinking water supply for the Federal Capital, including the islands of Paqueta and Governador, and to make the necessary acquisitions and to undertake all the necessary work for this purpose in accordance with Art. 22 of law No. 1,313 of 30 December 1904.

IX. To undertake the improvement of the port of Cabo Frio and to expend the necessary sum in accordance with estimates and surveys already made and to collect the taxes in accordance with the laws and concessions at present in force.

X. To open the necessary credit for the expenses of the D. Theresa Christina Railway so long as it is not leased. (Decree, 18th April, 1906).

XI. To organize the service of port improvements throughout the Republic, of wells and irrigation in Ceará, to open the necessary credits and to distribute the product of the same in accordance with the schedules already drawn up.

XII. To advance as a loan for the period of ten years up to the

amount of 489:000\$ to the post office of Ouro Preto to enable it to construct in Bullo Horizonte houses for its employes and for this purpose to undertake the necessary credit operations and observe the following conditions:—

a) Advances will be made to each employé in three instalments, the first to be 30% of the whole sum so soon as he has begun the building of the house; the second to be 40% when the house is half built; the third to be 30% when the house is finished; each of these payments to be at the discretion of an engineer appointed by Government.

b) The houses may be constructed only on ground which belongs absolutely to the employé and both house and ground shall be mortgaged to Government for the full amount advanced.

c) The plans of the said houses must be submitted to the approval of an engineer appointed by Government and will only be approved when it is verified that the house has a value at least equal to the advance made.

d) The repayment of the advance made by Government will be made by monthly payments of 10% of the total advance made to the employé, who, if he decides to do so, may pay in larger instalments and thus before ten years have elapsed become owner of his own house.

e) If the employé dies before having paid off the loan his heirs may continue to make the payments in the form established by this law and thus become owners of the premises. If they do not do this Government will put the premises up to public auction to recover whatever is still due.

XII. To promote:—

a) By the most expeditious means the publication of a general map of the Republic, to open the necessary credits for this purpose and to enter into an accord with the Governments of those States who have already a service of this nature.

b) Immigration in agreement with the State Governments, Railways and river companies and with private companies and individuals for the better regulation of this service and to disappropriate such land belonging to private parties as may be necessary for the founding of colonies, in accordance with the law, and to open a credit up to 6,000:000\$ for this purpose.

c) The consumption of national coal on the Central of Brazil Railway and on other railways and concerns belonging to the Federal Government by agreement with their respective boards of administration.

XIV. To grant a subsidy:—

a) Of 500:000\$ per annum, maximum, to any shipping company which shall establish a regular service between Brazil and Japan for the development of trade between the two countries and the carrying of immigrants.

b) Of 60:000\$ per annum to the company or private individual who shall establish a regular service on the River Ibiapaba up to Cacique, touching at the ports of São Borja, Itaqui and Uruguayana, with two ships and the lighters necessary for transportation of cargo provided that the conditions established by the Federal Government are observed.

c) To such company as undertakes a service of navigation along the southern coast of the State of Bahia, on the same conditions as those laid down in the contract with the company which maintains a similar service on the coast of Maranhão.

XV. To pay:—

a) To the widow of Dr. Antonio José de Sampaio 25:000\$ as indemnity for the services rendered to the country by her late husband, on acceptance of which she can at no future time claim indemnity from the Federal Government for machinery, apparatus or any improvements made by the deceased on the estates which he leased.

b) To the widow, unmarried daughter and sons, under age, of Dr. Manuel Martins Torres the sum of 30:000\$ as remuneration for the services rendered by the deceased as arbitrator for the Government of the Republic in various questions pertaining to the ministry of Industry and Public Works and to open the necessary credit for this purpose.

XVI. To complete the widening of the gauge of the Central of Brazil Railway to the city of São Paulo and to open the necessary credits for this purpose.

XVII. To undertake the necessary improvements of the port of Cananéia in the State of São Paulo including the dredging of the same and to open the necessary credits for this purpose.

XVIII. To open the necessary credit:—

a) To make the necessary studies for the substitution of electric for steam traction on the suburban system of the Central of Brazil Railway and to make this change if deemed advisable.

b) For construction (in accord with the Government of the State of Minas Geraes) of the branch of the Central of Brazil Railway starting from the station of Sabará, to acquire the portion already finished and to continue its construction to the city of Ferros in accordance with the disposition contained in letter b of No. XVII of Art. 22 of law No. 957 of 30 December 1902.

c) Up to 50:000\$ for the repairing, adapting and furnishing to the building occupied by the Caixa de Amortização in order to make more room for the postal service in the capital of the Republic.

d) For the dredging of the port of Paranaguá in accordance with the studies made by Captain and Senator Indio do Brazil.

e) For the payment of gratifications to engineers entrusted with the receiving or handing over of railways taken over or leased.

XIX. To apply the rules of law No. 1,126 of 15 December 1903 for the construction of railways for the general linking up of all the lines of the country and others which will not cause any further expense to the Treasury.

XX. To organize the bases of the Rural and Forestry code as well as the code for Mining and Rivers of the Republic and to submit them for the approval of Congress during the next session, and also to organize the register of railways in working order in the country, and of rivers and falls which can be applied to the public service, and to open the necessary credit.

XXI. To make the necessary surveys:—

a) For the extension of the State of Parahyba de Norte Railway, Alagoa Grande to Areia branch, and to spend up to 20:000\$000.

b) To undertake the construction of telegraph lines and railways of a strategic character through the Minister of Public Works, who shall enter into an agreement with the Minister of War for the employment on this service of technical engineers and privates of the army and to open the necessary credit.

XXII. To aid in the establishment of stud farms at such points in national territory as may be judged convenient and to open credits for this purpose to the amount of 100:000\$000.

XXIII. To publish in the National Printing Office *A Revista do Club de Engenharia* during the year 1907 in accordance with law No. 1,072 of 14 October 1903.

XXIV. To expend up to 4,000:000\$000 gold and to open the necessary credits or undertake the necessary credit operations for the same, to increase the consumption of different Brazilian agricultural products in foreign countries and to establish prizes and subsidies.

§ 1. These subsidies will be for the most part granted to companies and private persons who:—

a.) Establish at their own expense in places where houses already exist for the sale of coffee in the bean, roasting houses where the ground coffee may be retailed, or sold prepared as in the cafés of this Capital.

b.) Establish houses where coffee may be sold ground or already prepared in these places or their neighbourhood, the coffee to be bought only in the roasting houses mentioned in letter (a.)

c.) Establish such houses in places where houses do not exist for the sale of this product, especially in small townships, with small roasting houses attached where the coffee may be sold ready ground or prepared.

§ 2. With regard to other products Government will apply the same system of subsidies and will cause samples to be on view continually in the houses mentioned in Paragraph 1, these samples supplied by Government or private individuals to be of good marketable commodities such as maté, cocoa, sugar, tobacco and preparations made from the same, these to be accompanied with a short notice as to their origin, price, and any other information which may increase their consumption.

§ 3. The prizes will be awarded as an encouragement to such companies or private persons who at the end of each six months (June to December) can prove to the judge appointed by Government that in view of the results obtained they have actively and with zeal increased the consumption of any of these products.

§ 4. Government will issue instructions and will establish general rules for the granting of concessions and prizes and so far as is possible will fix the maximum price at which the products may be sold in the different countries by the subsidized houses and will arrange for the fiscalization of the same.

§ 5. Apart from the essential condition that all the products must be prepared and sold without any adulteration, the subsidized houses will put up notices in the most conspicuous place possible showing that the product comes from Brazil and, if possible, will specify from what State. The exact following out of the first condition and the intelligent and efficacious manner in which the latter is complied with will be taken into consideration by Government in the awarding of prizes which in such cases ought to be of the maximum value fixed for each product.

§ 6. In the Brazilian Consulates in the different countries, where Government deems it expedient to initiate and maintain this propaganda for the increase of consumption of Brazilian agricultural products, there shall be created under the direction of the Consul a fiscalizing section with one or more fiscals.

The Consul shall forward at the end of each six months to the Minister of Industry and Public Works a detailed report upon the subsidized establishments and their development showing how far they are fulfilling their purpose.

All reports presented by the fiscals during the six months shall be forwarded together with the consular report.

§ 7. Besides the measures indicated in the preceding paragraphs Government may employ others, always of a commercial character, and may grant a maximum reduction of 20% in import duty on goods not capable of being produced in Brazil and coming from countries which by agreement or commercial treaties grant for a space of not less than three years free entry or a considerable reduction to Brazilian products.

§ 8. Government is authorized to organize a regular service for propaganda of the mineral wealth of the country especially as regards prospecting and can, if it deems expedient, subsidize companies capable of undertaking this service.

XXV. To revise:—

a.) For the benefit of the sugar industry the concession of the central sugar factories of Iguaçu, Rio Fundo, Cotegipe and Conde in the State of Bahia in order to regulate the operations of the same and Government is empowered, in case it does not succeed in bringing about the restoration of these factories, which is necessary for the defence and salvation of the industry, in the referred to districts, to rescind the contract without prejudice to the Union's right to repayment of sums advanced by Government in the form of guaranteed interest this, credit being laid down by decree No. 635 of 9 Aug. 1890.

b.) The existing contract of the Lloyd Brasileiro in such a way as to improve and increase the service of this company without any additional charge to the Treasury. Art. 18 of law No. 1,145 of 21 Dec. 1903 remains in force.

c.) The contract of the North West of Brazil Railway and of the Companhia Alto Tocantins and to introduce such modifications as may be deemed expedient in these contracts in such a way as to better consult national interests and to alter, if necessary, the reciprocal onus and the respective terms.

XXVI. To construct:—

a.) At the point on the river S. Francisco judged most convenient, a metal bridge over which merchandise may be transported at any season of the year coming from the States of Goyaz, Piahy and Pernambuco en route for Bahia and other northern states and to open the necessary credit, if the work has not previously been undertaken by a private company a concession having been granted to the same.

b.) A bridge over the river Parahyba which will improve communication between the townships of the Triangulo Mineiro and those of the south of the State of Goyaz, Government being empowered to expend up to 300,000\$ for this purpose.

XXVII. To reorganize:—

a.) The Statistical Department and to hurry on the completion of the work of the census of 1900 and to open the necessary credit.

b.) The Botanical Gardens and the Observatory of Rio de Janeiro so that they may render better service to agriculture and to improve the agricultural meteorological service under the direction of the Observatory and to open the necessary credits.

c.) The service of fiscalization of the railways, shipping and river navigation companies, to open the necessary credits and to distribute the special subsidies in accordance with the schedules already organized.

XXVIII. To proceed with the interrupted work on the banks and bar of the *salto grande* of Iguaçu in accordance with the surveys made by Engineers Sergio Saboia, Marinho de Moraes and Charles Greenhalgh together with such modifications as circumstances shall necessitate and to open the necessary credits.

XXIX. To make the necessary surveys for the construction of a sheltered port for ships of deep draught for the trade of the capital of Ceará and to open the necessary credit up to 50,000\$.

XXX. To renew for five years, with the parties offering the best terms, the contracts for shipping service between the Florianopolis (the Colony in Piahy to the Colony at Tuloya) according to decrees No. 4,580 and 5,060 of 6 October and 1 December 1903 and if deemed advisable to increase the sum granted for this service for two extra voyages per month between Therezina and the City of Parahyba.

XXXI. To grant 15,000\$ to the widow of Professor F. M. Draenert for the printing of the Manual W. A. Henry "Food and Feeding" translated by the said professor, half of the edition to be handed to the Minister of Public Works for distribution.

XXXII. To grant permission to the Leopoldina Railway Company to extend its line from S. Francisco Xavier to the quays in construction

in the Federal Capital in return for concessions and conditions made in the public interest such as a general reduction of the tariff, linking up of the Northern line with that from Niterói to Miracema, and to leave to the Quay authorities the questions of route, locality and traffic.

Art. 36. There will remain in force No. X and letter b of No. XI of Art. 15 (for the construction of carriage roads linking up capitals or cities of not less than 10,000 inhabitants in the various States) Art. 17. (the conditions for construction of the line to be thus modified instead of —"from the line from Gonçalves Ferreira (or other, more convenient point) to Bello Horizonte"—read "from the most convenient point on the one metre line to Bello Horizonte")—19, 21, 22 and 23 of law No. 1,453 of 30th December 1905 and No. XXXVII of Art. 22 of law No. 953 of 29 December 1902 excluding "of No. XXVI and Nos. XXVII, XXX, (leaving out in the parenthesis appended to No. XLII the words "Appointing the sum of 30,000\$ to be given to the Sociedade Paulista de Agricultura as a grant in aid for the exhibition and propaganda of Brazilian coffee and cocoa at the approaching exhibition at Milan" and adding after "Rio de Janeiro" the words "and for the Associação Commercial of Bahia and other States")" of article 17. of Law No. 1,145 of 31 December 1903.

Art. 37. In the authorization granted in No. XIII of Art. 17 of law No. 1,145 of 31 December 1903 leave is granted to include in the new contract, which can be made for five years, such conditions as shall be deemed necessary for the improvement of the coasting service and the fiscalizing of the same and authority is hereby granted to establish besides the ports already indicated others which may be deemed expedient and to raise the subsidy in proportion to the increase of the service.

Art. 38. Postal agents of 2nd, 3rd and 4th class before entering on their duties shall be obliged to deposit caution money equivalent to one year's salary or gratification, according to their class, in the Treasury of the respective post office; this caution money may also be deposited in the Federal Savings Bank.

Art. 39. Postal agents may withdraw from the monthly balances the amounts of their monthly salaries if their salaries are inferior to their deposit; this also applies to the lower officials in the agency.

Art. 40. The dispositions of Article 29 of law No. 560 of 31 December 1898 are hereby annulled and the disposition of Articles 341 and 342 of the regulations approved in decree No. 2,330 of 10 February 1896 are reestablished.

Art. 41. The concessions dealing with the traffic of automobiles for industrial purposes shall be the same as those granted to the railways and the same legislation shall apply to them, as far as they come within its jurisdiction, as "lines for automobiles for industrial purposes."

XXXIII. Without infringing the rights of third parties:—

a.) To grant a concession, to the parties offering the best terms for a period not exceeding 90 years, for the construction, use, and enjoyment of a railway to link up the port of Cubatão in the bay of S. Francisco in the State of Santa Catharina, with the Republic of Paraguay and such other favours (excepting guarantee of interest or kilometre subsidy) as laid down in the regulations approved by decree No. 5,561 of 28 February, 1874 and in the clauses approved by decree No. 7,959 of 29 December 1880.

b.) To contract with the concessionaire of the railway, in sub-clause, (a) for the construction at the port of Cubatão of docks and warehouses for the loading and unloading, deposit and storage of merchandise for import or export on the bases, as regards favours and onus, of the dispositions of decree No. 1,746 of 13 October 1869.

Art. 42. Stipulates that no third advance of money for work to be done for the Ministry of Public Works shall be made until the account relating to the first advance have been liquidated, the same applying to subsequent advances and when the work runs over from one fiscal year into another no second advance shall be made on account of the new fiscal year until the accounts of the former fiscal year shall have been settled.

Art. 43. All fines levied on the employés of the West of Minas railway shall be devoted as heretofore to the endowment of the West of Minas Public Aid Fund.

Art. 44. The balance of payments of International postal orders shall be made every month or every three months to the creditor post offices by means of bills taken directly by the Postmaster General at the Bank of Brazil.

Art. 45. The President of the Republic is hereby authorized to expend through the Department of Finance 42,442:849\$609 gold and 106.480:558\$337 paper as follows:—

	Law for 1907		Law for 1908	
	GOLD	PAPER	GOLD	PAPER
1. Interest and other expenses of the foreign debt.....	18,550:449\$	—	18,550:449\$	—
2. Interest and amortisation of Redemption Bonds.....	8,264:880\$	—	8,264:880\$	—
3. Ditto ditto and amortisation of internal loans of 1879 and 1897.....	929:281\$	8,264:400\$	929:281\$	8,339:520\$
4. Ditto ditto of the Internal perpetual annuities <i>aportices</i>	—	25,756:084\$	—	25,756:084\$
5. Pensions.....	—	7,539:995\$	—	6,830:995\$
6. Retired list.....	—	2,762:191\$	—	2,762:191\$
7. Treasury Department.....	—	1,296:770\$	—	1,195:170\$
8. Auditing Office (Tribunal de Contas).....	—	576:000\$	—	415:400\$
9. Collector General of the Capital (Recebe-loria)....	—	472:200\$	—	459:200\$
10. Amortization Department.....	200:000\$	337:965\$	100:000\$	337:965\$
11. The Mint.....	—	806:205\$	—	811:655\$
12. National Printing Offices and Gazette.....	—	1,913:080\$	—	1,913:080\$
13. Nat. Laboratory of Analysis.....	—	139:400\$	—	137:400\$
14. Administration of National Properties.....	—	75:840\$	—	73:840\$
15. Agency of the Treasury in London.....	62:200\$	—	36:600\$	—
16. Treasury Agencies (Polegias).....	—	2,178:500\$	—	2,148:287\$
17. Customs-Houses.....	—	13,016:155\$	—	10,970:500\$
18. Internal Revenue Offices "Mesa de Rondas".....	—	8,402:380\$	—	2,962:480\$
19. Employés and posts extinguished.....	—	48:400\$	—	50:800\$
20. Fiscalization of consumption tax.....	—	2,419:000\$	—	2,357:400\$
21. Commission of 2% on sale of stamps.....	—	200:000\$	—	200:000\$
22. Travelling expenses.....	—	60:000\$	—	40:000\$
23. Gratifications.....	—	60:000\$	—	50:000\$
24. Interest on Treasury Bills.....	—	480:000\$	—	480:000\$
25. Ditto on Orphans' Fund.....	—	650:000\$	—	650:000\$
26. Ditto on Savings Bank Funds, etc.....	—	9,000:000\$	—	7,000:000\$

27. Ditto Sundry.....	—	50:000\$	—	50:000\$
28. Commission on Collection of overdue debts.....	—	100:000\$	—	100:000\$
29. Commissions and Brokerage.....	35:000\$	20:000\$	35:000\$	20:000\$
30. Eventual Expenditure.....	15:000\$	150:000\$	15:000\$	150:000\$
31. Restitutions.....	50:000\$	450:000\$	50:000\$	450:000\$
32. Balances due from previous Fiscal Years (Exercícios Findos).....	100:000\$	2,000:000\$	100:000\$	2,000:000\$
33. Works.....	—	830:000\$	—	830:000\$
34. Special Credits.....	325:000\$	—	325:036\$	—
35. Commercial Statistics.....	—	330:000\$	—	270:000\$

WITH SPECIAL APPLICATION

1. Fund for redemption of paper money.....	—	4,200:000\$	—	4,200:000\$
2. Ditto ditto guarantee of paper money.....	9,311:000\$	8,400:000\$	9,410:100\$	9,150:000\$
3. Sinking fund for liquidation bonds.....	160:000\$	1,658:000\$	160:000\$	1,658:000\$
4. Fund for amortisation of internal debt.....	—	3,030:000\$	—	2,030:000\$
5. Port Improvements.....	4,460:000\$	3,550:000\$	4,000:000\$	3,630:000\$

42,442:849\$ 106,480:558\$ 41,976:349\$ 95,741:983\$

Art. 46. The President of the Republic is hereby authorized (1.) To open supplementary credits during the fiscal year of 1907 to a sum not exceeding 8,000:000\$000 for the items included in the table accompanying the law. For the items "Public Assistance," "Travelling Expenses" and "Accounts Overdue" the President of the Republic may open supplementary credits at any time so long as the total does not exceed the amount appropriated as regards the item "Accounts Overdue" as laid down in law No. 3,230 of 3 September 1884 Art. 11. In the maximum determined by this Article the credits opened in Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 for the Minister of the Interior are not included. (2.) To liquidate the debts of Banks arising from loans to planters. (3.) To grant to all ships constructed in the Republic of over 100 tons a premium of 50\$000 per ton and to open the necessary credit. (4.) To open a credit for the winding up of the service of the unifying of the type of bonds (5.) To liquidate all accounts with the States paying them all debts which are approved and to open the necessary credit. (6.) To raise to 24 the number of Custom House guards at Paranaguá. (7.) To hand over as an exchange to the Government of the State of Bahia the premises occupied by the Fiscal Delegation and the premises annexed to the palace of the Governor and Secretary of State. (8.) To grant to the State of Minas Geraes the estate known as Bairro Alto in the district of Campanha for the establishment of an agricultural colony. (9.) To make the necessary credit operation for the construction, acquisition and adaptation of buildings for the various Federal Departments in this Capital and in the States. The amount to be paid for amortization and interest of the debts contracted for this purpose must not exceed the amount paid as rent for these buildings. (10.) To hand over the steam launch *Lauro Muller* to the Alfandega of San Francisco, State of Santa Catharina so soon as the Custom House of Florianopolis has received its new ocean going tug. (11.) To restore to the Municipalities of Bom Jardim in Rio de Janeiro and Iguaçu in São Paulo and to the Prefecture of Bello Horizonte in Minas Geraes, the amount of the custom dues paid by them in the years 1897, 1900 and 1902 on material imported for the service of the water supply and electric light according to the formalities required by Articles 2 and 6 of decree No 947 A of 4 November 1890 and to open the necessary credit. (12.) To revise the law with regard to inflammable goods prohibiting their despatch *sobre aqua* and to confiscate to the State such goods found in the wharves of the Custom House.

Art. 47. The expenses for funerals of public officials and the payment of travelling expenses shall be subject to registration *a posteriori* of the Tribunal de Contas according to the terms of Article 164 of the regulations laid down in decree No. 2,409 of 23 December 1896.

Article 48. The Ministry of Industry and Public Works will furnish the other Ministries with official stamps for their respective postal or telegraphic correspondence and shall debit them with the amount in accordance with their requests.

Article 49. The payment of subsidies of any kind whatsoever for societies or installations which have already received subsidies in former years will be subject to a previous inquiry by the Ministry under whom the expenses fall.

Article 50. So long as the credits voted by the different Ministries have not been paid by the Federal Treasury the payment schedules of the last fiscal year shall remain in force without any formalities with the modification laid down in this present Budget Law.

Article 51. The necessary credits will be opened by Government and submitted to the registration *a posteriori* of the Tribunal de Contas for the payment of percentages or amounts due to the officials of the collecting departments for the excess of receipts over the estimates laid down by law.

Article 52. Workmen and day labourers on all public services of the Union, provided that they present themselves on the day immediately preceding or immediately following that appointed by Government will receive their salary for that day in addition.

Article 53. Government will have printed free of charge in the National Printing Office all reports, pamphlets and other publications of the Institute de Protecção e Assistencia á Infancia of Rio de Janeiro when destined for free distribution.

Article 54. There are hereby extended to all the cities of the Republic where there are charitable hospitals and custom house stations the dispositions laid down in Cap. XV, and all the Articles of the Nova Consolidação de Leis das Alfandegas e Mezas de Rendas da Republica.

Article 55. The following credits of table A are approved:— 249:490\$259 gold and 19. 176:88\$5711 paper.

Article 56. There are hereby approved the tables Nos. and Classification of the officials of the Caixa de Conversão and of the Exchange section which are attached to the rules and regulations authorized by decree No. of 13 December of the current year.

Article 57. By this law Government may open supplementary credits for expenses included in table B.

Article 58. There remain in force:—the dispositions of Article 32 of law No. 957 of 30 December 1902; of Article 27 of law No. 834 of 30 December 1901; of Article 23 of law No. 1,145 of 31 December 1903 and of Nos. 8, 9, 14 and 15 of Article 26 of law No. 1,453 of 30 December 1905.

Article 59. All dispositions to the contrary are hereby revoked.

Rio de Janeiro, 30 December 1906, 18th of the Republic.

AFFONSO AUGUSTO MOREIRA PENNA.

David Campista.

Summary

	1907		1906	
	Gold	Paper	Gold	Paper
Justice and Interior.....	10:700\$	81,379:814\$	8:900\$	29,137:977\$
Foreign Affairs.....	1,951:661\$	1,485:800\$	1,319:661\$	2,266:000\$
Navy.....	1,305:404\$	35,031:562\$	967:106\$	31,664:341\$
War.....	100:000\$	68,593:487\$	100:000\$	48,627:462\$
Public Works.....	6,419:638\$	82,214:407\$	4,289:494\$	78,020:464\$
Finance.....	42,442:849\$	106,480:558\$	21,976:349\$	95,741:983\$
	5,2224:248\$	815,478:638\$	48,311:512\$	286,348:218\$



PETROPOLIS

This important and healthy suburb of the City of Rio de Janeiro, is situated amongst the hills to the North at an altitude of 826 metres (about 2,700 ft.) above the level of the sea.

PETROPOLIS is an extremely picturesque city with good drainage and water supply, and lighted by electricity. It is the fashionable suburb and summer resort, the nights being always cool, even in mid-summer. The Hotels are excellent.

Steamers, the property of the Leopoldina Railway Co., leave Prainha Wharf at 6.30 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily for an hour's journey across the Bay to Mauá, when passengers are transferred to a train which arrives at Petropolis at 8.55 a.m. and 6.10 p.m. Return trains from Petropolis by the Bay route leave daily at 7.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. The steamers are fitted with every convenience, restaurant, buffet, etc. The return fare, during working days, available for 10 days including tax, is 9\$600, and 7\$200 on holidays, feastdays and sundays.

Petropolis is also served by a railway route (a branch of the Leopoldina Railway) which runs round the Bay in combination with the Central Railway. Trains leave Central Station at 8.05 a.m., 4.30 p.m., and 6.35 p.m. daily (S. Francisco at 8.35 a.m., 5 and 7 p.m.), and return from Petropolis at 6 a.m., 9.25 a.m., and 4 p.m. Return tickets by this route, available only for three days, including tax, 6\$000.

The ascent of the range of hills to reach Petropolis by the Leopoldina Railway is made by the Rigggenbach Rack system on one of the heaviest gradients (1 in 6-1/2) of any mountain railway in the world, so that the route is interesting and the scenery extremely picturesque.



MOËT & CHANDON 1898 Vintage. The best Champagne in the Market. Can be had at Crashleys.

PURGEN — The ideal aperient.

REPORT

OF THE

Commission appointed by the Secretary of
of Agriculture of the State of S. Paulo,
Dr. Carlos Botelho, on the prospects of
the 1907/1908 and 1908/1909 Coffee
Crops.

(Continued)

The following figures show the elements on which the
Estimate of the Commission published in the last number of
the Review were based.

PAULISTA RAILWAY DISTRICT

Municipality of	Arrobas	
Campinas.....	600.000	
Limeira.....	200.000	
Rio Claro e Annapolis.....	400.000	
São Carlos.....	480.000	
Araraquara.....	330.000	
Mattão.....	330.000	
Jaboticabal.....	250.000	
Monte Alto.....	230.000	
Ribeirãozinho.....	230.000	
Bebedouro e Barretos.....	340.000	
Dourado.....	100.000	
Boa Esperança.....	200.000	
Ribeirão Bonito.....	180.000	
Boa Vista das Pedras e Ibitinga.....	190.000	4.140.000
Dois Corregos.....	100.000	
Mineiros.....	100.000	
Brotas.....	250.000	
Jahú.....	650.000	
Bocaina.....	280.000	
Barery.....	200.000	
Pirassununga e S. C. Conceição.....	190.000	
Santa Rita do P. Quatro.....	260.000	
Descalvado.....	300.000	
Santa Cruz das Palmeiras.....	230.000	
Pitangueiras.....	250.000	
Porto Ferreira.....	80.000	
Araras e Leme.....	280.000	
Pederneiras.....	80.000	
Jundiahy.....	200.000	
Itatiba.....	150.000	3.600.000
		7.740.000

MOGYANA RAILWAY DISTRICT

	Arrobas	
Ribeirão Preto.....	1.260.000	
Sertãozinho.....	650.000	
Cravinhos.....	375.000	
São Simão.....	350.000	
Tambahú e Casa Branca.....	300.000	
Mococa.....	300.000	3.295.000
São José do Rio Pardo.....	250.000	
Caconde e Cajurú.....	200.000	
Santo Antonio da Alegria e Iluverava.....	100.000	
Franca.....	350.000	
Batataes.....	400.000	
Nuporanga.....	200.000	
Jardinópolis.....	230.000	
Mogy-Guaçu e Mirim.....	230.000	

Itabira.....	200.000	
Amparo.....	500.000	
Pedreiras.....	90.000	
Serra Negra.....	150.000	
Socorro.....	140.000	
Espirito S. do Pinhal.....	280.000	
São João da Boa Vista.....	220.000	3.510.000
		6.805.000

SOROCABANA RAILWAY DISTRICT

	Arrobas	
Tiê e Pereiras.....	260.000	
Botucatu.....	450.000	
São Manoel.....	900.000	
Lençóis, Agudos e Baurá.....	400.000	
Tatuihy e Itapetininga.....	60.000	
Itatinga.....	130.000	
Avare.....	250.000	2.450.000

Pirajá.....	240.000	
Santa Cruz do Rio Pardo.....	250.000	
Itá, Cabreúva e Monte-mór.....	230.000	
São Pedro.....	100.000	
Fatura.....	150.000	
Capivary e Indaiatuba.....	270.000	
Piracicaba e Rio das Pedras.....	280.000	1.520.000
		3.970.000

SÃO PAULO RAILWAY DISTRICT

Bragança.....	240.000	
S. A. da Cachoeira e Nazareth.....	140.000	
Curralinho.....	50.000	
North of São Paulo.....	300.000	730.000
Minas Coffee exported via Santos.....	500.000	500.000

Resumé :

Paulista.....	7.740.000
Mogyana.....	6.805.000
Sorocabana.....	3.970.000
São Paulo Ry.....	730.000
Minas Coffee.....	500.000

Total in arrobas.....	19.745.000
or	
Bags.....	4.936.250

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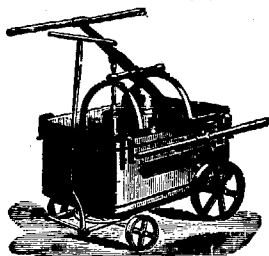
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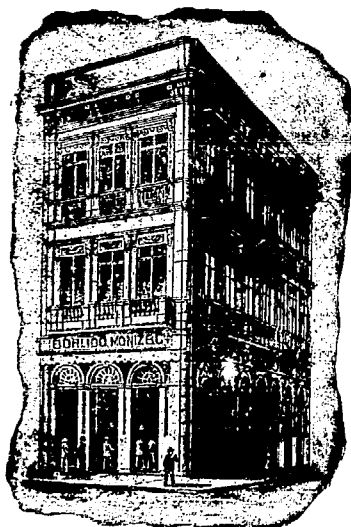
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CAIXA 1205

GOLD MEDAL S. LOUIS 1904



9-2-06A

General News

Local Items. The returns of the Director General of Public Health for the week ended Jan. 1st 1907 are as follows: Yellow fever 1; bubonic plague, 7; small-pox, 0; measles 1; scarlet fever 0; diphtheria, 1; whooping cough, 2; influenza, 14; typhoid fever, 4; dysentery, 3; beriberi, 0; leprosy, 0; erysipelas, 0; marsh fevers, 3; pulmonary diseases, 60; other infectious diseases, 0. Total 85. Violence (including suicides) 11. Non-infectious diseases, 215. Total deaths from all causes, 314; equal to an annual death rate of 17.93 per 1,000 inhabitants. Mortality of infectious diseases to total number of deaths 28.34%. Under treatment in hospitals: yellow fever, 0; small-pox, 1; and bubonic plague, 23, under observation 22.

The weather during the past week has been rather better than in the preceding seven days but we have had several very heavy showers which have more or less flooded the streets. There has been no further suspension of the traffic from the depth of water on the roadways. The Prefect of the Federal District gave the Villa Isabel Company 10 days for the renewal of their traffic after the great storm of December 30th but they had their line in working order in much less time.

Last week the Prefect granted permission to the Light and Power Company to link up the Villa Isabel system with the electric line to Tijuca. The work of linking up will, we understand, take about one month and the route to be followed is by the *rua* Conde de Bomfim, Uruguay and Barão de Mesquita to the Capital. We have not yet learnt what the tariff for the whole journey from town to the Alto da Boa Vista is to be but we feel sure that some reduction will be made on the present high fares from the Junction to the top of the hill. If the same electric car is run from town to the top and as the present fare for half the distance is 200 réis, i.e. to Andaraí on the Villa Isabel; it would seem excessive to charge 1\$000 for the other half of the distance as at present, so we fully expect a revolution in the fares which for some years have made Tijuca an expensive place to live in on account of the comparatively large sum expended daily in transport.

Since writing the above we hear that the fare is to be 1\$000 for the whole distance from town to the Alto or any part of the same. This seems a fair arrangement and will tend to give those passengers plenty of room who are going the whole distance.

The Prefect also has announced his attention of estab-

lishing regular stopping points for all trams between which they will stop for no one. This is an excellent reform, if it can be properly carried out. We have always been told that the crowd of mule carts which wander aimlessly over the streets was against this system of "pontos" but now that the streets are being widened and the traffic regulated this objection no longer holds. The *Jornal do Commercio* says that the cars are often stopped 50 times on the way from the *Largo dos Leões* to town. This we think is rather under than over the mark. As our contemporary points out people like to step out of their houses straight into the car and thus, instead of walking for two minutes or so and getting into the car at the proper place, they lose ten minutes or more by the constant stopping of the cars at everybody's doorstep. We have often noticed, with rage in our hearts when in a hurry, that people will stop the car several times within 20 yards because they are too lazy or too proud to walk a few feet. The stopping places in future will probably be, as in New York, at the corner of each "block" i.e. at the corners of the streets leading into the main thoroughfares. Now that Rio is beginning to "get a hustle on" a saving of 10 or 15 minutes will mean much to people who a few years ago would gaily waste an hour or more without any thought at all!

Another excellent reform that the Prefect proposes is that not smoking shall be allowed in the first two seats of the cars. This will be a great boon to ladies who do not always care to sit behind two or three men who are puffing away at a "toofer" of the rankest kind. Besides, the danger of sparks is not wholly absent in these days of gossamer tulle and chiffons. Even four seats instead of two might be burred to smokers.

It is to be hoped that while all these reforms are being made in the car service the system in vogue in S. Paulo and now in Niterói will be adopted of putting down a bar and turning up the step of the car on the left side, that on which others pass. In this way passengers can neither enter nor descend on that side and thus are saved from the danger of being crushed to death if they do not notice the approach of a passing car. Many lives would have been saved in this town had this system been adopted when the electric trams first started.

The Prefect has decided that the hawkers of fresh flowers shall not have their licenses renewed. So in future no flowers will be sold in the streets. This should help the florists and fill the new flower market on the *rua* da Cartola which at present consists of a few somewhat defected looking stalls. It is understood that this nonrenewal of the licenses of these men is but the earnest of the final decision to do away with hawkers altogether when the new markets are finished. People will then have to send to neighbouring shops or go to the market them-

selves. What with having to walk to the stopping places of the cars and do their own marketing instead of having everything brought to their doors fluminenses will willy nilly have to exert themselves.

— The following story from the *Financial Times* is worthy of note :—

A Scotsman visited London by himself for the first time to "speer round", as he termed it. On his return to his native village he informed a boon companion that it was a grand place, but that the people "war no' honest." He'd had his "doots" all the week, but satisfied himself of the fact on leaving. Asked how he tested the matter, said :— "Ah bowt a box o' pins labelled '1,000 for a penny', and on counting them in the train I fun' seeventeen shoort !"

— The number of immigrants that entered the port of Rio de Janeiro during the year 1906 was 27,147. These figures do not include immigrants brought in by the S. Paulo Government agents who are always sent direct to Santos and disembarked there. These 27,147 immigrants were spontaneous and their Nationality was as follows : Portuguese, 16,795 ; Italians, 4,318 ; Spaniards 4,074 ; Turks, 1,110 ; Germans, 225 ; Russians, 199 ; French, 105 ; Austrians, 101 ; English, 72 ; Americans, 29 ; Belgians, 15 ; Argentines, 14 ; Swiss, 10 ; and various, 80. Of the total, 23,344 were males and 3,803 females. Some 5,000 of them left for different States, the remaining 22,000 odd staying in the Federal Capital.

— For some years there hung in the rooms of a certain mission in Rio a frame containing the photographs of all the missionaries working in Brazil belonging to the particular church of which the mission is a branch. A text was written below the irony of which was only noticed a short time ago when the picture was hastily removed. The legend ran "Father forgive them, they know not what they do."

— A grant has been made to the proprietors of the Perini fibre of Rs. 30,000\$000 per annum for four years, to commence so soon as they begin their own spinning and weaving.

— Several of our contemporaries have been talking a good deal about a leading English firm in this place having presented papers to the Treasury with forged stamps affixed to the same. As a matter of fact Messrs Norton, Megaw presented documents to the Treasury bearing 18 stamps each of the value of 50\$000. No question was made about the stamps and the documents passed through all the various departments of the Treasury until they reached the final stage, namely the Pagadoria. Here the stamps were declared to be false. So far the experts have not decided the question. Messrs Norton, Megaw have at once, however, put in their defence stating that they purchased the stamps from a person properly licensed to sell the same by the Treasury itself. There the matter rests for the moment but of course the affair causes a good deal of annoyance and trouble to the firm. It is, however, a thing that might happen to anybody and when experts like doctors disagree...

— The block at the Custom House seems to get worse instead of better and we are informed by a representative of a leading shipping company that things have never been quite so bad as they are now. This means that the limit has almost been reached, and shortly we shall find that no cargo will come to Rio at all, or that, if any is accepted for this port by the shipping companies, enormous and almost prohibitive freights will be charged. We understand that the Royal Mail company refused to accept cargo from Montevideo for Rio for the s.s. *Araguaya*, which is expected here tomorrow, on the plea that she must sail the same day and if she had cargo she might be here for an indefinite period. It is time that the authorities really acted with some vigour or they will find that the trade of Rio is falling off and that more ruinous prices than ever will be charged for imported goods.

— The President of the Republic has signed a decree appointing Dr. Orville Derby as head of the Brazilian Geological and Mineralogical service which has just been created by the same decree. As a result of the signing of this decree the commission appointed to study the coal bearing districts of the Republic ipso facto ceases to exist.

— The decree creating the 3rd division of Public Works has been signed, the duties of this section being the improvement of the water supply of the Federal Capital.

— *L'Etoile du Sud*, our French contemporary, has just completed its 25th year of existence on which we beg to tender our congratulations.

— During the week there were 291 births and 59 marriages in the Federal District.

— The Austrian Vice Consul, Herr de Okeclu, arrived on the s.s. *Oronsa* from Europe.

— A decree has been signed for the reorganisation of the police force of the Federal Capital.

— Dr. José Marcellino the Governor of the State of Bahia who has been visiting this city for some days left on the 7th inst for Bello Horizonte in a special train of the Central of Brazil Railway. He afterwards visited São Paulo.

— The new Minister of Marine is determined that the fleet shall always be in an efficient state and shall spend more time at sea and less in harbour than heretofore. We are to have no more "practically ready" fleets but one in being. It has been suggested that battleships were made to go to sea and not to let out their bottoms for oyster beds.

— The eight launches ordered by the Minister of Finance

for the Custom House service at Pará, Pernambuco, Parhyba, Paraná, and Matto Grosso are nearing completion and will leave England shortly. The launches have been named by the Minister, *Amapa, Rio Grande, Lagoa-Mirim, Porto Alegre, Pernambuco, Cabedello, Iguaçu and Porto Murtinho*.

— The Prefect of the Federal District some time ago ordered three automobile ambulances for the service of the public aid department. One of these has now arrived and has been submitted for the approval of the Prefect. It is comfortably fitted up; contains two beds and has a speed of 40 miles an hour. Dr. Cruz, the Director General of Public Health, has expressed himself as quite satisfied with the conveyance. The cost of each car is 12,000\$, or £750, the makes being Delahaye of Paris.

— By the new Budget law the Morgue is to be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Police from that of the Prefecture. The company which is building the new markets is obliged to build new premises for the Morgue as the old one is to be removed to make room for the market. It is sincerely to be hoped that in the interests of the public health the new building will be properly fitted up and not be, like the old one, a mere shed containing a few marble slabs.

— According to the new law the Naval Arsenal is after all not to be moved out of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro. We should imagine that this a wise decision through we will not dare to be like the fools who rush in where angels fear to tread and make sweeping statements where only experts can decide. In any case the Minister of Marine is authorised to appropriate such land on islands in the Bay as he may think fit and also sell the old and scattered buildings at present graced with the name of Naval Arsenal.

— The President of the Republic has signed a decree granting leave to operate in the Republic to the Dutos Diamond and Gold Mining Company.

— The President of the Republic has extended to December 31st 1907 the 20 % rebate certain on goods coming from the United States.

— The President of the Republic received a telegram from the new Shah of Persia announcing the death of his father on the 9th inst.

— It is curious to note how far the morbid spirit will carry human beings. Some time ago we referred to the peculiarly revolting crime in the *rua da Carioca* and we had hoped that it was now forgotten and buried. But no, a piece has now been put on the stage in which the whole drama of the crime is reproduced. Surely this cannot be good for the morals of the people of Rio or such of them as go to see this play with so ill chosen a plot.

Rio de Janeiro. The City of Campos is between the devil and the deep sea or rather between the *Companhia Força e Luz* and the Prefecture. The result is that the city is in darkness. This state of affairs began on December 31st last when the Company cut off all light and left the city where we are told Moses was under similar circumstances. It appears that the Prefecture owes some 15,000\$ to the Company and also some 39 *contos* which have gone into *exercícios findos*. On New Year's Day the Prefect insisted on the supply being turned on again but in view of the depleted condition of the Municipal coffers the company were obdurate. So for some 15 days the town is in inky darkness and the fight goes on. It is believed that as a last resource the Prefecture will rescind the contract of the Company and supply light itself — if it can.

São Paulo. *Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis.* Little by little elements that were predominant under the Bernardino Campos cum Rodrigues Alves régime are falling out of place and giving way to new comers. At Santos where that group was erst supreme, the Cesario Bastos party is regaining ground and in all probability will force the others to resign.

They, i.e. the Cesario Bastos lot, have already secured the rejection of the contract with the Santos City Improvements from the State Legislature and it is said that the loan will follow.

— The Municipal Chamber of the town of São Vicente in the State of São Paulo has voted a sum of 500\$000 in its estimates for the current year to be paid over to the Federal Government towards the cost of the new battleships. The same sum will be voted for 50 years in succession so that the total sum given by this Municipality will amount to 25,000\$000. By the time the last instalment is paid we fancy that it will be almost time for Brazil to order new battleships, submarines, flying machines, aeroplanes or whatever is the fighting unit 50 years hence. If every Municipality in Brazil were to follow the example of São Vicente it would be found that the huge sums to be expended on the new fighting units would be much less burdensome. Naturally such States as Ceará and Parahyba which are even now receiving Federal grants in aid against drought could not be expected to pass round the hat for such an object but there are plenty of rich Municipalities in other parts of the country who could stump up a considerable sum.

— A very large number of dead fish have been found in the River Tietê on which the City of São Paulo stands. It is believed that they have been poisoned by the seeds of certain bushes which grow on the river banks and the Prefect has forbidden the sale of fish from the Tietê. The same phenomenon is observed sometimes in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro when many dead fish are found poisoned by weeds brought down by the floods. At such times it is inadvisable to eat fish in the Federal Capital.

— During the year 1906 30,824 passengers landed at the port of Santos and 47,508 left.

— Dr. Antonio Prado has been reelected Prefect of São Paulo as was only natural. Dr. Prado has done great things for São Paulo and has made the City pay its way in a fashion that should open the eyes of Dr. Passos and put him to a perpetual shame.

— Sr. Antonio Penteado has made a present to the City of São Paulo of a piece of ground between the *largo* São Francisco and the *ruas* Senador Feijó, Benjamin Constant, and Quintino Bocayuva for the erection of a large building for the *Escola Prática de Commercio*. Not only does Sr. Penteado give the land but he will have the edifice built at his own expense within a year. The school will in future be known as the *Escola de Commercio Alvares Penteado*.

— The Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. Carlos Botelho, has given the name of Boraceia to the new colony to be created at Juqueryqueré. Farms have already been built on the ground three leagues apart and experiments are to be made in the cultivation of cereals of all kinds. A meteorological station is also to be installed.

— On the 7th inst there came into force the 15% reduction on freights, including those on coffee, which the Government of the State has arranged with the Sorocabana Railway. The reduction is made on every truck load of 12 tons sent from one consigner to one consignee. It is expected that the other railways in the State will make the same reduction very shortly.

— D. Duarte Leopoldo, Bishop of Curitiba, has been appointed to the see of São Paulo in succession to D. José who was drowned on the *Strio*. The body of the latter prelate is now lying in Rome awaiting the orders of the Federal Government for its conveyance to Brazil.

— The new Ligure Brazilian s. s. *Bulgaria* entered Santos at the beginning of this month. She is a vessel of 11,000 tons and has good accommodation for passengers and can carry no less than 250,000 bags of coffee.

— During the year 1906 there died in the City of São Paulo 5,952 persons whilst there were 10,191 births and 1,641 marriages.

— The Portuguese Minister is expected in São Paulo shortly, to assist at the inauguration of the Hospital of Gremio Portuguez in Amparo on the 25 th inst.

— The S. Paulo and Rio Claro Railway has been sold to a syndicate of which Mr. Alexander Mackenzie is the representative.

Rio Grande do Sul. The Captain of the port of Porto Alegre is advising mariners that there was inaugurated on January 1st the Lighthouse of Pernambucoquinho on the coast of Rio Grande do Sul. The light is a flash, two white lights followed by one green, visible at a distance of 17 miles in clear weather. The elevation of the lighthouse is 25 metres above the ground and 27 metres above sea level.

— A determined campaign is being made against interstate duties which are, of course, really illegal. One case is quoted where goods consigned from Porto Alegre to Pernambuco of the value of 1:000\$ had to pay duty at the port of arrival of 360\$000. The President of the State sent a telegram to Senator Lemos of Pará asking for the removal of duties on onions, beans and *xarque* (jerked beef). An answer in the affirmative was received which has caused great satisfaction at Porto Alegre.

— The Governor of the State is sending delegates to all the States of Brazil to make a propaganda of Rio Grande wine and other products and to enter into accords for the removal of interstate taxation.

— The Porto Alegre and Novo Hamburgo Railway Company have accepted the payment of 1.850:000\$ in State bonds for their expropriation by Government.

— It is hoped that the work on the bar may soon begin in real earnest. Great hopes are based on the fact that the ground has already been bought on which Mr. Corthell, the contracting Engineers, is to build his house!

— The State Government will shortly hand over to the Union the railway from Porto Alegre to Taquara which will then be incorporated with the Rio Grande do Sul Railway. This operation is looked upon as favourable to the State, for 3,500:000\$000\$ will go into its coffers and the expense of keeping up the line is taken off its shoulders. The Belgian company which has leased the line will considerably increase and extend it.

Bahia. Dr. Ignacio Tosta, the hard working deputy who had has done so much towards the creation of a Ministry of Agriculture and who has been so energetic during the Sugar crisis, is mentioned as the probable next President of the State of Bahia.

— On the 6th inst a railway accident took place at Engenho da Conceição when a train went off the rails owing to the points having been left open. One passenger was killed and two seriously injured whilst many were shaken and bruised.

— The outbreak of plague shows no sign of diminishing but is rather on the increase and the local press is full of complaints against the way in which the epidemic, in its opinion, is being combated. Probably the real fault lies in the lack of proper appliances for the fighting of the disease, as was pointed out by Dr. Cruz, the Director General of Public Health, after his tour in the North last year. Various houses in the busi-

ness part of the city have been closed for disinfection notably the Banco Mercantil and the British Bank of South America, where cases have occurred.

— When Mr. Griscorn, the ex-Ambassador of the United States, arrived here on the Royal Mail s. s. *Aragon*, he landed and visited various points of interest in the City, lunching with the American Consul. Mr. Griscorn sent a very courteous telegram to Dr. Miguel Calmon, Minister of Public Works, who is a native of Bahia, on his departure from the town.

Pernambuco. During the year 1906, 750 steamers and 78 sailing ships entered the port of Recife. The number of passengers that disembarked was 6,728 whilst 62,098 passed through.

— Sr. Constantino Barza has reassumed his position as Austrian Consul.

Ceará. During the year 1906 there where 1,507 millimetres of rain on 89 days as against 969 millimetres on 66 days in 1905. This is an improvement for this drought stricken State.

Pará. The first of the four new ships ordered in Glasgow by the Amazon Navigation Company has arrived at Belém. She is called the *Aymoré* and took 35 days coming from Glasgow to Belém via Las Palmas. She has a crew of 17 and is of 292 tons register. The engines are triple expansion and the horse power 120.

— Work on the Alcobaca Railway is going on satisfactorily. At present there are 300 men employed but 1,500 Chinese are expected shortly, having been contracted in New York. Amongst these men there will be a few agriculturists but the majority of them are trained railway workmen.

— An unfortunate man was eaten by a crocodile on the river Tapajós a few days ago before the very eyes of his fellow fishermen.

Larangeiras Club

Members of this Club holding old Debentures are requested to present same for payment, to the undersigned, up to the 31st inst. After this date no claims by debenture holders can be recognized by this Club.

(Sgd.) V. N. TATAM.

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FLEET

Name of vessel	Tonnage
Amiral Aube.....	2,459
Amiral Baudin.....	2,459
Amiral Courbet.....	2,471
Amiral Duperré.....	3,144
Amiral Exelmans.....	3,144
Amiral Fouchéon.....	3,185
Amiral Hamblin.....	3,188
Amiral Jauréguiberry.....	3,144
Amiral de Kersaint.....	3,504
Amiral Latouche-Tréville.....	3,505
Amiral Magon.....	3,572
Amiral Nielly.....	3,583
Amiral Oly.....	3,593
Amiral Ponty.....	3,581
Amiral Rigault-de-Genouilly.....	3,448
Amiral Sallandrouze de Lamornaix.....	3,448
Amiral Troude.....	3,555
Campana.....	1,767
Campinas.....	1,972
Canarias.....	1,971
Caravellas.....	1,971
Carolina.....	2,620
Cholon.....	2,765
Colombia.....	1,767
Colonia.....	1,767
Concordia.....	1,767
Cordilleras.....	1,972
Cordoba.....	1,701
Corrientes.....	1,767
Corsica.....	1,707
Europe.....	—
Paraguay.....	2,147
Ville de Maranhão.....	1,534

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RIO GRANDE LINE...	The 1st., 7th., 14th., and 23rd., every month, at 12 noon.
NEW YORK LINE.....	Once a month.
RIVER PLATE LINE...	The 4th. and 20th. every month, at 12 noon.
STA. CATHARINA LINE	The 11th. and 28th. every month at 12 noon.
SUL DA BAHIA LINES	Once a month (Departures not fixed.)
SERGIPE LINE.....	Twice a month (Departures not fixed.)
MATTO GROSSO LINES.	Are in connection with the River Plate Line, departures from Montevideo or Buenos Aires.

FLEET

Alagoas	Goyaz	Florianopolis.
Brazil.	Sergipe.	Santos.
Marão.	Mayrink.	Planeta.
Maranhão.	Victoria.	Satellite.
Olinda.	Aymoré.	Prudente de Moraes.
São Salvador.	Estrella.	Iris.
Pernambuco.	Fagundes Varela.	Amazonas.
Espirito Santo.	Grão Pará.	Guarájá.
Bragança.	Diamantino.	Ludario.
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Marajó.	Rapido.	Itapemirim.
Coipó.	Rio Verde.	Cahy.

26 BUILDING

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Correspondence

Rio de Janeiro, January 11th, 1907.

To the Editor of *The Brazilian Review*.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your notice re "Santos Loan" in your last issue I beg to state, that it was neither at my suggestion nor with my knowledge that the Prefect verified my powers to negotiate the loan for £500,000 at 85 1/2 less 3 1/2% commission 5% interest and 1% amortization by cabling to the Banco Tarapaca e Argentina. I telegraphed to the Intendente Municipal on 16th October a. p.: "Estou autorizado fechar emprestimo condições minha carta 27 Junho ad referendum Banco Tarapaca confirmação dentro 15 dias. Resposta amanhã." and received on 17th October the following reply: "Impossível conceder mandato antes dia 28 Novembro, nessa época apresentará proposta para ser resolvida. Intendente C. Tavares." so that I was rather surprised, when I received the following cables from London: on 19th November: "Camara Santos have sent telegram to Banco Tarapaca, same answered I hope to give definite reply during the next few days. There is a good chance now (to reunite the underwriters)" and on 22nd November. "Banco Tarapaca have sent telegram to Intendente Santos; Landsberg has authority to negotiate. In the course of a few days will be forwarded to Landsberg's address Loan Contract and General Bond. Service (interest and amortization) Brazilianische Bank fur Deutschland."

Before initiating my negotiations for account of Messrs. John Henry Schroeder & Co., when the Intendente heard that I was acting for said Bankers, I received on 25th June the following telegram from London: "Intendente Santos have sent telegram to John Henry Schroeder & Co., request direct offer." John Henry Schroeder & Co. replied "Representative Landsberg has full powers to negotiate."

It is evidently the custom of the Santos Municipality to intervene between Representative and Banker, as I know the same was done in other cases.

You would oblige me very much if you would kindly publish this correction in your next issue.

I remain,

Dear Sir

Yours very truly

Albert Landsberg.

Rio de Janeiro, 9th January 1907.

To the Editor of *The Brazilian Review*.

Dear Sir,

The interesting details you give as to the Santos Loan do not seem to me to prove your conclusion that the Prefect of Santos was not justified in closing the Loan with the Ethelburga Syndicate. You do not give the date of the Prefect's first telegram asking whether Mr. Landsberg was authorized to close the loan as he said he was, but even if it immediately preceded the Tarapaca Bank's cable of 19th November, "will reply in a few days" this answer was certainly not what Mr. Landsberg and the Prefect expected. The Bank's telegram of 2nd December "Landsberg authorized to negotiate loan on our account, we are sending preliminary contract and general bond," was both late and not very clear. Negotiate may mean anything, but its meaning must be considered, in this case, limited by the "preliminary contract and general bond" referred to.

In view, therefore, of the difficulties you describe in the way of floating a foreign loan for Santos, it does not seem that the Prefect acted unwisely in closing with the Ethelburga Syndicate, provided the business was offered firm as is to be presumed.

Yours, &c.

Ethel.

Personal News

Arrivals and Departures during the week:

ARRIVALS

Per s.s. *Oronsa*, from Liverpool.—George Wild, Sister Mary Jackson.Per s.s. *Amazona*, from Buenos Aires, T. H. Bull, P. Foster, Henry Janet.Per s.s. *Oropesa*, from Valparaíso, T.C. Fraser, R. Steel, A. Edison.

DEPARTURES

Per s.s. *Amazona*, for Bordeaux, Arthur Levy and wife.

Money Market

QUOTATIONS DURING WEEK CLOSING JANUARY 11th, 1907.
WERE AS FOLLOWS:—(COMPILED, BY PERMISSION, FROM THE FIGURES GIVEN DAILY IN THE
JOURNAL DO COMMERCIO)

OFFICIAL RATES	SIGN	New York	Paris	London	Hamburg	90 d/s	3 d/s	90 d/s	3 d/s	January
		réis	réis	d	réis	d	réis	d	réis	
	New York	8.203	8.203	15 17/16	765	15 13/32	8.261	15 13/32	8.261	Sat.
	Italy	635	635	15 17/16	765	15 13/32	8.261	15 13/32	8.261	Mon.
	Hamburg	778	778	15 17/16	765	15 13/32	8.261	15 13/32	8.261	Tues.
	Paris	632	632	15 17/16	765	15 13/32	8.261	15 13/32	8.261	Wed.
	London	15 17/16	15 17/16	15 17/16	765	15 13/32	8.261	15 13/32	8.261	Thurs.
	Hamburg	778	778	15 17/16	765	15 13/32	8.261	15 13/32	8.261	Fri.
	Paris	632	632	15 17/16	765	15 13/32	8.261	15 13/32	8.261	Ar'get
	London	15 17/16	15 17/16	15 17/16	765	15 13/32	8.261	15 13/32	8.261	1907....
	Hamburg	778	778	15 17/16	765	15 13/32	8.261	15 13/32	8.261	1906....
	Paris	632	632	15 17/16	765	15 13/32	8.261	15 13/32	8.261	
	London	15 17/16	15 17/16	15 17/16	765	15 13/32	8.261	15 13/32	8.261	

Extremes at which business was done during the week ended January 11th, were 15 13/32d. — 15 17/16d. for 90 d/s Bank paper and 15 17/16d. — 15 13/32d. for private.

The average Bank 90 d/s counter drawing rate for the week comes out at 15 25/64d. the corresponding sight rate being 15 21/64d. against 15 17/16d. the average sight rate of the Camara Syndical.

The average depreciation for the week, calculated on the basis of the Banks' sight rate, is 48 22/100 and the premium on gold 70.14% against 48.22% and 76.14% last week. At these rates:

	was worth	150007	against	150007	last week
1 £.....	•	•	•	•	•
1 shilling.....	•	•	•	•	•
1 penny.....	•	•	•	•	•
1 Franc.....	•	•	•	•	•
1 Mark.....	•	•	•	•	•
1 U. S. Dollar.....	•	•	•	•	•
1 Mexican coin.....	•	•	•	•	•

THE BRAZILIAN REVIEW

Saturday, January 12th 1907.

Monday, January, 7th — The Bank of Brazil and the Banco Italo-Braziliano were drawing at 15 7/16d. all day, and the other Banks at 15 13/32d. ; and all bought freely at 15 1/2d., there being however few offers at this quotation. In the street there were buyers for private paper at 15 15/32d.

Tuesday, January, 8th — The Banks of Brazil & Italo-Braziliano opened with 15 7/16d., and the other Banks at 15 13/32d. ; private paper being offered at 15 15/32d. and 15 1/2d., business being done at both rates. With no change in these quotations, and little business, the market closed.

Wednesday, January, 9th — The market opened in the same apathetic mood as the previous day, the Bank of Brazil and the Banco Italo-Braziliano continuing to draw at 15 7/16d. and other Banks at 15 13/32d. all buying at 15 1/2d., and with bills offered at 15 15/32d. which were difficult to be placed in the street. The market closed in a sluggish condition with little business having been done at the above rates which were in force the entire day.

Thursday, January, 10th — On opening the Banks of Brazil and Italo-Braziliano drew at 15 7/16d. ; other Banks at 15 13/32d., buying at 15 1/2d., with sellers at 15 15/32d. and possibly business done in the street at this rate. The market which had opened dull closed with quotations for Bank paper at 15 13/32d., and 15 7/16d., and private paper at 15 1/2d. and 15 17/32d.

Friday, January, 11th — The market opened with the Banco Italo-Braziliano drawing at 15 7/16d., and the other Banks at 15 13/32d., with offers to buy at 15 1/2d. with no bills however offering and few offers at 15 15/32d. The market closed at the above rate and perfectly dull.

Saturday, January, 12th — The market opened with the Banco Italo-Braziliano drawing at 15 7/16d., and the other Banks at 15 13/32d., with business done in private paper at 15 15/32d. There were few bills offered and the market closed perfectly dull.

In spite of the cessation almost of all coffee business except on account of the Syndicate and consequent scarcity of local bills, the rate was steady throughout the week and closed at 15 13/32d for 90 days Bank paper. The only bills in the market are Theodore Wille's and as far as exchange business is concerned most of the Banks might almost as well close their doors. At Pará, though large quantities of rubber are coming down, sales are few and business dragging in consequence of a fall of prices in New York; something, however, was done at 15 17/32d, a rate that scarcely pays for sending money, and at 15 9/16d a few bills have been picked up at Bahia, but the glory of the exchange business has departed.

The value of *embargues* for the week was only £346,100, a very different tale to that of some weeks in November which amounted to almost 1 1/2 millions.

At present, however, *embargues* are scarcely a criterion of the supply of bills, as Wille's do not require to draw against documents. The amount of coffee bought must average about 40 to 45,000 bags per den here and at Santos, and yield some £400,000 in bills as against only £97,620 last year when coffee only gave £1,659,000 for January and £1,175,000 for February. If, therefore, the Syndicate continues buying even on the present limited scale there will be no fear of a shortage of bills, as sooner or later rubber bills must become active.

The balance sheet of the Caixa issued on Saturday shows deposits amounting to £2,461,250 whilst £1,800,000 are known

to be on the way out. By the end of the month the gold in the Caixa will probably reach some £4,300,000 and, if the Syndicate go on buying, by the end of February will probably exceed our forecast of £5,000,000 without so far touching a penny of the Guarantee Fund in London.

The balance sheet of the Bank of Brazil has, after six months severe labour, been brought forth and, though nothing to boast of, is perhaps better on the whole than what was expected. This Bank commences the new phase in its extraordinary career with the capital cut down from Rs. 100,000,000\$000 to Rs. 70,000,000\$000 of which apparently only Rs. 45,000,000\$000 have been subscribed. On the credit side the Balance Sheet shows sterling securities to the value of £1,120,000 and 42:256\$ currency, and 20,869:085\$ in cash. The account with agents in Brazil and abroad shows a net credit in favour of the Bank of Rs. 15,525:890\$000 or about £1,000,000, part of which is probably accounted for by the gold en route.

Accounts current inclusive of deposits at fixed dates (*letras a premio*) amounted to 21,129:120\$000 and with Government deposits to 37,148:313\$000, besides £100,000 loaned for exchange operations. It is difficult to distinguish precisely what deposits at sight amount to, but excepting *letras a premio* the ratio of the cash to private deposits was over 118%, and compared with Government and judicial deposits and *letras a prazo*, the cash in hand represents only 54%, a very fair position now that there is no necessity for providing for a rise in Exchange.

The São Paulo loan of which we publish the prospectus in another column is said to have had a *succès de scandale* and the Bankers to have remained with the greater part of the issue which was payable 5% on application, 5% on 3rd January, 15% on 1st February, 15% on 15th March, 20% on 25th April and rest on 31st May.

The money market in London is easier and though the market rate of discount is slightly lower the Bank rate still remains at 6%.

The value of the coffee sailed from 1st July to 11th January is £20,042,848 as against only £14,259,664 last year.

Coffee shipments (*embargues*) here and at Santos yielded £346,100 for the week against £496,100 for the previous week and £387,500 last year.

For the crop, clearances up to January 11th show 2,983,431 bags more than last year, and sterling value £5,783,184 more.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS ON THE MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE
Montreal Prices

	Dec. 17	Dec. 22
Mexican Light and Power Co.....	58	56 1/2
Do 50 ".....	81 3/4	82
São Paulo Tramway Light and Power Co. Limited.....	138	139
Do 50 ".....	95	96
Rio de Janeiro Tramway Light and Power Co. Ltd.....	46	44 1/4
Do 50 ".....	79 3/4	79

São Paulo Tramway Light and Power

The British Empire Trust Company, Ltd., announce that the directors of the São Paulo Tramway Light and Power Company, Ltd., have declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. of the capital stock.

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BONOS. AÇÕES. TÍTULOS EM GERAL.
LETRAS DE CAMBIO. CHEQUES.
RECIBOS DE DEPÓSITO.
ETIQUETAS DE MARCAS REGISTRADAS

OBRAS CHALCOGRAFICAS FINAS.

ESTA CASA TEM ADOPTADO OS METODOS MAIS
MODERNOS E APERFEIÇADOS PARA SALVAGUARDAR
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QUASI IMPOSSIVEL.

OS CLIENTES DA CASA ENCONTRAMSE EM TODAS AS
PARTES DO MUNDO, MAS ESPECIALMENTE NO BRAZIL,
R. ARGENTINA, MEXICO E DEMAIS REPUBLICAS LATINO-
AMERICANAS, COMO TAMBEM NO EGYPTO, CHINA, E
AUSTRALIA.

DESENHOS E ORÇAMENTOS SERÃO FORNECIDOS AOS INTERESSADOS.

BUSINESS DONE ON THE RIO STOCK EXCHANGE

During the week ended January 11th, 1907

DESCRIPTION	Sales	Highest	Lowest	CLOSING		
				This week	Last	Date of last
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES						
Apollon Geras 5 1/2%	4	990\$	990\$	990\$	—	Jan. 5
Do permutadas.....	864	1:020\$	1:005\$	1:020\$	1:000\$	" 11
Do Fraticlas.....	5 6710	1:020\$	1:020\$	1:012\$	1:000\$	" 11
Intér. 1904 1897.....	145	1:012\$	1:000\$	1:012\$	1:000\$	" 11
Do (1903) bearer.....	27	1:017\$	1:009\$	1:017\$	1:010\$	" 11
Rio de Janeiro Municip. pal. Loan, bearer	12	186\$	186\$	186\$	186\$	" 10
Do 1906.....	3,401	181\$	177\$	180\$	176\$	" 11
Do order.....	40	189\$	189\$	189\$	—	" 9
Do field (L 20).....	404	288\$	273\$	288\$	278\$	" 11
Do order.....	291	232\$	230\$	232\$	—	" 11
State of Rio de Janeiro 4 1/2%	368	65\$	64\$	64\$	64\$	" 11
State of Minas, bearer..	67	790\$	788\$	788\$	816\$	" 11
Do order.....	95	800\$	790\$	790\$	840\$	" 11
BANKS						
Brazil.....	181	142\$	135\$	136\$	135\$	" 11
Lavoura e Commercio ..	1435	131\$	123\$	126\$	—	" 11
RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS						
Minas S. Jeronymo.....	500	13\$	13\$	13\$	—	" 8
Viação Sapucahy.....	1,150	268\$	268\$	268\$	25\$	" 11
Victoria & Minas.....	200	89\$	88\$	89\$	—	" 11
COTTON MILLS						
Mageense.....	100	120\$	120\$	120\$	—	" 5
Progresso Industrial ..	50	290\$	290\$	290\$	—	" 7
Confiança Industrial.....	50	220\$	220\$	220\$	—	" 7
Santo Aleixo.....	15	200\$	200\$	200\$	—	" 9
INSURANCE						
Gerai.....	100	2\$	2\$	2\$	—	" 7
DEBENTURES						
Jardim Botânico.....	552	205\$	203\$	204\$	205\$	" 10
Do order.....	380	204\$	204\$	204\$	203\$	" 9
Eugênio Central de Guisana	70	21\$	21\$	21\$	25\$	" 5
Carris Urbanos, 2008 c.j.	240	206\$	206\$	206\$	—	" 10
Do ex.j.....	230	206\$	200\$	200\$	—	" 11
Corcovado, fabrica.....	200	200\$	200\$	200\$	—	" 11
MISCELLANEOUS						
Docas de Santos.....	105	815\$	812\$	814\$	—	" 10

The total business done on the Rio de Janeiro Stock Exchange amounted to 2,508:302\$000 distributed as follows:—

Government securities	2,026,718\$000
Bank shares	42:514\$000
Railway & Tramway shares	38:675\$000
Cotton	40:500\$000
Insurance	200\$000
Debentures	326:685\$000
Miscellaneous	33:010\$000

Total, week ending January 11th, 1907	2,508:302\$000
" " " " January 4th, 1907	1,349:175\$000
" " " " January 13th, 1906	2,852:746\$000

BUSINESS DONE ON THE S. PAULO STOCK EXCHANGE

During the week ended January 10th 1907

DESCRIPTION	Sales	Highest	Lowest	CLOSING		
				This week	Last	Date of last
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES						
Municipality 7th.....	398	97\$	97\$	97\$	—	Jan. 10
Itatiba Municipality.....	100	815\$	815\$	815\$	—	" 10
Apollon Geras 5 1/2%.....	5	980\$	980\$	980\$	—	" 8
RAILWAY SHARES						
Companhia Mogiana....	1,271	303\$	300\$	301\$	294\$	Jan. 10
Paulista.....	403	303\$	301\$	302\$	300\$	" 10
BANKS						
Banco União.....	1,382	60\$	58\$	58\$	56\$	" 9
Banco Com. e Ind.....	50	370\$	370\$	370\$	373\$	" 4
MORTGAGE BONDS						
Banco União.....	72	716\$	71\$	71\$	73\$	" 10
Banco de Crédito Real	2,752	175\$	16\$	175\$	16\$	" 9
MISCELLANEOUS						
Comp. Telephonica....	50	138\$	138\$	138\$	138\$	" 9
Comp Registradora de Santos.....	10	68\$	68\$	68\$	68\$	" 9

The business done on the Sao Paulo Stock Exchange during the week ended January 10th 1907 amounted to Rs. 715:027\$000, distributed as follows:

Government Securities	51:056\$000
Railway Shares	504:923\$000
Banks	99:426\$000
Mortgage Bonds	51:377\$000
Miscellaneous	7:605\$000
Total, week ended Jan. 10th 1907	715:027\$000
" " " " 3rd 1907	326:541\$000
" " " " 12th 1906	121:012\$000

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

For week ended

DESCRIPTION	Dec. 14, 1906	Dec. 21, 1906
Government Securities		
Gold Loan 1879 4 1/2%	88	90
" 1883 4 1/2%	80	85
" 1888 4 1/2%	83	87
" 1889 4 1/2%	84 1/2	84 3/4
" 1895 5%	96 1/2	97 1/2
" 1903 5%	91 3/4	95 1/4
West of Minas Railway 5 1/2%	97	98
New Funding Bonds 1898 5%	103	101
Rescission Bonds 1902 4 1/2%	85 1/4	85 3/4
State of S. Paulo 5% 1888	96	98
" " Bonds 5%	91	93
State of Pará 5%	90	92
Corporation Bonds		
City of Rio de Janeiro 4%	89	90
City of Santos 6%	103	105
Railways		
Brazil Great Southern 7% Cum. Pref.	5 1/2	5 1/2
Conde d'Eu Limited	5	5 1/2
Espirito Santo and Caravellas	5	5 1/4
Gr. Western of Brazil, Limited	12 1/2	13
Leopoldina Limited	12 1/4	12 3/4
Porto Alegre a Novo Hamburgo 7% Pref. Shares	71	72
Rio Claro, S. Paulo, Limited, Shares	24 1/2	25 1/2
S. Paulo, Limited	203	205
" 5% Non-Cum. Pref.	111	115
Railway Obligations		
Brazil Gr. Southern, 6% St. Mt. Deb. 1898	96	98
" " 6% St. Mt. Deb. Red.	98	101
" " 6% Perm. Deb. Stock	95	97
Campes & Caravellas 5 1/2% Deb.	—	—
Conde d'Eu 5 1/2% Deb.	—	—
Gr. Western of Brazil Stock 6%	133	135
Leopoldina 4 1/2% do Stock, red.	93	95
Mogiana, 5% Deb. Bonds	100	102
Porto Alegre a Novo Hamburgo 6% Mort. Deb. Red. 1907	95	97
S. Paulo, Ltd. 5 1/2% Debentures Stock	129	131
" " 5% do	125	127
" " 4% do	106	108
Rio Claro, S. Paulo 5% Deb. stock	123	125
Banks		
British Bank of South America, Limited	17 1/4	17 3/4
London & Brazilian Bank, Limited	24	24 1/2
London & River Plate Bank, Limited	62 1/2	63 1/2
Shipping		
Amazon Steam Navigation Co. Limited	9 1/2	10 1/2
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.	53	55
Pacific Steam Navigation Co.	24	25
Mining		
Ouro Preto, ord	12	58
St John del Rey	38	716
Telegraphs		
Amazon Tel. Shares	3	3 1/2
Western Tele. Co. shares	13 1/2	14
do do 5% deb.	—	—
do do 4% deb. stk.	101	104
Miscellaneous		
Cantareira Waterworks 5% deb. 2nd issue	100	102
City of Santos Imp. Id. 7% non-cum pref.	11	11 1/2
City of Santos Imp. Id. 6% cum pref.	11 1/2	12
do do 5% 1st charge deb.	100	100
Rio de Janeiro City Imp. Limited	4 5/8	4 5/8
do do 5% Deb. Int. Apr.-Oct.	99	101
do do Int. Jan.-Dec.	98	100
Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills Limited	168	178
do do Mort. deb.	101	103
S. Paulo Gas Co. Limited	13 1/2	14
do do 5% Deb. (Regd.)	49	51
Dumont Coffee, ord	2 1/4	2 3/4
do do 7 1/2% Cum. pref.	8 1/2	9 1/2
S. Paulo Coffee Est. 5 1/2% 1st. Mort. deb.	99	101
Pernambuco Water Works	101	103

Balance of the Caixa de Conversão Sat January 12th

Debit Balances	
Note Account (Total prepared for emission)	60,284:010\$000
Subsidiary Coins and Balance in Hand	19:470\$978
	60,300:480\$978
Credit Balances	
Cash, Gold in Deposit	2,417,994
Fes. 1,005,880	39,080-2-7=639:682\$023
Dollars 360	74-3-1= 1:186\$488
Marks	4-18-2= 78\$511
Rs. 28:410\$ Brazil Gold	3,196-2-6= 51:138\$000
	2,561,249-6-4= 39,379:989\$022
	99,680:470\$000
Notes enittable (read)	
Emission. Notes issued	39,397:790\$
Less retired paid	219:330\$
	39,378:460\$000
Notes enittable (read)	
Federal Treasury (read in subsidiary coin)	18,000:000\$
	60,302:016\$000
	99,680:470\$000

LIVERPOOL BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE STEAMERS

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

Passenger service for New York

Average passage Rio to New-York 17 days

The steamer

CANNING

sails on the 16th January for

Bahia, and New York

Taking 1st & 3rd class passengers for above ports

and for

BARBADOS

"Tennyson" & "Byron" have also superior 1st class accommodation

For freight apply to the Broker

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Agents: NORTON, MEGAW & Co., Ltd.

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WILSON SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, Rua de S. Pedro

RIO DE JANEIRO

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
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Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant, are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited, have depôts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata, and at the chief Brazil ports; and among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;

His Britannic Majesty's Government;

The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;

The New Zealand Shipping Companies etc.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt on Conceição Island.

Tug boats always ready for service.

Cargo Lighters.—ditto.

Ballast supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilsons, Sons & Co., Limited, London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, São Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, La Plata, Rosario & Las Palmas.

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Hamburg-Südamerikanische Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft

The splendid German Steamer

PERNAMBUCO

Captain Koehler

Expected from Santos on the Jan. 20th 1907 will leave after the indispensable delay for

Bahia, Lisbon, Oporto (Leixões), and Hamburg

The steamers receive cargo for Lisbon direct and also for Leixões.

All steamers of this Company are illuminated with electric light and have splendid accommodation for 1st. and 3rd. class passengers.

Free conveyance on board supplied for passengers and luggage.

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AVENIDA CENTRAL, 79
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BRAZIL-ADRIATIC LINE

of
The Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company

and

The Royal Hungarian Sea Navigation

Company "Adria" Limited

Tri-weekly sailings from Santos and Rio de Janeiro for Trieste and Fiume and, with transshipment, to all Mediterranean, East Asiatic and East African Ports.

DEPARTURES FOR TRIESTE

**

FOR RIVER PLATE

BALATON..... 18th Jan.

For freight apply to the Broker.

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For passages and further information to the

AGENTS

Rombauer & Co.

RUA GENERAL CAMARA, 24.

Rio de Janeiro.

RUA 11 DE JUNHO, 1 A.

Santos.

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SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE

Transports Maritimes à vapeur de Marseilles

DEPARTURES OF STEAMERS

FOR EUROPE

LES ANDES..... 7th Feb.

POITON..... 22nd "

for

Marseilles, Barcellona, Genoa, and Naples

Through fares to Paris 1st class..... f. gold 728

do do 2nd f. 550

do do 3rd f. 199

Through fares to Paris return 1st class f. 1 149

do do 2nd ... f. 882

do do 3rd.... f. 364

Marseilles Genoa, Naples, 3rd class.. f. 130

Barcellona 3rd class..... f. 165

Agents—**Antunes dos Santos & C.**

Rio de Janeiro—Avenida Central, 14.

S. Paulo.—29 Rua S. Bento

Santos.—1 Praça da Republica

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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Capital.. 125,000,000 Marks
NEXT DEPARTURES

Date	Steamer	Destination
1906 Jan. 25	Wurzburg.	Bahia, Madeira, Leixões, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Bremen.
Feb. 8	Aachen.....	Bahia, Pernambuco, Madeira, Lisbon, Leixões, Antwerp & Bremen.

Passengers & Cargo accepted

Passenger	1st-cl	2nd-cl
Rio — Rotterdam, Antwerp, Bremen.....	Marks 450	£ 10/-
— Lisbon & Leixões.....	£ 18/-	Rs. 160/-

For further information apply to

HEHM, STOLTZ & C., Agents

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H. A. L. (Hamburg-American Line)

(South American Service)

The new fine Imperial Mail Steamer

RUGIA

expected from Santos on the 20th Jan. 1907, sails on the same day for:

Bahia, Madeira, Lisbon, Leixões, Dover, Boulogne and Hamburg

These magnificent and fast steamers, built especially for the Brazilian trade and fitted with the latest improvements offer to first class passengers the highest comfort.

All steamers carry a surgeon and a stewardess

Free conveyance on board supplied for passengers and luggage.

The Company issue 1st class tickets to Paris and London.

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Avenida Central, 79

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R. M. S. P. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company

Under contract with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES

Date	Steamer	Destination
Jan. 16	Araguaya..	Bahia, Pernambuco, Madeira, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
28	Amazon....	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
30	Danube.....	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg & Southampton
Feb. 5	Clyde.....	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

Special attention is drawn to the following:

Holders of first-class tickets, single or return, may break their voyage at any intermediate ports and proceed by any of the PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION or MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Comp's Steamers.

For freight, passages, and other information apply,

No. 73, 1º de Março, 1st floor.

KNIGHT, HARRISON & Co., Agents.

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Balance Sheets

Banco do Brazil

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER 1906

Assets	
Shares to be issued:	
25,000 shares of 200\$000.....	25,000,000\$000
Accounts Current guaranteed.....	10,262,741\$886
Bills Discounted.....	11,509,780\$289
Bills Receivable.....	2,305,316\$945
Securities Guaranteed.....	80,781,336\$359
Values Deposited.....	41,423,108\$001
Agents in Brazil and Europe.....	19,682,550\$933
Obligations:	
£1,130,000 at 27d.....	10,015,700\$000
Other obligations.....	43,256\$300
	10,057,956\$300
Bonds in Liquidation.....	496,478\$788
Building & Office Fittings of Bank.....	1,440,000\$000
Interest on coming six months.....	43,628\$970
Sundry Accounts.....	23,383,452\$545
Cash.....	20,869,085\$457
	197,276,424\$653
Liabilities	
Capital.....	70,000,000\$000
Reserve.....	91,416\$014
Current accounts without interest.....	1,351,017\$321
Current accounts with interest.....	15,840,685\$944
Current accounts abroad.....	326,057\$888
Current accounts at fixed dates.....	153,208\$320
Agents in Brazil and Europe.....	4,156,061\$129
Bills with premium.....	3,458,157\$180
Judicial Deposits.....	1,741,671\$307
Depositors of Securities and Values.....	72,204,440\$400
Federal Treasury, account current.....	16,019,192\$573
Federal Treasury, bill account — £100,000 at 27d.....	8,884,884\$880
Dividends of the Bank.....	787,500\$000
Directors' Percentage.....	19,087\$500
Profit & Loss.....	15,873\$000
Bonus.....	338,070\$000
Discounts for coming half-year.....	185,914\$520
Sundry Accounts.....	1,749,364\$657
	197,276,424\$653

Rio de Janeiro, 9th January 1907.—*João Ribeiro de Oliveira e Souza*, President.—*A. Mesquita*, Chief Accountant.

SÃO PAULO

Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland

BALANCE SHEET OF THIS BRANCH, INCLUDING THE BRANCH AT SANTOS, DECEMBER 31ST, 1906

Assets	
Accounts current guaranteed.....	4,902,115\$892
Bills receivable.....	9,568,281\$827
Bills discounted.....	9,057,111\$471
Bills pledged.....	4,492,328\$718
Securities pledged.....	3,913,110\$000
Securities in deposit.....	5,179,104\$600
Cash: In current money.....	5,486,916\$436
	43,451,701\$944
Liabilities	
Account current.....	9,478,790\$871
Deposits, fixed.....	3,572,056\$778
Securities pledged and in deposit and values receivable for a/c of sundry parties.....	23,110,894\$045
Accounts with Head-Office, branch at Rio de Janeiro and correspond- ents.....	4,726,355\$255
Sundry accounts.....	2,558,604\$335
	43,451,701\$944

£ & O. E.—S. Paulo, January 5th, 1907.—*Plaas, Carl*, Directors.

PERNAMBUCO

London and River Plate, Bank Limited

ESTABLISHED IN 1862

Capital.....	£ 1,500,000
Capital paid up.....	> 500,000
Reserve fund.....	> 1,000,000
BALANCE SHEET OF THIS BRANCH DECEMBER 31ST, 1906	
Assets	
Bills discounted.....	10,767\$100
Bills receivable.....	3,961,335\$599
Loans, accounts pledged, etc.....	1,609,165\$750
Sundry accounts.....	571,018\$350
Accounts with Head Office, branches and agencies.....	3,047,556\$340
Loans pledged and sundry securities.....	2,079,700\$200
Cash: In current money in the safe of the Bank.....	1,356,221\$640
	12,686,693\$020
Liabilities	
Declared capital of this branch.....	500,000\$000
Deposit fixed.....	1,432,825\$500
Accounts current with and without interest.....	3,118,196\$510
Sundry accounts.....	4,351,531\$970
Securities pledged and in deposit.....	2,079,700\$280
Accounts with Head Office, branches and agencies.....	604,738\$730
	12,686,693\$020

£ & O. E.—Pernambuco, January 4th, 1907.
For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited.
(Signed) *H. R. Shorter*, Manager.—*W. W. Pendleton*,
acting Accountant.

FOWLER, SCROGGIE & CO.

Railway and General Auditors Incorporated Accountants and
agents Buenos Aires, Rosario and Montevideo

T. B. D. FOWLER, F. S. A. A. | V. G. G. SCROGGIE, F. S. A. A.
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Coffee Market

COFFEE ENTRIES

	FOR THE WEEK ENDED			FOR THE CROP TO	
	Jan. 11 1907	Jan. 4 1907	Jan. 12 1906	Jan. 11 1907	Jan. 12 1906
Rio					
By Central R'y.....	30,356	32,881	11,152	1,597,209	1,195,063
Leopoldina R'y:			20,315		
Inland.....	40,748	33,394		1,037,692	918,088
Coastwise, discharged.....	8,115	2,563	1,791	119,916	110,920
Total.....	79,219	68,838	33,258	2,664,817	2,224,071
Transferred from Rio to Niteroy.....	910	112	30	67,395	52,086
Net Entries at Rio.....	79,999	68,966	33,228	2,597,282	2,171,985
Coastwise, in transit.....	—	—	2,000	45,509	84,500
Niteroy from Rio & Leopoldina R'y.....	3,303	3,427	3,586	199,726	158,629
Total Rio including Nite- roty & transit.....	76,842	72,593	39,814	2,842,517	2,417,274
SANTOS:	429,811	390,289	67,879	10,120,970	5,673,114
Total Rio & Santos....	497,653	432,632	107,693	12,963,487	8,090,388

The coast arrivals for the week ended January 11th were from:—

S. João da Barra.....	2,525
Macahé.....	590
Total.....	3,115 bags.

The total entries by the different S. Paulo Railways for the Crop to
January 11th 1907 were as follows:—

	Per Past	Sorocabana Jundiahy and others	Total at S. Paulo	Total at Santos	Remaining at S. Paulo
1906/1907:	5,831,800	1,386,128	10,217,937	10,120,970	96,967
1905/1906:	4,915,704	746,543	5,662,247	5,673,114	nil

COFFEE LOADED (EMBARQUES)

	DURING WEEK ENDED			FOR THE CROP TO	
	1907 Jan. 11	1907 Jan. 4	1906 Jan. 12	1907 Jan. 11	1906 Jan. 12
Rio.....	58,729	87,407	37,467	2,183,227	2,069,780
Niteroy.....	5,310	4,423	—	194,682	147,390
In transit.....	—	—	3,600	45,509	84,500
Total Rio including Niteroy & transit.....	64,039	91,830	41,067	2,423,498	2,311,780
Santos.....	110,774	143,323	174,806	8,050,662	5,249,017
Total Rio & Santos.....	174,813	235,153	215,873	10,474,160	7,560,797

Rio de Janeiro, January, 12th 1907.

Entries at Rio and Santos for the week ending January 11th were 65,021 more than for the previous week and 389,960 more than for the corresponding week last year.

For the crop, entries reached 12,963,487 bags against 8,090,388 bags at the corresponding date last year.

Shipments (embarques) were 60,340 bags less than for the previous week, and 40,450 bags less than the corresponding week last year.

The average price for Rio No. 7 was 43677 for the Syndicate and 43040 for the Market against 45067 and 43272 in the previous week and 43434 last year; and at New York it was 7.14 cents against 7.15 cents for the previous week and 8.17 cents last year.

Stocks increased by 338,536 bags and are 1,767,272 bags more than last year and 1,280,173 bags more than in 1905.

Santos entries are 60,572 bags more than in the previous week, and exceeded shipments by 310,037 bags. The daily average for the week (6 days) was 70,135 bags.

On the basis of comparative entries to January 11th this year and last, the crop should be as follows:—

Rio.....	117.69% of	3,466,065 =	4,065,497
Santos.....	178.47% of	6,982,885 =	12,457,476
		10,388,920	16,464,973
Other ports say			700,000
Total probable entries.....			17,164,973

The manner in which the convention is being interpreted and purchases of coffee confined to types really lower than what is usually understood as No. 7 New York is giving rise to angry and not unmannered protests. Today, Messrs. Theodor Wille & Co. were paying 78000 for what they term No. 7 whilst prices for next week's liquidation have fallen to 58000 and even 55500. There is said to be a huge quantity of coffee, from 50 to 100,000 bags, sold for delivery on the 23rd. Most of this coffee was bought at 68000 to 68300 in anticipation of passing it on to Government at 78000.

Hence these tears!

The interests of *fazendeiros* have in fact little to do with the matter: it is the interests of speculation that are in question and the less the Syndicate buys from them the more they can buy from real planters. Messrs. Theodor Wille & Co. state that they will buy coffee of *every quality except esoolha* so long as they are properly dried and not subject to deterioration if stored for two years. That seems fair enough, and indeed if the buyers are to guarantee quality to the Bankers who advance money on the coffee they could not proceed in any other way.

It may be questioned if the São Paulo Government was wise in fixing a rate above market prices for purchases instead of maintaining prices by buying in the open market as Nathan & Co. did; but such was the condition of the Taubaté Convention on which the São Paulo Government were obliged to act. In any case the Government would not have undertaken to buy *esoolha* and the mass of rubbish that has never been able to find a market except for local consumption. The line would necessarily have to be drawn somewhere or we should soon have *fazendeiros* sending down sticks and stones for sale to Government as coffee. So the São Paulo Government in conjunction naturally with the Banks who advanced the money, fixed dry, well conditioned No. 7 as the minimum.

If, as is said, the mass of coffee in Rio and Santos is below No. 7 it is difficult to see what is to be done with it as we cannot possibly consume a quarter of it here. But, from information received from Santos, we understand that there is even very little 7s in that market and next to no 8s at all.

Here there is more but properly investigated it will be found that out of the 600,000 bags which compose the Rio stock not more than 100,000 are 8s. There are probably about 1,000,000 bags yet to come down from the *fazendas*. If it is known that the Syndicate will only buy good 7s, good 7s will mostly come down. If the Syndicate give way and undertake to buy anything, the quality will deteriorate accordingly. In fact if rigorously carried out the exclusion of low grades may prove a blessing in disguise by obliging planters to give more attention to quality and improve their coffees, as has been done at São Paulo, instead of sending any rubbish to the market. Exporters complain bitterly of being left out in the cold but they had plenty of advice that the surtax was about to be imposed and could have shipped their coffees had they desired. Instead of that they kept them, partly because storage and expenses on the other side would have gone far to have eaten up the equivalent of the surtax, and partly, no doubt, because they hoped to do a good deal with the Syndicate. Hence these tears!

Exporters, however, cannot hold much, the class who stand to lose most are the *intercedores* or dealers who are in the same boat with the exporters and perhaps hold 150,000 bags. They too knew what was coming and could only have held on in the hope of reselling at a good profit to the Syndicate. Hence these tears!

A meeting was held today at which it was determined to demand the exemption from the sur-tax of types below No. 7. That seems impossible to grant as the contract for the last loan, which stipulates for 5 fcs sur-tax on all coffee exported, stands in the way. The best thing for planters to do is to improve their coffee and bring it up to the requirements of the shipping firm. Beyond that we do not see what can be done. As regards planters we cannot see what grounds they have for complaint. If they will only send down their coffees in proper condition they may count on sale to the Syndicate at prices they would certainly have never commanded otherwise. The fact that prices have fallen to 55500 without finding a free market is an indication of what would inevitably have happened without the intervention of the State and if planters only succeed in getting 78000 for part of their produce and 55500 for the rest, surely that is better than an all round price of perhaps 55500 that they would probably have got had not the São Paulo Government taken 2,000,000 bags off the Market. Entries at Santos continue on a gigantic scale such as characterises the commencement of a crop but never before the period now entered. It must, however, be borne in mind that planters are unquestionably marketing all they possibly can in view of the uncertainty that has characterised valorization from the first and improbability of getting better but possibility of getting far worse terms than now. It is, therefore, in spite of appearances quite possible that entries may fall off suddenly and considerably.

The weather during the week was favourable to the growing and future crops, wet and hot alternately.

Prices in foreign markets declined again and will, we should

imagine, continue to do so until the Syndicate purchases are enough to make an impression on supplies and consumption has to come into the market again. The invisible supply is supposed to be very low but it does not seem to us that there will be any particular anxiety to replenish at current prices or to buy more for current requirements until Government purchases produce a real pressure on the market. Evidently to bring that about a very great deal more must be bought, perhaps 5 or 6,000,000 bags.

As Messrs. Hayn Roman remark in their circular 15th Dec. "the interior will be obliged to buy exclusively in the consuming markets until offers from Brazil and prices here are levelled and purchases in the producing country can be renewed. "This levelling process will probably be effected by simultaneous reduction of prices in Brazil and rise here."

It may be, but, as Messrs. Hayn Roman also remarked, prices depend on the volume of the present and coming crops; should these be relatively small the prices will level up, should they be relatively big they will level down, *voilà tout!*

Messrs. Nortz & Co. of Havre to judge from their circulars of late seem to have executed a change of front and like ourselves now regard valorization more benevolently "it is," says Nortz & Co. "useless to tire one's brain in imagining how it will end, for our part we do not look at it from the bear point of view. "The São Paulo Government has dragged the Rio and Minas Governments into the affair and Brazil is today again master of the situation; relatively if you please, but still master, seeing that with smaller receipts to follow the worst has certainly passed. It is in June next that decisions can alone be reached, when the volume of the present crop will be known "and that of the next may be recognized."

We have received the following estimates of the quantities of the Rio stocks:

Above No. 7.....	100,000 bags
No. 7.....	270,000 "
Below No. 7.....	250,000 "
Total stock	620,000 bags

A correspondent writes as follows:—"The visible supply on 31st December was 14,700,000 bags of which 2,000,000 are held by the Syndicate and 2,700,000 are held in Santos leaving 10,000,000 bags for the consuming market to go on with. It is absurd to pretend that the fact of Government holding the coffee alters the situation. Year by year speculators have taken up coffee and held it in just the same way for a rise. The only difference is that now there is only one holder instead of many."

There is another difference which our correspondent overlooks, i. e. that the present holder can hold on indefinitely almost whilst speculation could not.

Entries are enormous averaging over 71,000 bags *per diem* here and at Santos for 7 working days against only 15,400 last year.

Embarques are small for want of steamers and stocks at Rio and Santos increased 338,536 bags and reached the enormous total of 3,387,078 bags.

	Syndicate Prices	Market Prices
January 7.....	78000	68000
" 8.....	78000	68000
" 9.....	78000	58800
" 10.....	78000	58800
" 11.....	78000	58700
" 12.....	78000	58600

S. Paulo, January 12th 1907.

The slight improvement we observed in the consuming markets towards the end of last week was not lasting; in point of fact it could not last in face of the overwhelming quantities of coffee poured into the Santos market every day. Our foreboding is only too true.

At present smaller arrivals would impose better prices in the consuming markets as well as here, whilst a higher average of receipts a few weeks ago would not have mattered.

It is evident that there are no more restrictions put on the shipment of coffee, and whatever lies in the stations and in the townships around is sent down as quickly as possible. The undoubtedly large purchases made by Santos dealers and commissarios precipitate Rio movement, as it is an important question for them to be able to sell Rio coffee to the Government in order to pocket the substantial profit derived therefrom. At the worst they paid 48400 to 48500 and expect to get 48800.

The enormous amount of coffee already classified by the Government buyer, and the time it takes before an offer can be got, makes the position of these dealers somewhat precarious now; the more so as the Government only buys from yesterday onwards with the condition: payment after 60 days.

This is probably a defensive measure against the commercial exploitation of a measure solely intended to benefit the producer, and, besides, as shipments are lagging much behind for want of steamer room, so as not to be squeezed for money under the usual 30 days condition.

It can be presumed that this as well as the impossibility of storing much more coffee in Santos will bring about a falling off of receipts in a very short time, perhaps even an entire suspension of traffic.

Under ordinary market conditions the storing limit of Santos would have been reached some time ago for the fol-

lowing reasons: a lot of 4,000 bags of coffee f.i. stored as one solid square block, which as things are now, the Government being the only buyer, is taken out in its entirety when shipped, whilst the ordinary exporter hardly ever can ship one entire lot at a time but has to ship, say, one or more series today, which might happen to lie just at the very back, so that all coffee in front of these series has to be removed to another place before the shipper can get at them, thus more space is required.

Theodor Wille & Co. continue to buy on an average 40 to 45,000 bags every day at the usual price of \$800 for type No. 4.

Small amounts of coffee however were sold during the week to outside exporters at \$300 to \$400 for the same type, whilst futures were dealt in at \$100 to \$300 for March, and down to \$250 for January.

A small export business has been done in peaberries and lower grades.

At noon today it was reported that Havre and Hamburg showed a heavy decline on information about a panic having broken out in Santos.

This is entirely erroneous as can be observed from above quotations, in fact there are more buyers than sellers, but the harm is done.

Considering that there are only 8,000,000 bags of Brazil coffee at the disposal of consumption, 3 millions being stocked in Rio and Santos, 2 millions in the hands of the Government, and 1 1/2 millions of mild coffees, a sudden fall like the one of today appears precipitate.

We hear moreover that provisions are made for consignments on a big scale to Antwerp and Rotterdam.

Weather rainy.

MOET & CHANDON 1898 Vintage. The best Champagne in the Market. Can be had at Crashesleys.

MANIFESTS OF COFFEE

During the Week ended January 11th, 1907

RIO DE JANEIRO

DATE	NAME OF VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	BAGS	TOTAL
Jan. 5	Tennyson	New York	Hard, Rand & Co.	4,054	
"	do	do	Pinto & Co.	2,000	
"	do	do	Eugen Urban	1,371	
"	do	East London	Pinto & Co.	250	7,675
" 6	Itaipava	Porto Alegre	Castro Silva & Co.	1,300	1,800
" 6	Malou	Havre	Eugen Urban	2,500	2,500
" 8	Orons	Canal	John Moore & Co.	100	
"	do	do	Siqueira & Co.	100	
"	do	Tehuacan	Theodor Wille & Co.	50	
"	do	do	C. Dabelow	100	
"	do	do	Eugen Urban	50	
"	do	Valparaiso	C. Dabelow	369	
"	do	do	Eugen Urban	264	
"	do	Punta Arenas	Ornstein & Co.	70	1,089
" 8	Cromarty	Havre opt.	Pinto & Co.	500	
"	do	do	Eugen Urban	3,250	
"	do	Havre	C. Dabelow	2,500	
"	do	do	Ornstein & Co.	5,000	11,250
" 8	Cordillere	Montevideo	Pinto & Co.	175	
"	do	Buenos Aires	Ornstein & Co.	950	1,125
" 9	Amazon	Bordeaux	Sundry	4	4
" 9	Mendoza	Smyrna	Carlo Pareto & Co.	125	
"	do	Naples	Sundry	15	140
" 9	Maranhão	Pernambuco	Pinto & Co.	550	
"	do	Tutoya	Sundry	60	
"	do	Itacoutira	J. Dias & Irmão	10	
"	do	Pará	Ornstein & Co.	141	
"	do	Maranhão	Pinto & Co.	40	
"	do	Manaus	Eugen Urban	450	
"	do	do	Sundry	100	1,371
" 9	Saturno	Corumbá	M. Plácido Teixeira	40	40
" 9	Nivernais	Marseilles opt.	Ornstein & Co.	2,475	
"	do	do	Gustav Trinks & Co.	125	
"	do	Constantinople	do	250	
"	do	Oran	C. Dabelow	250	
"	do	do	Carlo Pareto & Co.	125	
"	do	Gabes	C. Dabelow	125	
"	do	Algiers	do	125	
"	do	Marseilles	Carlo Pareto & Co.	125	
"	do	do opt	Theodor Wille & Co.	500	
"	do	do	Eugen Urban	500	
"	do	Constantinople	do	750	
"	do	do	Gustav Trinks & Co.	215	
"	do	Tunis	Carlo Pareto & Co.	250	
"	do	Tr. bizond	Gustav Trinks & Co.	125	
"	do	Philippville	Carlo Pareto & Co.	125	
"	do	Oran	Eugen Urban	12	
"	do	Mytilene	do	125	6,945
" 11	Melpomene	Trieste	Theodor Wille & Co.	2,286	
"	do	do	C. Dabelow	652	
"	do	do	Eugen Urban	250	
"	do	Alessina	Theodor Wille & Co.	1,300	4,498
" 11	Crefeld	Leixões	Zenha, Ramos & Co.	40	
"	do	do	Sundry	400	440
" 11	Sirigipe	New York	Theodor Wille & Co.	9,285	
"	do	Maranhão	Pinto & Co.	280	
"	do	Pernambuco	do	40	
"	do	Pará	do	510	
"	do	do	Ornstein & Co.	500	10,565
			Total		45,842

SANTOS

DATE	NAME OF VESSEL	DESTINATION	SHIPPERS	BAGS	TOTAL
Jan. 5	Corrientes	Havre opt.	Theodor Wille & Co.	57,105	57,105
" 7	Nivernais	Constantinople	Prado, Chaves & Co.	1,900	
"	do	Oran	Sundry	2	1,002
" 7	Bulgaria	Buenos Aires	Krische & Co.	446	
"	do	do	Hard, Rand & Co.	46	
"	do	do	Sundry	3	495
" 8	Amazon	Bordeaux	do	20	20
" 9	Melpomene	Trieste	Hard, Rand & Co.	1,250	
"	do	Venice	Nossack & Co.	625	
"	do	do	do	875	2,250
" 9	Argentino	Barcelona	N. Gepp & Co. Ltd	1,500	
"	do	do	Holworthy Ellis & Co.	1,500	
"	do	do	Prado Chaves & Co.	750	
"	do	Seville	N. Gepp & Co. Ltd.	750	
"	do	do	Nossack & Co.	250	
"	do	do	Nathan & Co.	250	
"	do	Malaga	Nossack & Co.	750	
"	do	do	Krische & Co.	250	
"	do	Gibraltar	N. Gepp & Co. Ltd.	250	
"	do	do	Krische & Co.	250	
"	do	Cadiz	N. Gepp & Co. Ltd.	500	
"	do	Santander	Krische & Co.	250	
"	do	San Sebastian	N. Gepp & Co. Ltd.	250	
"	do	Carthagena	Holworthy Ellis & Co.	125	7,625
" 9	Crefeld	Antwerp	Krische & Co.	1,000	
"	do	do	Nathan & Co.	500	
"	do	do	Prado Lima & Co.	500	
"	do	do	Hard, Rand & Co.	250	2,250
" 9	Homer	New Orleans	Prado Chaves & Co.	10,400	
"	do	do	Barbosa & Co.	4,000	
"	do	do	N. Gepp & Co. Ltd.	3,000	
"	do	do	Holworthy Ellis & Co.	3,550	
"	do	do	Krische & Co.	2,000	
"	do	do	R. Johnston & Co.	1,250	
"	do	do	Nossack & Co.	1,250	
"	do	do	Hard, Rand & Co.	1,000	26,550
" 9	C. di Milano	Genoa	Nossack & Co.	125	125
" 11	Stefania	Trieste	Krische & Co.	250	
"	do	do	Hard, Rand & Co.	250	
"	do	Venice	Nossack & Co.	500	1,000
			Total		98,423

The coffee sailed during the week ended January 11th, was consigned to the following destinations

	UNITED STATES	EUROPE & MEDITERRANEAN	COAST PLATE	RIVER PLATE	CAPE	OTHER PORTS	TOTAL FOR WEEK	CROP TO DATE
Rio	16,960	25,177	9,991	2,214	—	—	48,342	2,883,873
Santos	28,550	71,378	—	495	—	—	98,423	7,992,981
Total 1906/1907	43,510	96,555	9,991	2,709	—	—	146,765	10,376,854
1905/1906	82,022	98,240	1,405	1,790	—	—	178,457	7,379,279

VALUE OF COFFEE CLEARED FOR FOREIGN PORTS

Week ended

	Jan. 11	Jan. 4	Jan. 11	Jan. 4	Crop to Jan. 11	
	Bags	Bags	£	£	Bags	£
Rio.....	44,351	71,435	81,706	136,128	2,216,263	1,253,234
Santos.....	98,423	267,496	197,588	588,284	7,968,639	15,700,614
Total 1906/1907.....	142,774	338,931	282,244	714,412	10,204,902	20,042,848
dr. 1905/1906.....	177,052	103,649	319,650	202,868	7,221,471	14,269,664

OUR OWN STOCK

RIO : Stock on January 4	605,593
Entries during week ended January 11	73,999
Loaded (Embarques) for the month	58,729
Stock in Rio on January 11	620,773
Stock at Nietheroy and Afloat on January 11	118,839
Entries at Nietheroy plus total embarques including transit	66,972
	185,811
Deduct: embarques at Nietheroy and sailings during the week	53,652
Stock at Nietheroy and afloat on Jan. 11	132,159
Stock in 1st and 2nd hands and those at Nietheroy and afloat on January 11	752,932
SANTOS: Stock on January 4	2,324,169
Entries for week ended January 11	420,811
	2,744,920
Loaded during same week	110,774
Stocks in Santos on January 11	2,634,146
Stocks in Rio and Santos on January 11th, 1907	3,387,078
do do on January 4th, 1907	3,048,542
do do on January 12th, 1906	1,619,806

FOREIGN STOCKS

	Jan. 5/1907	Dec. 29, 1906	Jan. 6/1906
United States Ports.....	3,565,000	3,535,000	4,102,000
Havre.....	2,005,000	1,086,000	2,000,000
Both.....	5,570,000	5,241,000	6,102,000
Deliveries United States	82,000	141,000	120,000
Visible Supply at United States ports.....	4,066,000	4,151,000	4,370,000

ARMAZENS GERAES & WARRANTS

Santos, 11th January 1907.

To the Editor of the "Brazilian Review."

Rio de Janeiro.

Dear Sir:—

In a late number of your paper you refer to the establishment of the Companhia Paulista de Armazens Geraes and add that the result will depend "on the way the law of warrants is interpreted by the judges." Fortunately the judges will have little to do with the matter and it is to be hoped that capitalists, bankers and others with money to lend will study the law carefully before being frightened by the legal possibilities of this new development.

The warrant law is the work of Dr. Carvalho de Mendonça, considered in these parts to be the first commercial lawyer in Brazil, and the country is to be congratulated that the work was entrusted to such capable hands. Any business man who studies the law can only be struck by its simplicity, conciseness and workability. The points which chiefly interest the lenders of money on "warrants" are firstly, that the goods represented by the warrant are in safe keeping and, secondly, that the legal machinery, in case their money is not forthcoming at the due date, is swift and sure in their protection.

As regards the first point, the name and credit of those responsible for the *Armazens Geraes* will, in general, be their sole guarantee, and as regards the second point, there is no doubt that the protection afforded by the warrant law is complete. By this law a warrant is placed on the same footing as a bill of exchange and if the money lent on the security of a warrant is not repaid at due date, the warrant has to be protested in the same way as a bill of exchange. On presentation of the protected warrant to the *Armazens Geraes*, the latter must immediately effect a sale of the goods for account of the holder of the warrant, and hand the proceeds over to same. Nothing could be more simple or expeditious and it compares very favorably with the cumbersome legal process of execution now in force in the case of the ordinary *penhor mercantil*.

When the Greeks got into trouble with their over production of currants, the establishment of "magasins généraux" all over the country and an active *propaganda* in favor of the article in consuming markets were the only means, after various fruitless attempts at valorization, which finally led to salvation. You, Sir, who pegged away for years in favour of the fixing of exchange and now see the realization of your ideal in the "Caixa de Conversão," could not render the country a greater service at this juncture than by drawing public attention, in season and out of season, to the necessity of an active and commercial *propaganda* of coffee. In increasing the consumption of the article alone lies our salvation and the first step to this end is to put a stop to fraudulent admixtures. England is the greatest sinner of all in this respect and the consumption of coffee there is, in consequence, declining. The stomach finally spurns the foul stuff which is offered to it under the false name of coffee.

It may interest your readers to hear that the *Companhia Paulista de Armazens Geraes* commenced operations here on 7th inst. and the first coffee warrants ever issued in Brazil are now in circulation.

Since the establishment of the above Company, half a dozen other concerns have cropped up in this State and, if they are well and properly managed, there is room for them all; but it is to be seriously hoped that the introduction of such a useful instrument of credit as the warrant will not be jeopardized by any want of capacity on the part of these numerous promoters of *Armazens Geraes*. One result of the situation brought about by the "Convenio de Taubaté" will be seen in the fact that Brazil in future will have to carry the greater part of her overproduction of coffee herself and should the free use of warrants enter into our commercial customs, banks will find in them a new use for the safe employment of money.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours very truly,
EDWARD GREENE.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST)

Our next interview was with a Government official—intimately connected with the Valorization scheme—whom we will call Pontifex Maximus. He was no less positive than the rest, rather the other way. "The scheme" said P. Max "is a good and excellent scheme and absolutely necessary if planters were not to be ruined by a record crop, which sounds contradictory but as I am going to show is only too serious. The present crop is enormous, but the next will be small, in fact very small and all we desire is to receive a fair average price for both by distributing supplies more evenly. This has so far been the function of speculators who made money out of it at our cost. We propose to make that money this time for our

selves. All that has to be done is to take enough coffee off the market and hold it until prices go up to the desired level of 48\$000 per bag. When that is done Government will have realized its mission and would have no object in pushing prices higher. No one can pretend that such pretensions are unreasonable. It may be unusual for Government to interfere in the way that is being done here, but there is nothing unreasonable or impracticable about it. What would prices have dropped to if Government had not interfered? In 1903 directly after the last record crop prices fell to below 30 fes at Havre—equivalent at 15d to 3\$800 per 10 kilos. The visible supply was then only 13,000,000 bags, now including Government purchases it is 14 1/4 millions, with perhaps 5,000,000 bags yet to come down. To what level prices might have been driven under such circumstances it is impossible to say. By buying only 1,800,000 bags so far Government has succeeded in not only maintaining the market but has put backbone into planters and enabled them to resist so efficiently that although stocks have reached 2,000,000 at Santos alone, and Government buys only 40,000 bags on an average per diem, there is no pressure whatever to sell, and in December shipments by outsiders amounted to only 247,000 bags. Had not planters been assisted early in the crop the state of things would have been very different. Obligated in order to satisfy engagements to sell at whatever prices were offered the pressure to sell must have forced prices down lower probably than was ever known before. To pretend that speculation would have taken the place of Government is nonsense, speculators are not philanthropists, and it is their business to push an advantage to their interest, as they eventually would have done if not prevented by Government.

"As it is, everyone has done well, planters, railways, steamboats, and especially labour, whose earnings this year must be quite 92,000:000\$ or £6,000,000. Labour charges are pretty fixed for upkeep, but for harvesting vary with the volume of the crop. The cost of the present record crop, and for a small crop like last year compares as follows:—

	1906/07	1905/06
Upkeep of 660,000,000 trees at average 80\$ per 1,000.....	52,000:000\$	52,000:000\$
Harvesting at 3\$000 for 14,000,000 bags..	42,000:000\$	
" " 3\$000 " 7,000,000 " ..		21,000:000\$
	94,000:000\$	73,000:000\$

"The cost per bag for the present crop is therefore 6\$571, as against that of 10\$425 for last year.

"A small crop like last year's only covers expenses. It is to big crops that planters must look for profits, and only then if a fair price is obtainable. This year on labour alone he has made enough to enable him to tide over next crop which will be even smaller than 1905/06. The manner in which this gigantic crop has been harvested and marketed, practically without addition to the labour supply or to the resources of our railways, is remarkable and speaks volumes for the energy of all concerned. It has been the fashion to decry the planter and depict him as a kind of political Micawber always waiting for Government to help him; and though by temperament not averse to such windfalls I doubt if a more vigorous or progressive class is to be found anywhere than the planters who raised the 660,000,000 coffee trees in São Paulo, and have this year harvested 14,000,000 bags with resources calculated for eight to ten millions at the most. It was the misfortune of planters that the harder they worked and more they produced the less comparatively they made, because prices were forced down just when they had to sell and allowed to go up again just after.

"So Government stepped in to help to make things easier for them, so far with results beyond expectations, as planters themselves admit. Indeed the feeling throughout the State is such that any measure almost that Government would propose would be accepted without a murmur.

"It is well that there should be no mistake about it. Having put the hand to the plough there can be no turning back and especially after obtaining such admirable results Coffee will be bought and taken off the market in sufficient quantity to make prices abroad respond and rise to our parity here of 28\$000 per bag. If it is necessary to buy 5, 6, or 7,000,000 bags they will be bought and held until that price is finally established or, if need be, sacrificed altogether. Excepting interest and expenses, which are covered by the 3 fes tax, what Government loses planters and local intermediaries make, and the loss to the country is only partial. If crops should turn out greater than anticipated, and it might be necessary to hold the coffee longer, it would be held, or even as a last resource, rather than let prices fall again, be destroyed. It is true that to carry out such a programme a good deal of money is required; but it will be forthcoming. Only a short time back a loan of £3,000,000 seemed highly improbable for such an object. Yet it has been raised, and so will a second loan of £5,000,000 if required, the more parties interested in the business already the easier does future business become. Besides there are other resources, such as part payment of coffee in internal bonds, prohibiting taxation of lowest types and the thousand and one contrivances that a Government can utilize and only so when planters are with it. When business men talk of a "corner", they forget that in this instance it is the Government that is the *deus ex machina* and that Government practically controls 70 to 80 per cent of the whole World's production of coffee.

"The situation has been gradually lead up to, and not until Government felt certain of the results was the experiment ac-

complished. Prohibition of planting has now been in force for four years, it has yet a year to run and will in all probability be renewed. No increase of production is to be looked for on that head, but merely an improvement in methods, better qualities and intenser cultivation. Abroad production may be stimulated a little, but we are not afraid of that and indeed can swamp foreign competition whenever we please by renewing restrictions on planting, the same bogey that you in your "Review" maintain will prevent prices from rising—I refer to the stock held by Government, which must prevent other people from planting too. As for the coming crop I maintain it will not be over 5,000,000 bags. The Commission sent out to report on the present and coming crops puts the former at 14,000,000 and the coming one at something under 5,000,000, in all 19,000,000 bags.

I have every confidence in their report, and am convinced that the crop will not be greater, though for some time to come entries may be comparatively large. The new loan of 5,000,000 has been negotiated by the São Paulo Government with every prospect of success. In my opinion with the surtax of 3 fcs and endorsement of the Federal Government it is as well secured as the Funding loan and ought to rank on a par with that excellent security. But if money should not be forthcoming abroad, there is no reason why some at least should not be raised at home at present, as the quotations of the São Paulo Stock Exchange indicate that the money is abundant and comparatively cheap. The Government has just placed internal bonds to the value of 13,000,000\$000 for extension of the Sorocabana Railway and, no doubt, could place an instalment of the Valorization loan if desirable; but I have no doubt that the money will be found in Europe.

No, in my opinion, there has been no fresh planting since 1902 to speak of and what little there has been was in the Minas triangle and in Paraná. The big crop was certainly not due to fresh planting. What has improved wonderfully is the quality of the bean and the bearing of the trees, no doubt in consequence partly of good weather and partly of the much greater degree of care that planters give to their plantations now that they are unable to extend them. In fact from extensive we have passed to intensive cultivation. Colonos have done very well and on some plantations I know the average saving of a family of three working hands rose this year from 300\$000 to 470\$000 for the season. The so called "exodus" of labour will not much affect plantations, as it is only the floating labour that goes. Next year the crop will be small and less casual labour be required; this the colonos quite understand, and those who are not tied by some interest to the soil naturally look out for work themselves. On my own plantation out of 170 families 100 have been in my employ for 10 years and are all well to-do and prosperous. The same can be said of most well managed Estates. My plantation gave 22,000 arrobas last crop; this crop has given 75,000 arrobas, and next crop at most will give 20,000 arrobas."

The opinions expressed in the circular of Messrs Willet and Gray of December 6th are interesting because of the relation of the editing house with prominent members of the Coffee Syndicate. They say:—

The amount of Coffee that came into sight in the month of November was:

	BAGS.
Rio and Santos.....	2,146,000
All other kinds.....	134,000
	2,280,000
The seaport deliveries for the month were.	1,636,000
World's Visible increased.....	644,000

or only 720,000 bags more than a year ago, but of the present World's Visible the Government of São Paulo owns about 1,000,000 bags, which must be remembered is not for sale. Strong capitalists in Europe hold a similar amount of Coffee that is not available for the markets, but held as an investment in view of the price and excellent prospects for better values in the future. Wherever the impression may exist that Coffee is burdensome to carry it is strongly refuted by the ready availability of capital for this purpose. The stocks of Coffee in New York are in the hands of very strong houses, who appear very confident that the requirements of the future must enhance the value of the merchandise. The Coffee States in Brazil are developing more aggressive action in taking up large blocks of Coffee, which all the time lessens the amount available for consuming markets for twelve months to come. Looking over the latest report from best authorities in the trade in Europe and on this side, the late liquidations have put Coffee prices on a very healthy basis, the position is technically good, and there is no doubt a more friendly feeling existing. Professional trading and manipulation to uncover stop orders have, as usual, helped precipitate liquidation.

Substantial long interests hold with great confidence and are encouraged to extend their lines by the fact that the crop movement must diminish materially, and that the ensuing crop is so poor. The factor which should be dominant in the market now seems wholly set aside. Very few want to recognize the truth about the next crop being so small. Likewise, little attention is paid to the steadily increasing consumption. In the five months, July to November inclusive, there were delivered from the seaports about 7,500,000 bags, a very fair criterion for a total of 18,000,000 bags for the season. Taking the amount of apparent available production for the season, and comparing it with consumption like this, the present price of Coffee is very cheap indeed, and in connection with future prospects is entitled to a much better level. No other staple is selling so unfavorably to the producer, and Government measures to correct the evil are in line with modern progress. To buy coffee now, to stock up against the days of short supplies, is not only a safe proposition—it seems assured of excellent results.

Weekly Report of the Companhia Registradora de Santos. Sales registered on the basis of New York Exchange Standard No. 4.

By Cable:—

Sales for the week ending Jan. 12th.....	72,000 bags
Closing quotations for January.....	4\$250
» » » March.....	4\$300
» » » May.....	4\$300

COFFE SAILED DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1906 Per Destinations

NAMES	RIO bags.	SANTOS bags.	TOTAL bags.
New Orleans.....	91,097	21,400	112,497
Volo.....	125	—	125
Odessa.....	1,184	—	1,184
Gibraltar.....	250	—	250
Genoa.....	4,419	1,641	5,960
Swyria.....	1,875	—	1,875
Kustendil.....	250	—	250
Constantinople.....	4,277	—	4,277
Salonica.....	3,500	—	3,500
Paterno.....	803	—	803
Ancora.....	150	—	150
New York.....	715,306	353,210	1,068,516
Rotterdam.....	1,500	11,755	13,255
Antwerp.....	2,575	4,975	7,550
Montevideo.....	805	32	837
Antwerp opt.....	8,750	—	8,750
Buenos Aires.....	2,905	1,473	4,378
East London.....	1,600	—	1,600
Havre.....	24,800	56,174	80,974
Trieste.....	11,099	28,846	39,945
Venice.....	250	—	250
Marseilles.....	1,285	—	1,285
Marseilles opt.....	7,000	255	7,255
Phillippeville.....	250	—	250
Oran.....	1,500	—	1,500
Bone.....	500	—	500
Algiers.....	375	—	375
Gabes.....	250	—	250
Wahly.....	125	—	125
Trebizond.....	125	—	125
Syra.....	250	—	250
Arzon.....	125	—	125
Hamburg opt.....	27,204	—	27,204
Hamburg.....	3,734	395,208	398,942
Christiania.....	1,125	—	1,125
Stockholm.....	1,375	—	1,375
Gottensburg.....	250	—	250
Copenhagen.....	3,800	—	3,800
Koenigsberg.....	10	—	10
Bergen.....	750	—	750
Westervik.....	250	—	250
Mahon.....	125	—	125
Cape Town.....	1,850	—	1,850
Valparaiso.....	250	—	250
Algoa Bay.....	1,000	—	1,000
Port Elizabeth.....	250	—	250
Delagoa Bay.....	125	—	125
Jersey.....	1	—	1
Faxis.....	2	3	5
Bordeaux.....	125	10	137
Lisbon.....	101	—	101
Carlskroue.....	250	—	250
Skien.....	125	—	125
Reimsborg.....	250	—	250
Drontheim.....	125	—	125
Mossel Bay.....	500	—	500
Norkoping.....	125	—	125
Sundsv.....	875	—	875
Malin.....	125	—	125
Avilez.....	125	—	125
Tenerife.....	250	—	250
Las Palmas.....	300	—	300
Barcelona.....	100	1,625	1,725
Bilbao.....	250	—	250
Durban.....	100	—	100
Malin.....	625	—	625
Tchassack.....	750	—	750
Batoum.....	125	—	125
Dardanelles.....	125	—	125
Chios.....	125	—	125
Dedagatch.....	250	—	250
Mostaganem.....	250	—	250
Leixões.....	3	25	28
Port Natal.....	250	—	250
Varan.....	250	—	250
Genoa opt.....	1,350	—	1,350
Mersing.....	250	—	250
Ineboll.....	125	—	125
Aivali.....	125	—	125
Tunis.....	250	—	250
Tripoli.....	125	—	125
Fiume.....	1,250	—	1,250
London.....	5,460	—	5,460
Naples.....	228	—	228
Malgas.....	750	—	750
Seville.....	625	—	625
Huelva.....	750	—	750
Cadiz.....	200	—	200
Gijon.....	125	—	125
Passages.....	22	—	22
Havre opt.....	358,593	—	358,593
Southampton.....	4	—	4
Coastwise:			
Pelotas.....	1,159	—	1,159
Rio Grande do Sul.....	2,423	—	2,423
Porto Alegre.....	4,651	604	5,155
Maranhão.....	2,967	—	2,967
Mafios.....	1,396	—	1,396
Pura.....	10,311	—	10,311
Tutoya.....	325	—	325
Permanubuco.....	2,552	—	2,552
Laguna.....	110	—	110
Macau.....	50	—	50
Natal.....	1,540	—	1,540
Mossoró.....	50	—	50
Itacatiara.....	50	—	50
Conra.....	305	—	305
Santarem.....	45	—	45
Parangaba.....	100	—	100
Macabá.....	522	—	522
Corumbá.....	—	1	1
Aracaju.....	—	1	1
Rio de Janeiro.....	—	1	1
Total—Oversea and coastwise 1906.....	866,304	1,245,892	1,912,196
1905.....	280,078	666,791	946,869

Per Shippers

NAMES	RIO bags	SANTOS bags	TOTAL bags
Theodor Wille & Co.	56,500	816,865	872,865
Ornstein & Co.	61,188	—	61,188
Hard, Rand & Co.	68,424	16,300	84,724
Norton, Megaw & Co. Ltd.	9,892	—	9,892
Carlo Farato & Co.	90,986	—	90,986
Guatav Trinks & Co.	22,934	—	22,934
Siqueira & Co.	7,167	—	7,167
M. P. Teixeira.	3,541	—	3,541
Eugen Urban	36,532	—	36,532
Castro Silva & Co.	4,160	—	4,160
Jorge Dias & Irmão.	1,740	—	1,740
Nunes de Sá & Co.	4,259	—	4,259
Pinto & Co.	16,244	—	16,244
G. Dabelow	23,525	—	23,525
A. J. P. Clarkson.	1,800	—	1,800
Zenlia Ramos & Co.	3,521	—	3,521
Roberto do Couto & Co.	2,909	—	2,909
W. F. Mc. Laughlin & Co.	6,069	—	6,069
John Moore & Co.	250	—	250
Arbuckle & Co.	—	182,785	182,785
Frade, Chaves & Co.	—	44,000	44,000
Naumann, Gepp & Co. Ltd.	—	41,125	41,125
Nathan & Co.	—	20,250	20,250
Baldwin & Co.	—	15,801	15,801
Godofredo da Fonseca & Co.	—	14,300	14,300
Barbosa & Co.	—	13,160	13,160
Krische & Co.	—	12,898	12,898
E. Johnston & Co. Ltd.	—	11,679	11,679
Holwerth, Ellis & Co.	—	10,751	10,751
Nossack & Co.	—	10,575	10,575
Zerrenner, Bülow & Co.	—	6,462	6,462
G. W. Ennor.	—	5,460	5,460
Irmãos Maffel.	—	3,500	3,500
Prado Lima & Co.	—	3,197	3,197
Schmidt & Tröst.	—	2,440	2,440
Salles, Toledo & Co.	—	1,375	1,375
George Frey & Co.	—	1,300	1,300
Malta Cerquinho & Co.	—	852	852
Diogenes Ferreira & Co.	—	250	250
Sundry	1,663	939	2,602
Total 1906.	366,301	1,245,882	1,612,188

Per Shipping Companies

NAMES	RIO bags.	SANTOS bags.	TOTAL bags.
Lamport & Holt Line.	162,159	82,686	244,845
Companhia de Navegação "Costeira".	7,465	—	7,465
Lloyd Brasileiro.	14,425	29	14,454
La Veloce.	16,869	132	17,001
Nordd. Lloyd.	12,929	13,405	26,334
Lloyd Italiano.	688	77	765
Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.	4,393	96,104	100,497
C. Commercio e Navegação.	6,980	—	6,980
Principe Line.	43,244	49,797	93,041
Chargeurs Réunis.	24,500	120,698	145,198
Lloyd Austrian.	11,474	—	11,474
Société Générale de Transports Maritimes	16,167	1,172	17,339
Hamburg-Südamerikanische D. G.	23,823	146,161	169,984
Messageries Maritimes.	1,707	3	1,710
Pacific Steam Navigation Comp.	210	—	210
Hamburg Amerika Line.	18,125	370,893	388,918
S. A. N. Transatlantica.	1,035	4,472	5,507
C. N. Sul Rio Grande.	340	—	340
"Adria".	—	30,596	30,596
Ligne Brésilien.	—	116	116
C. N. Italia.	—	1,339	1,339
Robert Sloman Line.	—	59,342	59,342
Sundry	—	268,982	268,982
Total 1906.	366,301	1,245,882	1,612,188

BOUND VOLUMES

OF THE

Brazilian Review

FOR 1905, 1904 AND 1903

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MOET & CHANDON 1898 Vintage. The best Champagne in the Market. Can be had at Crashleys.

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COFFEE PRICE CURRENT

For the week ended January 11th, 1907

DESCRIPTION	Jan. 5	Jan. 7	Jan. 8	Jan. 9	Jan. 10	Jan. 11	Aver- ages
RIO—							
Market N.6. 10 kilos	4.766	4.766	4.766	4.766	4.766	4.766	4.766
Syndic. N.7. " "	4.667	4.667	4.667	4.667	4.667	4.667	4.667
Market N.7. " "	4.221	4.085	4.085	3.949	3.949	3.949	4.040
" N.8. " "	4.035	3.949	3.949	3.813	3.813	3.813	3.904
" N.9. " "	3.949	3.813	3.813	3.676	3.676	3.676	3.767
SANTOS—							
Syndicate " 10 kilos							
" N.4. " "	4.800	4.800	4.800	4.800	4.800	4.800	4.800
" N.5. " "	4.600	4.600	4.600	4.600	4.600	4.600	4.600
" N.6. " "	4.400	4.400	4.400	4.400	4.400	4.400	4.400
" N.7. " "	4.200	4.200	4.200	4.200	4.200	4.200	4.200
" N.8. " "	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000
Market " 10 kilos							
" N.7. " "	3.400	3.400	3.400	3.400	3.400	3.400	3.400
" N.8. " "	3.200	3.200	3.200	3.200	3.200	3.200	3.200
" N.9. " "	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal	Nominal
N. YORK per lb.							
Spot N.7. cent.	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	7	7.14
" N.8. "	7	7	6 7/8	6 7/8	6 7/8	6 3/4	6.89
Options—							
" March.	5.80	5.70	5.50	5.50	5.40	5.40	5.55
" May.	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50	5.59
" July.	6.25	6.10	5.95	5.95	5.85	5.80	6.08
HAVRE, per 50 kilos							
Options— francs.							
" March.	41.25	40.25	39.75	39.75	39.50	39.00	39.92
" May.	41.50	40.50	40.00	40.25	39.75	39.25	40.21
" July.	42.25	41.00	41.00	41.00	40.50	40.00	40.96
HAMBURG per 1/2 c.							
Options— pfennigs							
" March.	32.75	32.00	32.00	31.75	31.50	31.50	31.92
" May.	33.50	32.50	32.50	32.25	32.25	32.00	32.50
" July.	34.25	33.25	33.25	33.25	33.25	33.00	33.37
LONDON per cwt.							
Options— shillings							
" March.	32.6	31/6	31/6	31/6	30/9	30/9	31/5
" May.	33/-	32/3	32/-	33/-	31/6	31/3	32/-
" July.	33/3	33/-	32/9	32/9	32/6	32/3	32/11

SALES OF COFFEE for the week ending

	Jan. 11/1907	Jan. 4/1907	Jan. 12/1906
Rio	89,000	61,000	45,000
Santos	268,070	157,300	62,620
Total	357,070	217,300	97,620

HOURS OF RAINFALL

(By favour of the Leopoldina Railway)

JANUARY	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	TOTAL
STATIONS	Heavy	Light	Heavy	Light	Heavy	Light	Heavy	Light
S. Francisco Xavier.	12
Pilar.	24
Mudá.	14
Rail de Serra.	43
Petropolis.	7
Arená.	20
Entre Rios.	22
Serraria.	13
Socego.	10
Bicas.	8
Furtado de Campos.	8
Guarany.	8
Ligeiro.	26
S. Gerardo.	66
Teles.	7
P. Nova.	5
Saude.	40
Nietheroy.	34
P. das Calças.	74
Cachoeiras.	84
Th. de Oliveira.	48
Frilargo.	52
Saudouso.	39
Porto Novo.	46
V. Grande.	12
Recorio.	37
Leopoldina.	19
Cataguases.	15
Mirahy.	21
Palma.	16
Petrobrás.	16
Porciuncula.	12
Santa Luzia.	6
Cordão.	7
Mauco.	23
Larangeiras.	54
Tres Irmãos.	39
Farnokena.	33
Capivary.	6
Indayana.	24
Mucalé.	4
Glycerio.	10
C. Ararumã.	21
Triunpho.	24
M. Moraes.	4
Campos.	10
S. Fidelis.	21
S. Braga.	52
Alfama.	26
Murundú.	81
Mugury.	48
M. Frelte.
Paralzo.
Itaperuna.

Sugar Market

The following are the closing quotations on January 11th for Campos, Sergipe, Pernambuco and Bahia.

	Campos	Sergipe	Pernambuco	Bahia
White Crystal.....	270—280	260—280	—	—
Yellow crystal.....	—	—	—	—
Maseaviuho.....	200—220	180—210	—	—
Maseavo good.....	—	160—165	160—165	—
» regular.....	—	150—155	150—155	—
» medium.....	—	—	—	—
Segundo jacto.....	—	—	—	—
White uzina.....	—	—	—	—
White 3 ^a sorte.....	—	—	220—240	—
Somenos.....	—	—	—	—
Entries at Rio from 1st inst to date.....	—	—	—	34,034 bags
Clearances ditto.....	—	—	—	33,557 »
Stock.....	—	—	—	219,594 »

— Market firm.

Pernambuco, 2nd January. Sugar has been in better demand from South, and dealers have just put up prices for certain qualities, such as Somenos & Bruto Secco.

The action of the Government of Para in imposing a duty of 200 réis per kilo on sugar entering Para from other States claims immediate attention from the Federal Government. Interstate duties are prohibited by special enactment that, however, seems more honoured in the breach than in the observance, seeing that Pará not only declines to abolish such duties on Sugar but has actually raised them from 80 to 180 réis per kilo!

Since we wrote the above we hear that on the recommendation of the Sociedade de Agricultura, the Sindicato Assuacareiro the Pará Government, and the Municipality of Belem have engaged not to collect the tax, which consequently remains a dead letter.

	Jan. to Dec. 1906	1905
Receipt of Brazilian Sugars at 4 American Ports.....	19,775	21,331

Tariffs run mad? The Canadian tariff for 1907 comprises in addition to the "British Preferential tariff" for the produce of any British colony, the "Intermediate" applicable to countries previously under the general tariff that make concessions to Canada, and the general tariff besides a "dumping clause" that provides for a "dumping duty" on articles imported into Canada, the export or selling price of which is less than the fair market value of same in Canada, this tax being equivalent to the difference not exceeding 15% *ad valorem*. Sugar refined in the U. Kingdom is exempt from this "dumping duty". There is moreover a special "Surtax" on sugar from Germany equal to 1/3 of the general tariff, and on all articles from foreign countries treating Canada less favourably than other countries!

Sugars under these arrangements are treated as follows:—

	Old Tariff		New Tariff			
	British Preferential	General	British Preferential	Intermediate	General	General & Santos
Raw. 75 pol.	26 2/3c.	40.c.	34.c.	45.c.	52.c.	69.c.
» 96 pol.	47 2/3c.	71 1/2	55.c.	73.c.	83 1/2	1.11.c.
Refined	84.c.	1.26.c.	84.c.	1.14.c.	1.26.c.	1.66.c.

Imports of sugar in Canada were valued at £1,720,000 for 1905.

From Messrs. Willett & Gray's *Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal*, of Dec. 6th, 1906:—

RAWS.—The firmer tone and tendency of the raw sugar market, noted last week continued during the week under review until sales were made at 2 1/2 c.c. and f. (3.6c. landed) for December, and 2 7/16c. c. and f. (3.80c. landed) for January shipment.

At the close, under an increase of centrals grinding and larger offerings, the refiners withdrew from the market and now demand 1-16c. decline for each month.

Refiners bought quite liberally for early deliveries, the total quantity engaged approximating 500 000 bags, and naturally feel somewhat independent, so much so that they are willing to trust to the chance of freer offerings right along, for a time at least, while the Cuba factories are increasing the available sugar for shipment.

For some time refined sugars have been shipped from Pernambuco to Rosario and Buenos Aires. This seems somewhat incomprehensible in view of the bounty on Argentine sugars, and heavy export duty that makes competition under ordinary conditions impracticable. It appears, however, that too much sugar was exported, and consequently, that the home market was short, and the Rosario refiners were obliged to import from abroad. The Argentine demand, however, is said to be almost satisfied, and that there are only buyers of our sugars now at lower prices.

Shipments from Pernambuco. Tons. of 1,000 kilos:—

	Brazil		Total	Other Countries	Grand Total
	North	South			
September....	2,628	1,930	4,558	395	4,953
October.....	1,343	2,100	3,443	5,341	58,784
November....	1,317	3,574	4,891	9,996	14,877
	5,288	7,604	12,892	15,722	78,614

Entries at Pernambuco, bags:—

	1905	1906
October.....	160,530	231,037
November.....	232,623	277,175
December.....	301,900	257,621
Total.....	695,053	765,833

BRAZILIAN EXCHANGE

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(Editor of the "BRAZILIAN REVIEW")

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Company Meetings and Reports

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING

The report of the St. John del Rey Mining Company, Ltd., for the half-year ended 31st August last to be submitted to the meeting on the 6th proximo, states that the sales of Morro Velho bullion for the first six months of the company's financial year realised £122,995 and Brazilian exchange for the company's drafts averaged 16,346d per milreis. From the above mentioned sum of £122,995, received in respect of bullion, there must be deducted a sum of £6,925 for duties and charges and in addition working cost in Brazil £294,709, developments in the mine £3,019, London general expenses £2,387 and debenture interest £3,411. The directors now recommend a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the preference shares (and tax). Income-tax balance requires £1,000 and there remains to be carried forward £6,294. The falling off in the profit compared with the corresponding period of last year is mainly due to insufficient labour, and that in turn is a consequence of the high rate of exchange that prevailed during the half-year. The heavy additional cost of the milreis was met to some extent in the first instance by a reduction in native pay, but as a demand for labour arose at Rio de Janeiro for large public works, and high rate of pay was offered, many of the best miners left the company's service, and up to the present time have not been replaced in spite of constant effort to obtain an adequate supply of labour, so that the increased amount of electrical power now available cannot at present result in the larger output for which it was designed, although it is saving the heavy cost formerly incurred for steam power. The smaller output did not allow of adequate rejection, which only amounted to 4 per cent., and the value of the bullion was in consequence £25,000 less than for the half-year to 31st August, 1905, although from economies effected the net profit only shows a diminution of £12,536—namely, £15,955 as against £28,491. The rate of exchange for September and October averaged 15 7/8d per milreis, and as it will take some time to bring the labour force up to the strength necessary for an output both the mine and reduction departments are capable of dealing with, the directors propose to carry forward the balance of the half-year's profit to be dealt with at the close of the company's financial year. Expenditure on capital account leaves a balance available of £6,825, which will not be sufficient to complete the "T.C." portion of the Peixe scheme, besides leaving the balance of expenditure on the F shaft and tunnels to be provided for during next year. The mine and works will then be fully equipped to deal with a tonnage of 150,000 tons annually, allowing for a rejection of 10 per cent. on the output. A cablegram was received on 13th October stating that the third or "T.C." portion of the Peixe electrical power plant had commenced working. With regard to exchange, the report of the British Consul-General to the British Foreign Office on the trade and commerce of Brazil for the year 1905 shows how heavily the artificial scarcity of currency weighed upon the native industries, the rise in exchange brought about by burning 120,000,000 of milreis since August, 1898, resulted in enabling the Government and provinces to increase the indebtedness of Brazil on foreign loans from £42,000,000 in 1902 to £92,000,000 in 1906, whilst the rate of exchange rose during this period from 1s to 1s 6d for the milreis. The paragraph subjoined is from the circular issued 5th instant:—There is some probability of a small permanent reduction in the rate of exchange, and although for September it was 16 9/32d, the average for the current half-year to 28th February, 1907, will only slightly exceed 15 1/2d per milreis. There has been an increase during September and October both in tonnage raised and in the yield of the mineral; the value of the bullion is valued at £22,000 for September and at £23,600 for October, whereas for the half-year to 31st August last the bullion only averaged £20,500 monthly. The financial position on 21st instant was as follows:—Cash at bankers and on deposit £28,500, preference dividend (payable 7th December), £5,000, engines for "F" shaft, stores in order and freight £4,500, balance £19,000. Drafts current against gold received, covered by investments £44,000.

Cotton

Pernambuco, January 2nd, 1907.

Cotton has been firm, and for Sertão 11\$500 has been paid; other qualities are however neglected and quotation for Mattos is only 10\$800 to 11\$000. The result of ginning in the United States on 1st, Dec. was 10,025,000 bales against 8,684,842 bales at same date last year, this caused a drop in New York of 70 to 100 points, but Liverpool seems to be recovering again, and there is a good demand there for good qualities which are exceedingly scarce in the States this year where staple predominates.

Entries at Pernambuco in bags:—

	1905	1906
September.....	31,131	17,260
October.....	43,576	25,827
November.....	32,132	29,539
Total.....	106,839	72,886

Shipments, tons. of 1,000 kilos:—

	Brazil		Other Countries	Grand Total
	North	South		
September.....	—	717	193	910
October.....	—	230	462	692
November.....	—	491	594	1,285
	—	1,438	1,429	2,867

Shipping

THE FREIGHT MARKET

British. Fairplay of December 20th 1906 says there is not much change to report in the condition of the freight market. Black Sea business continues steady, although we hear that there is again delay at Odessa, which looks like developing, if not spreading, to other Russian ports. Mediterranean business is without much change, the market being very steady for prompt tonnage. The Eastern direction continues very firm, good rates having been paid from Bombay for December loading, while there is every prospect of January rates advancing. Against the activity of these markets, however, American business is dull, and although rates quoted are actually no lower than what they were a week ago, yet at the same time there seems to be no "go" in the market, which is certainly disappointing at this period of the year.

Coal rates from Wales 14/- to 14/6.

Argentine. Parcel shipments to Brazilian ports have been quieter during the past week, the rate to Desterro having dropped 2s/.

We quote from B. A. as follows:—

To Bahia and Pernambuco 20/-, to Pelotas 24/-, to Porto Alegre 26/-, to Desterro 14/-, to Antonina 14/-, to S. Francisco (Paranaguá) 14/-, to Rio Grande 14/-, to Santos 10/-, to Rio 11/-, with the usual 1s/ to 2s/ extra from up-river ports. *The Times of Argentina*, December 31st.

ARRIVALS AT THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO

During the week ended January 11th, 1907

DATE	NAME OF VESSEL	FLAG	RIG	TON- NAGE	FROM
Jan. 5	Cordoba.....	German....	S. S.	1,701	Hamburg
5	Victoria.....	Brazilian...	do	431	Florianopolis
5	Tennyson.....	British....	do	2,532	Santos
5	A. Saldanha....	Brazilian...	Schooner	50	Cabo Frio
6	Newton.....	British....	S. S.	2,588	Liverpool
6	Cambridge.....	French....	do	2,503	Cardiff
6	Itatiaia.....	Brazilian...	do	403	Pernambuco
6	Camocim.....	do	do	1,125	Santos
6	Parahyba.....	do	do	730	do
6	Aymoré.....	do	do	339	Bahia
6	Sabá.....	British....	do	1,767	Rosario
6	Corrientes.....	German....	do	2,408	Santos
7	Tyne.....	British....	do	1,854	Hull
7	Corallière.....	French....	do	3,017	Bordeaux
7	Itatiaia.....	do	do	469	Porto Alegre
7	Kacgwig.....	Norwegian..	Barque	513	Hervosand
8	Petropolis.....	German....	S. S.	3,093	Hamburg
8	Orousa.....	British....	do	4,523	Liverpool
8	B. El Grande....	Spanish....	do	2,179	Barcelona
8	Esperança.....	Brazilian...	do	469	Aracaju
8	Nivernais.....	French....	do	1,880	Buenos Aires
8	Guasca.....	Brazilian...	do	643	Paranaguá
8	Carangola.....	do	do	268	S. João da Barra
8	Brasil.....	do	Schooner	336	Paranaguá
9	Pernambuco.....	Brazilian...	S. S.	1,999	Manaus
9	Amazona.....	French....	do	2,343	Buenos Aires
9	Mendoza.....	do	do	4,376	do
9	Itatuba.....	Brazilian...	do	717	Porto Alegre
9	Friton.....	Norwegian..	Barque	658	Rosario
10	Mossoró.....	Brazilian...	S. S.	271	Pernambuco
10	Campos.....	do	do	290	Aracaju
10	Oropesa.....	British....	do	3,346	Valparaíso
10	Argentino.....	Spanish....	do	2,947	Buenos Aires
10	Orion.....	Brazilian...	do	957	Montevideo
10	P. de Moraes....	do	do	497	Paranaguá
10	Crefeld.....	German....	do	2,444	Santos
10	Homer.....	British....	do	1,641	do
10	Melpomene.....	Austrian....	do	1,852	do
10	Estrella do Norte	Brazilian...	Schooner	24	Cabo Frio
10	Macahense.....	do	do	80	do
10	Aurora.....	do	do	93	do
10	Veneador.....	do	do	27	do
10	S. Sebastião.....	do	do	20	do
11	Rudi.....	do	S. S.	164	Itajubá
11	Saint Jerome....	British....	do	2,025	Glasgow
11	Marvin.....	Brazilian...	do	925	Porto Alegre

SAILINGS FROM THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO

During the week ended January 11th, 1907

DATE	NAME OF VESSEL	RIG	FLAG	TON- NAGE	FOR
Jan. 5	Tennyson.....	British....	S. S.	2,532	New York
5	Commandatuba...	Brazilian...	do	880	Aracaju
5	Coblentz.....	German....	do	2,001	Santos
5	Malou.....	French....	do	3,462	Havre
5	Maranhão.....	Brazilian...	do	1,303	Manaus
6	Guarany.....	do	do	643	Aracaju
6	Itaipava.....	do	do	707	Porto Alegre
7	Corrientes.....	German....	do	2,408	Hamburg
7	Itatiaia.....	Brazilian...	do	403	Porto Alegre
7	Garcia.....	do	do	141	Santos
8	Cromarty.....	British....	do	1,736	Antwerp
8	Mayrink.....	Brazilian...	do	376	Ponta da Areia
8	Orousa.....	British....	do	4,523	Valparaíso
8	Condillere.....	French....	do	3,017	River Plate
8	B. El Grande....	Spanish....	do	2,179	do
8	Gloria.....	Brazilian...	do	268	Antonina
8	Pinto.....	do	do	259	S. João da Barra
8	F. Machado.....	do	Schooner	124	Cabo Frio
9	Amazona.....	French....	S. S.	2,343	Bordeaux
9	Mendoza.....	Italian....	do	4,376	Genoa
9	Nivernais.....	French....	do	1,880	Marcellles
9	Hillgren.....	British....	do	2,498	Santa Lucia
9	Parahyba.....	Brazilian...	do	730	Pernambuco
9	Victoria.....	do	do	431	Florianopolis
9	Horace.....	British....	do	2,133	Santos
9	S. João.....	Brazilian...	Schooner	50	Macahé
9	Dous Irmãos.....	do	do	100	Cabo Frio
9	S. Francisco....	do	do	34	do
10	Oropesa.....	British....	S. S.	3,346	Liverpool
10	Nentmoor.....	do	do	2,233	Gulf Port
10	Inchborva.....	do	do	2,573	Philadelphia
10	Khalif.....	do	do	2,219	Buenos Aires
10	Saturno.....	Brazilian...	do	933	Montevideo
10	Spartan Prince...	British....	do	2,059	Santos
10	Myrtlecene.....	do	do	1,620	do
10	Low Wood.....	Barque	do	1,091	Barbados
10	Compétidar.....	Brazilian...	Schooner	195	Itabapoana
10	Desigue.....	do	do	30	Cabo Frio
11	Crefeld.....	German....	S. S.	2,444	Bremen
11	Neptune.....	British....	do	2,154	Antwerp
11	Melpomene.....	Austrian....	do	1,852	Trieste
11	Argentino.....	Spanish....	do	2,347	Barcelona
11	Sergipe.....	Brazilian...	do	710	New York
11	Marajó.....	do	do	735	Pernambuco
11	Esperança.....	do	do	469	Aracaju
11	Alexandria.....	do	do	317	Estancia
11	Pernambuco.....	German....	do	3,105	Santos
11	Rhaetia.....	do	do	4,111	do

ARRIVALS AT THE PORT OF SANTOS

During the week ended January 11th, 1907

DATE	NAME OF VESSEL	FLAG	RIG	TON- NAGE	FROM
Jan. 6	Nivernais.....	French....	S. S.	1,880	Buenos Aires
6	Coblentz.....	German....	do	2,747	Antwerp
6	Argentino.....	Spanish....	do	2,306	Buenos Aires
7	Guasca.....	Brazilian...	do	277	Paranaguá
7	Anninha.....	do	do	27	Itajubá
7	Malou.....	French....	do	3,462	Dunkirk
8	Mendoza.....	Italian....	do	4,376	Buenos Aires
8	Amazona.....	French....	do	2,343	do
8	P. de Moraes....	Brazilian...	do	496	Paranaguá
8	Orion.....	do	do	540	Montevideo
9	B. El Grande....	Spanish....	do	2,103	Barcelona
9	Gloria.....	Brazilian...	do	263	Rio de Janeiro
9	Stefania.....	Hungarian..	do	1,475	Buenos Aires
9	C. di Milano....	Italian....	do	2,971	do
9	Horace.....	British....	do	2,133	do
9	Victoria.....	Brazilian...	do	368	Rio de Janeiro
10	Espadarta.....	do	Schooner	35	Tijucas
11	Refite.....	do	S. S.	650	Pernambuco
11	Spartan Prince...	British....	do	2,250	New York
11	Saturno.....	Brazilian...	do	515	Rio de Janeiro
11	Garcia.....	do	do	192	do
11	Planeta.....	do	do	887	Pernambuco
11	Myrtledene.....	British....	do	1,620	New York

SAILINGS FROM THE PORT OF SANTOS

During the week ended January 11th, 1907

DATE	NAME OF VESSEL	FLAG	RIG	TON- NAGE	FOR
Jan. 5	Parahyba.....	Brazilian...	S. S.	730	Pará
5	Camocim.....	do	do	1,125	Pernambuco
5	Santos.....	do	do	687	Montevideo
5	Corrientes.....	German....	do	2,419	Havre
5	Indiana.....	Italian....	do	2,606	Buenos Aires
6	Bulgaria.....	German....	do	11,077	do
7	Nivernais.....	French....	do	1,880	Marcellles
7	Guasca.....	Brazilian...	do	277	Rio de Janeiro
8	Amazona.....	French....	do	2,343	Bordeaux
8	Mendoza.....	Italian....	do	4,376	Genoa
8	P. de Moraes....	Brazilian...	do	496	Rio de Janeiro
9	Paritán.....	British....	do	4,623	Tampa
9	Orousa.....	German....	Schooner	1,637	New Castle
9	Argentino.....	Spanish....	S. S.	2,306	Barcelona
9	Mossoró.....	Brazilian...	do	924	Pará
9	Crefeld.....	German....	do	2,443	Bremen
9	Melpomene.....	Austrian....	do	1,852	Trieste
9	Orion.....	Brazilian...	do	540	Rio de Janeiro
9	Homer.....	British....	do	1,040	New York
10	Anninha.....	Brazilian...	Schooner	29	Itajubá
10	C. di Milano....	Italian....	S. S.	2,971	Genoa
10	B. El Grande....	Spanish....	do	2,103	Buenos Aires
10	Marajó.....	German....	do	1,844	Rio de Janeiro
11	Gloria.....	Brazilian...	do	263	Antonina
11	Joven Elena.....	do	Barque	38	Iguape
11	Stefania.....	Hungarian..	S. S.	1,457	Flume
11	Saxon Prince....	British....	do	2,295	Rio de Janeiro
11	Saturno.....	Brazilian...	do	515	Montevideo
11	Olympio.....	British....	do	1,899	do
11	Marina.....	do	do	1,769	London

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 700,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON**BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO**

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, MANAOS, PARA',
 FERNAMBUCC, BAHIA, SANTOS, S. PAULO,
 RIO GRANDE DO SUL
 PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE'
 AND NEW YORK

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Malls, Currie & C.,
 Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

LONDON.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,
 Messrs. Heine & Co.,

PARIS.

Credito Italiano.
 Grunet, Brown & Co.

HAMBURG.

Crédit Lyonnais
 ab-bb-ca

ITALY.

SPAIN.

xx

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887, by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg", Hamburg.

Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

Rua da Quitanda, No. 199

(Caixa 108)

Branch-offices in S. Paulo, Santos and Porto Alegre.

CORRESPONDENTS IN

Pará, Manaus, Maranhão, Ceará,
 Pernambuco, Paratyba, Bahia, Maceio, Victo-
 ria, Rio Grande, Pelotas,
 Curitiba, Paranaigua, Santa Catharina, &c.

Draws on:

Direction der Disconto
 Gesellschaft, Berlin and corres-
 pondents.
 Frankfurt a M. Bremen
 Norddeutsche Bank in
 Hamburg Hamburg.

N. M. Rothschild & Sons London
 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft
 London.
 ENGLAND... Manchester and Liverpool District
 Banking Company Limited, London.
 Union of London and Smiths Bank
 Limited London.
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.

Credit Lyonnais, Paris, and branches
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 FRANCE.... Comptoir National d'Escompte de
 Paris, Paris.
 Lazard Frère & Co., Paris.
 De Neufville & Co., Paris.

ITALY..... Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genoa
 and branches.

PORTUGAL... Banco Lisbon & Agores and corres-
 pondents.

and any other countries.
 Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks
 shares etc., and transacts every description of bank-
 ing business.

Gutschow-John
 Directors

al-bb-ca

xx

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.**

London, E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... " 500,000
 Reserve fund..... " 375,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro

31, RUA 1º DE MARÇO

Branches at:

S. PAULO, BAHIA,
 BUENOS AIRES, MONTEVIDEO, AND
 ROSARIO.

Agent at Santos:

F. S. Hampshire & Co., Ltd.

Correspondents in Pernambuco, Pará,
 Manaus, Ceará, Macaé, Victoria, Santa
 Catharina, Paranaigua, Curitiba, Rio Grande
 do Sul, Pelotas and Porto Alegre.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank Limited,
 LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co.,
 PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co.,
 HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany,

Messrs. Roesti & Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY

The Bank of New York, N. B. A.
 NEW YORK.

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

ab-bb-ca

xx

Banco União do Commercio DRAFTS**TO ANY AMOUNT ON**

Portugal, Ilhas and Colonies,
 Italy, Spain, France, Turkey, etc.

BILLS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY

Gold-coins and foreign Notes bought and sold.

Deposits in Accounts current accepted
 at 4% per annum.

Current accounts:

Cheque and Passbooks supplied and ac-
 counts opened from 50\$ to 30,000\$, withdraw-
 able without notice.

Drafts at fixed dates discounted
 at 4%, 5% and 6%.

Banco União do Commercio

CAPITAL 5,000,000\$000

Rua 1º de Março, 41, Corner of the
 Rua da Alfandega, 1

130, Rua do Rosario

65, Rua Senador Euzébio

119, Rua V Rio Branco

Niotheroy

AND ALSO AT

Santos and São Paulo

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED**Established 1862**

Subscribed capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Realised do..... " 900,000
 Reserve fund..... " 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:

Princes Street London, E. C.

PARIS BRANCH:

16, Rue Halévy.

RIO DE JANEIRO—19-21 Rua da Alfandega.

Branches:

PARIS, PARA', FERNAMBUCC, S. PAULO,
 SANTOS, BUENOS AYRES, MONTEVIDEO,
 ROSARIO, MENDOZA, BAHIA BLANCA,
 PAYSANDU', CONCORDIA, SALTO.

Agencies:

MANAOS, MARANHÃO, CEARÁ',
 BAHIA, VICTORIA, PARANAGUA', RIO
 GRANDE DO SUL,
 PELOTAS, CURITYBA, PORTO ALEGRE
 MACEIO'.

Draws on Head Office and Paris Branch
 and on:

London & County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and Agencies.—PORTUGAL.

And all the principal cities in Europe.
 and on:
 Farmers Loan & Trust Co.—NEW YORK.
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

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xx

THE BRAZILIAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED**Representatives of****CORY BROTHERS & C. LD**

of Cardiff and London

Colliery Proprietors

Coal Depôts in all the principal ports of the
 world.

A constant and fresh supply of Cory's Merthyr
 Steam coal always in Stock.

Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service
 Engineering Works.

Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery,
 Lighters etc., effected with the utmost possible
 dispatch.

OFFICES:

Edificio da Bolsa Salas 26 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camará.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box 774.

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xx

Rio de Janeiro**Lighterage Company Limited**

All kinds of Maritime harbour
 transport.

Loading and discharges of vessels.
 Towage.

Launches on hire for excursions,
 and for arrival and departure of packets,

Telephone No: 1.718

Office Rua Visconde de Itaboraí

(CAES DOS MINEROS)

h-bb-ca

xx

CURRENT COFFEE FREIGHT RATES

FOR THE WEEK ENDED JANUARY 14TH, 1907

	Rio	Santos
Amsterdam.....	50/- in full	50/- & 5 %
Aden via Trieste.....	50/- & 5 %	50/- & 5 %
Antwerp 1,000 kilos.....	40/- & 5 %	35/- & 5 %
Alexandria**.....	55 fres. & 10 %	55 fres. & 10 %
Alicante.....	50 fres. in full	50 fres. in full
Algiers via Marseilles.....	51 1/2 fres. & 10 %	51 1/2 fres. & 10 %
Almerie.....	58.50 fres. in full	—
Aguiles.....	73.50 fres. in full	—
Algon Bay { via Southampton.....	42/6 & 2 1/2 %	—
" New York.....	—	—
" Hamburg.....	42/6 & 2 1/2 %	—
" Rotterdam, Antwerp or Bremen.....	42/6 & 2 1/2 %	—
Bassorah.....	99 fres. & 10 %	99 fres. & 10 %
Barcelona.....	35 fres. & 10 %	35 fres. & 10 %
Beira { via Hamburg *.....	78/6 in full	55/- & 5 %
" Trieste.....	55/- & 5 %	—
" Southampton.....	78/6 & 2 1/2 %	—
" Rotterdam, Antwerp or Bremen.....	78/6 & 2 1/2 %	—
Bilbao.....	56.50 fres. in full	60.50 fres. in full
Bremen.....	40/- & 5 %	35/- & 5 %
Bordeaux, 900 kilos.....	35 fres. & 10 %	35 fres. & 10 %
Bombay via Trieste.....	50/- & 5 %	50/- & 5 %
Braila**.....	57.50 fres. & 10 %	57.50 fres. & 10 %
Brindisi**.....	49 fres. & 10 %	49 fres. & 10 %
Buenos Ayres per bag. 60 kilos.....	14200	14500
Beyrouth**.....	70 fres. & 10 %	70 fres. & 10 %
Cadiz.....	35 fres. & 10 %	35 fres. & 10 %
Do via Genoa & Marseilles.....	63 fres. & 10 %	—
Calcutta via Trieste.....	55/- & 5 %	55/- & 5 %
Cardiff.....	50 fres. in full	50 fres. in full
Colombo.....	50/- & 5 %	50/- & 5 %
Corfu**.....	55 fres. & 10 %	55 fres. & 10 %
Courachee.....	50/- & 5 %	50/- & 5 %
Coruna.....	53.50 fres. in full	53.50 fres. in full
Cavalla**.....	58 fres. & 10 %	58 fres. & 10 %
Christiania.....	51/- in full	—
Copenhagen direct.....	42/6 & 5 %	37/6 & 5 %
via New York.....	42/6 & 5 %	—
" Hamburg.....	37/6 & 2 1/2 %	—
" Buenos Aires*.....	37/6 in full	—
Cape Town { via Southampton.....	40/- & 2 1/2 %	—
" Rotterdam, Antwerp or Bremen.....	37/6 & 2 1/2 %	—
Constantinople**.....	52 1/2 fres. & 10 %	52 1/2 f s. & 10 %
via New York.....	50/- & 5 %	—
" Buenos Aires.....	42/6	—
Durban { via Southampton.....	45/- & 2 1/2 %	—
" Hamburg.....	42/6 & 2 1/2 %	—
" Rotterdam, Antwerp or Bremen.....	42/6 & 2 1/2 %	—
Delagoa Bay { via New York.....	70/- & 5 %	—
" Hamburg *.....	70/- in full	—
" Southampton.....	70/- & 2 1/2 %	—
" Rotterdam, Antwerp or Bremen.....	70/- & 2 1/2 %	—
East London { via New York.....	50 & 5 %	—
" Hamburg.....	50/- & 2 1/2 %	—
" Southampton.....	55/- & 2 1/2 %	—
" Rotterdam, Antwerp or Bremen.....	50/- & 2 1/2 %	—
Fiume.....	40/- & 5 %	35s. & 5 %
Galatz**.....	62 fres. & 10 %	62 fres. & 10 %
Genoa 1,000 kilos.....	35 fres. & 10 %	35 fres. & 10 %
Gibraltar via Genoa.....	65 " " "	46 fres. in full
Gijon.....	56.50 fres. in full	56.50 fres. in full
Hamburg.....	40/- & 5 %	35/- & 5 %
Havre, 900 kilos.....	35 fres. & 10 %	35 fres. & 10 %
Hongkong via Trieste.....	60/- & 5 %	60/- & 5 %
Kobe via Trieste.....	65/- & 5 %	55/- & 5 %
Liverpool.....	35/- & 5 %	—
London 1,000 kilos.....	35/- & 5 %	35/- & 5 %
Do (options).....	40/- & 5 %	—
Malaga.....	58 fres. & 10 %	35 fres. & 10 %
Do via Genoa & Marseilles.....	58 fres. & 10 %	—
Malta.....	53 fres. & 10 %	53 fres. & 10 %
Marseilles 1,000 kilos.....	35 fres. & 10 %	35 fres. & 10 %
Messina**.....	45 fres. & 10 %	45 fres. & 10 %
Metelino**.....	63 fres. & 10 %	63 fres. & 10 %
Montevideo per bag. 60 kilos.....	14200	—
Mombassa via Trieste.....	55/- & 5 %	55/- & 5 %
via New York.....	70/- & 5 %	—
" Hamburg.....	50/- & 2 1/2 %	—
" Southampton.....	50/- & 2 1/2 %	—
Mossel Bay { via Rotterdam, Antwerp or Bremen.....	50/- & 2 1/2 %	—
Mostaganem via Marseilles.....	53 fres. & 10 %	53 fres. & 10 %
Naples.....	43 1/2 fres. & 10 %	43 1/2 fres. & 10 %
New York, Liners per bag.....	35s. & 5 %	35s. & 5 %
N. Orleans Liners ".....	35s. & 5 %	35s. & 5 %
Odessa**.....	55 fres. & 10 %	57 fres. & 10 %
Oran.....	51 1/2 fres. & 10 %	51 fres. & 10 %
Pasajes.....	60.50 fres. in full	—
Palma de Mallorca.....	53.50 fres. in full	—
Penang via Trieste.....	60/- & 5 %	60/- & 5 %
Palermo.....	45 fres. & 10 %	—
Patras**.....	55 fres. & 10 %	55 fres. & 10 %
Pireus**.....	52 1/2 fres. & 10 %	52 1/2 fres. & 10 %
Port Said**.....	55 fres. & 10 %	55 fres. & 10 %
Rotterdam.....	40/- & 5 %	35/- & 5 %
Rangoon via Trieste.....	55/- & 5 %	55/- & 5 %
San Sebastian.....	56.50 fres. in full	60 1/2 fres. in full
Santander.....	56.50 fres. in full	60.50 fres. in full
Sansoun**.....	58 fres. & 10 %	58 fres. & 10 %
Seville.....	50 fres. in full	50.50 fres. in full
Shanghai via Trieste.....	65/- & 5 %	65/- & 5 %
Smyrna**.....	52 1/2 fres. & 10 %	52 1/2 fres. & 10 %
Southampton 1,000 kilos.....	35/- & 5 %	32/6 & 5 %

* To Malaga Bay & Beira the freights must be paid here or in Hamburg.

Suez via Trieste.....	50/- & 5 %	50/- & 5 %
Salonica**.....	52 1/2 fres. & 10 %	52 1/2 fres. & 10 %
Sutina**.....	57 fres. & 10 %	57 fres. & 10 %
Taragone.....	50 fres. in full	50 fres. in full
Trebizond**.....	58 fres. & 10 %	58 fres. & 10 %
Trieste.....	40/- & 5 %	35s. & 5 %
Tunis**.....	53 fres. & 10 %	53 fres. & 10 %
Valencia.....	50 fres. in full	50 fres. in full
Valparaiso (options).....	47/6 & 5 %	—
Varna**.....	62 1/2 fres. & 10 %	62 1/2 fres. & 10 %
Venice via Genoa or Marseilles.....	50 fres. & 10 %	50 fres. & 10 %
Vigo.....	50.50 fres. in full	60.50 fres. in full
Yokohama via Trieste.....	65/- & 5 %	65/- & 5 %
Zanzibar via Trieste.....	55/- & 5 %	55/- & 5 %

* Royal Mail Steamers in combination with Houlder Bros.
** Conference rates via Marseilles, Genoa or Trieste.

WEST COAST PORTS

Punta Arenas.....	45/- & 5 %	45/- & 5 %
Corral.....	60/- & 5 %	60/- & 5 %
Coronel.....	60/- & 5 %	60/- & 5 %
Caldera.....	50/- & 5 %	50/- & 5 %
Taitai.....	50/- & 5 %	50/- & 5 %
Antofagasta.....	50/- & 5 %	50/- & 5 %
Iquique.....	50/- & 5 %	50/- & 5 %
Cochimbo.....	50/- & 5 %	50/- & 5 %
Talcahuano.....	45/- & 5 %	—
Callao.....	50/- & 5 %	—
Valparaiso.....	45/- & 5 %	—
do (option).....	47/6 & 5 %	—

Fairplay of 6th December, which ought to be well informed, says "the Brazilian shipping season is now commencing". Up to the end of November 1,157,368 bags of coffee had been shipped already. It is true that the Rubber season only gets to its height after December, but as regards coffee, our most bulky staple, shipments are always largest in the first half of the crop—July to December.

FOREIGN VESSELS AFLOAT

IN RIO DE JANEIRO HARBOUR

on January 11th, 1907

Date of entry	STEAMERS	Date of entry	SAILING VESSELS
Oct. 1	Maria..... Tons 177	Oct. 25	Leonora..... Tons 1,867
Dec. 17	Nollisment..... 2,492	Nov. 9	Durban..... 680
26	Theodor Wille..... 2,386	14	Saint-Joseph..... 377
26	Himera..... 2,351	Dec. 12	Eltica..... 1,228
26	Rhodesia..... 2,826	27	Mimi..... 719
27	Dagestan..... 2,312	27	Tafalla..... 995
29	Nunidia..... 1,942	27	Baden..... 1,035
29	Raphael..... 2,839	Jan. 3	Lingard..... 999
29	Easton..... 2,278	7	Ruegwig..... 613
29	Lord Curzon..... 2,348	9	Trilon..... 688
31	Ethelwolf..... 2,815		
Jan. 1	Gunther..... 1,913		
2	Gultrune..... 1,915		
3	Corisca..... 1,767		
4	Parahyba..... 1,940		
5	Cordoba..... 1,701		
6	Newton..... 1,688		
6	Cambridge..... 2,602		
6	Sabid..... 1,767		
7	Tyne..... 1,854		
8	Petropolis..... 3,093		
10	Homer..... 1,641		
21	Saint Jerome..... 2,025		
Total—Tons 48,423		Total—Tons 7,401	

IN SANTOS HARBOUR

on January 11th, 1907

Date of entry	STEAMERS	Date of entry	SAILING VESSELS
Dec. 14	Resborough..... Tons 2,469	Jan. 4	Retania..... Tons 338
30	Canning..... 3,459		
Jan. 3	Grantor..... 1,936		
6	Coblent..... 2,747		
7	Matou..... 3,462		
10	Horace..... 2,133		
11	Spartan Prince..... 2,250		
11	Myrtledene..... 1,620		
Total—Tons 20,076		Total—Tons 338	

Railway News and Enterprise

SUNDRY TRAFFIC RETURNS

Railway	Mileage		Latest Earnings Reported		Aggregate to date	
	1906	1905	Week or Month.	1906	1905	1906
Braz. Gl. South... b	110	110	Nov.	31,983	29,517	364,821
S. Braz. Rio Grande... b	176	176	Ap.	204,122	205,842	1,055,888
1907	1906	1907	1906	1907	1906	1906
Leopoldina	1,400	1,400	Jan. 5th	21,077	15,779	14,893
						12,233

a Earnings reported in pounds, b in milreis.

THE SÃO PAULO TRAMWAY, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA — NEW YORK OFFICE, 25 BROAD ST.
SÃO PAULO, 7 RUA DIREITA — RIO DE JANEIRO, 76 AVENIDA CENTRAL

The city of São Paulo, which is the capital of the State of São Paulo, Brazil, is situated in the valley of the Tieté River, 800 meters above the sea level and 35 miles from Santos, the sea port of this State. The climate is delightful throughout the year, RESEMBLING very closely that of Southern California. São Paulo is a city of 300,000 inhabitants and may easily be seen by travellers touching at the ports of Santos or Rio de Janeiro, the journey from Santos to São Paulo by railway taking 2 hours and from Rio to São Paulo 12 hours. On account of the natural resources of the State of São Paulo and owing to its peculiar location, the City of São Paulo is one of the most important commercial centers in South America.

THE SÃO PAULO TRAMWAY, LIGHT & POWER CO. LTD.

operates all the tramway lines in São Paulo and supplies all the electric light and power. Electricity is developed hydraulically, utilizing the falls of the Tieté River, some 35 kilometers below the city. 12,000 H. P. is developed there at present and works are now in progress for a large increase to the plant to enable the Company to meet the constantly increasing demand for power. Four distinct circuits on two separate steel pole lines convey the current from the Power House to the Substation in São Paulo where the current is converted for tramway, light and power uses. The Company operates 125 kilometres of track, covering the entire city. The population of the city being largely Italian good labor is readily obtained. This and the cheap rates for power is causing many new manufactories to be built.

Information concerning the resources of the country, and that relative to the establishment of new industries, prices for power etc. can be obtained by application to any of the offices of the Company.

(Established 1881)

CRASHLEY & CO.

(Established 25 years)

THE ONLY ENGLISH STORE IN RIO.

Agents for Reddaway's Belting, Mellin's Food, Wilkinson's Whiskies, Bordeaux Wines, English Books, Trenchitz always on hand. Special Works to order. Subscriptions received for all English and American papers.

P. O. Box 906 RUA DO OUVIDOR NO. 36. Telegrams, "CRASHLEY"-RIO

The Alexandra Hotel

(LATE METROPOLE)

RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS No. 181 — Rio de Janeiro

This excellent hotel is situated in the pleasantest and most fashionable part of Rio de Janeiro. It is sumptuously furnished throughout with a view to affording all the comforts of a refined and luxurious home.

It is unequalled in South America for its table.

The very choicest brands of Champagne, Wines, Whiskies, Table-Waters and Cigars are stocked at reasonable prices.

Luxurious family suites — Special terms for bachelors who intend to reside — Telephones on every floor. Drawing rooms, Smoking rooms (with American Bar) Billiard rooms all fitted up in the most modern style. Barber's shop on the premises.

The gardens are spacious, shady and luxuriant and a tennis court is being laid out.

Up to Date Douche, Plunge and Shower Baths on every floor. Hot Baths can be had at any hour.

Spacious restaurant — dejeuner et dîner à prix fixe. — Band plays during dinner every night. Trams of the Jardim Botânico Company pass the doors every 10 minutes, all visitors on their way to Corcovado should lunch at the Alexandra which is within two minutes car ride of the Corcovado station. On receipt of telegram from intending visitors automobile will be in waiting on the quays or at the Railway stations.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE COMFORT OF GUESTS IS PAID BY

The Proprietress Miss Lenta.

English, German, French, Portuguese, Spanish and Italian spoken

TELEPHONE No. 1,245

Telegrams: "Alexandra"-Rio

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OS
Melhores
NÃO
— USEM —
OUTROS



"TREVO"

MARCA REGISTRADA

COMPANHIA NACIONAL BRAZILEIRA
de PHOSPHOROS de SEGURANÇA
BRITTO & C^{IA} S. PAULO

PEÇAM
SÓ
PHOSPHOROS
"TREVO"
À
VENDA
EM
TODAS
AS
CHARUTARIAS

NATHAN & CO.

S. PAULO, Rua de S. Bento 43, Caixa do Correio (P. O. Box) K.

Telegraphic Address: "LUPTON"

SANTOS, Rua Onze de Junho 5, Caixa do Correio (P. O. Box) 147

Telegraphic Address: "WYSARD"

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Agricultural and
Industrial Machinery.

General Hardware,
Gas and Water
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Iron, Steel, Copper, Brass and
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Cement, Belting, Paints,
Calcium Carbide.

Sole representatives in the
State of São Paulo

— OF —

The Standard Oil Co.,
OF NEW YORK

(Thompson & Bedford
Department.)

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