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INTRODUCTION.

THE delay in the appearance of the Year Book for 1909 is due chiefly to the difficulties encountered in getting up-to-date information. Even so there are deficiencies that it has not been possible to avoid, especially as regards Revenue and Expenditure of some even important States, that, in spite of long efforts, it has been impossible to obtain for dates later than those already published in the former Year Book.

On the other hand, there are other States that keep their accounts well up to date and have furnished the fullest information.

The delay in publication, annoying as it is, has been compensated to a large extent by bringing up all available information to the very latest date possible. Thus the new figures for foreign trade include two years instead of one, whilst those for the Debts, Federal, State and Municipal, are given not only for 1907 and 1908, but in some instances as far as practicable for 1909.

J. P. WILEMAN.

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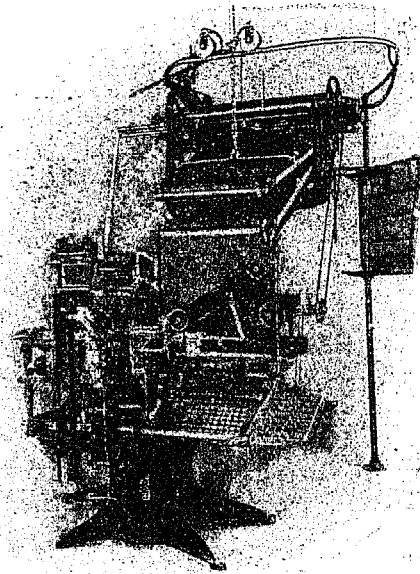
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CANADIAN-AMERICAN LINOTYPE.



HA pouco montou-se nas oficinas da "The Brazilian Review" uma machina compositora Linotype da Canadian American Corporation de Toronto, Canada.

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SECTION I.

INFORMATION
OF A
GENERAL CHARACTER.

BRAZILIAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

The weights and measures mostly in use in Brazil are those of the metric system, officially adopted in 1863, which came into actual use on January 1st, 1864. There are, besides, several others still largely employed in the wholesale trade, such as bags, bales, loads; also certain weights and measures, generally obsolete, but still sometimes used in the Interior.

LONG OR LINEAL MEASURE.

ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS AND RECIPROCAL.

1 millimetre	=	0.0394 inch.	1 inch	=	25.3905 millimetres.
1 "	=	0.0033 foot.	1 foot	=	304.7945 "
1 "	=	0.0011 yard.	1 yard	=	914.3835 "
1 "	=	0.0002 pole.	1 pole	=	5,029.1090 "
1 centimetre	=	0.3937 inch.	1 inch	=	2.5399 centimetres.
1 "	=	0.0328 foot.	1 foot	=	30.4704 "
1 "	=	0.0109 yard.	1 yard	=	91.4383 "
1 "	=	0.0020 pole.	1 pole	=	502.9109 "
1 "	=	0.0005 chain.	1 chain	=	2,011.6440 "
1 decimetre	=	3.9371 inches.	1 inch	=	0.2540 decimetre.
1 "	=	0.3281 foot.	1 foot	=	3.0479 decimetres.
1 "	=	0.1094 yard.	1 yard	=	9.1438 "
1 "	=	0.0199 pole.	1 pole	=	50.2911 "
1 "	=	0.0050 chain.	1 chain	=	201.1644 "
1 "	=	0.0005 furlong.	1 furlong	=	2,011.6440 "
1 metre	=	39.3708 inches.	1 inch	=	0.0254 metre.
1 "	=	3.2809 feet.	1 foot	=	0.3048 "
1 "	=	1.0936 yard.	1 yard	=	0.9144 "
1 "	=	0.1988 pole.	1 pole	=	5.0201 metres.
1 "	=	0.0497 chain.	1 chain	=	20.1164 "
1 "	=	0.0050 furlong.	1 furlong	=	201.1644 "
1 "	=	0.0006 mile.	1 mile	=	1,609.3149 "
1 decametre	=	393.7079 inches.	1 inch	=	0.0025 decametre.
1 "	=	32.8090 feet.	1 foot	=	0.0305 "
1 "	=	10.9363 yards.	1 yard	=	0.0914 "
1 "	=	1.9884 pole.	1 pole	=	0.5029 "
1 "	=	0.4971 chain.	1 chain	=	2.0116 decametres.
1 "	=	0.0497 furlong.	1 furlong	=	20.1164 "
1 "	=	0.0062 mile.	1 mile	=	160.9315 "
1 hectometre	=	3,937.0790 inches.	1 inch	=	0.0002 hectometre.
1 "	=	328.0890 feet.	1 foot	=	0.0030 "
1 "	=	109.3633 yards.	1 yard	=	0.0091 "
1 "	=	19.8842 poles.	1 pole	=	0.0503 "
1 "	=	4.9711 chains.	1 chain	=	0.2012 "
1 "	=	0.4971 furlong.	1 furlong	=	2.0116 hectometres.
1 "	=	0.0621 mile.	1 mile	=	16.0934 "
1 kilometre	=	3,280.8990 feet.	1 foot	=	0.0003 kilometre.
1 "	=	1,093.6330 yards.	1 yard	=	0.0069 "
1 "	=	198.8424 poles.	1 pole	=	0.0050 "
1 "	=	49.7106 chains.	1 chain	=	0.0201 "
1 "	=	4.9711 furlongs.	1 furlong	=	0.2012 "
1 "	=	0.6214 mile.	1 mile	=	1.6093 "
1 myriametre	=	10,936.3300 yards.	1 yard	=	0.0001 myriametre.
1 "	=	1,988.4240 poles.	1 pole	=	0.0005 "
1 "	=	497.1060 chains.	1 chain	=	0.0020 "
1 "	=	49.7106 furlongs.	1 furlong	=	0.0201 "
1 "	=	0.0621 mile.	1 mile	=	0.1609 "
1 league (6 kilometres)	=	3.7284 miles.			

SQUARE MEASURE.

ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS AND RECIPROCAL.

1 milliare	=	155.0591 sq. inches.	1 sq. inch	=	0.0064 milliare.
1 "	=	1.0764 sq. foot.	1 sq. foot	=	0.9290 "
1 "	=	0.1196 sq. yard.	1 sq. yard	=	8.3610 milliares.
1 "	=	0.0039 perch.	1 perch	=	252.9194 "
1 centiare or sq. metre	=	1,550.5910 sq. inches.	1 sq. inch	=	0.0006 centiare.
1 "	=	10.7643 sq. feet.	1 sq. foot	=	0.0929 "
1 "	=	1.1960 sq. yard.	1 sq. yard	=	0.8361 "
1 "	=	0.0395 perch.	1 perch	=	25.2919 centiares.
1 "	=	0.0010 rood.	1 rood	=	1,011.6780 "
1 "	=	0.0002 acre.	1 acre	=	4,048.7100 "
1 deciare	=	107.6430 sq. feet.	1 sq. foot	=	0.0093 deciare.
1 "	=	11.9603 sq. yards.	1 sq. yard	=	0.0836 "
1 "	=	0.3954 perch.	1 perch	=	2.5292 deciares.
1 "	=	0.0988 rood.	1 rood	=	101.1678 "
1 "	=	0.0025 acre.	1 acre	=	604.6710 "
1 are	=	1,076.4300 sq. feet.	1 sq. foot	=	0.0009 are.
1 "	=	119.6043 sq. yards.	1 sq. yard	=	0.0084 "
1 "	=	3.9538 perches.	1 perch	=	0.2529 "
1 "	=	0.9885 rood.	1 rood	=	10.1169 ares.
1 "	=	0.0247 acre.	1 acre	=	40.4671 "

SQUARE MEASURE.—Continued.
ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS AND RECIPROCAL.

1 deciare	= 1,190-0330 sq. yards.	1 sq. yard	= 0-0008 deciare.
1 "	= 39-5383 perches.	1 perch	= 0-0253 "
1 "	= 9-8846 roods.	1 rood	= 1-0117 "
1 "	= 0-2471 acre.	1 acre	= 4-0407 deciares.
1 "	= 0-0004 mile.	1 mile	= 2,589-8945 "
1 hectare	= 11,960-3300 sq. yards.	1 sq. yard	= 0-0001 hectare.
1 "	= 395-3830 perches.	1 perch	= 0-0025 "
1 "	= 98-8460 roods.	1 rood	= 0-1011 "
1 "	= 2-4711 acres.	1 acre	= 0-4047 "
1 "	= 0-0030 mile.	1 mile	= 258-0894 hectares.

SOLID OR CUBIC MEASURE.
ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS AND RECIPROCAL.

1 millistere	= 61-0270 cub. inches.	1 cub. inch	= 0-0164 millistere.
1 "	= 0-0353 " foot.	1 " foot	= 28-3153 millisters.
1 "	= 0-0013 " yard.	1 " yard	= 764-5130 "
1 centistere	= 610-2705 " inches.	1 " inch	= 0-0015 centistere.
1 "	= 0-3532 " foot.	1 " foot	= 2-8315 centisters.
1 "	= 0-0134 " yard.	1 " yard	= 76-4513 "
1 decistere	= 6,102-7050 " inches.	1 " inch	= 0-0002 decistere.
1 "	= 3-5316 " feet.	1 " foot	= 0-2831 "
1 "	= 0-1308 " yard.	1 " yard	= 7-6451 decisters.
1 stere or cubic metre	= 35-3166 " feet.	1 " foot	= 0-0283 stere.
1 "	= 1-3080 " yard.	1 " yard	= 0-7645 "
1 decastere	= 353-1658 " feet.	1 " foot	= 0-0028 decastere.
1 "	= 13-0802 " yards.	1 " yard	= 0-0764 "
1 hectostere	= 3,531-6580 " feet.	1 " foot	= 0-0003 hectostere.
1 "	= 130-8020 " yards.	1 " yard	= 0-0076 "

WEIGHTS.—AVOIRDUPOIS.
ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS AND RECIPROCAL.

1 milligramme	= 0-0006 drachm.	1 drachm	= 1,771-8300 milligrammes.
1 "	= 0-0003 ounce.	1 ounce	= 28,340-3750 "
1 centigramme	= 0-0056 drachm.	1 drachm	= 177-1836 centigrammes.
1 "	= 0-0003 ounce.	1 ounce	= 2,834-9375 "
1 decigramme	= 0-0564 drachm.	1 drachm	= 17-7184 decigrammes.
1 "	= 0-0035 ounce.	1 ounce	= 283-4938 "
1 "	= 0-0002 pound.	1 pound	= 4,335-9200 "
1 gramme	= 0-5644 drachm.	1 drachm	= 1-7718 gramme.
1 "	= 0-0353 ounce.	1 ounce	= 28-3404 grammes.
1 "	= 0-0022 pound.	1 pound	= 453-5926 "
1 decagramme	= 5-6438 drachms.	1 drachm	= 0-1772 decagramme.
1 "	= 0-3527 ounce.	1 ounce	= 2-8349 decagrammes.
1 "	= 0-0220 pound.	1 pound	= 45-3593 "
1 hectogramme	= 56-4383 drachms.	1 drachm	= 0-0177 hectogramme.
1 "	= 3-5274 ounces.	1 ounce	= 0-2835 "
1 "	= 0-2205 pound.	1 pound	= 4-5336 hectogrammes.
1 "	= 0-0020 cwt.	1 cwt.	= 508-0240 "
1 kilogramme	= 564-3830 drachms.	1 drachm	= 0-0018 kilogramme.
1 "	= 35-2740 ounces.	1 ounce	= 0-0283 "
1 "	= 2-2046 pounds.	1 pound	= 0-4534 "
1 "	= 0-0197 cwt.	1 cwt.	= 50-8024 kilogrammes.
1 "	= 0-0010 ton.	1 ton	= 1,010-0475 "
1 myriagramme	= 5,643-8300 drachms.	1 drachm	= 0-0002 myriagramme.
1 "	= 352-7300 ounces.	1 ounce	= 0-0028 "
1 "	= 22-0462 pounds.	1 pound	= 0-0453 "
1 "	= 0-1968 cwt.	1 cwt.	= 5-0802 myriagrammes.
1 "	= 0-0098 ton.	1 ton	= 101-6047 "
1 quintal	= 3,527-3900 ounces.	1 ounce	= 0-0003 quintal.
1 "	= 220-4020 pounds.	1 pound	= 0-0045 "
1 "	= 1-0680 cwt.	1 cwt.	= 0-5080 "
1 "	= 0-0984 ton.	1 ton	= 10-1005 quintals.
1 millier or bar	= 2,204-6200 pounds.	1 pound	= 0-0004 millier or bar.
1 "	= 19-6800 cwt.	1 cwt.	= 0-0508 "
1 "	= 0-9840 ton.	1 ton	= 1-0100 " "

WEIGHTS.—TROY.
ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS AND RECIPROCAL.

1 milligramme	= 0-0154 grain troy.	1 grain troy	= 64-7989 milligrammes.
1 "	= 0-0006 pennyweight.	1 pennyweight	= 1,555-1750 "
1 centigramme	= 0-1543 grain troy.	1 grain troy	= 6-4799 centigrammes.
1 "	= 0-0064 pennyweight.	1 pennyweight	= 155-5175 "
1 "	= 0-0003 ounce troy.	1 ounce troy	= 3,110-3461 "
1 decigramme	= 1-5432 grain troy.	1 grain troy	= 0-6480 decigramme.
1 gramme	= 0-6430 pennyweight.	1 pennyweight	= 1-5551 gramme.
1 "	= 0-0321 ounces.	1 ounce	= 31-1035 grammes.
1 "	= 0-0027 pound.	1 pound	= 373-2410 "

WEIGHTS.—TROY.—Continued
ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS AND RECIPROCAL.

1 decagramme	=	154.3235 grains.	1 grain	=	0.0065 decagramme.
1 "	=	6.4801 pennyweights.	1 pennyweight	=	0.1555 "
1 "	=	0.3215 ounce.	1 ounce	=	3.1103 decagrammes.
1 "	=	0.0268 pound.	1 pound	=	37.3242 "
1 hectogramme	=	1,543.2350 grains.	1 grain	=	0.0006 hectogramme.
1 "	=	64.3015 pennyweights.	1 pennyweight	=	0.0155 "
1 "	=	3.2151 ounces.	1 ounce	=	0.3110 "
1 "	=	0.2679 pound.	1 pound	=	9.7324 hectogrammes.
1 kilogramme	=	15,432.3500 grains.	1 grain	=	0.0006 kilogramme.
1 "	=	643.0146 pennyweights.	1 pennyweight	=	0.0015 "
1 "	=	32.1507 ounces.	1 ounce	=	0.0311 "
1 "	=	2.6792 pounds.	1 pound	=	0.6732 "

CAPACITY.—DRY AND FLUID MEASURES.
ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS AND RECIPROCAL.

1 millilitre	=	0.0070 gill.	1 gill	=	141.0830 millilitres.
1 "	=	0.0018 pint.	1 pint	=	567.9300 "
1 "	=	0.0009 quart.	1 quart	=	1,135.8600 "
1 "	=	0.0002 gallon.	1 gallon	=	7,543.4570 "
1 "	=	0.0001 peck.	1 peck	=	9,086.9150 "
1 centilitre	=	0.0704 gill.	1 gill	=	14.1983 centilitres.
1 "	=	0.0176 pint.	1 pint	=	56.7930 "
1 "	=	0.0088 quart.	1 quart	=	113.5860 "
1 "	=	0.0022 gallon.	1 gallon	=	454.3457 "
1 "	=	0.0011 peck.	1 peck	=	908.6915 "
1 "	=	0.0003 bushel.	1 bushel	=	3,634.7660 "
1 decilitre	=	0.7043 gill.	1 gill	=	1.4198 decilitre.
1 "	=	0.1701 pint.	1 pint	=	5.6793 decilitres.
1 "	=	0.0880 quart.	1 quart	=	11.3586 "
1 "	=	0.0220 gallon.	1 gallon	=	45.4346 "
1 "	=	0.0110 peck.	1 peck	=	90.8691 "
1 "	=	0.0027 bushel.	1 bushel	=	363.4766 "
1 "	=	0.0003 quarter.	1 quarter	=	2,907.8130 "
1 litre	=	7.0431 gills.	1 gill	=	0.1420 litre.
1 "	=	1.7608 pint.	1 pint	=	0.5679 "
1 "	=	0.8804 quart.	1 quart	=	1.1359 "
1 "	=	0.2201 gallon.	1 gallon	=	4.5435 litres.
1 "	=	0.1100 peck.	1 peck	=	9.0869 "
1 "	=	0.0275 bushel.	1 bushel	=	36.3477 "
1 "	=	0.0034 quarter.	1 quarter	=	290.7813 "
1 decalitre	=	70.4309 gills.	1 gill	=	0.0142 decalitre.
1 "	=	17.6077 pints.	1 pint	=	0.0568 "
1 "	=	8.8039 quarts.	1 quart	=	0.1136 "
1 "	=	2.2010 gallons.	1 gallon	=	0.4543 "
1 "	=	1.1005 peck.	1 peck	=	0.9087 "
1 "	=	0.2751 bushel.	1 bushel	=	3.6348 decalitres.
1 "	=	0.0344 quarter.	1 quarter	=	29.0781 "
1 hectolitre	=	704.3094 gills.	1 gill	=	0.0014 hectolitre.
1 "	=	176.0773 pints.	1 pint	=	0.0057 "
1 "	=	88.0387 quarts.	1 quart	=	0.0114 "
1 "	=	22.0097 gallons.	1 gallon	=	0.0454 "
1 "	=	11.0048 pecks.	1 peck	=	0.0909 "
1 "	=	2.7512 bushels.	1 bushel	=	0.3635 "
1 "	=	0.3439 quarter.	1 quarter	=	2.9078 hectolitres.
1 kilolitre	=	7,043.0940 gills.	1 gill	=	0.0001 hectolitre.
1 "	=	1,760.7730 pints.	1 pint	=	0.0006 "
1 "	=	880.3868 quarts.	1 quart	=	0.0011 "
1 "	=	220.0967 gallons.	1 gallon	=	0.0045 "
1 "	=	110.0483 pecks.	1 peck	=	0.0091 "
1 "	=	27.5120 bushels.	1 bushel	=	0.0363 "
1 "	=	3.4390 quarters.	1 quarter	=	0.2908 "
1 myrialitre	=	8,803.8680 quarts.	1 quart	=	0.0001 myrialitre.
1 "	=	2,200.9670 gallons.	1 gallon	=	0.0004 "
1 "	=	1,100.4830 pecks.	1 peck	=	0.0009 "
1 "	=	275.1200 bushels.	1 bushel	=	0.0036 "
1 "	=	34.3900 quarters.	1 quarter	=	0.0291 "

Other Weights and Measures still sometimes used.

LONG MEASURE.

	METRICAL EQUIVALENTS.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
1 Legua (kilometrica)	= 6,000 metres	= 3.7283 miles.
1 " de Sesmaria	= 6,000 "	= 4.1011 "
1 " (20 to a degree)	= 5,555.5 "	= 3.4521 "
1 Milha Nautica (Knot)	= 1,851 "	= 1.1507 mile.
1 Milha	= 1,955.3127 "	= 1.2150 "
1 Estadão	= 262.7484 "	= 287.3495 yards.
1 Braça (10 palmos)	= 2.2210 "	= 2.4300 "
1 Vara (5 palmos)	= 1.1110 metro	= 1.2150 yard.

LONG MEASURE.—Continued.		
	METRICAL EQUIVALENTS.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
1 Toisa (6 pés)	= 1.98 metre	= 2.1654 yards.
1 Passo (5 pés)	= 1.65 "	= 1.8043 yard.
1 Jarda (4 $\frac{1}{16}$ palmes)	= 0.91 "	= 0.9052 "
1 Covado (3 $\frac{1}{16}$ palmes)	= 0.68 "	= 26.7721 inches.
1 Pé (12 pollegadas)	= 0.33 "	= 12.9924 "
1 Pollegada (12 linhas)	= 0.0275 "	= 1.080 inch.
1 Palmo (8 pollegadas)	= 0.22 "	= 8.6616 inches.
1 Linha (12 pontos)	= 0.0023 "	= 0.0906 inch.
1 Ponto	= 0.0002 "	= 0.0079 "
LAND MEASURE.		
	METRICAL EQUIVALENTS.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
1 Alqueire Rio (10,000 sq. braças)	= 348.48 ares	= 8.6075 acres.
1 " S. Paulo (5,000 sq. braças)	= 174.24 "	= 4.3037 "
1 Quarta de terra	= 37.12 "	= 0.9169 acre.
1 Geira (400 sq. braças)	= 19.36 "	= 0.4782 "
1 Prato de terra	= 10.89 "	= 0.2690 "
1 Braça Quadrada	= 0.0484 are	= 5.7880 sq. yards.
CUBIC MEASURE.		
	METRICAL EQUIVALENTS.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
1 Braça cubica	= 10.648 cubic metres	= 376.0554 cubic feet.
1 Palmo cubico	= 0.9106 cubic metre	= 32.1587 " "
LIQUID MEASURE.		
	METRICAL EQUIVALENTS.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
Tonel (2 pipas)	= 958.92 litres	= 210.8304 gallons.
Pipa (15 almudes)	{ = 479.16 " (commercial) }	= 105.4152 "
	{ = 480.0 " }	
Almudê (12 medidas)	= 31.944 "	= 7.0277 "
Medida (4 garrafas)	= 2.662 "	= 0.5856 gallon.
Garrafa (bottle) (4 martellos)	= 0.666 litre	= 0.1465 "
Martello	= 0.166 "	= 0.0364 "
Meio Martello	= 0.083 "	= 0.0183 "
1 Oitavo de Canadá	= 0.347 "	= 0.0107 pint.
1 Quartilho de Canadá	= 0.693 "	= 1.2197 "
DRY MEASURE.		
	METRICAL EQUIVALENTS.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
1 Moio (15 fangas)	= 2,176.20 litres	= 50.8455 pints.
1 Fanga (4 alqueires)	= 145.08 "	= 3.9897 "
1 Alqueire (4 quartas) Bahia	= 36.27 "	= 0.9074 pint.
" " Rio	= 39.0970 "	= 1.1004 "
1 Quarta (4 selamins)	= 9.07 "	= 0.2494 "
1 Canadá Rio de Janeiro	= 2.7715 "	= 2.44 quarts.
1 Selamin	= 2.27 "	= 1.0985 quart.
1 Sacca (bag) (3 alqueires)	= 109.00 "	= 2.9975 quarts.
1 " " (2 alqueires)	= 73.00 "	= 2.0075 "
1 Sacca of coffee	= 60 kilos	= 1.19 cwt.
1 " of sugar	= 50 "	= 0.05 "
1 " of sugar from Pernambuco for Rio, Santos, Paranagua and Antonina	= 60 "	= 1.10 "
1 Sacca of sugar from Pernambuco for other Brazilian ports and for export	= 75 "	= 1.42 "
1 barrel sugar	= 105 "	= 231.4830 lb.
$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	= 88 "	= 194.0048 "
$\frac{1}{4}$ " "	= 58 "	= 127.8668 "
$\frac{1}{8}$ " "	= 38 "	= 83.7748 "
$\frac{1}{16}$ " " (refined only)	= 52 "	= 114.6302 "
1 barrel wheat flour	= 88.95 "	= 196 "
1 bag " "	= 88.95 "	= 196 "
1 barrel cement, nett	= 50 "	= 110.23 "
1 bag cotton	= 80 "	= 176.808 "
1 bale "	= 180 "	= 396.828 "
WEIGHTS.		
	METRICAL EQUIVALENTS.	ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.
Tonelada (13 $\frac{1}{2}$ quintaes)	= 793.2384 kilos	= 0.7737 ton avoirdupois.
Quintal (4 arrobas)	= 58.785 "	= 1.1160 cwt.
Arroba (32 libras)	= 14.6896 "	= 32.3847 lb.
Arratel	= 0.4590 kilo	= 1.0118 "
Libra (2 marcos)	= 0.4595 "	= 1.0130 "
Marco (8 onças)	= 0.2295 "	= 0.5059 "
Onça (8 oitavas)	= 28.691 grammes	= 442.7681 grains troy.
Oitava (3 escrupulos)	= 3.586 "	= 55.3402 "
Escrupulo (6 quilates)	= 1.195 gramme	= 18.4416 "
Quilate (4 grãos)	= 0.195 "	= 3.0003 "
Grão	= 0.050 "	= 0.7716 grain troy.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

LETTERS.—WEIGHT: No limit is established. DIMENSIONS: No limit is established. POSTAGE: Home, 100 réis (equivalent to 1½d.) per 15 grammes (about ½ oz.), within the boundaries of the Capital or of any single Brazilian State; 200 réis (3d.) per 15 grammes from the Capital to any Brazilian State or from one State to another. Foreign: 300 réis (4½d.) per 15 grammes.

POST CARDS.—SINGLE: Home, 50 réis (¾d.). Foreign 100 réis (1½d.). RETURN: Home, 80 réis (1-2d.), Foreign, 200 réis (3d.). PRIVATE POST CARDS, 50 réis (¾d.). In the event of no stamp being affixed, there is a surcharge of 400 réis (6d.).

LETTER CARDS.—Home, 200 réis (3d.). Foreign, 300 réis (4½d.).

PRINTED MATTER.—WEIGHT: Not over 2 kilos (about 4½ lb.). DIMENSIONS: Flat packages, no side of package to exceed 0m. 45 (18"). In rolls or cylindrical not to exceed 0m. 75 by 0m. 10 (30" by 4"). POSTAGE: Home, 20 réis (0-3d.) per 50 grammes. Foreign, 50 réis (¾d.) per 50 grammes.

NEWSPAPERS AND REVIEWS.—WEIGHTS AND DIMENSIONS same as for "Printed Matter" when for despatch abroad. POSTAGE: Home, 10 réis (0-15d.) per 100 grammes. Foreign, 50 réis (¾d.) per 50 grammes.

MANUSCRIPT.—WEIGHTS AND DIMENSIONS same as for "Printed Matter." POSTAGE: Home, 150 réis (2½d.) per 50 grammes. Foreign, 250 réis (3½d.) per 50 grammes.

SAMPLES.—WEIGHT: Home, not to exceed 3 kilogrammes. Foreign, not to exceed 350 grammes. DIMENSIONS: Flat packages, 0m. 30 by 0m. 20 by 0m. 10. In rolls or cylindrical, 0m. 30 by 0m. 15. COFFEE, to Italy, weight not to exceed 100 grammes. POSTAGE: Home, 100 réis (1½d.) per 50 grammes. Foreign, 150 réis (2½d.) per 50 grammes.

PARCEL POST.—For abroad, only accepted for France, Portugal, Madeira and the Azores at the Post Offices in the Federal District and States of Bahia and Pernambuco. All parcels must be registered. WEIGHT: Home, not to exceed 3 kilos. DIMENSIONS: Flat packages, limit 0m. 40 by 0m. 16 by 0m. 22. In rolls or cylindrical, 0m. 30 by 0m. 10. POSTAGE: 150 réis (2½d.) per 50 grammes. With value declared shall, besides the preceding, be subject to the following charges: 500 réis (7½d.) up to 10\$000, and 250 réis (3½d.) for each 5\$000 or fraction of 5\$000 over 10\$000.

EXPRESS DELIVERY.—Urgent letters from any origin will be delivered by special messenger immediately after the arrival of the mail, provided that the letters have been properly stamped and an extra charge of 500 réis on each has been prepaid by the sender.

REGISTRATION.—Home: Besides postage, 200 réis (3d.) per letter or parcel; with receipt on delivery, 100 réis (1½d.) extra. Foreign: 400 réis (6d.) per letter or parcel; with receipt on delivery, 200 réis (3d.) extra.

NOTE.—For letters containing P.O. Orders registry is obligatory.

POST-OFFICE ORDERS.—Besides postage and registry, are subject to the following charges:—

Up to 25\$000	400 réis (6d.).
" 50\$000	700 " (10½d.).
" 100\$000	1\$200 " (1s. 6d.).
" 150\$000	1\$750 " (2s. 2½d.).
" 200\$000	2\$250 " (2s. 9½d.).
Over 200\$000 for each 100\$000, 500 réis (7½d.) extra.	

DRAFTS ON PORTUGAL.—Issued from 1\$000 to 180\$000, at a premium of 2% or 20 réis per milrêis.

POST-OFFICE BOXES.—At the Capital: 25\$000 half-yearly, payable in advance. At First-class Branches: 20\$000 half-yearly. At Second-class Branches: 10\$000 half-yearly. At Agencies: 10\$000 half-yearly.

Parcels containing more than one class of correspondence shall pay postage for the whole on the basis of the highest class.

STATE AND BUSINESS HOLIDAYS.

Bills falling due on the following dates and on Sundays are payable on the day previous.

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS FOR ALL BRAZIL.—1st January, 24th February, 21st April, 3rd May, 13th May, 14th July, 7th September, 12th October, 2nd November, 15th November.

LOCAL HOLIDAYS.

City of Rio de Janeiro...	20th January, 20th September.
State of Alagoas ...	11th June, 16th September.
" Amazonas ...	10th June, 1st July, 17th August, 5th September, 21st November.
" Bahia ...	2nd July, 7th November.
" Ceará ...	25th March, 12th July, 16th November, 24th November.
" Espirito Santo ...	2nd May, 23rd May, 12th June, 2nd September, 26th December.
" Goyaz ...	1st June, 18th December.
" Maranhão ...	25th July, 15th November.
" Matto Grosso ...	22nd January, 13th June, 15th August, 9th December.
" Minas Geraes ...	15th June.
" Pará ...	22nd June, 15th August, 16th November.
" Parahyba ...	20th July, 5th August.
" Paraná ...	7th April, 19th December.
" Pernambuco ...	27th January, 6th March, 17th June, 24th July, 10th November.
" Piahy ...	24th January, 13th June, 16th November.
" Rio Grande do Norte	10th March, 7th April, 12th June.
" Rio Grande do Sul	20th September.
" Rio de Janeiro ...	9th April, 18th September.
" Santa Catharina ...	11th June, 17th November.
" São Paulo ...	8th July, 15th December, 25th January.
" Sergipe ...	18th May, 11th October, 24th October.

The following Church Holidays are not legal holidays, but are generally observed:—

ALL BRAZIL.—6th January, 2nd February, 25th March, 24th June, 29th June, 15th August, 8th September, 1st November, 8th December, 25th December.

Besides, the movable holidays of Shrove Tuesday (Carnival), Holy Thursday, and Good Friday, Ascension Day and Corpus Christi.

Besides the above, the only two Church Holidays specially observed are the 25th January (St. Paul's Day), in the State of S. Paulo, and 25th August (Our Lady of Sorrows), in Espirito Santo.

SITTINGS OF THE FEDERAL LAW COURTS.

The Civil Courts are closed from 1st February to 31st March, and for a week counting from Ash Wednesday.

The Criminal Courts are open throughout the year.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED FOR OBTAINING PATENTS.

All persons desirous of obtaining patents shall observe the following regulations in accordance with Decree No. 8,820 of 30th December, 1882.

They shall deposit in duplicate, in the First Section of the Head Office of the Department of Industry, a statement in which they will precisely and accurately describe their invention, its purpose and mode of use, together with plans, drawings and the necessary samples for the exact comprehension of the invention and explanation of the statement, so that any competent person may obtain the product or the result of the invention, employ its system, apply it or make use of the improvements which it introduces.

The statement shall conclude by clearly and precisely specifying the chief characteristics of the patent which is

asked for, such as shall determine how far the rights guaranteed by patents shall be extended to it in accordance with the last part of Art. 3 of Law No. 3,129 of 14th October, 1882. (Art. 22 of Dec. No. 8,820.)

At the head of the first page of the statement there shall be a title describing and summarising precisely the object of the invention, written in the vernacular, without correction, underlining or erasures, initialled on each sheet and dated and signed by the inventor or his legal representative. (Art. 23.)

Information as to weight and measure shall be given in accordance with the metric system, as to temperature in accordance with the centigrade thermometer, and as to density in accordance with specific weight.

The plans and designs shall be made on suitable strong white paper without folds or joins and with black indelible ink to permit of their reproduction by photography or other similar process.

The sheets shall be 33 centimetres long by 21, 42 or 63 in breadth, enclosed in a single lined frame leaving a margin of 2 centimetres all round; in the space enclosed by these lines the plans and designs shall be drawn to metric scale on said sheets, which also shall be numbered, if there are more than one, and shall be signed by the inventor.

If the inventor deems it advisable he may affix to each plan a copy in colours.

In case of complicated or very large mechanical models duplicates will not be required. (Art. 24.)

When application is to be made for improvements to inventions already patented the same rules shall be observed, only in this case the plans and designs shall show, in ink of the same colour, the modifications of the original by means of dotted or broken lines.

The statement shall be deposited by the inventor himself or his legal representative and, if demanded, a receipt shall be given for the deposit free of charge.

After this the inventor shall address the petition for the granting of the patent to the Minister of Industry.

A separate petition shall be sent in for each individual invention and shall contain the name, nationality, profession, domicile or present abode of the petitioner, the nature of the invention, its purpose or application, in accordance with the documents accompanying the statement, without any restriction or reserve.

The petition shall also contain: A list of the documents deposited, a full power of attorney, in case the petition is not made by the inventor himself, the original patent or a registered copy of same, if it is a question of confirming a patent granted abroad, the original patent, in case of improvements to be made by the concessionaire of the original invention, and a certificate of the first patent if it refers to a patent granted to another party.

In case the petition should be indisputably irregular, incomplete or contrary to the prescribed forms it will be rejected by a despatch of the Minister, the reasons for such rejection being briefly stated.

There will be no appeal from this despatch, but the petition may be modified without prejudice to its preferential rights. * * *

When the petition for a patent or certificate for improvement shall have been duly made, concluded and examined, in cases specially provided for by law, the patent will be granted by a decree signed by the President. In this decree shall be mentioned the name, nationality, profession and domicile of the inventor, the denomination of the invention and its object, with reference to the statement and documents deposited. (Art. 38 of Dec. No. 8,820.) * * *

The patents granted shall then be published immediately in the *Diario Oficial* and the respective parties personally notified to demand their titles, to pay the expenses and dues on same and to attend the opening of the envelopes containing the documents on the day and hour fixed for the same within the space of 30 days, in accordance with Art. 4 of Law No. 3,129 of October 4th, 1882. (Art. 40.) * * *

So soon as the statement has been examined and judged to be in order it shall be published in full in the *Diario Oficial* and one of each of the designs, plans, models or samples exhibited

in the Head Office of the Department of Industry for a period of 15 days for inspection by the public and others interested, who shall be allowed to make copies on the spot provided no harm be done to the originals.

PROVISIONAL TITLES.

The inventor who, before obtaining full patent rights, proposes to make experiments with his invention in public or desires to exhibit the same in an official or semi-official exhibition will be granted a title granting him provisional patent rights. (Art. 2, par. 2 of Law No. 3,129 of 1882.)

Persons desirous of obtaining provisional titles shall deposit, as in the case of application for full rights, the statement and documents, but without duplicates. They shall petition, either themselves or through their legal representative, for the grant of a provisional title, and shall state for what period they desire it, which period shall not exceed three years.

Without any further formality the said title shall then be granted by the Minister of State for Industry, Locomotion and Public Works. (Art. 45 of Dec. No. 8,820.)

If the person to whom the provisional title is granted shall employ his invention for industrial purposes he shall lose the right of claiming the priority guaranteed from the date of deposit of the statement. (Art. 46.)

If within the term appointed for the provisional guarantee the inventor shall ask for a full patent he will be allowed to add to, modify or substitute the statement he has already made. In case he does not do this, when the term is expired he may withdraw his statement subsequent to permission of Government. (Art. 47.)

In the case of an official or semi-official exhibition Government shall be able on its own initiative to grant provisional titles for inventions there exhibited for a fixed period when the statement and necessary documents have been deposited at the Head Office of the Department of Industry, the title itself will constitute a receipt for same. This act of Government will include the dispositions of Art. 46 above mentioned. (Art. 48.)

Provisional titles shall only be valid for three years. (Art. 49.)

For the issue of a provisional title the stamp duty will be 5\$500. (Par. 9, tab. B, Dec. No. 3,564 of 1900.)

EXAMINATION OF INVENTIONS.

When the petition for patents, even if in order, treats of an invention contrary to law or morals, endangering the public safety or showing no prospect of giving practical results, or if it deals with food-stuffs, chemicals or drugs, Government, by a decision written on the petition and published in the *Diario Oficial*, will cause a secret examination to be made by one of the Departments in charge of such matters or services.

On the result of the examination Government will decide as to the petition, the petitioner having the right to appeal and offer further details with regard to his invention. After this, Government will give a definite decision either revoking or confirming the first despatch. Under these conditions the petitioner can withdraw his petition and request to have his deposits refunded to him. (Art. 30 of Dec. 8,820.)

In case no secret examination be made, Government, after the publication of the report, will order the verification of the whole matter, according to law, to validate the patent, following the rules established in the case of an examination. The verification may be entrusted to such professionals and experts as Government may approve, according to the nature of the invention. (Art. 44.)

REGULATIONS WITH REGARD TO TRADE MARKS.

The rights secured by trade marks are regulated by law No. 1,336 of 24th September, 1904, which modified Dec. No. 8,343 of 14th October, 1887, and by Decree No. 5,424 of 10th January, 1905, which approved the regulations for the execution of the said law.

CONCERNING TRADE MARKS.

There shall be admitted as a registered trade mark anything that the law does not prohibit and which distinguishes

the article from others which are identical or similar, but of different origin, including any name, essential or common denomination, firm or company, letter or number, provided it is of a distinctive nature.

The trade mark may consist of any sign or illustration which will distinguish the article from others which are identical or similar, but of different origin, provided that the limitations of Art. 21 of the Regulations are observed.

Size and colours alone cannot constitute a trade mark.

Trade marks may be employed both on the articles themselves and on the wrappers or receptacles which are to contain them.

The wrappers or receptacles which are to be stamped with the trade mark should be of a typical or characteristic type to distinguish them from those in common use for the wrapping or packing of products and merchandise, and cannot be registered for exclusive use as they are already public property (Law Art. 2, Reg. Art. 19.)

If the trade mark solicited contains any facsimile, design, representation, &c., of medals, prizes or diplomas obtained at exhibitions, the interested parties must show proof that they really have obtained such awards and shall present the original titles or authentic certificates, which will be restored to them after the registration of the mark. (Art. 20 of Reg.)

No marks will be registered which contain or consist of:—

- (1) public, Official, National or Foreign arms, blazons or orders whose use has not been distinctly authorised;
- (2) names of firms or companies which the petitioner has no right to employ;
- (3) the name of a locality or establishment which is not that of the origin of the article, whether this name is fictitious and the locality remote or otherwise.
- (4) words, pictures or designs which offend private or public decency;
- (5) reproduction of another mark which is already registered for similar articles;
- (6) exact or partial imitation of a mark already registered for a similar article which might mislead or confuse the purchaser, such imitation to be declared to exist if the two marks cannot be distinguished without careful examination. (Law, Arts. 2 and 8.)

§ 1. In the authorisation referred to in No. 1 above, the National arms are not included, since they may not be used for any trade mark, their use being confined to Departments and Establishments of the Republic. (Notice of the Minister of Justice and the Interior, March 19th, 1894.)

§ 2. No marks may bear fancy medals which might be confused with those granted by exhibitions.

§ 3. Trade marks shall not be granted:—

- (1) for chemical preparations without the name of the manufacturer of the article and the place of origin. (Dec. No. 452 of 30th November, 1897, Art. 1, Letter b.)
- (2) for national manufactures described in a foreign language without the name of the manufacturer, of the factory and the locality of the same or the declaration—"Industria Nacional"—written in clear characters, which declaration, however, is insufficient when the marks are intended to distinguish alimentary articles or substances.

The registration will hold good for 15 years, after which period it may be renewed. The registration will, however, lose its effect if the owner does not make use of the mark within a period of three years after registration. (Law, Art. 11.)

INFORMATION REGARDING THE REGISTRATION OF A TRADE MARK.

To obtain the registration of a trade mark the party interested or his legal representative must send in a petition accompanied by three copies of the mark, containing:—

- (1) a description of what the mark is, with full explanations as to its characteristics;
- (2) a reproduction in the form of a drawing, design, impression or similar process of the mark with all accessories, including the colour of the ink which it is proposed to use;

- (3) a declaration as to the character of the trade or industry for which it is to be employed, together with the profession of the petitioner and his domicile;
- (4) the petitioner or his legal representative when describing the mark may declare that the same mark may vary as to size or colours and arrangement of the colours.

§ 1. Both the petition and the designs of the mark should be on strong paper, 33 centimetres long and 22 in breadth, with a margin, for binding purposes, without folds or joins, all of which shall be stamped, dated and signed. (Law, Art. 5.)

§ 2. These dispositions are applicable to foreign marks. (Art. 22 of the Regulations.)

The Secretary of the *Junta Commercial* or the official appointed by the Chief Inspector shall, so soon as any petition is presented to him for registration, certify the day and hour of presentation on each of the models, and shall also give a receipt for same if requested, and after the annotation of the petition shall submit it for despatch. (Law, Art. 6.)

As soon as the registration is granted, the Secretary of the Junta or the official of the Commercial Inspection Department shall certify the same on each copy of the mark and shall cause the petition to be filed, together with one of the said copies, marking it with a number which shall be noted on the other copies and be then handed back to the petitioner. (Law, Art. 6.)

Within the space of 30 days from the date of registration of the mark the interested party shall publish in the Federal or State official organ the certificate of said registration, together with the description of the characteristics of the mark, both of which shall be transcribed textually from the description treated of in No. 1 above (Art. 5, No. 1), and, within the period of 60 days from said date, he shall deposit in the *Junta Commercial* of Rio de Janeiro one of the designs and one copy of the official organ in which the publication referred to in the first part of this article has been made.

§ 1. If desired, the publication may include the design or reproduction of the mark. (Law Arts. 2, 4, 5 and 7.)

§ 2. So soon as the registration of the mark has been made in any State in accordance with the clauses of this article and the subsequent deposit has been effected a certificate of the same shall be published in the *Diario Oficial* of the Union.

§ 3. If the grace fixed in this article is exceeded the statement of the mark cannot be deposited, but the owner of the mark has a right to register it afresh.

§ 4. Moreover, the deposit of the mark which is to be registered cannot be made unless the above rules are complied with.

APPEALS.

An appeal may be made against the despatch, whether the registration of the trade mark be granted or not, in the Federal District to the Court of Appeal and in the States to the Judicial Tribunal of 2nd Instance:—

- (1) by any person considering himself prejudiced by the registration of the mark;
- (2) by the party interested in cases dealt with in Art. 21, Nos. 2, 3 and 5;
- (3) by the person prejudiced in cases dealt with in Art. 24, No. 4, Part 1;
- (4) by the Public Prosecutor in cases dealt with in the same Article, Nos. 1 and 4, Part 2;
- (5) by the petitioner himself. (Law, Art. 9.)

Paragraph. Appeal in the cases mentioned in No. 2 of this Article may be made even when the name of the firm or company has not been registered and the reproduction is not identical but contains additions, omissions or alterations from which error and confusion may arise. (Law Art. 9, together with Arts. 10 and 13, No. 9, par. 2.) (Art. 31 of the Reg.)

The date for the lodging of the appeal shall be within five days counting from the date of the publication of the despatch; if, however, the appellant does not reside in the place where the despatch was published, or has no legal representative there, it shall take effect 30 days later. (Law, Art. 9.)

ACTION FOR ANNULLING OF REGISTRATION.

Besides the right of appeal persons mentioned in Art. 31 and the cases therein laid down have the right to bring an action for the annulling of the registration. (Law, Art. 10.)

Any commercial firm or company shall have the right to bring an action against the competitor in the same branch of business with the same or similar name to oblige him to modify same in such a way that no mistakes or confusion may arise, when he has proved his prior right to that name for commercial purposes.

Paragraph. This action may be brought even when the petitioner has not registered the name of the firm or company and the reproduction is inexact and contains additions or alterations from which error or confusion may arise. (Law, Art. 10, together with Art. 13 and Law No. 916 of 24th October, 1890, Art. 10, par. 3.)

Actions referring to cases foreseen in Art. 21, Nos. 5 and 6

of these Regulations cannot be brought unless the certificate of register and its publication are produced, except when the latter refers to facts which have occurred within the time granted for the publication of the document in the official organ.

Any person prejudiced by the appropriation of a mark which he himself has previously used without registration has the right to claim damages by bringing an ordinary action for the loss which he has suffered, and can also, within the period allowed by law, demand the annulling of the register by means of a summary action. (Arts. 36 and 39 of the Reg.)

The Juntas and Commercial Inspectors shall grant the right to whomsoever demands them of examining, in the Department itself and under proper supervision, the documents filed or deposited dealing with Trade Marks. (Art. 29 of the Reg.)

GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF BRAZIL.

The UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL cover an area of 8,524,777 square kilometres, and rank as the fourth biggest country in the world (exclusive of colonies and possessions), only after China, the United States of America, and Canada.

	Sq. kilom.	Sq. miles.
China	11,500,000	4,430,000
United States of America	9,420,671	3,636,379
British North America	8,807,000	3,379,502
Brazil	8,524,777	3,291,416
Russia in Europe .. .	5,862,539	2,261,940

Amongst the countries of South America, Brazil, in size, ranks *facile princeps*, occupying 33 per cent. of the whole area of the continent.

	Sq. kilom.	Sq. miles.
Brazil	8,524,777	3,291,416
Argentina	2,806,400	1,082,716
Venezuela	1,044,228	402,865
Colombia	1,330,175	513,185
Uruguay	186,920	72,114
Paraguay	253,100	97,647
Chile	757,300	292,168
Bolivia	1,226,603	473,226
Peru	1,137,000	438,657
Ecuador	307,145	118,497
The Guianas	451,510	174,194

The frontiers of Brazil march with those of every country in South America, excepting Chile and Ecuador. With the exception of those with Peru, the frontiers have all been settled by treaty or by arbitration and marked out, whilst with that country, too, terms for definite settlement are in course of negotiation.

The constitution of the Republic of the United States of Brazil absolutely forbids annexation of foreign territory, and provides for settlement by arbitration of international disputes when undeterminable by mutual agreement.

During the Empire similar principles were observed, and burning questions, that might under less skilful management have led to disastrous wars, were thus happily concluded with Paraguay, Venezuela, Argentina, Bolivia and both French and British Guiana. As soon as the question still pending with Peru is settled, the United States of Brazil will have eliminated every cause of possible conflict with its numerous neighbours, on this score at least, and can devote itself, unembarrassed by external complications, to the development of its vast resources.

Brazilian territory stretches 4,350 kilometres from the extreme eastern point near Cape Branco, at long. 37° 10' West of Paris, to its extreme western point at the head waters of the River Javary on the Peruvian frontier, at 76° 25' West of Paris and lat. 6° 59' 20" South.

From the extreme northerly point in the Serra de Pacaraima on the frontier of Venezuela at lat. 5° 10' North, to the mouth of the River Chuy, where Brazil divides with Uruguay, at lat. 33° 36' South, the country measures 4,250 kilometres from north to south, and has a seaboard on the Atlantic of 6,500 kilometres (4,060 miles).

Besides the continental areas, the islands of Trindade and Fernando Noronha in the Atlantic, Marajó at the confluence of the Amazon and the Tocantins, and the island of Maricá, off the coast of the Amapá territory formerly claimed by France, form part of the Brazilian Republic.

The political configuration of Brazil was determined by the discovery and exploration of the Amazon and the Brazilian seaboard by the venturesome Portuguese, on one side, and of the River Plate and West Coast of South America by Spaniards, on the other, and the extension of their respective spheres of influence along the lines of least resistance. In possession of the mouth of the Amazon, the immense territory watered by that river and its affluents almost up to the Andes fell naturally under the dominion of the Portuguese settlers, as also did the hinterland of the Atlantic coast to the affluents of the Plate. For a time there was a struggle between the Spanish and Portuguese for possession of Uruguay, but ultimately that, with all the territory watered by the Rivers Uruguay, Paraná and Paraguay as far as unimpeded navigation permitted easy control of the adjacent territories, fell into the hands of the Spaniards. Where navigation was interrupted by rapids, on the Uruguay, Paraguay and Paraná, Spanish domination mostly stopped, and the fate of empire was decided by the conditions of inland penetration. Thus Bolivia and part of the watershed of the Amazon to the east of the Andes was overrun and dominated by Spaniards from Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia, whilst in the extreme north the Spaniards maintained their footing in Venezuela, and the English, French and Dutch theirs in the Guianas. But the great lines of communication along the coast from the Plate to the Amazon and up this great river remained from first to last in the hands of the Portuguese and their successors, the Brazilians.

From the coast and up the rivers they spread irresistibly westwards, until, meeting the Spanish counter current from the south and west, a halt was called, that, after years of bickering and negotiation, resulted in the evolution of the settled frontiers of to-day. The acquisition of so vast a territory by a country with so small a population as Portugal's is one of the most remarkable accomplishments in history, and speaks volumes for the character of the people who, in face of opposition and obstacles of every kind, had the tenacity to hold not only to what they first acquired, but by painful and patient penetration to extend and to consolidate their discoveries and confirm their titles by the irresistible logic of possession.

If Brazil is now numbered amongst the vastest countries in the world, it is due, let it not be forgotten, in the first place to the indomitable perseverance of those Portuguese pioneers, whose spirit, in other spheres, we find no less characteristic of their descendants to-day.

The physical configuration of Brazil is determined by the drainage of four distinct mountain systems.

- (1) The Andes and the ramifications in which, excepting the Rio Negro, the Tapajós and Xingú, almost all the great affluents of the Amazon take their rise within the boundaries of the neighbouring Republics of Spanish origin.
- (2) The ranges that separate the valleys of the Amazon and the Orinoco, and divide Venezuela and the Guianas from Brazil.
- (3) The central high plateau, that, rising occasionally into lofty mountains, ramifies throughout the whole

central area comprising Matto Grosso, Goyaz, the hinterland of São Paulo, Minas, Bahia, Pernambuco, Piahy and Maranhão, and forms the watersheds of the Paraguay, the Paraná and Uruguay on the one side, and of the lower affluents of the right bank of the Amazon, of the Tocantins and of the affluents on the left bank of the São Francisco, on the other.

- (4) The coast range, really a ramification of the central *massif*, that extends from Bahia to Rio Grande do Sul. It is in this range that all the small streams, that discharge into the Atlantic South of the River São Francisco as far as the River Plate, take their rise, as well as some of the affluents and sources of the Rivers São Francisco, Paraná and Uruguay.

Nowhere do the mountains of Brazil rise to very great altitude; the highest point of the Guayana range is in the Serra Roraima, 2,600 metres (8,530 ft.), and the highest mountain in Brazil is Itatiaia on the Mantiqueira range, a ramification of the coast range, and even it rises only to 2,994 metres (9,823 ft.).

Except in the basin of the Amazon, it is difficult in Brazil to get away from mountains. Hill and valley alternate everywhere, rarely rising to great heights, except along the coast, nor sinking into profound crevasses or cañons, as in North America. Nature, if unequal, is not extravagant, and never indulges in extremes.

Brazilian geographers are wont to divide the mountains of their country into two systems: the Pacaraima and the Brazilian proper. The former corresponds to what is generally known as the Guayana range; the other is sub-divided in turn into three chains or cordilheiras: the Western that separates the basins of the Amazon, Tocantins and Parahyba from those of the Paraguay, Paraná and S. Francisco, stretching from Matto Grosso to Ceará; the Central or Serra do Espinhaço (backbone) that stretches from the right bank of the S. Francisco into the State of S. Paulo, where it joins the Serra do Mar, to form the Mantiqueira; and finally the Maritime or coast range that runs at varying distances along the coast from Sergipe to Rio Grande do Sul.

Countless years ago these ranges rose from the primeval seas a continent and an archipelago, one towering thousands of feet skywards, the others just emerging.

Between, and separating them from the giant Andes, rolled deep swift channels where now the plains of the Amazon, Orinoco and the Argentine pampas teem with life, channels in which were preparing, even then, the racial distribution that characterises South America to-day and preserved for Spanish and Portuguese each their own continent, and for the English, Dutch and French an archipelago—to-day Guianas.

PHYSICAL AND GEOLOGICAL FEATURES OF BRAZIL.

By DR. ORVILLE DERBY.

The major part of the territory of Brazil consists of a block of highlands set off from a smaller block, constituting the Guianas, by the broad lowland area of the lower Amazonas, and from the higher Andean block by the great plains of the Paraguayan basin, almost united with those of the upper Amazonas in the region of the upper Madeira. With the exception of a comparatively small fraction which constitutes the highland portions of the Republics of Paraguay and Uruguay, together with a small portion of Argentine territory, all of the eastern block of continental highlands belongs to Brazil, as well as the southern slope of the northern, or Guiana, block, and, in the region to the west of the Madeira, a considerable portion of the eastern slope of the Andean block of highlands. Nearly the whole of the Amazonian lowlands and a considerable portion of those of the Paraguay basin are also included within the limits of Brazil, and along the Atlantic border there is a strip of lowlands, nowhere of any great width and often completely lacking.

The Brazilian mass of highlands, or *massif*, is almost everywhere characterised by abrupt margins, seldom less than 300 metres high, and frequently rising to elevations of from 800 to 1,000 metres, or even more. The mean elevation of the *massif* is probably rather under than over 1,000 metres, but above the general level rise numerous mountain peaks and

ridges, which for the most part range from 1,500 to 2,000 metres in height above the level of the sea; but in one case, the peak of Itatiaia between Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, attains the extreme elevation of about 3,000 metres. As the numerous river valleys are usually cut a few hundred metres below the general level, the intervening ridges assume the aspect and importance of mountain ranges, and are usually represented as such on the maps of the country, which present a confusing jumble of ranges running in every possible direction over the entire face of the plateau. In great part these so-called mountains are the escarped margins of eroded plateaux, and only present one steep face overlooking the valleys between them, or in some cases a lower plateau of the same general topographic character, but standing at a lower level.

The mountains, with a well-defined axis of elevation, that on every side rise above the general level of the surrounding plateaux, are mainly confined to a belt along, or near, the Atlantic coast. This belt, which to the southward of São Paulo is only a few scores of miles wide, widens out to the westward so as to embrace the upper half of the basin of the Rio Grande, a tributary of the Paraná, and the extreme upper end of the São Francisco basin, but again contracts so as to be practically limited to the block of country lying between that river and the sea. In the country to the northward and westward of this maritime mountain system, and particularly in the State of Goyaz, there are several smaller and more or less detached mountain groups that may, perhaps, be considered as spurs or outliers of the above system.

In the maritime system of mountains, geographers usually distinguish three distinct ranges, which are not, however, well set off one from another, since, in great part they are defined by the drainage features rather than by those of original orographic structure, which in many cases have been so modified and obscured by erosion that with our present knowledge they cannot be satisfactorily traced. These are the Serra do Mar, Serra da Mantiqueira and Serra do Espinhaço.

The name Serra do Mar, or Coast Range, is usually applied to the entire continental scarp, lying at most a few scores of miles back from the Atlantic coast, and often rising directly from it, visible from the sea from near Pernambuco to the extreme southern point of the Brazilian *massif* near Montevideo. In its geological and topographical structure this scarp is, however, a composite, and, according to the latest and best authorities, the name might very properly be limited to the section comprised in the states of Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná and Santa Catharina. Throughout this section, which is composed almost exclusively of gneiss and granite rocks, that seem to constitute a geological and topographical unit, the mean elevation of the crest is about 1,500 metres, with peaks rising from 300 to 600 metres above this general level, and passes lying on an average about 700 metres below it. Through these passes the main lines of railroads from the coast to the interior have been constructed, with a mean summit level of about 800 metres.

The name Serra da Mantiqueira is applied to an interior ridge of the maritime system set off from the Serra do Mar, as above defined, by the longitudinal valleys of the Rivers Parahyba (in its middle and lower course) and upper Tieté. Beyond the limits of these valleys this ridge fuses with that of the Serra do Mar on the seaward side, and with other ridges not yet well discriminated on the landward side, in such a manner that, with our present imperfect topographical knowledge, its extensions northward and southward of its typical Parahyba section cannot be definitely defined. In this typical section it is the most imposing mountain mass of eastern South America, as its crest line lies at a mean elevation of nearly 2,000 metres, with various peaks rising several hundred metres above this general level, attaining the maximum of approximately 3,000 metres in the peak of Itatiaia. As in the Serra do Mar, the predominant rocks are gneiss and granite, but a number of the most prominent peaks, including Itatiaia, consist of later eruptives (syenites, phonolites, tuffs, &c.) that characterise ancient volcanic centres.

A third range, known as the Serra do Espinhaço (Backbone Range), becomes detached from the Serra da Mantiqueira in

the eastern part of the state of Minas Geraes and, taking a general northerly course, forms the eastern rim of the São Francisco basin. In this range the ancient crystalline rocks, mostly gneiss and granite, are subordinate both in elevation and area to an ancient series of metamorphic schists, quartzites and limestones, and to a newer series composed principally of sandstones and conglomerates, which in places are metamorphosed to quartzites. The two older series of crystalline and metamorphic rocks are sharply folded, and the newer series, where it occurs, rests unconformably in gentle folds on their upturned edges, forming the highest peaks of the range, with an elevation of from 1,500 to 2,000 metres. The metamorphic schist series is rich in ores of iron, manganese and gold, while the newer sandstone series is, in many places, diamond bearing, being especially characteristic of the famous diamond districts of Diamantina and Grão Mogol, in the state of Minas Geraes, and of Lenções, or Chapada Diamantina, in that of Bahia.

Aside from the mountainous districts included in the ranges above defined, there are a number of others that cannot as yet be so satisfactorily characterised. Some are doubtless spurs and outliers of the ranges above described, but others will presumably, when better known, prove to constitute distinct ranges. Some of these enter into the composition of the great watershed, trending in a general east-west direction, and separating the Paraná-Paraguay drainage system on the south from those of the São Francisco and Amazonas on the north. Others, like the mountainous districts of central Goyaz and the scattered mountain blocks of Ceará and other northern states, are probably remnants of ranges that have been in great part buried beneath the horizontal sediments that form the remaining and larger part of the Brazilian *massif* and constitute a large part of the above-mentioned watershed, as well as that between the Tocantins and the São Francisco, Parnahyba and rivers draining to the gulf of Maranhão. Until the country is more accurately studied and mapped, the districts in which the mountainous character is due to folding of the strata, or to the accumulation of eruptive material, cannot be satisfactorily discriminated from those in which the profound erosion of horizontal sedimentary strata has given the same character, producing the immense number of "serras" with which the maps of Brazil are so profusely ornamented, to the confusion of the geographers who attempt to combine them into orographic systems.

Considerably more than half of the Brazilian *massif* is composed of elevated plains of horizontal sedimentary strata, so deeply scored by the numerous river valleys that over large areas the resulting ridges are generally considered as mountains. In a general way these correspond to the drainage areas, so that they may be conveniently grouped by the great hydrographic basins as those of the Amazonas, Paraguay (or, better, Paraná-Uruguay) and São Francisco, with which are here included those of the basins of the Parnahyba and rivers of Maranhão. In addition to these are the elevated plains of the Atlantic border region embracing parts of a number of minor hydrographic basins as well as the lower portions of those of the São Francisco and Amazonas.

The elevated Amazonian plains of the Brazilian *massif* embrace the elevated eastern portion of the basin of the Madeira (including parts of the semi-detached Chiquitos highlands on the Brazil-Bolivia frontier) and the basins of Tapajós, Xingú and Araguaya-Tocantins. About the headwaters of the Tapajós, Xingú and Araguaya they are continuous with the corresponding plains of the Paraná basin and along the eastern rim of the Tocantins basin with those of the São Francisco, with which, as above stated, are here included those of the Parnahyba and rivers of Maranhão. Along the southern border, in the section facing the Guaporé branch of the Madeira, and the headwaters of the Paraguay they terminate in a steep and deeply indented escarpment 800 or more metres high, that overlooks the Paraguayan lowlands, with which are here included those of the Guaporé. From this elevated southern rim the surface is presumed to present a gentle slope to the northward to a lower but still abrupt northern margin near the fall-line of the southern Amazonian tributaries (Madeira, Tapajós, Xingú and Tocantins), but of this immense interior region we have very little

definite topographical and geological knowledge. It is, however, known that in their middle courses these rivers flow over ancient inclined rocks with granitic and other eruptives, and are bordered by hills of the same composition. In the case of the upper and middle part of the Tocantins basin these older rocks are known to rise above the general level of the sedimentary plains, and thus form detached mountainous islands in the midst of them. It is presumed however, that this is not the case with the other basins, and that in them the older rocks only appear in the deeper portions of the valleys in virtue of the erosion of a formerly continuous mantle of the sedimentary beds that characterise the plains.

In what are presumed to be the oldest beds of this sedimentary mantle in the region of its southern margin, Devonian fossils have been found near the village of Chapada, to the northward of Cuyabá, in the state of Matto Grosso. Along the northern margin fossils of upper Carboniferous, or Permian-Carboniferous, age are known to occur on the lower Tapajós and on the small rivers between that river and the Madeira. The beds containing them are underlain by others that have not as yet afforded palæontological evidence of their age in this region, but that are presumed to belong to the Devonian, and possibly also Upper Silurian, series that occurs in front of them on the southern border of the *massif* of Guiana. It is therefore reasonably certain that the greater part of the sedimentary mantle consists of beds of middle and upper Palæozoic (Devonian and Carboniferous) age, with a certain probability that the Upper Silurian will also be found to be represented. It is also probable that beds of Mesozoic age will also be found, since these are known to occur in the adjacent basins of the Paraná (Triassic) and São Francisco (Cretaceous). Along the northern border, beds referred to the Tertiary also occur, but these are presumed to be a marginal formation of no great lateral extension.

Very little is known of the topographical and economical features of the Amazonian portion of the elevated plains of the Brazilian *massif*, as all of the very scanty published information regarding it is limited to notes of travel on the Rivers Madeira, Tapajós, Xingú, Araguaya and Tocantins, and thus refers only to narrow zones in the bottom of the major valleys and covered with heavy forest, of which the lateral extent is unknown. The most definite information is given by Castelnau for the region along the Tocantins above its junction with the Araguaya, where the hills and ridges between the valleys are table-topped, frequently with escarped margins, and are covered only with campo vegetation. It is reasonably probable that the same topographical features will be found to characterise the region of the Amazonian elevated plains as a whole, but presumably to the west of the Araguaya a larger proportion of the high-lying portions will be found to be forest-clad.

The Paraná group of high sedimentary plains occupy the major part of the Paraná basin, of which only the upper and middle portions of the basin of the Rio Grande and the upper portions of those of Parnahyba, Tieté, Parapanema and Iguassú are constituted by the ancient inclined rocks of the nuclear portion of the Brazilian *massif*. To this vast area are to be added the eastern highland portion of the Paraguay basin and the whole of that of the Uruguay.

The mean elevation is about 800 metres, the highest portions lying at 1,100 to 1,200 metres, and the lower ones at 400 to 600. The valleys are usually excavated to a depth of 100 to 500 metres below the summits of the bordering tablelands, which frequently terminate in escarpments that in many districts give a mountainous aspect to the country. Aside from the scarps running parallel to the principal rivers, others run transverse to them, of which the most notable examples occur along a line cutting across the middle courses of the eastern Paraná tributaries (Rio Grande, Tieté, Parapanema and Iguassú), and circle around the eastern and southern margins of the Uruguay basin. These scarps give a terraced structure to the region as a whole. The following well-defined terraces may be discriminated: First, a low-lying one (200 to 500 metres) lying between the sea and the high scarps of the Uruguay basin, and comprising the greater part of the medium and lower levels of the states of Santa Catharina, Rio Grande do Sul and the Republic of Uruguay; second, a high-lying one (500 to 1,000 metres) bordered on the

east by the crystalline and metamorphic areas of the Serra do Mar, in the state of Paraná (including a portion of the territory in dispute between that state and Santa Catharina, in the valley of the Rio Negro, tributary of the Iguassú), and São Paulo, and occupying the upper middle portions of the basins of the Iguassú, Paranapanema, Tieté, and Mogyguassú branch of the Rio Grande; and third, an interior one from 1,000 to 1,200 metres high, on its eastern border, that occupies nearly the whole of the Uruguay basin and the central and western parts of that of the Paraná, in the states of Rio Grande do Sul; Santa Catharina, Paraná, São Paulo, Minas Geraes (south-western portion), Goyaz (southern portion), Matto Grosso (south-eastern portion), and Republic of Paraguay.

The first of the above-mentioned terraces is characterised by a horizontal series, a few hundred metres thick, of soft sandstones and shales, containing in the lower portion seams of coal that have been worked at several points of the states of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catharina. A considerable number of fossil plants, referred to the Permian, or Permian-Carboniferous, age have been described from this series. These show a very close relationship with the series of India, Australia and South Africa, characterised by the so-called *Glossopteris* flora.

The second terrace is composed mainly of strata similar to those of the first, and containing the same fossil flora, but with the addition of an underlying Devonian series of sandstone and shale that occurs in a zone along its eastern border in the upper parts of the Iguassú and Paranapanema basins, and also, on the western border, about the head-waters of the Cuyabá and São Lourenço, affluents of the Paraguay. The hard sandstone beds of the Devonian series, where they occur, form characteristic scarps. The shaly beds have afforded an abundance of fossils, mainly brachiopods and lamellibranchs, which show a close relationship with those of the northern border of the Amazonian plateau, and are referred to the middle or lower portion of the Devonian age. There is thus a considerable break between the highest recognised beds of the Devonian series and the lowest of the Carboniferous, the intervening upper Devonian and lower and middle Carboniferous being apparently lacking.

In addition to the fossil plants above mentioned, the Carboniferous series of this second terrace have afforded, in the States of Paraná and São Paulo, fossil reptiles closely resembling a form occurring in the corresponding formation of South Africa, and also fossil lamellibranchs representing a fauna that has not as yet been recognised elsewhere. The latter indicate the local occurrence of marine, or estuarine, conditions, while the fossil plants and other characteristics show that the predominant conditions during the deposition of these Carboniferous beds (as in the region of the first terrace as well) were lacustrine or terrestrial. The fossils of the Devonian series indicate marine conditions.

Both the Carboniferous and Devonian beds of the first and second terraces of the Paraná basin, as well as the corresponding beds of the Amazonian region, are cut by numerous dykes, perhaps also intercalated sheets, of eruptive rocks of a diabasic type that on decomposition afford a characteristic and highly fertile red soil, known as *terra roxa*, which is especially esteemed by the coffee planters of São Paulo.

The third terrace is composed almost exclusively of soft sandstones, with frequent and large intercalated sheets and overflows of eruptive rocks, which also produce the *terra roxa*. These are of diabasic character, but vary so much in aspect, texture and composition that none of the names (diabase, augite-porphyrite, melaphyr, basalt, &c.) that have been applied to them are strictly applicable to the group as a whole, and they may, therefore, be more conveniently designated by the non-committal title of *Paraná traps*. No fossils have as yet been found in the sedimentary beds of this group, so that the most that can be said regarding its geological age is that it is post-Carboniferous, and probably Triassic. Owing to the frequent alternation of softer and harder strata (sandstone and trap), the regions where this group occurs are characterised by numerous and enormous scarps that often assume mountainous proportions.

The elevated plains, composed of horizontal sedimentary strata of the north-eastern portion of the Brazilian *massif*, to which the name of São Francisco is here applied, occupy a

considerable part of the upper and western portions of the basin of that river, and, presumably, nearly the whole of the very imperfectly known basins of the Parnaíba and of the rivers draining to the Gulf of Maranhão. If this presumption be correct, their greatest extension is outside of the São Francisco basin proper, but it is in the upper part of the valley of that river that their limits are best defined, as they there abut against encircling ridges of older inclined strata, whereas elsewhere they merge into the corresponding plateaux of the Atlantic border region.

In the upper São Francisco region these plains, with an elevation of about 800 metres, lie in a great gulf-like indentation in the northern margin of the crystalline and metamorphic *massif* extending southward to near the mouth of the Paraíba. Near the mouth of the Paracutú they disappear from the eastern side of the São Francisco, but appear to continue in a belt occupying a large portion of the western secondary basins, and to pass over into those of the Parnaíba and the rivers of Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte and Maranhão. Below the great bend of the São Francisco they reappear for a short distance on both sides of that river, in the neighbourhood of the great fall of Paulo Afonso.

So far as their character is known, they consist of sandstones and shales, which in a few points have afforded fossils (fishes and silicified woods) that are referred to the Cretaceous age. In the states of Piauí and Maranhão strata of Carboniferous age have also been reported, but are very imperfectly known.

The elevated sedimentary beds of the Atlantic border region occur in a comparatively narrow zone along the coast from the southern mouth of the Amazonas to near Cape Frio, none being known to the southward of that point. From the Rio Doce northward this zone is almost continuous, being interrupted at a few points only by short stretches of the older rocks that reach the coast, as near Ilheus and Bahia, in the state of Bahia, and in the vicinity of Cape St. Agostinho, in the state of Pernambuco. The greatest width, as also the greatest elevation, appears to be attained about the head of the Bay of Bahia, where the western border lies at about 100 kilometres back from the coast at an elevation of about 400 metres. Ordinarily, however, this coast plateau lies below the 300 metre line, the mean elevation being probably about 100 metres. To the southward of Cape St. Roque it abuts against the older crystalline and metamorphic rocks of the nuclear portion of the Brazilian *massif*. To the northward of that cape it appears to be continuous with the above described São Francisco plateau, and with our present imperfect knowledge of the geological and topographical features of the region the dividing line between them, if any exists, cannot be traced.

The lower beds of this sedimentary coast belt have, at various points, afforded fossils that have been referred to the Cretaceous age. These are in part of marine origin, but for the most part the sediments of the belt, as indicated by the fossils and other characteristics, are of freshwater origin. The beds referred to the Cretaceous are slightly disturbed, and at the Abrolhos Islands are cut by eruptions of doleritic trap. Above them comes a series of horizontal beds of soft parti-coloured sandstones and clays that are referred to the Tertiary age. These, when they abut on the beach, form the long lines of coloured cliffs that are so characteristic of the coast line from southern Bahia northward to the Amazonas. At one point in the interior of the state of Bahia these beds have furnished beautifully preserved fossil leaves that have been referred to the Pliocene division of the Tertiary age, but it is as yet doubtful if they do not belong to an earlier division.

The Brazilian portion of the Guiana plateau, embracing practically the whole of its southern slope, is very imperfectly known, as the scanty information attainable regarding it refers almost exclusively to the bottoms of the valleys that traverse it. The highest portion of the watershed between the southward flowing Amazonian tributaries and the rivers flowing northward to the Caribbean Sea in French, Dutch and English Guiana, is known to be composed of ancient crystalline and metamorphic rocks, apparently mainly gneiss and granite, that constitute a mountainous ridge known as the Serra de Tumucumaque, with an elevation of about 400 metres. Farther west the part of the watershed corresponding to the

Rio Branco on the Amazonian side and to the Orinoco on the northern side is composed, in its highest parts, of horizontal beds of sandstone with intercallations of trap that in the Serra de Roraima attain an elevation of about 2,000 metres. The topographical and geological features of this latter portion, so far as they are known, suggest a comparison with the sandstone and trap plateau of the Paraná basin.

A portion of the Amazonian margin of the Guiana *massif* is composed of horizontal beds of soft sandstones and clays similar in appearance to those above described in the costal belt, and, like them, presumed to be of Tertiary age. These form an imposing line of table-topped hills about 800 metres high that are visible from the river along a considerable section between Almeirim and Monte Alegre. To the westward of this section they lie too far back to be seen from the bottom of the valley, but from commanding points of view their continuance to the westward has been traced for a considerable distance, and the beds composing them are presumed to cover a large, perhaps the larger, part of the Brazilian portion of the Guiana *massif*. In the bottoms of the valleys of the rivers flowing southward to the Amazonas the crystalline and metamorphic rocks of the region of the Serra de Tumucuraque are known to extend down to within a few scores of kilometres of the Amazonas, and to be succeeded by a belt of Paleozoic strata that have afforded fossils ranging from the Upper Silurian to Upper Carboniferous. These usually lie nearly horizontally, but near Monte Alegre they have been upheaved in what appears to have been originally a dome-shaped uplift, now reduced to a fine circular group of detached monoclinical hills. Capping some of these hills is a heavy series of coarse sandstone beds that are presumed to be of Cretaceous age.

So far as can be learned, a considerable part of the higher portions of Brazilian Guiana is covered with campo vegetation, the slopes and bottoms of the valleys being forest clad.

The part of Brazilian territory that can, with more or less propriety, be considered as belonging to the eastern slope of the Andes is still almost completely unknown from a topographical and geological point of view. It comprises the upland portions of the basins of the Rivers Purus, Juruá and Javary (eastern side only). The watershed between these streams and the Beni-Madre de Dios basin on the south and that of the Ucayali on the west is, as far as known, a comparatively low one, probably not much, if any, over 500 metres in height. It is therefore presumed to lie entirely outside of the Andean *massif* proper, and to have been carved out of a marginal plain in which these rivers, as well as the Beni, Madre de Dios and Ucayali, in their middle and lower courses, have excavated their broad forest-clad valleys. The ancient crystalline and metamorphic rocks that appear in the fall section of the Madeira and on the lower courses of the Beni and Madre de Dios have not been found on the Purus, and may therefore be presumed to belong rather to the Brazilian *massif* (being uncovered by the denudation of the overlying sandstone) than to the Andean. On the upper Purus and Juruá horizontal beds of sandstone containing fossil woods and reptiles that have been referred to the Cretaceous age have been reported, but these fossils have never been submitted to a critical examination.

The lowland areas of the great continental depressions of the basins of the Amazonas and Paraguay consist in part of the enormous flood plains of these rivers and of the lower courses of their tributaries, formed in Recent or Quaternary times; in part of low-lying deposits of Late Tertiary age, and in part of denuded portions of the adjacent *massifs*. The first portion is subject to annual flooding, which during a considerable part of each year converts them into lakes and swamps, many of which are permanent, while others, after the subsidence of the floods, are for a period of a few weeks or a few months restored to the condition of dry land, through the re-establishment of normal drainage conditions or the loss of water by evaporation. In the Paraguayan region these flood plains consist for the most part of grassy tracts, while in the Amazonian region they are mostly forest clad, but with considerable areas in campo in the lower portion of the basin below the Rio Negro. The flooded forests of the Amazonian lowlands are the home of the rubber tree, which up to the present has been the main element of wealth of the region.

HYDROGRAPHY OF BRAZIL.

The rivers of Brazil fall under seven categories or systems:—

- I. Those which, rising in the Guiana ranges, comprising the Oyapok, Cassaporé, Cumany, Amapá, Calcoene and Araguary, flow into the Atlantic between the estuary of the Amazon and French Guiana.
- II. The basin of the Amazon covers 2,732,000 square miles, and is the largest in the world, being greater than the basins of the Mississippi, Missouri and all the affluents of the Plate together. The waters of the Amazon, in their turn, form five distinct catchment areas: (1) that of the main stream that under various names rises in the Peruvian and Equatorial Andes; (2) the Javary, Jataly Purús and the Madre de Dios branch of the Madeira that rises in the Bolivian Andes and joins the main stream on the left bank, whilst its other main source, the Guaporé, takes its rise in the highlands of Matto Grosso and joins the main stream on its right bank; (3) the Tapajós and Xingú, which, following a similar course, also take their rise in the highlands of Matto Grosso close to the headwaters of the Paraguay; (4) the Rio Negro and its affluents that, rising in the mountains of Venezuela, Columbia and the Guianas, joins the main stream on the left bank, is connected with the waters of the Rio Negro and the Orinoco by a natural canal known as the Casiquiare, and thus converts Venezuela, the Guianas and all Brazil north of the Amazon into a vast island; (5) the smaller streams that, rising in the mountains of Guiana, join the Amazon between the Rio Negro and the sea, also on the left bank.

All these together go to form the Amazon, the giant among rivers, whose estuary, 153 miles from bank to bank, was named by Pinzon, its discoverer, *Mar Dulce*, or the Great Fresh Water Sea.

- III. The Tocantins, with its great affluent the Araguaya, is sometimes included in the Amazon basin, but, though connected at the estuary by interlacing channels, their basins are entirely separate, and their waters do not in any sense contribute to swell the volume of the Amazon about the estuary. The Araguaya takes its rise in the highlands that separate Matto Grosso from Goyaz and form the divide between its headwaters and the affluents of the Paraguay. The Tocantins rises in the Serra dos Pirineos in South Goyaz, the divide with the headwaters of the Paraná.
- IV. The numerous smaller rivers, such as the Gurupy, separating the states of Pará and Maranhão, the Paralyba in Piahy, the Paralyba do Norte in Rio Grande do Norte, and the numerous small streams of Pernambuco and Alagoas, that, rising on the Northern or Eastern flanks of the highland formed by the angle where the central range between the Tocantins and San Francisco, known as the Serras of Mangabeira and Piahy North and East, flow into the Atlantic within the North Eastern corner of Brazil. This, indeed, is the worst watered part of Brazil, and very subject to drought.
- V. The San Francisco that, rising in the Serra dos Pirineos separating Minas from Goyaz, and in the Serra of Dinnantina in Central Minas, flows North East, and bathing, besides its native state, those of Bahia, Pernambuco, Sergipe and Alagoas, finally forces its way headlong to the sea, with a sheer leap of about 500 ft. down the falls of Paulo Afonso.
- VI. The Serras in which the San Francisco takes its rise are convolutions of the Central Brazilian *massif* that, bending round the headwaters of the San Francisco, turn Northwards along the coast to its mouth in Sergipe, and Southwards, with many bends, around the sources of the Paralyba do Sul, Iguape, Tubarão and Rio Grande do Sul, under the denominations of Serra dos Aymorés, Serra do Mar and Serra Geral, accompanying the coast at varying distances to subside finally on the margin of the Plate at Monte Vidéo.

VII. The basin of the Plate, of which the waters, with the exception of the Bermejo and Pileomayo and some other unimportant streams joining the Paraná on its left bank, all find their sources within the confines of Brazil; the Uruguay rising in the Serras of Rio Grande and Paraná; two branches of the River Paraná, that rise one in the Serra dos Pirinós, the other in the Serras of São Paulo and the Mantiqueira, the first close to the headwaters of the Tocantins, and the second to those of the San Francisco.

The highlands about Cuyabá are, topographically, the centre of the continent, the point of the upheaval at which the waters first divided, and in countless ages since hewed out, Northwards, the basins of the North Eastern branches of the Amazon and Tocantins, and Southwards the Paraguay and Paraná, between and sometimes through the intervening chains of older metamorphic and plutonic formations.

"We stand," wrote Boni, in his "Viage Pintoresco," "on the culminating point of South America; could we but scrutinize the aspects from this point we might view a whole world in movement, the ardent strife of politics waged in vale and mountain, the generous movement of nations still in their enthusiastic youth. We might note the capricious chains of mountains and a thousand torrents rushing hence towards their estuaries, whilst hordes of savages repose in the shades of the deep woods and on the banks of rapid rivers. I am alone in these vast solitudes, and, as in some royal banquet, can drink alternately of the waters that, separating here, flow, one side direct to the Atlantic, the other to the Plate. Between the Arinos, flowing North into the Tapajós and thence to the Amazon, and the Cuyabá, flowing South into the Plate, there intervene but two short leagues of swampy ground, the source of both."

The natives of this region used still in Boni's time to make the journey once a year from Cuyabá to Santarem, on the Amazon, in canoes in 30 days, employing four toilsome months on the return.

FAUNA AND FLORA.

(Adapted by permission of the Bureau of South American Republics from their publication "United States of Brazil.")

The fauna of Brazil is very rich, especially in birds and insects, of which it has some unique and remarkable specimens. Mammals are less abundant, and the ferocious species, which are peculiar to the Old World, and still render the exploration of the African continent so hazardous, are rare. The most terrible of the mammals is the ounce or jaguar (*Felis onca*), a species of tiger, having a spotted instead of striped skin, of which there are four varieties in Brazil. The largest and most powerful mammal is the anta or tapir (*Tapirus americanus* or *suillus*). The forests abound with monkeys, wildcats or "maracajus" (*Felis pardalis*), foxes (*Canis brasiliensis*), guanine (*Procyon cancrivorus*), wolves, &c. In the way of game there are deer (*Queitatus*), a species of wild hog (*Dicotyles orquatus*), tatís or armadillos (*Prionota latusia*), tamandúas (*Myrmecophaga*), guinea pigs (*Coelogenys*), capivaras, a species of otter (*Hydrochoerus*), cutias (*Dasyprocta agouti*), rabbits, hares (*Lepus brasiliensis*), &c.

The destruction of game at all seasons of the year and the lack of restrictive regulations and municipal ordinances have resulted in greatly reducing those species peculiar to Brazil. The domestic animals introduced from Europe have increased in number, especially the working animals.

As to the aquatic animals, whales and porpoises are found along the coast, and dolphins (*Platanista amazonica*) in the Amazon.

The birds of most brilliant plumage are parrots (*Conuridae*), macaws, toucans (*Ramphastida*), and many varieties of humming birds (*Trochilidae*). The sweetest song birds are the sabiá (*Mimus livilus*), patativa, curió, checheá, &c. Game birds abound, such as the mutám (*Craz-alector*), partridge (*Tyrannus brasiliensis*), jacú (*Penelope*), turtle dove, inhambú and others. Many of these birds, and especially those of the finest flavour, such as the heron (*Ardea pileata*), socó, jaçaná, marrea and other varieties of the duck, are found along the banks of the streams and in the marshes. Other birds are the American ostrich (*Myrmecophaga jubata*), seriema (*Palmadua cristata*), jacami (*Psophia*), &c.

In the streams and along the coast excellent fish abound, especially the salt-water varieties, such as the garoupa, mackerel, turbot, bijupirá, corbina, stoba, &c. Of the fresh-water fish the best known are the jundiá, traíra, camorim, curimam, pirarucú, puraqué and gymnoto, or the electric eel, the latter being found in the Amazon. Crustacea, lobsters, crabs, &c., abound as well as mollusca, oysters, cockles, &c., and batrachia, frogs, glas (*Ceratophrys cornuta*), &c.

Reptiles are abundant, and there are many poisonous species. In the forests and along the streams are found the boa constrictor, anaconda, rattlesnake (*Crotalus horridus*), jararaca (*Trigonocephalus*), surucucú (*Lachesis mutus*), &c. Alligators are numerous along the banks of the large rivers. The turtles of the Amazon (*Testudo midas*, *coryacea*, &c.) are remarkable for their size and abundance, their eggs constituting an excellent food.

Of insects there is an immense variety, a single family (*Longicornes*) counting 489 species native to Brazil. The butterflies are unsurpassed for beauty, and the bees furnish a delicious honey. The ants, previous to the introduction of ant powders, were the plague of the agriculturists. Along the coast and in the marshes spiders, mosquitoes and other insects of this class abound, although far from as numerous and poisonous as in other tropical regions.

It is well known that the flora of Brazil is most beautiful. Not only does it present all the luxuriance and variety common to the flora of hot countries, but it has also its own peculiar specimens, giving it an extraordinary splendour, especially in the equatorial region of the Amazon. The vegetation along the banks of this majestic river is different from that of the highlands. In the region which is periodically submerged for months, plants almost equal the palms in height, having bare trunks, crowned by an abundance of dark green foliage. On the surface of the river the *Victoria Regia* displays its gigantic leaves and flowers. In the region beyond the floods the trees attain a height of 60 and 65 metres, and are covered with vines and parasites. Fruit trees, medicinal plants, cabinet woods, dyewoods, &c., are all found in these wonderful forests, together with the seringueira (*Siphonia elastica*), from which is distilled the rubber that constitutes the wealth of the Amazon region. At the Chicago Exposition the state of Amazonas exhibited 441 kinds of woods, a catalogue of which has been published; but a general index of the woods in Brazil, published by André and José Rebouças in 1876-78, in three volumes of 300 pages each, gives no less than 22,000 specimens, ranging from the ornamental plants, ferns, &c., whose variety is infinite, to the sumaumeira (*Eriodendron sumauma*), which in size rivals the *Washingtonia gigantea* of California.

CLIMATE OF BRAZIL.

By DR. AFRANIO PEIXOTO.

To speak of "the climate of Brazil" is to group under one heading almost all the different phases which serve to distinguish one climate from another, for the country is of such vast extent that almost every variety of climate is experienced within its borders.

The geographical position and geological formation of the country, the arrangement of its mountain chains, the general distribution of the rivers, the uneven configuration of the ground and the vastness of its area all tend to produce a

variety of climatic conditions which permit of the country being divided into different zones, each with its own distinct characteristics.

At the same time it would be extremely difficult to draw a map of the country according to climatic conditions with any precision or exactness.

Brazil is situated in the Southern Hemisphere, which, owing to its oceans being vaster, is cooler and more moist than the Northern.

The chief characteristics of some of the Northern and Central regions are the predominance of crystalline and metamorphic rocks, which during the night throw out the heat they have absorbed during the day.

The chain of mountains which runs along the coast from Santa Catharina to Pernambuco attracts moisture and at the same time acts as a barrier to the highlands of the interior, which, consequently, are much drier. These lofty ranges of highlands running N.E. and S.W. and from Minas Geraes to Ceará favour the course of the prevailing wind, which blows from the N.E., but only condenses the moisture into rain, which fills the rivers much farther on.

The system of the rivers is very extensive in the North, North West, West and South of the country, but deficient in the North Eastern regions, which not only have no large rivers but are quite insufficiently watered by small streams.

There is great variation of altitude between the highlands of the littoral and the valleys of the great rivers in the North and West, the basins of the Amazon and the Paraná-Paraguay, which, with the highlands also varying greatly in altitude, constitute the greater part of the country.

Finally, the country itself is enormous, covering as it does an area of 8,497,940 square kilometres and stretching over 39 degrees of latitude and 39 of longitude at its points of greatest measurement.

For these geographical reasons climatic conditions in one locality will differ entirely from those in another close to. To give a clearer idea of this it will be advisable to adopt geographical parallels as the natural dividing lines between the various zones.

Brazil may then be divided into three distinct zones:—

I. From the equator to the 10th parallel, comprising the states of Amazonas, Pará, Maranhão, Piauí, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, a small portion of Goiás, Mato Grosso and Bahia.

II. From the 10th parallel to the Tropic of Capricorn, comprising the states of Sergipe, Bahia, Goiás, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, almost the whole of Mato Grosso and the Western part of S. Paulo.

III. From the Tropic of Capricorn to the Southern boundary of the country, parallel 36° 46' S., comprising the Southern part of the State of S. Paulo and the states of Paraná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul.

These three zones may be again subdivided according to climate, temperature, rainfall and geographical position, on the seaboard or in the interior.

L. The average temperature in the 1st zone is 26° to 27° The geographical position (on the seaboard or in the interior) and the rainfall permit of the following subdivisions:—

- (1) The Upper Amazon, including the state of Amazonas;
- (2) The interior of the states of Pará, Maranhão, Piauí, Pernambuco and part of Mato Grosso;
- (3) The coast of Pará, Maranhão, Piauí, Pernambuco and the states of Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba and Alagoas.

The climate of the Upper Amazon is warm and damp, varying but little, except during the so-called "cold season." After hot, still days the thermometer rises considerably, the humidity is great, the barometer falls several millimetres and the consequent evaporation lets in the cool breezes from the Andes, which blow for some hours and produce a rapid change in atmospheric conditions that makes the air light and pleasant and often quite cold.

The climate of Amazonas has been discussed both favourably and unfavourably, but generally with exaggeration. The truth, however, may be got at from the statements of Wallace, Agassiz and others. At midday the heat is intense, but the mornings between 6 a.m. and 8 a.m. are very cool and pleasant, whilst the afternoons are always tolerable. The nights are never uncomfortable.

Manaus, the central point of the zone, registers a pressure of 750.7 mm.; humidity 77.6%; rainfall 2,229 mm.; average temperature 26.58°; the maximum temperature recorded is 37.5 and the minimum 18.8. The most prevalent wind is from the S.W., alternating with calm weather. The cool season is from May to July. Rain is frequent, but not abundant.

There are two dry and two wet seasons every year. The short dry season is from the beginning of January till the end

of February; from then on till June there are heavy rains and the rivers are in flood, rising many feet. The long dry season is from July to October, whilst from the end of October till the end of December there are moderate rains and sometimes floods. At night the evaporation is so great that the resultant dew is as heavy as rain.

In the interior of the States of Pará, Maranhão and the North of Mato Grosso, &c., weather is practically the same as in Amazonas, but the seasons are less regular. The same heat and the same humidity are experienced, but the wind is less violent and the variations in temperature are greater and more sudden. The most prevalent winds are those from the N.W. and S.E., the former warm and damp, the latter cool. The sudden and frequent changes in the wind cause corresponding variations in temperature. In spite of the varied characteristics of this vast region, the average temperature is only 26.5, the absolute maximum being 41° and the absolute minimum 4°. Though these extremes are exceptional, the thermometer frequently varies as much as 20° in a few hours. The average humidity is 74.5%, pressure 745 mm., rainfall 1,600 mm. The highlands are cooler and drier, and in the winter frost and even hailstorms are experienced.

The climate along the coast of the Northern States from Pará to Pernambuco and Alagoas is milder and less variable. The chief characteristic is the very slight difference in the so-called seasons, rarely only distinguishable by winds and the rainfall. The average temperature is from 26° to 27°, Belem do Pará registering 26.21°, Natal 26.5°, Recife 26.3°, Fortaleza 26.7°, S. Luiz do Maranhão and Paraíba 27.4°. The absolute maximum is 37.3°, registered at Recife, and the minimum 16.3°, also at Recife. Belem registers the greatest average humidity, 88%, falling to 54% in the Central and Southern districts of the zone of Joazeiro. The variability of the winds is accentuated by the geographical position of the region. Warm, rainy winds blow from the N. and E.N.E., cooler and drier winds from the S, S.E. and E. This region is, however, specially remarkable on account of its rainfall, and for this reason it may be once more subdivided.

In Pará, where it rains every day, the rainfall is 2,482 mm.; in S. Luiz 2,455 mm., and in Recife 1,930 mm., declining to 1,265 in Natal, 1,200 in Paraíba, 998 in Fortaleza, whilst in the interior of Ceará, at Quixeramobim, it falls as low as 608 mm. In Ceará the division of the year into dry and rainy seasons is distinct. During the dry season there is practically no rain, the worst feature being that it often extends into what ought to be the rainy season, whence droughts ensue. In the North Eastern region of Brazil, which comprises three states, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte and Paraíba, this unhappy phenomenon is periodic, and practically identical with that of the semi-arid regions of the Western States of North America.

II. The average temperature of the second zone is 23.26° in the lowlands on the coast and in the interior, and 18.21° in the higher-lying land. The position of different districts, on the coast or in the interior, the direction of the prevalent winds and the rainfall require the following sub-divisions:—

- (1) Coastline of Sergipe and Bahia;
- (2) Coast of Southern Bahia, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro and the part of Minas Geraes bordering on Bahia and Espírito Santo;
- (3) Lowlands of the interior extending as far as the valley of the Paraguay, more especially those lying in the state of Mato Grosso;
- (4) Highlands in the interior of the states of Bahia (Maracás, Monte Alto, &c.), Rio de Janeiro (Petropolis, Friburgo, &c.), Minas Geraes (Burmecma, Diamantina, Uberaba, &c.), S. Paulo (São Carlos do Pinhal, Ribeirão Preto, &c.), the best known of the vast highlands of the interior.

The climate along the coast of Sergipe and Bahia is pleasant, the average temperature varying from 23° to 26°. The hottest months are December, January and February, the coolest June, July and August. During the winter the rainfall is abundant and consistent, but in October, November and December, and even during the summer, it is heavy. The most prevalent winds from April to September are from the S.E. and E., being cold and damp, whilst from October to March the wind blows from the N. and E.N.E., being warm

and damp. Even on the calmest days in summer the heat is not excessive, whilst the early mornings, evenings and nights, even of the hot days, are agreeable, rarely equalled in more Northern latitudes. Bahia is a good example of this region, with pressure 758.55 mm., humidity 83.25 %, rainfall 1,968 mm., average temperature 24.52° (absolute maximum 34.8°, minimum 17°). Aracajú to the North registers: Pressure 763.01 mm., humidity 75.81 %, rainfall 1,017, average temperature 325.07 (max. 30.09, min. 19.2). Ilheos, to the South, shows: Pressure 764.50 mm., humidity 84.72 %, rainfall 1,896, average temperature 25.24° (max. 34.7°, min. 19.5°).

The coast of Southern Bahia, Espírito Santo, the North Eastern part of Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro are just as humid as the above, but cooler, average temperature being 23° to 24° and the humidity 78 % to 90 %. The rainy season is not the same, but lasts from December to April. Cannavieiras (Bahia), in the North of the zone, registers: Pressure 759.89 mm., humidity 89.96 %, rainfall, 1,768 mm., average temperature 24.6° (max. 30.8°, min. 18.2°). Theophilo Ottoni (Minas) registers: Pressure 735.46 mm., humidity 90.17 %, rainfall 1,727 mm., average temperature 25.26° (max. 35.4°, min. 9.5°). Rio de Janeiro, the capital of the country, to the South of the zone, is milder: Pressure 757.83 mm., humidity 78.48 %, rainfall 1,091 mm., average temperature 23.21°

(max. 39°, min. 10.2°). The most prevalent winds are from the S.S.E. and N.N.W. The seasons in these regions begin to be clearly defined, winter being quite distinct from summer and spring from autumn.

The lowlands of the interior, and specially Matto Grosso (besides the central tableland, which, although the continent is so broad, never rises to any very great altitude), have a quite different climate, very similar indeed to that of the second division of the equatorial zone, already described. We find the same heat, the same humidity, the same strong winds and variations of temperature. Cuyabá is a good example of the region and registers: Pressure 745.46 mm., humidity 74 %, rainfall 1,600 mm., average temperature 26.5° (max. 41°, min. 4°). The most prevalent winds are from the N.W., warm and humid, and the S.E., cold and dry, but in summer the *pampeiro* is frequently accompanied by severe storms and sudden and remarkable falls in temperature.

The climate of the highlands in the interior of Bahia, Goyaz, Minas and S. Paulo is very pleasant, since their altitude, which is often considerable, counteracts the effects of the attenuation of the continent southwards. Even at lower altitudes the humidity is much less than along the coast. The climate, indeed, in many districts is very like that of Southern Europe, as is shown by the sturdy growth of European trees and fruits.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS PLACES IN BRAZIL.

LOCALITY.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Altitude.	Pressure.	Ab.max.temp.	Ab.min.temp.	Evaporation.	Humidity.	Rainfall.	No. of years observations	OBSERVATORIES.
Bolem	1.27	5.19 W	711	760.4	33.3	19.2	21.4	83.0	2,482	12	Museo Goeldie A. Marinha
S. Luiz	2.31	1.0 W	30	—	33.5	21.1	—	—	2,455	2	Morães Rego
Fortaleza	3.43	4.37 E	1.2	761.6	31.0	20.2	20.1	69.22	993	2	Est. Meteor. de Fortaleza
Maniões	3.8	16.50 W	—	756.7	37.5	18.8	—	77.6	2,229	5	Tapajoz, &c.
Quixeramobim	5.16	3.55 E	108	743.4	36.3	18.8	16.7	65.3	608	9	O. Weber
Natal	5.46	7.37 E	7.8	762.4	30.3	19.6	19.4	73.4	1,265	2	C. Melh. do Porto
Parahyba	7.6	8.19 E	4.4	760.5	37.3	16.3	19.77	70.0	1,930	16	Raposo & Oliveira
Recife	8.3	8.16 E	372	730.3	40.8	15.0	14.1	64.0	286	4	Draenert & C. M. do Porto
Joaquim	9.24	2.53 E	4.3	763.0	30.9	19.2	19.4	75.8	1,017	4	Secretaria da Agricultura
Aracajú	10.55	6.0 E	4.5	758.5	34.8	17.0	19.2	83.2	1,329	4	Est. de Meteor. A. Silvano
Bahia	13.0	4.39 E	4	764.5	34.7	19.5	22.0	84.7	1,896	3	Secretaria da Agricultura
Ilheos	14.47	4.7 E	235	745.4	41.0	4.0	—	74.7	1,600	5	Morsback & Ob. D. Bosco
Cuyabá	15.35	12.50 W	4	759.8	30.8	18.2	22.8	89.9	1,708	1	Secretaria da Agricultura
Cannavieiras	15.41	5.3 E	287	735.7	35.4	9.5	18.7	90.1	1,727	2	C. Geogr. e Geol. de Minas
Theop. Ottoni	15.54	1.47 E	1,210	662.1	25.2	9.0	13.2	78.8	1,644	1	C. Geogr. e Geol. de Minas
Diamantina	18.18	0.18 W	760	703.3	38.0	0.0	14.0	72.0	1,884	6	Borges Sampaio
Uberaba	19.45	4.45 W	842	692.0	35.0	-2.2	12.0	70.0	1,301	15	C. Geogr. e Geol. S. Paulo
S. C. do Pinal	21.1	5.8 W	842	687.3	33.7	0.5	12.9	80.9	1,371	4	C. Geogr. e Geol. de Minas
S. João d'El-Rey	21.8	4.20 W	560	716.9	40.0	-1.5	12.9	69.0	1,433	15	C. Geogr. e Geol. S. Paulo
Ribeirão Preto	21.10	4.39 W	1,143	607.2	30.2	2.3	12.5	81.1	1,766	5	C. Geogr. e Geol. de Minas
Barbacena	21.14	2.24 W	876	689.0	30.2	1.0	10.9	78.8	1,380	5	Engert & Padre Prosperi
Nova Friburgo	21.19	4.39 W	690	729.0	36.3	2.5	14.3	77.2	1,424	11	Creuzol & C. G. Minas
Juiz de Fôra	22.45	6.10 W	66	757.3	39.0	10.2	16.1	78.4	1,091	50	Observatorio Astronomico
Rio de Janeiro	22.54	0.0	660	705.2	36.7	0.2	13.2	77.0	1,444	15	C. Geogr. e Geol. S. Paulo
Campinas	22.58	3.54 W	761	698.4	38.5	-2.5	13.1	83.0	1,342	15	"
S. Paulo	23.36	3.28 W	5	762.7	38.5	5.0	16.2	81.0	1,342	15	"
Santos	23.56	3.8 W	908	686.0	37.4	-8.2	11.6	81.0	1,481	23	Observatorio de Curitiba
Curitiba	25.25	6.5 W	29.6	750.7	37.4	3.2	—	85.0	1,651	16	Lange & Scheidemann
Blumenau	25.56	3.2 W	4	762.4	32.0	5.0	15.5	77.5	1,382	3	Est. Met. de Florianopolis
Florianopolis	27.35	5.2 W	875	760.6	40.8	-3.5	—	74.0	1,238	14	Minscn & Wetzel
Pelotas	31.47	9.19 W	16	762.0	32.4	1.0	13.64	70.50	902	9	L. Netto e E. M. R. Grande
Rio Grande	32.19	0.3 W									

Longitudes are calculated from Rio de Janeiro, which is 430° 10' W. of Greenwich.

Observations of Conselheiro Rozendo Guimarães, which are not reliable, show 752.5; 38.0; 19.5; 24.2; 34.0; 1063; 25.

The preceding observations, made at points a considerable distance apart, will convey a better impression of what is meant. Thus, the highest pressure at Juiz de Fôra (Minas) is 729 mm., at Ribeirão Preto (S. Paulo) 716 mm., at Campinas (S. Paulo) 705 mm., at Uberaba (Minas) 703 mm., declining to 692 mm. at S. Carlos do Pinal (S. Paulo), 689 mm. at Nova Friburgo (Rio de Janeiro), 687 mm. at S. João del Rey (Minas) and 682 mm. at Diamantina (Minas). The humidity of 80-90 % at S. João del Rey is not reached at Diamantina (78.85 %), Nova Friburgo (78.8 %), Juiz de Fôra (77.23 %), Campinas (77 %), S. Carlos (70 %), or Ribeirão Preto (69 %).

The rainfall, which reaches 1,884 mm. at Uberaba, is less abundant at Diamantina (1,644 mm.), Campinas (1,444 mm.), Juiz de Fôra (1,424 mm.), Ribeirão Preto (1,433 mm.), Nova Friburgo (1,380 mm.), and S. Carlos 1,301 mm.: The average temperature at Ribeirão Preto is 21.4°, at Uberaba 21.2°, Juiz de Fôra 20.76°, Campinas 19.8°, S. Carlos 19.6°, S. João del Rey 18.52°, Diamantina 18.46° and Nova Friburgo

17.28°. The absolute maximum of 40° at Ribeirão Preto falls to 38° at Uberaba, 36.7° at Campinas, 36.3° at Juiz de Fôra, 33.7° at S. João del Rey, 30.2° at Nova Friburgo, and finally to 25.2° at Diamantina.

The absolute minimum shows a close analogy to that of certain parts of Europe. It is, indeed, not uncommon for the thermometer to fall below zero. Thus in Diamantina it registers 9°, in Juiz de Fôra 2.5°, at Nova Friburgo 1°, at S. João del Rey 0.5°, at Campinas 0.2°, at Uberaba 0.0°, at Ribeirão Preto - 1.5°, and at S. Carlos - 2.2°.

This vast region, comprising, indeed, more than half the whole country, extending as it does from the interior of Bahia, to Goyaz, Minas and S. Paulo, enjoys one of the finest climates in the world, eminently suited for the development of man.

III. The third zone, over the greater part of its extent, has an average temperature of from 16° to 16°. Along the coast, the temperature is generally about 16°, though it occasionally rises a little, whilst 16° is the average in the interior. For the

better consideration of the thermic and general atmospheric conditions of this zone it may be sub-divided as follows:—

- (1) The coast of the four mentioned states.
- (2) The highlands which, rising gently from the sea in a westerly direction, comprise the greater part of the states of S. Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul.

The climate along the whole coast of Brazil is practically the same, with certain variations due to difference of latitude. Santos, Iguape, Florianopolis, &c., enjoy that equability of climate which is a characteristic of seaboard towns. The neighbouring chain of mountains (Serra do Mar), being very steep on its Eastern slopes and covered with a luxuriant vegetation, attracts the rain and retains humidity, thus showing relatively high pluviometric and hygrometric records.

Santos, for example, registers: Pressure 726.7 mm., humidity 81 %, rainfall 2,248 mm., average temperature 21.8° (max. 38.5°, min. 5°).

Florianopolis, further to the South, registers: Pressure 762.44 mm., humidity 77.5 %, rainfall 1,382 mm., average temperature 20.68° (max. 32°, min. 5°). The most prevalent winds blow from the N., S.S.E. and S.E.

The country to the East of the coast chain (Serra do Mar) varies in altitude, but occasionally rises to a considerable height, and enjoys a delightful climate.

In this region it is much cooler and, as a general rule, much less humid. Rain is frequent at all seasons, but especially during the summer. The prevalent winds are from the S.E., called *mineano*, and are generally cold and damp. The *pampetro* from the S.W. is still colder, and blows with much greater force, snow and hail being not uncommon. The climate of S. Paulo (capital of the state), Curytiba (Paraná) and Pelotas (Rio Grande do Sul) compares favourably with any in the world. Pressure in Pelotas is 760.6 mm., in S. Paulo 698.4 mm., and in Curytiba 686.9 mm. Humidity in S. Paulo is 83 %, falling to 81 % in Curytiba and 74 % in Pelotas. The average rainfall at Curytiba is 1,481 mm., at S. Paulo 1,342 mm. and at Pelotas 1,238 mm. The average temperature at S. Paulo is 18.2°, at Pelotas 18°, and at Curytiba 16.4°. The absolute maximum at Pelotas is 40.8°, at São Paulo 38.5° and Curytiba 37.4°. The absolute minimum at S. Paulo is -2.5°, at Pelotas -3.5°, and at Curytiba -8.2°, much the same as in the more temperate climates of Europe.

Thus in the vast area of Brazil almost every kind of climate is found. We say "almost" advisedly, since there are no extremes of heat or of cold. In the North we are some degrees distant from the thermic equator, which passes through Central America and Panamá, and, in the South, many degrees from the frigid zone.

With the exception of a comparatively small area in the North East of the country, where drought is being scientifically battled with and neutralised by means of an elaborate system of wells and irrigation, almost the whole of the vast extent of Brazil is fitted and ready for development at the hands of immigrants from the four quarters of the globe. Men do not need to be acclimatised. From a great variety they can choose the climate that suits them best.

The climate, it was asserted, is essentially favourable to man's development. Let us see if this is borne out by the general conditions of health throughout the country. One often reads and hears such expressions as "tropical diseases," "dangers of tropics" and the like, implying that in those latitudes the climate is a constant menace to health and even to life, undermining the former and shortening the latter.

Certain superficial observers in Europe, globe-trotters and savants pressed for time, are responsible for this error, which has, however, taken deep root; whilst this tendency to jump hastily to conclusions and give easy credence to travellers' tales has been the cause of friction with colonies and sometimes of serious losses.

Prior to the era of navigation the savants thought that men could not live close to the Equator, as they thought all such regions must be torrid. Gradually the Portuguese and Spanish discoverers proved this to be unfounded, and told tales of nature in full luxuriance. Then people began to think that such luxuriance could never yield to development or permit of cultivation. As the increase of population and progress of civilisation disposed of this fiction, the fable of

unhealthiness arose. If countries were not barred to human habitation by heat or damp, at least they must be by sickness! That is the phase we are now passing through, as erroneous as its predecessors.

Diseases in cold climates are always looked upon as calamities quite independent of climatic conditions; even if ignorant of their causes, pathologists always had an explanation ready. In the case of warm countries it is otherwise. Without any further enquiry the climate is blamed as the enemy. This obsession with regard to the climate is so strong that the same disease is treated differently in Europe according as the infection is European or extra-European in origin. For instance, the measures taken in England against cholera are quite different from those employed in India. The reason for this is that as good Europeans the English are firmly convinced that cholera is Asiatic.

A practical demonstration of this will be found in the international sanitary policy pursued even now. All their precautions, all their preventive measures, all their Congresses end in the drawing round themselves of sanitary cordons and the enforcing of quarantine, lazaretto and disinfection regulations in Europe for their protection against infection from their own colonies. No European nation ever thinks of stamping out cholera, plague or yellow fever by improving the sanitary conditions of the infected countries, and thus removing the risks they at present run from propinquity to these dangerous neighbours. They defend themselves along their frontiers and in their ports—that is to say at home—for they believe that certain diseases can only attack them from outside. Then they accuse tropical countries, calling them unhealthy, whilst by their own inertia they themselves become parties to this unhealthiness.

The birth of autonomy in America and the fact that she was left to play her own part in the world caused the opening up of a hitherto neglected path. The United States of America, instead of establishing lazarettos and disinfecting stations for patients from Cuba infected with yellow fever or from the Philippines suffering from plague or cholera, tackled the unhealthy countries themselves, and by means of sanitary reform completely cleared them of infection and banished the epidemics which had devastated them. Thanks to this, Europeans and Americans can safely trade with, colonise and visit places where formerly they were in constant danger.

Following this example, Brazil, in less than three years, freed herself from yellow fever, which for half a century had given her a bad reputation, and, thanks to a regular prophylactic system, this disease now scarcely figures in the hospital or death returns. Argentina by systematic sanitation has stamped out typhoid fever, which decimated her capital in years gone by. Other nations and other cities on this continent have followed with marked success. Perhaps the time will come when Europe will follow the same example, in the treatment of her colonies at least.

If she does it will be a complete *volte face* from her present policy of selfishly defending herself by most unconciliatory methods and at the same time trumping up all kinds of stories and fictions calculated to discredit us. One of the basest libels of them all is wholesale condemnation of the climate, which has served till now to fill a scientific gap and bolster up a theory based on ignorance of the etiology of disease.

Formerly cholera, malaria and sleeping sickness were regarded as climatic diseases; now it is known that this is not the case. They appear in every latitude, whilst regions situated in similar latitudes retain them or stamp them out according as they are energetic or supine in the adoption of proper measures.

The truth, so simple and yet so important, for on it rests the future ascendancy in the world's affairs of every nation, that there are no climatic and no tropical diseases properly so called is now clear, and has refuted the old arguments and proved from facts based on scientific observation and experience that, *all diseases are avoidable, since Nature, aided by practical hygiene, always provides a safe and sure means of defence.*

The health of the world is quite independent of accidents of latitude, but depends on human energy and knowledge.

As a matter of fact, a glance at a list of diseases classed in Europe as "tropical" will show that most of them are peculiar to some particular district, and are not common to the respective latitude, whilst the rest are by no means confined to tropical regions, but in many cases are much more prevalent outside their parallels.

Peruvian wort is most rife and most deadly in the coal mines of Westphalia, Belgium and the North of France, whilst malaria is much more deeply rooted and fatal in Italy than in any tropical country.

Why, then, are these diseases called tropical, with the result that they are erroneously believed to be exclusively confined to, or more fatal in, tropical climates?

For the proper discussion of the pathology of hot countries a careful investigation must be made as to whether heat and humidity facilitate infection in the case of some diseases, whilst in others they may act as preventives. Thus, whilst dysentery and yellow fever are to be feared in warm climates, diphtheria and typhoid fever are much more fatal in temperate zones. What a scientist cannot forget is that all diseases in every latitude affecting every race are not essentially fatal, but are avoidable, and must therefore be grappled with and be eventually overcome.

The main question, then, is not one of mere terms but of hygiene. Europe would have us believe that certain diseases are fatal in certain climates, and thus classify dysentery as originating in Egypt, cholera in India, plague in Indo-China, typhoid fever in France, smallpox in England, malaria in Italy. It is our place to show this to be a fallacy, and to adopt every possible means to combat these and all other diseases that attack us or threaten to do so.

Such is the policy we are now pursuing, having freed ourselves from the trammels of hide-bound European conventions. Our health departments are organised. With a specific system of prophylaxy we are stamping out malaria, as we have already eliminated yellow fever, and the ordinary infectious diseases as we have already eliminated epidemics imported from abroad.

These facts may be proved by comparing nations who at an early date adopted Western civilisation, and others who, through neglect, are still sunk in semi-barbarism. In the same latitudes as those in which we live may be found higher death rates and more fatal diseases than amongst peoples who, like ourselves, are doing all they can to improve sanitary conditions and bring them up to the standard of the most advanced countries.

COEFFICIENT OF DEATHS IN RIO DE JANEIRO AND OTHER BRAZILIAN CITIES AS COMPARED WITH OTHER TROPICAL CITIES.

CITY.	Popula- tion.	Number of Deaths.	Coefficient per 1,000.
Madras	509,346	29,887	58.7
Guayaquil	50,000	2,877	57.5
Panamá	19,877	1,136	57.3
Bombay	982,000	47,762	48.6
Mexico	344,721	16,721	48.5
Lima	131,499	4,563	34.7
Cairo	650,371	22,817	34.6
Calcutta	935,289	32,131	34.4
Caracas	86,965	2,945	33.8
Guatemala	72,102	2,274	31.5
Alexandria	362,750	10,926	30.1
S. José de Costa Rica ...	105,823	2,810	26.6
S. Salvador	60,000	407	23.7
Havana	280,000	6,144	21.9
S. Paulo, Brazil	300,000	5,762	19.2
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil...	824,040	16,045	19.4
Belém, Brazil	177,000	3,593	20.2
Bahia, Brazil	265,000	4,905	18.5

From data furnished by the Statistiek der Bevolking of Amsterdam, and by the Demographia Sanitaria of Rio de Janeiro.

As regards Brazil, we may safely say that there are no diseases peculiar to the country. No disease has yet had its origin amongst us, nor been exported by us to other countries. The opinions of the first travellers and settlers in the land discovered by Cabral in 1500 agree with those of travellers and scientists who visit or live in the same country, in its civilised state, four centuries later. The history of colonial times mistakenly lays stress on the importance now of small-pox, now of yellow fever, cholera, plague and trachoma, which were all introduced by Europeans, and are costing us vast sums to eradicate.

Malaria, ever since colonial times, and beri-beri, during the last century, have been the diseases most in evidence.

The former, prevalent everywhere, has been successfully stamped out concurrently with the growth of the population and the resultant improvement in sanitary conditions. Colonial authors mention districts along the coast, then the only known part of the country, where the swampy estuaries of the rivers with their marshes and low-lying banks fostered the disease.

The highlands of the interior, of far greater importance, are entirely free from this sickness.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM MALARIA AND BERI-BERI IN VARIOUS CITIES OF BRAZIL AND COEFFICIENT AS COMPARED WITH TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS, 1900-1906.

CITY.	Popu- lation.	Average Mortality.	Average No. of Deaths from Malaria.	Coefficient of Deaths from Beri-beri per 1,000 Inhabs.	Average No. of Deaths from Beri-beri.	Coefficient of Deaths from Malaria per 1,000 Inhabs.
Manáos (1903)	52,040	1,772	766	430	103	58
Belém (1905-1906) ..	177,000	3,846	663	170	94	24
S. Luiz (1906)	50,000	1,113	67	60	111	99
Fortaleza (1905) ..	50,000	1,065	10	6	5	3
Parahyba (1905) ..	20,000	622	89	143	0	0
Recife (1904)	186,000	9,788	613	62	80	8
Aracajú (1905-1906) ..	16,400	415	48	115	0	0
Bahia (1900-1906) ..	265,000	4,367	295	67	112	25
Rio de Janeiro (1900-1906) ..	811,000	16,768	707	44	101	6
Nitheroy (1904-1906) ..	45,000	1,367	45	32	8.6	6
Bello Horizonte (1903-1904) ..	18,000	322	1	3	0	0
S. Paulo (1900-1908) ..	286,000	5,226	76	14	1.3	0.2
Curityba (1905-1906) ..	54,000	770	2.5	3	0.25	0.3
Florianopolis (1905-1906) ..	13,500	411	16	38	0	0
Pelotas (1905)	40,000	1,114	2	18	0	0
Rio Grande (1905-1906) ..	30,000	1,399	0	0	0	0
Porto Alegre (1903-1904) ..	100,000	1,980	0	0	0	0

Along the coast the mortality from malaria has been grossly exaggerated. Even in the most advanced parts of the country doctors always had a tendency to put down all feverish symptoms to malaria. Since the advent of the

microscope and the consequent scientific examination of the blood, so-called malaria is rapidly disappearing.

With regard to beri-beri, some decades ago alarming epidemics broke out in certain parts of Brazil, but to-day

these have been reduced to a minimum. This result was achieved not only by improving hygienic and sanitary conditions, but by increased skill in diagnosing the disease. Dyscrasie and polyneuritic disturbances, which are very common in extreme cases of alcoholism in Amazonas, and which hitherto have been taken as symptoms of beri-beri, will ere long be properly classed, as were nephritis, arterio-sclerosis and cardiopathy, which, even in Bahia and Rio, two leading centres of medical research, were for many years and in many instances diagnosed as beri-beri.

In spite, however, of these numerous instances of mistaken diagnosis, Brazilian statistics as regards this disease are satisfactory. With the exception of Maranhão (Amazonas) as regards malaria, and São Luiz (Maranhão) as regards beri-beri, the deaths from these diseases are very few, an evidence of the healthy condition of the country.

The figures given in the table on the preceding page compare very favourably not only with the returns in temperate countries, but with those for mortality from malaria in Italy and from beri-beri in Japan.

With regard to dysentery and ankylostomiasis, which appear in a limited degree all the world over, no reliable figures are available.

Hitherto no distinction has been made between amœbic and bacillary dysentery, but the name has been given indiscriminately to acute or chronic enteritis, thus rendering the mortality returns unreliable. With regard to ankylostomiasis, it has been confused with the so-called tropical anæmia, and even with hyperanæmia, and frequently appears in the interior. Reliable results can only be obtained by a systematic examination of the *feces*.

Certain diseases are, naturally, found in Brazil in common with the rest of the world, and the resulting mortality is much the same as in Europe. Others, perhaps more prevalent in temperate zones, rarely figure in our statistical returns. Amongst the former may be mentioned leprosy and grippe, and amongst the latter typhoid fever and diphtheria.

The following table will enable the reader to form an idea as to the prevalence of these diseases:—

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEATHS AND COEFFICIENT PER 1,000 DEATHS FROM SUNDRY INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN RIO DE JANEIRO, 1900-1905.

DISEASE.	Average No. of Deaths.	Coefficient per 1,000 Deaths.
Tuberculosis	2,789	175.0
Smallpox	1,200	75.3
Malaria	778	48.8
Grippe	331	20.7
Beri-beri	106	6.7
Typhoid fever	105	6.5
Measles	77.0	4.8
Dysentery	65	4.0
Leprosy	18.0	1.1
Scarlet fever	3.5	0.2

DURING THE SAME PERIOD:—

Average annual death-rate, per 1,000 inhabs. ...	15.926
Percentage of infectious diseases	35.8
Percentage of non-infectious diseases	64.2
Average population	780,000.
Coefficient of deaths per 1,000 inhabitants ...	20.4

These figures compare favourably with those for any great one in the world.

At this point we ought to mention certain pathological phenomena which have occurred in recent years, such as the epidemic of dysentery in Recife in 1904, which accounted for 2,386 deaths, or 29.7 % of the total mortality; the epidemic of smallpox in Rio in the same year, which caused 3,566 deaths, or 19.1 % of the total mortality; the epidemic of

yellow fever, also at Rio, which accounted for 10 % of the year's mortality, and gave it such a bad reputation.

The disease (yellow fever), which apparently took root in 1849, and continued without interruption from that date, has, since 1903, been extinct in epidemic form, thanks to the prophylactic measures employed, such as the isolation of infected persons and the destruction of dangerous mosquitoes and their larvæ. It will suffice to state that in 1896 there were 2,929 deaths from yellow fever and in 1906 only 42, the latter figure representing only 3 out of every 1,000 deaths. Thanks to the rapid strides which have been made in sanitation during the last five years and to the efforts of a vigilant health department, this dreaded nightmare is a thing of the past.

Certain diseases, foreign to European countries, have on rare occasions been found in Brazil; thus there have been some scores of cases of alium, which nearly all occurred before the liberation of the slaves, and those attacked were Africans; cases of so-called endemic spots are supposed to have been known, but observation in recent years shows no definite proof of their appearance; three cases of *tokelaï* or *timea imbricata* of Manson, three cases of *pe de Madura*, all reported to scientific societies and the medical press as great curiosities.

Certain diseases have existed for a time and subsequently disappeared. Some years ago, during the period of slavery, dracontiasis made its appearance, whilst flarriasis was quite common. It was in Brazil in the year 1865 that Wucherer began his researches. Our ancestors observed many cases of elephantiasis (of the scrotum, breasts and lower limbs), urinary chilosis, lymphangitis, &c., all due to parasites; but all these diseases are now practically unknown to physicians. If the abolition of the slave trade explains the cessation of exported flarriasis, it is at the same time curious that the disease did not survive in Brazil. Can it be due to the healthy climate?

Another disease which at one time was common, especially in the interior, is to-day very rare, viz., tropical bubo.

Certain diseases common everywhere else occur but rarely in Brazil. Cancer is but little known, appendicitis is rare, and hydatid cysts of the liver most uncommon.

Syphilis is on the decline, and rarely appears in the serious tertiary form common in Europe, the usual cases in Brazil being of the secondary order affecting the skin and the mucous membranes. For this reason tabes and general paralysis are uncommon, and do not account for more than 5 % of lunacy cases.

No mental or nervous diseases are found in Brazil. Professor Kraepelin found no new variety in the tropics, but only those common in Europe. *Tropenketter*, a kind of frenzy supposed to attack foreigners soon after arrival in warm climates, is a fiction of German authors, entirely "made in Germany."

Finally, as we are treating of warm and tropical countries it will be advisable to dispel an error which is common in Europe as to the frequency of sun and heat strokes (*coup de soleil*, *coup de chaleur*, *Hitzschlag*, *Warmschlag*, *sunstroke*, *siriasis*) in these latitudes.

A glance at the meteorological registers of tropical regions will suffice to show that their maximum temperature is insignificant when compared with that of temperate or cold countries. The humidity greatly lessens the effects of the sun's rays. In New York or Paris numerous cases of sunstroke occur every summer; in Rio de Janeiro they are exceptional and on the Equator they are unknown.

What characterises the progression of latitudes North and South of the Equator is the greater amplitude of oscillation of temperature, which becomes more marked more distant from the line. The rigours of such a winter as is experienced in temperate or cold climates are unknown in Brazil, as are also the torment of the terrible summer days.

To sum up, the pathology of Brazil is much akin to that of Europe, and in certain particulars the advantage rests with us. Free from the trammels of tradition, and now in the embryo stage, our hygienic departments readily adapt themselves to the discoveries of modern science. Every day disease and mortality are decreasing before the sanitary improvements in our homes and our cities, and here our death rate to-day compares favourably with that of the healthiest cities in the world.

COEFFICIENT OF MORTALITY IN VARIOUS BRAZILIAN CITIES AS COMPARED WITH OTHER GREAT CITIES OF THE WORLD.

NAME OF CITY.	Coefficient of Mortality.
S. Luiz do Potosi	36.6
Cairo	34.6
Athens	30.9
Petersburg	30.5
Alexandria	30.1
Moscow	29.0
Porto Alegre (Brazil)	28.5
Trieste	28.1
Madrid	28.0
Naples	25.2
Breslau	23.5
Lisbon	23.1
Genoa	21.5
Marseilles	21.4
Havana	21.2
Dublin	21.2
Milan	21.1
Rome	20.8
Turin	20.1
Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)	19.4
Vienna	19.3
S. Paulo (Brazil)	19.2
Budapest	18.9
Tokio	18.5
Bahia (Brazil)	18.5
Boston	18.3
New York	17.6
Paris	17.1
Berlin	15.6
London	13.9
Curitiba (Brazil)	13.9

Data taken from the Statistiek der Bevolking of Amsterdam, and furnished by the Demographia Sanitaria of Rio de Janeiro.

Before concluding we must pass from the pathological to the physiological aspect of the subject.

João de Levy, a French traveller of the sixteenth century, says that the inhabitants of Brazil at that period were strong, healthy and well set up, better able to resist and less subject to disease than Europeans, whilst lameness, blindness and any form of deformity were practically unknown. Many persons

reached the age of 100 to 120 years, and during colonial times, for three centuries, Brazil was known as "the old man's cradle."

If this testimony from the sixteenth century could be impressed on Brazilians to-day, without taking into account the profound ethnical modifications which have so completely changed them, they will realise that the climate is still as kindly to man as of old.

With the facility they possess of always having an explanation ready for whatever they do not understand (sometimes very wide of the mark, but occasionally pretty near it), European authors used to attribute the difference in the blood pigments of tropical races to inferiority. Natives of tropical countries were darker and sallow, so they said, than the pink and white men of the North because they suffered from anemia, the natural cause of which was the tropical climate.

It was a pathological disease due to a warm climate, as if such an absurdity were possible. The European who settled here also became anemic.

The studies of Maurel, Morestang, Scheube, Van der Scheer, Eijkman, Glogner and Plehn in the Antilles, New Caledonia, India, Java and the Coast of Africa all point to the same conclusion, that the dwellers in hot climates possess blood of the same corpuscular value as Europeans.

The same fact was proved in Brazil by various scientists, notably by Dr. Ezequiel Dias, who showed that a healthy man in Brazil possesses 5,542,000 red corpuscles and 7,889 leucocytes per cubic millimetre of blood and 74 % of hemoglobina, about the same as the averages given by the best European scientists, Ehrlich, Hayem, &c.

That longevity is still common amongst us, as of old, is proved by the census of 1906, which showed that in the capital there were 178 centenarians, or 0.22 per 1,000 of the total population, a number unequalled in any other city or state.

One conclusion is forced upon us. The climate of Brazil contains all the elements of health, and allows both man and beast to develop in prosperity and happiness.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF BRAZIL.

On the 25th April, 1500, Pedro Alvares Cabral sailed into the bay which he named Porto Seguro, and for the first time a Portuguese vessel east anchor in Brazilian waters. Being on his way to India, under orders of the great navigator Vasco da Gama, he left again on the 2nd of May, after sending a vessel to carry to Lisbon the news of the great discovery.

This, in reality, was a re-discovery, for in January of the same year, the Spaniard Pinzon, a companion of Columbus, had discovered and sailed along the northern coast and explored the mouth of the Amazon.

Cabral took formal possession of the land in the name of the Crown of Portugal, and named it Vera Cruz; but the King, Dom Manoel, in his notification to the Catholic sovereign, called it Terra da Santa Cruz, a title that was soon replaced in common usage by that of Brazil, after the dye-wood of which, over a hundred years before, Chaucer sang:—

"Him needeth not his colour for to dien
With BRAZIL he with grain of Portugal."

To settle conflicting claims, Pope Alexander VI., on the 4th May, 1493, drawing an imaginary line North and South through a point 100 leagues West of Cape Verde, adjudicated to Spain all new lands lying to the West and to Portugal all lying to the East of it. The year after, the line was moved 270 miles further West.

Between 1501 and 1504 Brazil was visited by two Portuguese expeditions, in both of which Amerigo Vespucci took part. On one of these occasions he built a fort at Cape Frio, some 60 miles East of the bay of Rio de Janeiro, and in a letter published in 1504 wrote: "If there be anywhere an earthly paradise it is certainly not far from this place." In 1504 the coast was visited by a Frenchman, De Gonville; other Portuguese expeditions were sent out, and, after 1508, nearly all the Portuguese squadrons en route for the Indies touched at the Brazilian coast.

The first European to visit the bay of Rio de Janeiro

appears to be Fernan de Magellan, who remained in the harbour 14 days in 1510.

The French very early began to trade with the natives along the coast, and in 1520 a Portuguese squadron was sent out to drive off the intruders. The commander established a post at Pernambuco, and sailed down the coast as far as the Plate, burning all the French vessels he found in the various ports. The post at Pernambuco was captured and sacked in 1530 by a French vessel, and again in the same year by William Hawkins, the first Englishman to visit Brazil.

In 1531 the first serious attempt was made by the Portuguese to colonise the country.

Martin Affonso, with discretionary powers, left Lisbon on 20th November, 1530, with a squadron and 300 colonists, most of whom he landed at Pernambuco. Continuing his voyage, he touched at Bahia and visited the bay of Rio de Janeiro, where he remained for three months. He, curiously, failed to appreciate its immense strategical importance; and, sailing South on 22nd January, 1532, founded São Vicente, the forerunner of the modern port of Santos.

He divided the country into 15 sections, each with a coast line of 50 leagues and hinterland stretching westwards indefinitely between parallels starting from the boundary points on the coast. These were granted by the King to Portuguese nobles, and called Capitania or Captaincies.

Many attempts were made by the grantees to settle their respective domains, but they were generally unsuccessful, and one by one they reverted to or were bought up by the Crown.

In 1540 the Spaniard Orellana descended the Amazon from Peru, and was the first white man to navigate the whole length of the waters of that inland sea.

In 1549 Thomas de Souza founded the city of São Salvador da Bahia, where he took up his residence as Governor. Bahia was, for more than two centuries, the capital of the country.

It was made a Bishopric in 1551, and its first Bishop, Sardinha, was killed and devoured by the Indians in 1556. The Jesuits came over with de Souza in 1549, and commenced their efforts to convert and teach the natives. Out of the Capitania of S. André grew the present city of São Paulo, and in 1539 a Portuguese named Braz Cubas founded in the neighbourhood of S. Vicente the city of Santos.

Shortly after the establishment of these colonies the introduction of negro slaves from Africa began.

Even after the establishment of the earlier Portuguese settlements, and in spite of prohibition, French sailors continued to trade with the natives along the coast, allying themselves with some of the tribes on the littoral. A few of the Indians were taken to France, and in 1550 Henry II. and Catherine de Medici witnessed, at Rouen, a Brazilian *rote* in which 50 Indians took part.

In 1555 Nicolas Durand de Villegaignon, a Protestant knight, aided by Coligny, with about 100 followers, seized the little island in the bay of Rio de Janeiro which now bears his name; but the settlement was captured by the Portuguese in 1560, and all subsequent attempts of the French to gain possession of the island or re-establish themselves at Rio de Janeiro were fruitless. The new settlement was named by the Governor-General São Sebastião, which is to-day the official name of the city of Rio de Janeiro.

In 1580, in consequence of the Spanish conquest of Portugal and the proclamation of Phillip II. as King, its colonies passed under the dominion of the Spanish crown, and were exposed to the attacks of all its enemies. Hostilities at once broke out again between the French and Portuguese all along the coast, which lasted until 1607. In 1583 an English fleet, under Edward Fenton, entered the port of Santos and attacked and burned some Spanish vessels; in 1587 Withrington ravaged the country round Bahia; in 1591 Cavendish again sacked Santos, but in the following year was repulsed in an attack on Espirito Santo. In 1595 the English, under James Lancaster, and the French, under Le Noyer, captured Recife (Pernambuco), and carried off much plunder. In 1599 Van Noort, with some Dutch vessels, attempted in vain to enter Rio de Janeiro, and Van Carden, with a Dutch fleet, was repulsed in an attack on Bahia.

In 1585 the Portuguese colonies in Brazil possessed a population of about 57,000, of whom about 25,000 were whites, distributed as follows: 8,000 at Pernambuco, 12,000 at Bahia, 750 in each of the Captaincies of Ilhéos, Porto Seguro, Espirito Santo and Rio de Janeiro, 1,500 at S. Vicente and 14,000 African slaves, principally at Bahia and Pernambuco. In 1608 a general Government was established for the Southern portion of Brazil, comprising Espirito Santo, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, with Rio de Janeiro as the capital; but in 1617 this Government was suppressed, and Bahia became again the metropolis of Brazil.

In 1612 a French expedition, under the auspices of the Regent, Marie de Medici, landed on the island of Maranhão and built and fortified a village, which they called St. Louis. But in 1614 they were forced by the Portuguese to retire and return to France, and the name was vernacularized as São Luiz.

Before this the Dutch had entered the Amazon and established two forts on the Xingú, and in 1615 the Commandant of São Luiz sent an expedition to dispossess them. The expedition landed and built the fort of Belém, on the Pará, while, in the same year, the Dutch constructed a third fort at Gurupá, between the mouth of the Xingú and Belém (Pará). In 1623 the fort at Gurupá was taken by the Portuguese, and those on the Xingú were captured in 1625. In 1631 the English, who had built a fort on the island of Tucujús, were driven out, and in the following year the last of their posts, that of Cumãú, was taken by the Portuguese.

In 1624 Brazil was divided into two great Governments: that of the North, composed of Maranhão, Pará and Ceará, called the State of Maranhão; and that of the South, comprising all the rest of the country, called the State of Brazil. The capital of the former was São Luiz and of the latter Bahia.

In 1624 began the 30 years' struggle for possession of the country between the Portuguese and the Dutch, when Admiral Willekens, with a fleet of 26 vessels, 509 cannon and 3,300 men, sailed into the harbour and took possession of Bahia,

the capital and most important city of Brazil. A combined expedition of Spaniards and Portuguese recaptured the place in the following year, and in 1627 a second attack by the Dutch Admiral, Piet Heyn, was repulsed.

On the 16th February, 1631, a Dutch expedition under Admiral Louck took Recife (Pernambuco), which they held against repeated attacks of the Spaniards and Portuguese established in the vicinity. The posts of the Portuguese settlers were taken, and, one by one, the Dutch extended their possessions along the coast North and South. In 1636 Prince Maurice of Nassau was appointed Governor-General of the Dutch possessions in Brazil, and gained a decisive victory over the Portuguese forces the following year. The Dutch captured the fort of Ceará, ravaged Sergipe, and forced the Portuguese to retreat on Bahia. In the next year Prince Maurice attacked Bahia, which he assaulted twice unsuccessfully, and after a siege of 40 days was forced to retire with great loss. He invited to Brazil many men of science and letters, built an observatory and proclaimed liberty of worship and conscience and freedom for trade.

In 1640 Marquis de Montalvão, the first Viceroy of Brazil, arrived at Bahia, and in 1631 the news of the successful revolution in Portugal against the Spanish domination reached that city. The King of Portugal was at once recognised as the rightful sovereign in every part of the country not under Dutch control, and shortly after an armistice of ten years was proclaimed between Portugal and Holland. Prince Maurice, however, under the pretext that the treaty had yet not been ratified by Portugal, continued to push his conquests, and captured Maranhão; but the people of this city revolted, and drove out the Dutch in 1644, in which year Prince Maurice returned to Holland.

From this time the power and fortunes of the Dutch in Brazil began to decline. One by one their posts and forts were taken by the untrifling Portuguese, victorious in most of the engagements. A Dutch army besieging Bahia was disastrously defeated in 1648, and an expedition organised at Rio de Janeiro recaptured the African posts of Loanda and Angola, which had previously been taken by the Dutch. In 1645 the siege of Pernambuco, by land, was commenced by the Portuguese, but the Dutch, whose fleet was superior, were enabled to hold the place till the arrival, in 1653, of a Portuguese fleet, which blockaded the fort and, with the co-operation of the land forces, obliged the Dutch to capitulate on 20th January, 1654, when all the strong places held by them in the country were surrendered to the King of Portugal.

Whilst this struggle for national existence was proceeding in the North, in the South, at S. Vicente and S. André, now São Paulo, development was unceasing. A new and energetic race sprang from the fusion of whites and Indians and, known as *Mamelucos*, over-ran all the coast as far as Rio Grande do Sul and the interior up to and even across the Paraguay, thus preserving for Brazil a territory about as large as France. Rid of all intruders, the North as well as the South could give undivided attention to the exploration of the vast territory lying between Bahia and São Paulo, known to be rich in gold and precious stones.

The Jesuits, humane in a cruel age, had from the first protected and tried to civilise the native races. When in 1754, in consequence of their opposition to the enslavement of the Indians, they were driven from the country, the natives lost their only protectors and Brazil a powerful element of progress and civilisation. In the deserted missions of the interior there were none to take up their task, and if some did not relapse generally into savagery, or were not exterminated, as occurred in Ceará, it was because the teachings of the Jesuits were already bearing fruit and assimilation was already in progress.

In the South and Central provinces, where the two races had fused from the first, matters were at their best, but even there the Indians lived in subjection, forced to labour, and even to fight, for their masters.

Still, throughout all, fusion went on and was extended later on even to imported Africans, so that to-day all races have merged or are merging into the predominant White; and thus there are no race questions in Brazil between the three elements—White, Indian and Ethiopian—that go to make up the Brazilian people.

At the expulsion of the Dutch in 1654, the city of S. Salvador (Bahia) possessed about 20,000 inhabitants; Rio de Janeiro about 3,000 and a garrison of 600 men. It had only three or four streets, parallel to the shore.

The early commerce of Brazil was entirely with the mother country, but after the union, in 1580, of the crowns of Spain and Portugal, under Phillip II., trade was carried on with several other European countries, and with the Spanish settlements of the Plate. The exports of that time consisted of sugar, dye woods and hides. That of gold and diamonds did not reach any importance until the beginning of the eighteenth century. During the war with Holland the merchant vessels usually kept together in fleets, under the protection of the squadrons of war vessels. In 1649 a powerful Company, called the "General Commercial Company of Brazil," was formed in Lisbon, its name being changed in 1660 to the "Junta do Commercio." This Company owned a large number of armed vessels, and supported a regiment of infantry and one of artillery. It sent a fleet every year from Lisbon and Oporto to Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro. The Company was dissolved in 1720 owing to the protests of Brazilian merchants against the exclusive privileges it enjoyed. An ordinance, in 1720, permitted merchant vessels to trade between Portugal and Brazil unprotected by convoys. Two other companies were then formed, the "Companhia do Gram Pará e Maranhão," and that of "Pernambuco e Paralyba," which lasted until 1788. About 1650, shipways for shipbuilding and repairs were constructed at Rio de Janeiro and Bahia, and several large vessels of the Portuguese Navy were built in Brazil.

In 1680 the Governor of Rio de Janeiro, Manoel Lobo, founded the colony of Sacramento, or Colonia, on the left bank of the River Plate, opposite to Buenos Aires. This provoked the Spaniards, who claimed that part of the country, and in the very year of its foundation the settlement was captured and the Portuguese driven out. It was, however, restored to Portugal by treaty in the following year, rebuilt in 1683, but finally ceded to Spain in 1777.

Disputes arose with the French in 1637, when the Governor of Guiana, the Marquis of Ferrolles, claimed that French possessions extended to the mouth of the Amazon. He captured and destroyed several Portuguese forts on that river and garrisoned another at Macapá, which, however, was recaptured in the following month by Portuguese troops from Pará.

In 1710 an expedition was despatched from Rochelle by Louis XIV., under the command of Jean François du Clerc, with orders to take Rio de Janeiro, at that time a city of 12,000 inhabitants. The expedition consisted of five vessels of war and 1,100 men.

Du Clerc landed his forces a few miles from the city and seized the hills behind the town. The Governor, Castro Moraes, collected about 2,000 men and marched to meet the invaders, but Du Clerc, by a dexterous movement, turned his position, drove back several small detachments, and penetrated to the middle of the city. There, however, the students forced the French to surrender.

On the 9th of June, 1711, a second and more powerful fleet sailed from Rochelle to avenge this defeat. The Portuguese at Rio de Janeiro learned of the approach of the French fleet only a short time before its arrival, and had only time to make a few hasty preparations before the attack. On the 12th of September, under cover of a dense fog, six French ships forced an entrance and anchored near the island of Villegaignon and blew up the batteries. The Portuguese cut their cables, and their vessels went ashore close to the town, where they were burned by order of the Commander. The next day the French admiral landed 3,800 men and 24 cannon, and opened fire on the Portuguese entrenchments, in which the Governor had collected 2,800 men. A general bombardment commenced on 20th September, and, after a few hours' fighting, the Portuguese troops evacuated the city, which was occupied the following morning by the French. The forts at the entrance of the harbour surrendered on news of the evacuation of the city. The Governor retired to a suburb, where he collected reinforcements, but the French Commandant sent him word that he would destroy the city if it were not ransomed, and Moraes, under advice of the

Jesuits, signed an agreement for the payment of the sum demanded. Three days afterwards reinforcements of 6,000 men reached Rio de Janeiro from Minas Geraes, but the convention was respected, and on the payment of the remainder of the ransom the city was evacuated by the French, who left the harbour on 13th September. In the following year the fortifications of Rio de Janeiro and Bahia were strengthened. The Governor, Castro Moraes, who had abandoned the former city to the French after so slight a resistance, was condemned to perpetual imprisonment. The commandant of one of the forts at the entrance of the harbour, who had surrendered so hastily, fled with the French, and the other, who, although he had offered a stubborn resistance to the entrance of the French fleet, surrendered without resistance on the evacuation of the city by Moraes, was banished. The Admiral, who burned his vessels after running them ashore, became insane.

In 1713, by a treaty with Portugal, France renounced all claim to the territory between the Amazon and the River Oyapoc, the present boundary between Brazil and French Guiana.

The difficulties with the Spaniards continuing, Colonia was taken and retaken repeatedly by the contending forces. The limits of the possessions of the respective nations, as established by the meridian agreed upon by the treaty of 1494, had been respected neither by the Portuguese in Brazil nor by the Spaniards in the East Indies. By the treaty of 1750, the principle of *uti possidetis* was agreed on, from which, however, Colonia was excluded, to be exchanged for the Mission territory held by the Spaniards to the East of the River Uruguay. The Jesuits, who had returned to this latter territory, from which they had previously been expelled, incited the Indians to resist the Portuguese occupation, and the united strength of Spanish and Brazilian forces were required to put them down. In 1759 the Jesuits were expelled from the country by Royal decree. Colonia, however, still continued in the hands of the Portuguese, and continued to pass, by the fortunes of war, from one power to the other until its final occupation by the Spaniards in 1777.

The relations between the Brazilians and the mother country were not always harmonious. During the reign of John V. several Brazilians accused of heresy were sent to Lisbon, where they were burned by the Inquisition.

Antonio José da Silva, a Brazilian living in Lisbon, and a notable dramatic poet, was also burned for heresy in 1739, to the indignation of his compatriots.

The earliest symptoms of rivalry between the native-born Brazilians and Portuguese appeared in 1704, when the former got the better of the Portuguese residents in the municipal elections held at Rio de Janeiro. In 1708 hostilities broke out between Paulistas and Reinões, as the Portuguese were termed, that culminated in the open revolt in 1710. In 1710 another rebellion caused trouble in Minas Geraes, and in 1710 a similar outbreak occurred at Pernambuco. They were, of course, suppressed with a high hand, and the leader, Velga Cabral, sent to Lisbon to die in prison, whilst another of the rebel chiefs was hanged.

In 1755 and 1758 laws were passed forbidding the enslavement of the Indians, and by others in 1761, 1767 and 1776, the introduction of slaves into Portugal, the Azores and Madeira was forbidden, but no mention was made of Brazil, where the number of slaves increased rapidly, both by trade and by breeding. The opposition to slavery on humanitarian grounds was manifested very early in Brazil, and in a work published in 1758 by the Abbé Manoel Rocha the freedom of the slaves, after a term of service sufficient to compensate owners, was demanded, as also for the children of slave mothers after the age of fourteen.

In 1702 General Gomes de Andrade was appointed Viceroy of Brazil, and in the same year Rio de Janeiro became the capital of the whole country. It had at that time outgrown Bahia, and counted 30,000 inhabitants. During the administration of Andrade, cultivation of coffee was started. The plant had been introduced from Cayenne into Pará in 1727, and was thence carried to Maranhão in 1770. About 1767 several plants taken thence to Rio de Janeiro were the origin of the immense plantations to-day the pride of S. Paulo, Minas and Rio de Janeiro.

During this period much intellectual activity was manifested in Brazil, and several literary societies were founded, some of which were suppressed for ultra-liberal tendencies. No press was yet in existence. A printing office had been started in 1747 at Rio de Janeiro, but was closed by orders from Portugal.

In 1789 a conspiracy was discovered in Minas Geraes that aimed at the independence of the country; many of its leaders were men eminent in literature and politics, even priests and students being involved in the movement.

The chiefs of the movement were arrested and condemned to death, but the sentence was changed by Queen Maria I. to deportation to Africa, with the sole exception of a lieutenant named Xavier, popularly known as Tiradentes, who was hanged, drawn and quartered at Rio de Janeiro.

In 1800 Brazil possessed a population of 3,200,000, half of whom were negro slaves, and in 1818 counted 3,800,000 inhabitants. The lack of means of communication between the Northern and Southern portions of the country prevented any concerted movement for independence. The Colonies were, however, outgrowing the mother country, and in 1800 the exports reached £2,500,000 and the imports £2,100,000.

In 1801 war broke out between Spain and Portugal, and hostilities extending to the respective colonies, the Brazilians took permanent possession of a large extent of territory along the left bank of the Uruguay.

In 1807 King John of Portugal fled from his capital before the advancing armies of Napoleon, and, escorted by a British fleet, arrived at Bahia on the 22nd of January, 1808, and at Rio de Janeiro on March 7th. He was received with great enthusiasm by the people, to whom the residence of the Royal Family signified the transfer to Brazil of the insignia of sovereignty. On the arrival of the King, Brazilian ports were declared open to the commerce of all nations at peace with Portugal, and, soon after, cotton spinning and weaving mills were established, foreigners were allowed to acquire real estate, museums and libraries were established, and communications opened with distant parts of the country.

A number of English merchants established themselves in the principal cities of Brazil between 1808 and 1814, and in the latter year the ports were opened to French commerce.

In 1809 the Brazilians captured Cayenne from the French and took possession of French Guiana, but by the Treaty of Vienna, 1815, it was returned to France, and the old boundary of the Oyapock was re-established.

In the revolution against the Spanish dominion, which broke out in Buenos Aires in 1810, King João VI. took part with the Spaniards against the patriots, but afterwards, at the instance of England, withdrew his assistance.

Personal rivalries led to the separation of the province of Uruguay from Buenos Aires and the formation of a Government at Montevideo under José Artigas as "Protector."

A long war followed with varying fortunes between Brazil and Artigas, which ended in the annexation of Uruguay to Brazil under the name of the Cis-platine State in 1821.

On the adoption of constitutional government by Portugal in 1820, the Captains-General in Brazil were replaced by Commissioners. The King was re-called to Portugal, whither he sailed on 26th April, 1821, leaving as Regent of Brazil his oldest son, Dom Pedro, with a Ministry of Portuguese origin.

The Cortes of Portugal did not, however, confirm the liberal policy of the King, but, with the view of attaching the provinces directly to the home Government, ordered the schools and higher courts to be suspended, the Central Government at Rio de Janeiro to be dissolved and Dom Pedro to return to Portugal. The intention was to weaken the ties between the different provinces, but, as it was, these measures only served to awaken a national Brazilian sentiment and a desire for self-government and independence. On the 9th January, 1822, Dom Pedro, in response to a demonstration by the people of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, declared that he would not leave the country, and forced the Portuguese troops, who opposed his decision, to embark for Portugal. He then formed a new ministry under an eminent Brazilian, José Bonifácio d'Andrada, and convoked a national convention. He was travelling near the city of S. Paulo, when a courier from Andrada brought him the news of the stormy

debates in the Cortes at Lisbon and of the decision to prosecute the members of his cabinet. Thereupon, surrounded by his suite and the officers and soldiers of his bodyguard, he proclaimed the independence of Brazil from the Crown of Portugal on the 7th September, 1822, and on his arrival at Rio was proclaimed Constitutional Emperor on 12th October.

Pernambuco was already free from the Portuguese garrison, and the troops at Bahia evacuated that city after a siege of several months. Montevideo was taken in 1823. The constitution of the Empire was promulgated on 25th March, 1824. In the same year a Republican insurrection broke out in Pernambuco and Ceará at the moment when a Portuguese expedition was being organised against Brazil, but it was speedily suppressed, and 16 of the revolutionists were executed.

By the mediation of England a treaty was concluded, on 20th August, 1825, between Portugal and Brazil, under which the independence of the latter was recognised.

In the same year a revolution began in the Cis-platine province (Uruguay), instigated by the Government of Buenos Aires, by whom it was annexed. After much fighting, with varying fortunes, both Brazil and Buenos Aires renounced all claim to Uruguay, which was created into an independent State, under the name of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay.

On the death of John VI., in 1826, the Emperor Pedro I. became King of Portugal. He gave a constitution to his kingdom, and then abdicated in favour of his daughter, Maria II.

The first Brazilian Parliament assembled in 1826. During the whole reign of Pedro I. the opposition was in a majority, and the relations between the Emperor and the Parliament were frequently stormy. The assent of the Emperor to the demands, supported by a French squadron, for the restoration of some ships of that nation captured by the Brazilians during the blockade of Montevideo, rendered him unpopular.

At Rio de Janeiro liberal and even republican ideas were rife, feeling between the Portuguese and native elements ran high and several disastrous encounters took place between them in the streets of the capital. A portion of the troops joined the popular movement, and the Emperor, weary of the struggle, abdicated in favour of his son Pedro, and left the country for Europe on 7th April, 1831. He died at the age of 36 years, after a successful and heroic struggle for restoration of his daughter's rights usurped by Dom Miguel.

Pedro II. was five years of age when, by his father's abdication, he succeeded to the Imperial throne of Brazil, and up to 1840 the country was governed by a Regency. Disorders were frequent, and several attempts were made to overthrow the Government, but the Regent, Diogo Feijó, put them down always with an iron hand.

A military revolt broke out in Bahia in 1837, but after some fighting the city was retaken and order re-established. In the South, too, several movements were repressed.

In 1840 the young Emperor, then 15 years of age, was declared to be of legal age by Parliament, and Pedro II. commenced his long and illustrious reign. In the latter years of the regency, after the death of Pedro I., the political affairs of the country were directed alternately by the Conservative and Liberal parties.

In September, 1848, a revolution, the last until that which upset the Monarchy, broke out in Pernambuco, but was easily suppressed.

In 1851 Brazil signed a treaty of alliance with Uruguay and sent an army under Marshal Caxias to free that country from the yoke of the Argentine dictator, Rosas. The battle of Monte-Caseros, 3rd February, 1852, put an end to the tyranny of Rosas, who was driven from the country, and restored independence to Uruguay.

In 1850 means were adopted for the suppression of the slave trade in Brazil.

Lopez, the Dictator of Paraguay, having refused to allow the free navigation of the Paraguay River, the only means of communication with the Province of Matto Grosso, the Brazilian Government declared war against him, with Buenos Aires and Uruguay as allies. Hostilities opened by the capture, in 1865, of a Brazilian vessel by Lopez, and the invasion of Matto Grosso.

A Government of three Paraguayans was set up, and the

Brazilian troops retired to their own country, leaving a small force to sustain the newly-organised Government.

The Paraguayan war lasted seven years, and cost Brazil over £50,000,000.

For years after its exhausting effects were felt, and indeed it was not until European immigration and capital made good the waste of war that prosperity began to revive.

Under Dom Pedro II., constitutional government on the English model was developed, and two parties, Liberal and Conservative, were organized. Congress was composed of two houses: the Deputies, elected by popular vote, and the Senate, appointed by the Emperor for life.

Parliamentary oratory was greatly cultivated, and the ceaseless struggle of the two parties for predominance became the leading feature of political life.

The greatest achievement of the Imperial Congress is the abolition of slavery.

Ever since Wilberforce raised his voice in the British Parliament against slavery, imitators were to be found in every Brazilian Parliament, who, in the face of all opposition, insisted in season and out of season on wiping this hideous blot from the Brazilian escutcheon. In 1851 the slave trade was suppressed; in 1871 slave-born children were declared to be free, but it was only in 1888 that complete and unconditional abolition was voted, and slavery was abolished on Brazilian soil.

The victory was entirely moral and parliamentary, two-thirds of the Brazilian people being planters and slave-owners, to whom abolition spelt irreparable loss, and, not un seldom, ruin.

The active participation of the Emperor and the Princess Regent Isabel, by whom the abolition decree was signed on 13th May, 1888, and the refusal even to entertain proposals for compensation, turned against the Imperial family most of the planters whose interests had suffered so deeply, and predisposed them to listen to any proposal that, in some form or other, might seem to bring them relief, if not restitution.

At first the malcontents aimed only at a change of Government and substitution of the obnoxious Ouro Preto administration by another.

The Republicans, who some years before had organised into a regular party, seized the opportunity and effected by a *coup d'état* what the democratic tendencies of the Brazilian people, as much as the exotic character of the monarchy, was bound to bring about before long.

The *coup d'état* of 15th November, 1889, in reality only anticipated the inevitable. The mainstay of the Empire from the first—the Army—fell to pieces on the signal of the first discontented general to revolt.

The declaration of the Republic may have been to some extent an accident, but even so it merely hastened and anticipated political developments on the lines natural to the character of the people and environment. Whatever changes may occur in the form of Government, a return to the old conditions under the monarchy seems extremely improbable.

Marshal Deodoro, the *deus ex machina* of the new Republic, put himself at the head of the Provisional Government, by whom the Constituent Assembly was organised, that compiled the constitution of the Republic promulgated on 24th February, 1891. At the elections that followed he was chosen as the first Constitutional President, but his tenure of office was but brief. Unable to disassociate his administration from the arbitrary methods so long followed by the Empire, Congress was forcibly dissolved, which led to such a ferment that in 1891 he was obliged to resign, and to give place to the Vice-President; Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

Meanwhile great changes of a financial and economic nature had been in progress, and culminated in a terrible crisis that, adding fuel to the flames of political discontent, maintained a great part of the country in a state of disorder, and civil war throughout Floriano Peixoto's administration. Ultimately, however, he succeeded in beating down all opposition, and in bringing the state of civil war to a close before the end of his administration, except in Rio Grande do Sul, where the Parliamentary faction still held out.

In 1894 he was succeeded by the first civil President,

Dr. Prudente de Moraes, who succeeded in pacifying Rio Grande and reinstating order throughout the Union. Political passion, however, was still smouldering, and an attempt was made on his life.

In 1898 he was succeeded by Dr. Campos Salles, like Dr. Prudente de Moraes, a native of S. Paulo. Extenuated by the ruinous civil struggle and the no less destructive economic and financial crisis, his chief task was to re-establish the credit of the country and to put its disorganised finances into order. With this end in view specie payments were suspended for a time and large quantities of paper money withdrawn and destroyed.

Of all these patriotic, but painful, processes, the fourth President, Dr. Rodrigues Alves, enjoyed the full fruition, and, with assurance of peace and plenty, could devote himself unhampered to material development.

The sixth President, Dr. Affonso Penna, came from Minas. He brought with him a long and honourable record as an administrator. His task it was to reorganise the monetary system on a more stable basis; to develop immigration and communications. So far, but a fringe along the coast of this vast country is settled, and that but sparsely. Inland, beyond a few squatters claiming proprietorship over areas vast as principalities, the land awaits the coming from beyond the seas of the innumerable hosts who in other lands have done so much, and in due time will help to raise Brazil, too, to a first rank among the nations.

In consequence of the death of Dr. Affonso Penna on June 14th, 1900, the Executive Power passed to the Vice-President, Dr. Nilo Peganha, who, though a comparatively young man, has a most creditable record as an administrator, having succeeded as President of the State of Rio de Janeiro in reorganising its finances, considered, at the time to be hopeless.

On the resignation of the Presidency of the Senate by Dr. Ruy Barbosa in 1900, General Quintino Bocayuva was elected to that post, and became *de jure* Vice-President of the Republic.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL.

[Adopted 24th February, 1891.]

WE, the representatives of the Brazilian people, assembled in constituent congress, to organise a free and democratic régime, hereby establish, decree and promulgate the following constitution of the Republic of the United States of Brazil:

TITLE I.—THE FEDERAL ORGANISATION. PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 1.—The Brazilian nation, adopting as its form of government the Federal Republic proclaimed 15th November, 1889, hereby constitutes itself, by the perpetual and indissoluble union of its former provinces, the United States of Brazil.

ART. 2.—Each of the former provinces shall constitute a State, and the former municipal district shall form the Federal District, continuing to be the capital of the Union until the following article shall be carried into effect.

ART. 3.—In the central region is reserved as the property of the Union an area of 14,400 square kilometres, wherein in due time shall be constructed the future Federal capital.

Sole paragraph.—After the change of site of the capital, the present Federal District shall constitute a State.

ART. 4.—The States shall have the right to incorporate one with another, to subdivide, to form new States, with the consent of the respective legislatures in two successive annual sessions and the approval of the National Congress.

ART. 5.—It shall be the duty of each State to provide, at its own expense, for the necessities of its government and administration; but the Union shall extend assistance to any State that, in case of public calamity, shall demand it.

ART. 6.—The Federal Government shall not interfere in matters pertaining peculiarly to the States, save:—

- (1) To repel foreign invasion, or the invasion of one State by another.
- (2) To maintain the Federal republican form of government.

(3) To re-establish order and tranquillity in the States at the request of their respective governments.

(4) To assure the execution of the laws and Federal decrees.

ART. 7.—It is the exclusive prerogative of the Union to decree :—

(1) Duties on imports from foreign countries.

(2) Dues for entry, departure and docking of vessels ; interstate trade in national products is free of State entrance duties, as well as that on foreign merchandise that has already paid import duty.

(3) Stamp duties, with the restrictions imposed by Article 9, § 1, No. 1.

(4) Postal and Federal telegraphic charges.

§ 1. The Union shall have sole power :—

(1) To establish banks of emission.

(2) To create and maintain custom-houses.

§ 2. The taxes imposed by the Union shall be uniform for all the States.

§ 3. The laws of the Union and the acts and decisions of its authorities shall be executed throughout the country by Federal officials, but the enforcement of the former may be entrusted to the governments of the States, with their consent.

ART. 8.—The Federal Government is forbidden to establish distinctions or preference in favour of one State against another.

ART. 9.—The States are alone competent to decree the following taxes :—

(1) On the export of merchandise of their own production.

(2) On Real Estate.

(3) On the transmission of property.

(4) On industries and professions.

§ 1. The States also have the exclusive right to impose :—

(1) Stamp duties on instruments emanating from their respective governments and on business of local (inland) character.

(2) Charges relating to their own telegraph lines and postal service.

§ 2. Products in transit from one State to another are exempt from taxation by the exporting State.

§ 3. It is lawful for a State to levy duties on imports of foreign goods only when intended for consumption within its own territory ; paying, in such case, into the Federal Treasury the amount of the duties thus collected.

§ 4. The right is reserved to the States of establishing telegraph lines between points within their own territory and with other States not served by Federal lines ; but the Union may take possession of them when the general welfare so requires.

ART. 10.—The States are prohibited from taxing Federal property or revenue or anything utilised in the service of the Union, and *vice versa*.

ART. 11.—It is forbidden to the States, as well as to the Union :—

(1) To impose duties on the products of the other States or of foreign countries, in transit through the territory of any State, or from one State to another, as also on the vehicles, whether by land or water, by which they are transported.

(2) To establish, aid or embarrass the exercise of religious worship.

(3) To enact *ex post facto* laws.

ART. 12.—In addition to the sources of revenue set forth in Articles 7 and 9, it shall be lawful for the Union, as well as for the States, cumulatively or otherwise, to create new ones not in contravention of the terms of Articles 7, 9 and 11, § 1.

ART. 13.—The rights of legislation on the part of the Union and of the States in regard to railways and the navigation of inland waters shall be regulated by Federal enactment.

Sole paragraph.—The coastwise trade shall be carried on in national bottoms only.

ART. 14.—The land and naval forces are permanent national institutions, intended for the defence of the country from foreign attack and the maintenance of the laws of the

land. Within the limits of the law, the armed forces are from their nature bound to obey each rank its superior, and to support constitutional institutions.

ART. 15.—The legislative, executive and judicial powers are organs of the national sovereignty, harmonious but independent one of the other.

SECTION I.—THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ART. 16.—Legislative power is vested in the National Congress, subject to sanction by the President of the Republic.

§ 1. The National Congress is composed of two branches, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

§ 2. Elections for senators and for deputies shall be held simultaneously throughout the country.

§ 3. No one can serve simultaneously as senator and deputy.

ART. 17.—Congress shall assemble, without previous convocation, in the Federal capital on the third day of May of each year, unless some other day shall be determined by law, and shall continue in session for four months from the date of the opening, and may be prorogued, adjourned or evoked in extraordinary session.

§ 1. Congress alone shall have the power to decide the prorogation or extension of its sessions.

§ 2. Each legislature shall last for three years.

§ 3. The governor of any State in which there may be a vacancy in the representation, including cases of resignation, shall order a new election to be held forthwith.

ART. 18.—The Chamber and the Senate shall hold their sessions separately and in public, unless otherwise resolved by a majority vote, and shall deliberate only when, in the respective Chamber, an absolute majority of members shall be present.

Sole paragraph.—Each Chamber shall have the right to verify and recognise the power of its own members, to choose its own presiding officers, to organise its internal government, to establish its own police rules and to choose its own secretaries.

ART. 19.—The deputies and senators cannot be held responsible for opinions, expressions and votes manifested in the discharge of their mandate.

ART. 20.—Deputies and senators, from the time of receiving their certificates of election until a new election, cannot be arrested or proceeded against criminally without the permission of their respective Chambers, except when taken *in flagrante* for unballable offence. In the latter instance, should the case be carried to a decision, the records of the Court shall be sent by the Procurator to the respective Chamber to resolve on the grounds for the charge, unless the accused should prefer summary judgment.

ART. 21.—The members of the two Chambers, on taking their seats, shall publicly undertake faithfully to perform their duties.

ART. 22.—During all sessions, senators and deputies shall receive pecuniary remuneration and travelling expenses, the amount to be fixed by Congress at the end of each session for the one following.

ART. 23.—No member of the Congress, from the time of his election, can enter into contracts with the executive power or accept from same any paid commission or employment.

§ 1. Exceptions to this prohibition are :—

(1) Diplomatic missions.

(2) Military commissions or commands.

(3) Advancement in rank and legal promotion.

§ 2. No deputy or senator, however, can accept an appointment for any mission, commission or command mentioned in Nos. 1 and 2 of the preceding paragraph without the consent of the Chamber to which he belongs, when such acceptance would interfere with the exercise of his legislative duties, except in case of war or of the honour or integrity of the nation being involved.

ART. 24.—No deputy or senator can be president or form part of a directory of any bank, company or enterprise in enjoyment of favours from the Federal Government as defined by law.

Sole paragraph.—Non-observance of the provisions of the foregoing article by any deputy or senator shall involve the loss of his seat.

ART. 25.—The legislative function shall be incompatible with the exercise of any others during sessions.

ART. 26.—The conditions for eligibility to the National Congress are :—

- (1) Possession of the rights of Brazilian citizenship and registration as voter.
- (2) For the Chamber : to have been a Brazilian citizen for more than four years; and for the Senate, for more than six years. This provision does not include citizens referred to in No. 4, Article 69.

ART. 27.—Congress shall, by special legislation, declare in what electoral inability is constituted.

CHAPTER II.—THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

ART. 28.—The Chamber of Deputies shall be constituted by representatives of the people elected in the States and the Federal District by direct suffrage, the representation of the minority being guaranteed.

§ 1. The number of deputies shall be fixed by law in such a way as not to exceed one for every 70,000 inhabitants, and that there shall not be less than four for each State.

§ 2. To this end the Federal Government shall at once order a Census to be taken of the population of the Republic, to be revised every 10 years.

ART. 29.—To the Chamber corresponds initiative in regard to the adjournment of legislative sessions and all legislation regarding taxation, determination of the land and naval forces, discussion of proposals emanating from the executive power and decision to proceed with charges against the President of the Republic under the stipulations of Art. 53, and against the Ministers of State for crimes in which the President is implicated.

CHAPTER III.—THE SENATE.

ART. 30.—The Senate shall be constituted by citizens eligible under the terms of Art. 28 and over 35 years of age, to the number of three senators for each State and three for the Federal District, elected in the same manner as the deputies.

ART. 31.—The mandate of a senator shall last for nine years, and one-third of the Senate shall be renewed every three years.

Sole paragraph.—A senator elected to replace another shall exercise his mandate only for the remainder of the term of his predecessor.

ART. 32.—The Vice-President of the Republic shall be the President of the Senate, in which he shall only vote in case of a tie, and shall, in case of absence or impediment, be replaced by the Vice-President of that body.

ART. 33.—The Senate alone shall have the power to try and sentence the President of the Republic and the other Federal officers specified by the constitution, under the conditions and in the manner prescribed.

§ 1. The Senate, when sitting as a tribunal of justice, shall be presided over by the president of the Federal Supreme Court.

§ 2. Sentences of condemnation shall be passed only when two-thirds of its members are present.

§ 3. It shall not impose other penalties than the loss of office and prohibition from holding further office, without prejudice to the action of the ordinary courts.

CHAPTER IV.—POWERS OF CONGRESS.

ART. 34.—The national Congress shall have exclusive power :—

- (1) To estimate the revenue and fix the expenditure of the Federal Government annually.
- (2) To authorise the executive to contract loans and undertake other operations of credit.
- (3) To legislate in regard to the public debt and furnish means for its payment.
- (4) To control the collection and application of national revenues.
- (5) To regulate international commerce, as well as that of the States with each other and with the Federal district; to establish and regulate the collection of customs dues at the ports and to create or suppress warehouses for deposit of imports.

(6) To legislate in regard to the navigation of rivers traversing more than one State or foreign territory.

(7) To determine the weight, value, inscription, type and denomination of the currency.

(8) To create banks of emission, legislate in regard to such emission and to tax same.

(9) To fix the standard of weights and measures.

(10) To definitely determine the boundaries between different States, those of the Federal District and the national frontiers.

(11) To authorise the Government to declare war, if there be no recourse to arbitration, or in case of failure of same, and to make peace.

(12) To decide treaties and conventions with foreign nations.

(13) To remove the capital of the Union.

(14) To extend aid to the States in the case referred to in Art. 5.

(15) To legislate in regard to the Federal postal and telegraph services.

(16) To adopt the necessary measures for the protection of the frontiers.

(17) To fix every year the number of the land and naval forces.

(18) To make laws for the organisation of the army and navy.

(19) To grant or refuse to foreign forces passage through national territory for military purposes.

(20) To mobilise and utilise the national guard or local militia in the cases designated by the Constitution.

(21) To declare a state of siege at one or more points in the national territory in the emergency of an attack by foreign forces or of internal disturbance, and to approve or suspend the state of siege proclaimed by the executive power or its responsible agents in the absence of Congress.

(22) To regulate the conditions and methods of elections to Federal offices throughout the country.

(23) To legislate upon the civil, criminal and commercial law and procedure of the Federal judiciary.

(24) To establish uniform laws for naturalisation.

(25) To create or suppress Federal offices; to determine the duties of same and designate the respective salaries.

(26) To organise the Federal judiciary according to the terms of Art. 55 *et seq.* of Section III.

(27) To grant amnesties.

(28) To commute and pardon penalties imposed upon Federal officers for offences committed in their official capacity.

(29) To enact laws regarding Government lands and mines.

(30) To legislate in regard to the municipal organisation of the Federal District, as well as the police, higher education and other services that in the capital may be reserved for the Government of the Union.

(31) To administer under special legislation such points of the territory of the Republic as may be needed for arsenals or other establishments or institutions for Federal use.

(32) To settle cases of extradition between the States.

(33) To enact such laws and resolutions as may be necessary for the exercise of the powers of the Union.

(34) To enact organic laws necessary for the execution of the requirements of the Constitution.

(35) To prorogue and adjourn its own sessions.

ART. 35.—It shall likewise be the prerogative of Congress, but not exclusive :—

(1) To guard the Constitution and laws and provide for requirements of a Federal character.

(2) To promote within the country the development of literature, the arts and sciences, as also of immigration, agriculture, manufactures and commerce, without giving rise to such privileges as would obstruct the action of the local governments.

(3) To create institutions of higher education and high schools in the States.

(4) To provide for secondary education in the Federal district.

CHAPTER V.—LAWS AND RESOLUTIONS.

ART. 36.—With the exceptions specified in Art. 29, Bills may be originated indifferently in the Chamber or in the Senate, and may be introduced by any member.

ART. 37.—A Bill, after being passed in one Chamber, shall be submitted to the other and, if approved, it shall be sent to the executive for sanction and promulgation.

§ 1. If, however, the President of the Republic consider it unconstitutional or contrary to the welfare of the Nation, he may refuse his sanction within 10 working days, counted from that on which the Bill was received, and shall return it, within the same period, to the Chamber in which it originated, stating his reasons for refusal.

§ 2. The failure of the Executive to notify disapproval within the 10 days specified shall be regarded as approval, and in case sanction be refused after the close of the session of Congress, the President shall make public his reasons therefor.

§ 3. Bills sent back to the Chamber in which they originated shall be re-discussed and voted by name, and shall be considered as passed if two-thirds of the votes of the members present are obtained, when they shall be sent to the other Chamber and, if sanctioned by a similar majority, shall be returned as law to the Executive to be formally promulgated.

§ 4. The sanction and promulgation shall be effected in the following forms:—

(1) "The national Congress enacts and I sanction the following law [or resolution]."

(2) "The national Congress enacts and I promulgate the following law [or resolution]."

ART. 38.—If such law be not promulgated by the President of the Republic within 48 hours, in the instances specified in § 2 and § 3 of the preceding article, the president of the Senate or, in case of his failing to comply within the specified period, the vice-president, shall promulgate same, making use of the following formula: "I, president [or vice-president] of the Senate, make known to whomsoever these presents may concern, that the national Congress enacts and promulgates the following law [or resolution]."

ART. 39.—A Bill from one Chamber amended in the other shall be returned to the Chamber in which it originated, and, if the amendments be accepted, shall be sent, with the respective alterations, to the Executive.

§ 1. Otherwise, the Bill shall go back to the amending Chamber, where the alterations shall be considered as approved if they receive the vote of two-thirds of the members present; in the latter case, the Bill shall return to the Chamber where it originated, where the amendments can be rejected only by a two-thirds vote.

§ 2. If the alterations be rejected by such vote, the Bill shall be submitted without them to the approval of the Executive.

ART. 40.—Bills finally rejected or not approved shall not be presented again in the same legislative session.

SECTION II.—THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

CHAPTER I.—THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

ART. 41.—Executive power shall be exercised by the President of the United States of Brazil, the elective chief of the Nation.

§ 1. The Vice-President, elected simultaneously with the President, shall serve in place of the latter in case of impediment, and succeed him in case of the Presidency being vacated.

§ 2. In case of impediment or vacancy in the Vice-Presidency, the following officers, in the order specified, shall be called to the Presidency: (1) The vice-president of the Senate, (2) the president of the Chamber of Deputies, (3) the president of the Federal Supreme Court.

§ 3. The following are the qualifications for election to the Presidency or Vice-Presidency of the Republic:—

(1) To be a native of Brazil.

(2) To be in the exercise of political rights.

(3) To be over 35 years of age.

ART. 42.—In case of vacancy from any cause of the Presidency or Vice-Presidency before the expiration of the first two years of the Presidential term, a new election shall be held.

ART. 43.—The President shall hold office during four years, and is not eligible for re-election for the term succeeding.

§ 1. The Vice-President occupying the Presidency during the last year of a Presidential term shall not be eligible for election as President for the term succeeding.

§ 2. On the same day on which his Presidential term expires, the President shall, infallibly, cease to exercise any function of his office, and the newly-elected President shall immediately succeed him.

§ 3. Should the latter be hindered from doing so or otherwise should fail to do so, succession shall be effected in accordance with § 1 and § 2 of Art. 41.

§ 4. The first Presidential term shall expire on 15th November, 1894.

ART. 44.—On taking possession of his office, the President, in a session of the Congress, or, if it be not yet assembled, before the Federal Supreme Court, shall pronounce the following affirmation: "I promise to maintain the Federal Constitution and comply with its provisions with perfect loyalty; to promote the general welfare of the Republic; to observe its laws and support the union, integrity and independence of the nation."

ART. 45.—The President and Vice-President shall not leave the national territory without the permission of Congress, under penalty of loss of office.

ART. 46.—The President and Vice-President shall receive the emoluments fixed by Congress during the preceding Presidential term.

CHAPTER II.—ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

ART. 47.—The President and Vice-President shall be chosen by direct suffrage of the nation and an absolute majority of votes.

§ 1. The election shall take place on the 1st day of March in the last year of the Presidential term, and the votes cast at different voting stations shall be counted without delay in the capitals of the respective States and in the Federal capital. Congress shall, at the first session of the same year, revise the counting, with whatever number of members present.

§ 2. If none of those voted for shall have received an absolute majority, Congress shall elect, by a majority of votes of those present, that one of the two who, in the direct election, may have received the highest number of votes. In the case of a tie the elder candidate shall be considered elected.

§ 3. The manner of the election and the counting of the votes shall be regulated by ordinary legislation.

§ 4. Relatives of the President and Vice-President by consanguinity or by marriage, in the first and second degrees, shall be ineligible for the offices of President and Vice-President should these officials be in office at the time of the election or have vacated the office within six months.

CHAPTER III.—THE POWERS OF THE EXECUTIVE.

ART. 48. To the President of the Republic shall correspond the prerogative of:—

(1) sanction, promulgation and publication of the laws and resolutions of Congress; issue of decrees, instructions and regulations for their faithful execution.

(2) choosing and dismissing at will all Cabinet Ministers.

(3) exercising personally or appointing another to exercise the supreme command of land and sea forces of the United States of Brazil, as well as of the local police, when required for internal or external defence of the Union.

(4) administering the Army and Navy and distributing the forces in accordance with the enactments of Congress and requirements of the National Government.

- (5) disposing of the offices of a Federal character, both military and civil, with the exceptions specified by the Constitution.
- (6) pardoning crimes and commuting penalties for offences subject to Federal jurisdiction, save in the cases mentioned in Art. 34, No. 28, and Art. 52, par. 2.
- (7) declaring war and making peace under the provisions of Art. 34, No. 11.
- (8) declaring war instantly in case of foreign invasion or aggression.
- (9) presenting an annual statement to the national Congress regarding the condition of the country and recommending pressing measures and reforms, by means of Messages, directed to the secretary of the Senate on the day of the opening of the legislative session.
- (10) convoking Congress in extraordinary session.
- (11) appointing Federal judges on the proposal of the Supreme Court.
- (12) appointing the members of the Federal Supreme Court and Ministers of the diplomatic corps, subject to approval of the Senate; and, in the absence of Congress, appointing them in commission pending approval by the Senate.
- (13) appointing members of the diplomatic corps and consular agents.
- (14) maintaining relations with foreign states.
- (15) declaring directly, or through responsible agents, a state of siege at any point of the national territory, in case of foreign aggression or serious internal disturbance (Art. 6, No. 3; Art. 34, No. 21; and Art. 80).
- (16) opening international negotiations, celebrating agreements, conventions and treaties *ad referendum* by Congress and approving those made by the States in conformity with Art. 63, submitting them, when necessary, to approval of Congress.

CHAPTER IV.—CABINET MINISTERS.

ART. 49.—The President of the Republic shall be assisted by Ministers of State, his confidential agents, who shall sign Acts and preside over the respective departments into which the Federal administration is divided.

ART. 50.—Cabinet Ministers shall not exercise any other employment or function of a public nature, nor be eligible to the Presidency or Vice-Presidency of the Union, nor as deputies or senators.

Sole paragraph.—Any deputy or senator who shall accept the position of Cabinet Minister shall lose his seat in the respective Chamber, and a new election shall at once be held, in which he cannot be voted for.

ART. 51.—Cabinet Ministers shall not appear at the sessions of Congress, but shall communicate with that body in writing only, or personally through the committees of the Chambers.

An annual report shall be addressed by each Minister to the President of the Republic and be distributed to all the members of Congress.

ART. 52.—Cabinet Ministers shall not be held responsible to Congress or to the courts for advice given by them to the President of the Republic.

§ 1. They shall, nevertheless, be held responsible with respect to their acts, for offences defined by law.

§ 2. For common offences and those for which they are responsible they shall be impeached and tried by the Federal Supreme Court, and for those committed jointly with the President of the Republic, by the competent authority.

CHAPTER V.—THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRESIDENT.

ART. 53.—The President of the United States of Brazil shall be brought to trial and judgment, after the Chamber of Deputies shall have decided that he should be tried on charges made against him, by the Federal Supreme Court, in case of common crimes, and in those of responsibility by the Senate.

Sole paragraph.—As soon as it be decided to proceed against him on such charges, the President shall be suspended from the exercise of the duties of his office.

ART. 54.—Crimes of responsibility on the part of the President of the Republic are those directed against:—

- (1) the political existence of the Union.
- (2) the constitution and form of the Federal Government.
- (3) the free exercise of political powers.
- (4) the legal enjoyment and exercise of political or individual rights.
- (5) the internal security of the country.
- (6) the purity of the administration.
- (7) the safeguarding and constitutional employment of public funds.
- (8) the financial legislation enacted by Congress.

§ 1. These offences shall be defined by special law.

§ 2. Another law shall provide for the charges, trial and judgment.

§ 3. Both these laws shall be enacted in the first session of the first Congress.

SECTION III.—THE JUDICIARY.

ART. 55.—The judicial power of the Union shall be constituted by a Federal Supreme Court, sitting in the capital of the Republic, and as many lower Federal courts and tribunals in different parts of the country as Congress may create.

ART. 56.—The Federal Supreme Court shall be composed of 15 judges, appointed under the provisions of Art. 48, No. 12, from among the 30 oldest citizens of recognised attainments and reputation eligible to the Senate.

ART. 57.—The Federal judges shall hold office for life and be removable solely by judicial sentence.

§ 1. Their emoluments shall be fixed by a law of Congress and cannot be reduced.

§ 2. The Senate shall try the members of the Federal Supreme Court for crimes of responsibility, and the latter shall try the lower Federal judges.

ART. 58.—The Federal courts shall choose presidents from among their own members and shall organise their own clerical corps.

§ 1. In these corps the appointment and dismissal of the respective clerks, as well as the filling of the judicial offices in the judicial districts, shall pertain to the presidents of the respective courts.

§ 2. The President of the Republic shall appoint from among the members of the Federal Supreme Court the Attorney-General of the Republic, whose duties shall be defined by law.

ART. 59.—To the Federal Supreme Court shall belong the duty of:—

(1) trying and judging by original and exclusive jurisdiction:

- (a) the President of the Republic for common crimes, and the Cabinet Ministers specified in Art. 52.
- (b) ministers of the diplomatic corps for common crimes and those of responsibility.
- (c) cases and disputes between the States and the Union, or between one State and another.
- (d) disputes and claims between foreign states and the Union, or between foreign nations and the States.
- (e) conflicts between one Federal court and another, or between Federal and State courts, as also between the courts of one State and those of another.

(2) deciding, on appeal, questions pronounced upon by the lower Federal courts and tribunals, as well as those mentioned in par. 1 of the present article and in Art. 60.

(3) revising the proceedings of former completed trials under the provisions of Art. 81.

§ 1. Decisions of State courts can, on final appeal, be carried to the Federal Supreme Court in the following cases:—

- (a) when the validity or application of Federal laws or treaties is called in question and the decision of the State court shall be against same.
- (b) when the validity of laws or acts of the governments of the States in respect to the Constitution, or of the Federal laws, is contested and the State

Court shall have decided in favour of the validity of the acts or laws in question.

§ 2. In cases which involve the application of the laws of a State, the Federal court shall consult the jurisprudence of the local tribunals, and, *vice versa*, the State court shall consult that of the Federal tribunals when interpretation of the laws of the Union is involved.

ART. 60.—It shall pertain to the Federal courts to decide:—

- (a) cases in which the plaintiff or the defendant rests the case on some provision of the Federal Constitution.
- (b) all suits brought against the Government of the Union or the National Treasury based on constitutional provisions, on the laws and regulations of the executive power, or on contracts made with the said Government.
- (c) suits arising from compensations, claims, indemnification of damages or any others whatsoever brought by the Government of the Union against private individuals and *vice versa*.
- (d) litigations between a State and the citizens of another, or between citizens of different States with different laws.
- (e) suits between foreign states and Brazilian citizens.
- (f) actions begun by foreigners, based either on contracts with the Federal Government or on conventions or treaties of the Union with other nations.
- (g) questions of maritime law and navigation, whether on the sea or on the rivers and lakes of the country.
- (h) questions of international law, whether criminal or civil.
- (i) political offences.

§ 1. Congress is forbidden to entrust any part of the Federal jurisdiction to the State courts.

§ 2. Sentences and orders of the Federal judges shall be executed by Federal court officers, and the local police shall assist them when called upon.

ART. 61.—The decisions of the State courts or tribunals in matters within their jurisdiction shall put an end to suits and questions, except as regards (1) habeas corpus, or (2) the effects of foreigners deceased when not provided for by convention or treaty. In such cases there shall be voluntary recourse to the Federal Supreme Court.

ART. 62.—The State courts shall not have the power to intervene in questions submitted to the Federal tribunals, or to annul or suspend the sentences or orders of these latter; and, reciprocally, the Federal judiciary cannot interfere in questions submitted to the State courts, or annul, alter or suspend their decisions or orders, except in the cases provided for in this Constitution.

TITLE II.—THE STATES.

ART. 63.—Each State shall be governed by the Constitution and laws which it shall adopt, with due respect for the constitutional principles of the Union.

ART. 64.—Unexplored mines and unoccupied lands lying within the area of the States shall belong to these States respectively; and to the Union only such territory as may be necessary for the defence of frontiers, fortifications, military works and Federal railways.

Sole paragraph.—National properties not required for the service of the Union shall pass to the dominion of the States in which they are situated.

ART. 65.—The States shall have the right to:—

- (1) conclude agreements and conventions among themselves if not of a political character. (Art. 48, No. 16.)
- (2) exercise in general any and every power or right not expressly or implicitly forbidden by the Constitution.

ART. 66.—It is forbidden to the States to:—

- (1) refuse to recognise public documents of the Union or of any of the States of a legislative, administrative or judicial character.
- (2) reject the currency or notes in circulation issued by banks with the authority of the Federal Government.
- (3) make or declare war or reprisals, one on another.
- (4) refuse the extradition of criminals demanded by the courts of other States or of the Federal District, in conformity with the laws of Congress relating to this subject. (Art. 34, No. 32.)

ART. 67.—With the restrictions specified in the Constitution and the Federal laws, the Federal District shall be administered directly by the municipal authorities.

Sole paragraph.—Expenses of a local character in the capital of the Republic must be provided for exclusively by the municipal authorities.

TITLE III.—THE MUNICIPALITY.

ART. 68.—The States shall organise themselves in such a manner as to assure the autonomy of the municipalities in everything that concerns their peculiar interests.

TITLE IV.—BRAZILIAN CITIZENSHIP.

SECTION I.—QUALIFICATIONS.

ART. 69.—The following shall be Brazilian citizens:—

- (1) Natives of Brazil, though of foreign parentage, unless the father is employed in the service of his own nation.
- (2) Sons of a Brazilian father and illegitimate sons of a Brazilian mother, born in foreign parts, who take up their residence (domicile) in the Republic.
- (3) Sons of a Brazilian father who is resident in another country in the service of the Republic, although they may not constitute domicile in Brazil.
- (4) Foreigners who, being in Brazil on 15th November, 1889, shall not declare, within six months from the time when the Constitution enters into force, their desire to preserve their original nationality.
- (5) Foreigners who possess property (real estate) in Brazil and are married to Brazilian women, or have Brazilian children, provided they reside in Brazil, unless they shall declare their intention of retaining their own nationality.
- (6) Foreigners naturalised in any other way.

ART. 70.—Citizens of more than 21 years of age, and registered according to law, shall be electors.

§ 1. The following shall not be registered as electors for Federal or State elections:—

- (1) Beggars.
- (2) Analphabets.
- (3) Soldiers on the strength, except students of the higher military schools.
- (4) Members of monastic orders, companies, congregations or communities of whatsoever denomination subject to vows of obedience, rule or statute, which implies the surrender of individual liberty.

§ 2. Citizens who cannot be registered shall not be eligible for election.

ART. 71.—The rights of the Brazilian citizen can be suspended or lost only in the following cases:—

§ 1. The rights may be suspended:

- (a) for physical or moral incapacity.
- (b) for criminal conviction, during the duration of the sentence.

§ 2. They may be lost:

- (a) by naturalisation in a foreign country.
- (b) by acceptance of employment or pension from a foreign power without permission of the Federal Executive.

§ 3. The means of re-acquiring lost rights of Brazilian citizens shall be specified by Federal law.

SECTION II.—DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

ART. 72.—The Constitution secures to Brazilians and foreigners residing in the country the inviolability of the right to individual liberty and security, and of property, in the following terms:—

§ 1. No person shall be forced to do, or to leave undone, anything whatsoever except in virtue of the law.

§ 2. Before the law all persons are equal. The Republic does not recognise privileges of birth, or titles of nobility, and abolishes all existing honorary orders, with all their prerogatives and decorations, as well as all hereditary titles and that of councillor.

§ 3. All persons and religious corporations may exercise publicly and freely the right of worship, and may associate themselves for that purpose and acquire property, with due observance of the provisions of common law.

§ 4. The Republic recognises civil marriage only, the celebration of which shall be gratuitous.

§ 5. The cemeteries shall be secular in character, and be managed by the municipal authorities and be free to all religious sects for the exercise of their respective rights as regards their members, provided these do not offend public morals or the laws.

§ 6. The instructions given at public institutions shall be secular.

§ 7. No sect or church shall receive official aid, nor be dependent on nor connected with the Government of the Union or of the States.

§ 8. All unarmed persons have the right of free association and assembly, and the police shall not intervene except to maintain public order.

§ 9. Anyone shall have the right to address petitions to the public powers, denounce abuses of the authorities and appeal for the responsibility of the accused.

§ 10. In time of peace any person may, without passport, enter or leave the territory of the Republic, with his fortune and goods, whenever and however he may choose.

§ 11. The house is the inviolable asylum of the individual; no one can enter it at night without the consent of the occupant, except in aid of victims of crime or disaster; nor by day, except in the cases and in the form prescribed by law.

§ 12. Expression of opinion shall be free on whatsoever subject, through the press or from the platform, without censorship, everyone being responsible for whatever abuses he may commit in the cases and in the form prescribed by law. Anonymous publications are forbidden.

§ 13. Cases of *flagrante delicto* alone excepted, no arrest shall be made except after declaration of the charge (save in cases determined by law) and by written order of the competent authorities.

§ 14. No person shall be kept in prison without charge formally made, with the exceptions mentioned in the law, or be imprisoned or detained if he give bail when such is lawful.

§ 15. No person shall be condemned, except by the competent authority and in virtue of laws already existing and in the prescribed form.

§ 16. The law shall secure to the accused the fullest defence by all the resources and means essential to the same, including the notice of the charge, delivered to the prisoner within 24 hours and signed by the proper authority, along with the names of the accusers and witnesses.

§ 17. The rights of property are maintained in all their plenitude, and no expropriation shall be made except from necessity or for public utility, and indemnity shall, in such cases, be made in advance. Mines shall belong to the owners of the land under the limitations to be established by law for encouragement and development of this branch of industry.

§ 18. Correspondence is inviolable.

§ 19. No penalty shall extend beyond the person of the delinquent.

§ 20. The penalty of the galleys is abolished, as also judicial banishment.

§ 21. The death penalty is abolished, except in case of martial law in time of war.

§ 22. Habeas corpus shall always be granted when an individual illegally suffers violence or compulsion or abuse of power, or considers himself to be in imminent danger of same.

§ 23. All cases shall be tried in the ordinary Courts with the exception of those for the trial of which special judges are appointed.

§ 24. The free exercise of any profession, moral, intellectual or industrial, is guaranteed.

§ 25. Industrial inventions are the property of their originators, to whom the law will grant a temporary patent or give reasonable compensation when the invention is made public property.

§ 27. The law shall also secure the rig-
trade-marks.

§ 28. No Brazilian can be deprived of e
rights on account of religious belief or un
be exempted thereby from the performance o

§ 29. Those who shall claim exemption fr
imposed by the laws of the Republic on
account of religious belief, or who shall acce
decorations or title of nobility shall lose all
rights.

§ 30. No tax of any kind shall be collected exc
of a law authorising same.

§ 31. The institution of trial by jury is mai
ART. 73.—Public offices, civil or military, a
to all Brazilian citizens, with due observance
ditions regarding individual capacity determine
but accumulation of paid offices is forbidden.

ART. 74.—Commissions, offices and appoint
subject to removal are fully guaranteed.

ART. 75.—Only such public officials as ha
infirm in the service of the nation shall be retired

ART. 76.—Officers of the Army and Navy shall l
commissions only in case of condemnation to mo
two years' imprisonment by the competent tribun

ART. 77.—A special court shall be created for t
of military offences committed by soldiers or marines

§ 1. This court shall be composed of a supreme n
tribunal, whose members shall hold their seats for li
of the counsel necessary for the formulation of charg
the judgment of crimes.

§ 2. The organisation and powers of the supreme n
tribunal shall be determined by law.

ART. 78.—The enumeration of the rights and gua
expressed in the Constitution does not exclude
guarantees and rights not enumerated, but resultin
the form of government established and the principles
by the Constitution.

TITLE V.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ART. 79.—Any citizen invested with the funct
either of the three Federal powers shall not exerci
of another.

ART. 80.—Any part of the territory of the Uni
be declared in a state of siege, and the consti
guarantees be suspended for a determined period, w
the security of the Republic so demands, in case of
aggression or internal disturbance. (Art. 34, No. 21

§ 1. The power to execute the above provision
if the Congress be not in session and the country
imminent peril, be exercised by the Federal Exe
(Art. 48, No. 15.)

§ 2. In the exercise of this power, during the
siege, the Executive shall be restricted to the
measures of repression against persons:—

- (1) To their detention in a place not use
accused of common crimes.
- (2) To banishment to other parts of
territory.

§ 3. As soon as Congress shall have
President of the Republic shall report
exceptional measures which may be

§ 4. The authorities who sh
shall be responsible for
committed.

ART. 81.
at any time
Federal Exe
confirm

§ 1
such
1

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL.

offices, as well as for carelessness and if they fail to hold their subordinate

—They shall, on taking possession of their bound by formal obligation to discharge of the same.

Until revoked, the laws of the former regime in force, in as far as they are not, explicitly contrary to the system of government established, and to the principles laid down in same.

—The Federal Government guarantees the public debt, both internal and foreign.

—Officers of the Navy on active service and of the Army shall enjoy the same rank and advantages similar rank in the Army.

—Every Brazilian shall be bound to military defence of the country and the Constitution, as the Federal laws.

—The Federal Army shall be made up of contingents from each of the States and the Federal District are bound to be constituted in conformity with the annual law fixing the number of the forces.

The general organisation of the Army shall be regulated by a Federal law in accordance with No. 18 of Art. 34.

The Union shall have charge of the military instruction of the troops and of higher military instruction.

Compulsory recruiting for military purposes is established.

The Army and Navy shall be recruited from volunteers, bounties, or, if this be not sufficient, by lot.

Recruits for the Navy shall be recruited from the Naval schools, the schools for marine apprentices and the merchant navy by lot.

ART. 88.—In no case, either directly or indirectly, alone or in alliance with another nation, shall the United States of Brazil engage in wars of conquest.

ART. 89.—A tribunal of accounts shall be instituted for the auditing of revenue and expenditure and examining their legality before presentation to Congress. The members of this tribunal shall be appointed by the President of the Republic, with the approval of the Senate, and can be deprived of their seats only by judicial sentence.

ART. 90.—The Constitution may be amended on the initiative of the national Congress, or of the legislature of the States.

§ 1. An amendment shall be considered as proposed, when, having been presented by one-fourth at least of the members of either house of Congress, it shall have been accepted at three different readings by two-thirds of the votes in both houses of the Congress, or when it shall have been demanded by two-thirds of all the States, each State being represented by a majority of the votes of its own legislature.

§ 2. The amendment proposed shall be considered approved if, in the following year, after three discussions, it shall have been adopted by a majority of two-thirds of the votes in the two houses of Congress.

§ 3. The amendment adopted shall be published with the signatures of the presidents and clerks of the two Chambers, and be incorporated into the Constitution as a part of same.

§ 4. No project having a tendency to abolish the federative republican form of government or the equal representation of the States in the Senate, shall be admitted for consideration by Congress.

ART. 91.—This Constitution, after approval, shall be promulgated by the president of the Congress and signed by the members of same.

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIONS SINCE DECLARATION OF THE REPUBLIC ON 15th NOVEMBER, 1889.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.—15th NOVEMBER, 1889, TO 22nd JANUARY, 1891.

OFFICE.	NAME.	DURATION.	
		From	To
Public Works, and Industry	Marshal Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca	15th Nov., 1889	22nd Jan., 1891
	Quintino Bocayuva	15th Nov., 1889	7th Dec., 1889
	Demetrio Nunes Ribeiro	7th Dec., 1889	31st Jan., 1890
	Francisco Glycerio	31st Jan., 1890	22nd Jan., 1891
	Lieut.-Col. Benjamin Constant	15th Nov., 1889	15th March, 1890
	Vice-Admiral Eduardo Wandenkolk	15th March, 1890	10th April, 1890
	Marshal Floriano Peixoto	10th April, 1890	22nd Jan., 1891
	Admiral Eduardo Wandenkolk	15th Nov., 1889	22nd Jan., 1891
	Quintino Bocayuva	15th Nov., 1889	17th Jan., 1890
	Francisco Glycerio (<i>ad. int.</i>)	17th Jan., 1890	22nd Feb., 1890
	Eduardo Wandenkolk (<i>ad. int.</i>)	22nd Feb., 1890	13th May, 1890
	Francisco Glycerio	13th May, 1890	23rd Jan., 1891
	Francisco Lobo	15th Nov., 1889	22nd Feb., 1890
	Eduardo Wandenkolk	22nd Feb., 1890	23rd Feb., 1890
Francisco Glycerio	23rd Feb., 1890	26th July, 1890	
Eduardo Wandenkolk	26th July, 1890	22nd Jan., 1891	
Francisco Glycerio	22nd Jan., 1891	22nd Jan., 1891	

ederal Administrations since Declaration of the Republic on 15th November, 1889.—continued.

FIRST PRESIDENTIAL TERM.—22ND JANUARY, 1891, TO 15TH NOVEMBER, 1894.

OFFICE.	NAME.	DURATION.	
		From	To
President	Marshal Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca	22nd Jan., 1891	23rd Nov., 1891
	Marshal Floriano Peixoto (<i>ad. int.</i>)	23rd Nov., 1891	15th Nov., 1894
Vice-President	Marshal Floriano Peixoto	22nd Jan., 1891	15th Nov., 1894
	Marshal Floriano Peixoto	22nd Jan., 1891	4th July, 1891
Minister of Public Works, Agriculture and Industry	Henrique Pereira de Lucena	4th July, 1891	23rd Nov., 1891
	João Barbalho Uchoa Cavalcanti	23rd Nov., 1891	23rd June, 1892
	Antão Gonçalves de Faria	23rd June, 1892	17th Dec., 1892
	Innocencio Serzedello Correia	17th Dec., 1892	22nd April, 1893
	Antonio Paulino Limpo de Abreu	22nd April, 1893	8th Sept., 1893
	Antonio Francisco de Paula Souza	8th Sept., 1893	24th April, 1894
	João Felipe Pereira	24th April, 1894	15th Nov., 1894
	Bibiano Sergio Macedo de Fontoura Costallat	22nd Jan., 1891	23rd Nov., 1891
	Gen. Antonio Nicolau Faleão da Frota	23rd Nov., 1891	2nd Feb., 1892
	Gen. José Simeão de Oliveira	2nd Feb., 1892	2nd March, 1892
	Vice-Admiral Custodio José de Mello	2nd March, 1892	15th Nov., 1894
	Minister of War	Gen. Francisco Antonio de Moura	22nd Jan., 1891	23rd Nov., 1891
Vice-Admiral Fortunato Foster Vidal		23rd Nov., 1891	30th April, 1893
Minister of Marine	Vice-Admiral Custodio José de Mello	30th April, 1893	5th Jan., 1894
	Vice-Admiral Felipe Firmino Rodrigues Chaves	5th Jan., 1894	26th June, 1894
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Vice-Admiral Francisco José Coelho Netto	26th June, 1894	2nd July, 1894
	Gen. Bibiano Sergio Macedo da Fontoura Costallat	2nd July, 1894	15th Nov., 1894
	Vice-Admiral João Gonçalves Duarte	23rd Jan., 1891	26th Feb., 1891
	Tristão de Alencar Araripe (<i>ad. int.</i>)	26th Feb., 1891	23rd Nov., 1891
	Justo Leite Chermont	23rd Nov., 1891	28th Nov., 1891
	Vice-Admiral Custodio José de Mello (<i>ad. int.</i>)	28th Nov., 1891	12th Feb., 1892
	Fernando Lobo Leite Pereira	12th Feb., 1892	22nd June, 1892
	Innocencio Serzedello Correia	22nd June, 1892	11th Dec., 1892
	Vice-Admiral Custodio José de Mello (<i>ad. int.</i>)	11th Dec., 1892	22nd April, 1893
	Antonio Francisco de Paula e Souza	22nd April, 1893	30th June, 1893
	Felisebello Firmo de Oliveira Freire	30th June, 1893	6th Oct., 1893
	João Felipe Pereira	6th Oct., 1893	26th Oct., 1893
	Carlos Augusto de Carvalho	26th Oct., 1893	15th Nov., 1894
	Alexandre Cassiano do Nascimento	22nd Jan., 1891	24th May, 1891
	Dr. J. B. Uchoa Cavalcante	2nd May, 1891	4th July, 1891
	Dr. Tristão de Alencar Araripe	4th July, 1891	22nd Nov., 1891
	Dr. Americo B. de Almeida Mello	22nd Nov., 1891	28th Nov., 1891
	Minister of Interior	Dr. Constantino Luiz Palleta	28th Nov., 1891	2nd Feb., 1892
Dr. Fernando Lobo Leite Pereira		2nd Feb., 1892	17th Dec., 1892
Dr. Serzedello Correia		17th Dec., 1892	26th Dec., 1892
Dr. Antonio Francisco Paulino de Souza		26th Dec., 1892	2nd April, 1893
Dr. Fernandes Lobo		2nd April, 1893	30th June, 1893
Dr. Firmo de Oliveira Freire		30th June, 1893	16th Oct., 1893
Dr. João Felipe Pereira		16th Oct., 1893	26th Oct., 1893
Dr. Carlos Augusto de Carvalho		26th Oct., 1893	15th Nov., 1894
Dr. Alex. Cassiano do Nascimento		22nd Jan., 1891	3rd Nov., 1891
Dr. Tristão de Alencar Araripe		3rd Nov., 1891	23rd Nov., 1891
Barão de Lucena		23rd Nov., 1891	30th Aug., 1892
Francisco de Paula Rodrigues Alves		30th Aug., 1892	30th April, 1893
Innocencio Serzedello Correia		30th April, 1893	18th Aug., 1894
Felisebello T. de Oliveira Freire		18th Aug., 1894	15th Nov., 1894
Alexandre Cassiano do Nascimento			

SECOND PRESIDENTIAL TERM.—15TH NOVEMBER, 1894, TO 15TH NOVEMBER, 1898.

OFFICE.	NAME.	DURATION.	
		From	To
President	Dr. Prudente José de Moraes e Barros	15th Nov., 1894	15th Nov., 1898
	Dr. Manoel Victorino Pereira (<i>ad. int.</i>)	12th Nov., 1896	15th Sept., 1897
Vice-President	Dr. Manoel Victorino Pereira	15th Nov., 1894	15th Nov., 1898
	Antonio Olyntho dos Santos Pires	15th Nov., 1894	20th Nov., 1896
Minister of Public Works, Agriculture and Industry	Joaquim Duarte Murinho	26th Nov., 1896	1st Oct., 1897
	Dionisio Evangelista de Castro Cerqueira	1st Oct., 1897	13th Nov., 1897
Minister of War	Sebastião Erico Gonçalves de Lacerda	13th Nov., 1897	27th June, 1898
	Jeronymo Rodrigues de Moraes Jardim	27th June, 1898	15th Nov., 1898
Minister of Marine	Gen. Bernardo Vasques	15th Nov., 1894	23rd Nov., 1896
	Gen. Dionisio Evangelista de Castro Cerqueira	23rd Nov., 1896	4th Feb., 1897
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Gen. João Thomaz de Cantuaria	4th Jan., 1897	17th May, 1897
	Gen. Francisco de Paula Argollo	17th May, 1897	2nd Aug., 1897
Minister of Interior	Marshal Carlos Machado Bittencourt	2nd Aug., 1897	7th Nov., 1897
	Gen. João Thomaz de Cantuaria (<i>ad. int.</i>)	7th Nov., 1897	15th Nov., 1898
Minister of Finance	Admiral Elizario José Barboza	15th Nov., 1894	21st Nov., 1896
	Admiral Manoel José Alves Barboza	21st Nov., 1896	15th Nov., 1898
Minister of Public Works, Agriculture and Industry	Dr. Carlos Augusto de Carvalho	15th Nov., 1894	29th Aug., 1896
	Gen. Dionisio Evangelista de Castro Cerqueira	29th Aug., 1896	15th Nov., 1898
Minister of Marine	Dr. Antonio Gonçalves Ferreira	15th Nov., 1894	30th Aug., 1896
	Gen. Dionisio Evangelista de Castro Cerqueira	30th Aug., 1896	(One day only.)
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Dr. Dionisio Evangelista de Castro Cerqueira	30th Aug., 1896	23rd Sept., 1896
	Dr. Alberto Martins Torres	23rd Sept., 1896	4th Jan., 1897
Minister of Interior	Dr. Dionisio Evangelista de Castro Cerqueira	4th Jan., 1897	19th Jan., 1897
	Dr. Joaquim Xavier da Silveira	19th Jan., 1897	15th Nov., 1898
Minister of Finance	Dr. Amaro Cavalcante	15th Nov., 1894	20th Nov., 1896
	Dr. Francisco de Paula Rodrigues Alves	20th Nov., 1896	15th Nov., 1898

Federal Administrations since Declaration of the Republic on 15th November, 1889.—*continued.*

THIRD PRESIDENTIAL TERM.—15TH NOVEMBER, 1898, TO 15TH NOVEMBER, 1902.

OFFICE.	NAME.	DURATION.	
		From	To
President	Dr. Manoel Ferraz de Campos Salles	15th Nov., 1898	15th Nov., 1902
Vice-President	Dr. Francisco Rosa e Silva	15th Nov., 1898	15th Nov., 1902
Minister of Public Works, Agriculture and Industry	Severino dos Santos Vieira	15th Nov., 1898	27th Jan., 1900
	Alfredo Eugenio de Almeida Maia	27th Jan., 1900	8th Mar., 1902
Minister of War	Antonio Augusto da Silva	8th Mar., 1902	15th Nov., 1902
	Gen. João Thomaz de Cantuaria	15th Nov., 1898	30th Apr., 1900
	Gen. João Nepomuceno de Medeiros Mallet	30th Apr., 1900	24th May, 1900
Minister of Marine	Gen. João Thomaz de Cantuaria	24th May, 1900	15th Nov., 1902
	Admiral Carlos Balthazar da Silveira	15th Nov., 1898	19th Aug., 1899
	Vice-Admiral José Pinto da Luz	19th Aug., 1899	15th Nov., 1902
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Dr. Olyntho Maximo de Magalhães	15th Nov., 1898	15th Nov., 1902
Minister of Interior	Dr. Epitacio Pessoa	15th Nov., 1898	6th Aug., 1901
Minister of Finance	Dr. Sabino Barroso	6th Aug., 1901	15th Nov., 1902
	Dr. Joaquim Duarte Murinho	15th Nov., 1898	2nd Sept., 1902
	Dr. Sabino Barroso	2nd Sept., 1902	15th Nov., 1902

FOURTH PRESIDENTIAL TERM.—15TH NOVEMBER, 1902, TO 15TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

OFFICE.	NAME.	DURATION.	
		From	To
President	Dr. Francisco de Paula Rodrigues Alves	15th Nov., 1902	15th Nov., 1906
Vice-President	Dr. Afonso Augusto Moreira Penna	15th Nov., 1902	15th Nov., 1906
Minister of Public Works, Agriculture and Industry	Dr. Lauro Severiano Muller	15th Nov., 1902	15th Nov., 1906
	Marshal João Nepomuceno de Medeiros Mallet	15th Nov., 1902	15th Nov., 1904
Minister of War	Marshal Francisco de Paula Argollo	15th Nov., 1904	15th Nov., 1906
	Vice-Admiral Julio Cesar de Noronha	15th Nov., 1902	15th Nov., 1906
Minister of Marine	Baron do Rio Branco	15th Nov., 1902	15th Nov., 1906
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Dr. José Joaquim Seabra	15th Nov., 1902	28th May, 1906
Minister of Interior	Dr. Felix Gaspar de Barros	28th May, 1906	15th Nov., 1906
Minister of Finance	Dr. José Leopoldo de Bulhões Jardim	15th Nov., 1902	15th Nov., 1906

FIFTH PRESIDENTIAL TERM.—15TH NOVEMBER, 1906, TO 15TH NOVEMBER, 1910.

OFFICE.	NAME.	DURATION.	
		From	To
President	Dr. Afonso Augusto Moreira Penna	15th Nov., 1906	14th June, 1909
Vice-President	Dr. Nilo Peçanha	15th Nov., 1906	14th June, 1909
Minister of Public Works, Agriculture and Industry	Dr. Miguel Calmon du Pin e Almeida	15th Nov., 1906	18th June, 1909
	Marshal Hermes Rodrigues da Fonseca	15th Nov., 1906	27th May, 1909
Minister of War	General Luiz Mendes de Moraes	27th May, 1909	18th June, 1909
	Vice-Admiral Alexandrino Faria de Alencar	15th Nov., 1906	18th June, 1909
Minister of Marine	Baron do Rio Branco	15th Nov., 1906	18th June, 1909
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Dr. Tavares de Lyra	15th Nov., 1906	18th June, 1909
Minister of Interior	Dr. David Moretzohn Campista	15th Nov., 1906	18th June, 1909
Minister of Finance			

Dr. Afonso Penna died on June 14th, 1909, and on the same day Dr. Nilo Peçanha, Vice-President of the Republic, assumed office, in accordance with the Constitution, *ad. int.* for the remaining 17 months of the fifth presidential term.

His Government was formed as follows:—

OFFICE.	NAME.	DURATION.	
		From	To
President	Dr. Nilo Peçanha	14th June, 1909	Now in office.
Vice-President	Dr. Ruy Barbosa	14th June, 1909	26th June, 1909
Minister of Public Works and Industry	Sr. Quintino Bocayuva	26th June, 1909	Now in office.
	Dr. Francisco de Sá	18th June, 1909	" "
Minister of War	General Carlos Eugenio de Andrada Guimarães	18th June, 1909	" "
Minister of Marine	Vice-Admiral Alexandrino Faria de Alencar	18th June, 1909	" "
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Baron do Rio Branco	18th June, 1909	" "
Minister of Interior	Dr. Esmeraldino de Torres Bandeira	18th June, 1909	" "
Minister of Finance	Dr. José Leopoldo de Bulhões Jardim	18th June, 1909	" "
Minister of Agriculture	Dr. Candido Rodrigues	19th June, 1909	" "

POPULATION—THREE LAST CENSUSES.

	1872.		1890.		1900.	
	States and Federal District.	Capitals of the States.	States and Federal District.	Capitals of the States.	States and Federal District.	Capitals of the States.
Rio de Janeiro (Capital or Federal District)	274,972	—	522,651	—	746,749	—
Alagoas	348,009	23,425	511,440	31,498	649,273	36,427
Maceió	57,610	—	147,915	—	249,756	65,380
Amazonas	—	28,706	—	38,720	2,117,956	—
Mandós	1,379,616	—	1,919,802	—	2,117,956	205,813
Bahia	721,686	112,641	805,687	174,412	849,127	48,360
S. Salvador	82,137	40,524	135,997	40,902	209,783	11,350
Ceará	160,395	12,470	227,572	16,887	255,234	13,475
Fortaleza	360,640	17,727	430,854	17,181	499,308	29,475
Espirito Santo	60,417	24,578	92,827	29,303	118,025	31,393
Victoria	2,102,689	31,908	3,184,099	17,815	3,594,471	—
Goyaz	—	42,582	—	49,249	—	13,472
Goyaz	275,237	—	328,455	—	445,356	—
Maranhão	53,150	—	50,946	—	490,784	—
S. Luiz	376,226	22,258	457,232	18,645	490,784	28,793
Matto Grosso	126,722	11,780	249,491	24,553	327,136	49,755
Cuyabá	841,539	—	1,030,224	—	1,178,150	—
Minas Geraes	101,535	—	267,009	—	334,828	—
Ouro Preto	211,822	13,619	876,884	31,523	926,035	45,316
*Bello Horizonte	819,604	35,673	268,273	34,269	274,317	30,869
Pará	233,979	19,126	897,455	13,725	1,149,070	16,056
Belém	446,962	35,843	283,769	52,421	320,239	73,674
Parahyba do Norte	159,302	22,769	30,267	—	2,279,608	32,229
Parahyba do Norte	837,354	27,557	1,384,753	64,934	2,279,608	239,820
Paraná	234,643	8,384	310,926	18,336	356,264	21,132
Curityba	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pernambuco	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recife	—	—	—	—	—	—
Piauhv	—	—	—	—	—	—
Therezina	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nietheroy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio Grande do Norte	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natal	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio Grande do Sul	—	—	—	—	—	—
Porto Alegre	—	—	—	—	—	—
Santa Catharina	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florianopolis	—	—	—	—	—	—
São Paulo	—	—	—	—	—	—
São Paulo	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sergipe	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aracajú	—	—	—	—	—	—
TERRITORY.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acre (no account)	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	10,112,061	—	14,333,915	—	17,371,069	—

NOTES.—* In 1872 and 1890, Ouro Preto was the capital, and the population for these years corresponds to that of this city.
 † The capital of the State of Rio de Janeiro in 1872 was Campos, with a population of 58,212.

AREA AND POPULATION OF BRAZIL.
 1861 TO 1905.

AREA OF THE STATES OF BRAZIL,
 WITH THE RESPECTIVE POPULATION, CALCULATED FOR 1905.

Total area, 8,524,777 square kilometres.
 Federal District: 1,116,593 square kilometres.
 States: 8,332,661 square kilometres.
 Acre territory: 191,000 square kilometres.

States.	Area (sq. kilometres).	Population (calculated).
Alagoas	58,491	785,000
Amazonas	1,894,724	379,000
Bahia	426,427	2,287,000
Ceará	104,250	886,000
Espirito Santo	44,839	297,000
Federal District (or Capital)	1,116	853,000
Goyaz	747,311	280,000
Maranhão	459,884	562,000
Matto Grosso	1,578,783	142,000
Minas Geraes	574,855	3,960,000
Pará	1,149,712	563,000
Parahyba do Norte	74,731	620,000
Paraná	251,940	406,000
Pernambuco	128,395	1,310,000
Piauhv	301,797	400,000
Rio Grande do Norte	57,485	279,000
Rio Grande do Sul	236,553	1,400,000
Rio de Janeiro	68,982	968,000
Santa Catharina	43,535	353,000
São Paulo	290,876	3,397,000
Sergipe	39,090	413,000
States and Federal District	8,333,777	20,450,000
Acre Territory	191,000	65,000
ALL BRAZIL	8,524,777	20,515,000

POPULATION.		POPULATION.	
1861	8,195,609	1885	12,998,128
1862	8,355,533	1886	13,253,482
1863	8,518,276	1887	13,514,541
1864	8,683,910	1888	13,781,496
1865	8,852,514	1889	14,054,550
1866	9,024,168	*1890	14,333,915
1867	9,198,956	1891	14,611,198
1868	9,376,965	1892	14,893,886
1869	9,558,284	1893	15,182,155
1870	9,743,007	1894	15,476,168
1871	9,931,230	1895	15,776,097
*1872	10,123,054	1896	16,082,123
1873	10,318,583	1897	16,394,483
1874	10,517,925	1898	16,713,223
1875	10,721,194	1899	17,038,697
1876	10,928,506	*1900	17,371,069
1877	11,139,983	1901	17,710,557
1878	11,355,753	1902	18,057,394
1879	11,575,946	1903	18,411,822
1880	11,800,700	1904	18,774,092
1881	12,030,160	1905	19,144,467
1882	12,264,473	1906	19,523,222
1883	12,503,796	1907	19,910,646
1884	12,748,291	1908	20,515,000

* The figures for these years are according to the respective censuses, the rest are estimates.

POPULATION.

At the date of the proclamation of the Republic in 1889 the population was 14,054,550.

In 1900 a not very reliable census put the population at 17,371,060.

From 1872 to 1889 the increase was at the rate of 3.46 per cent. per annum. Calculated on this basis, the population would work out at 20,600,000, which may be adopted until more accurate results can be arrived at.

The Brazilian people are made up of three distinct races: Europeans of every nationality, but mostly of Latin origin; native Indians and Negroes, all more or less mixed in process of assimilation and distributed along the seaboard and the rivers from the Amazon to the Plate. In Brazil there is no race problem, no antagonism between White, Black or Brown, and in course of time even colour distinctions will cease and be merged in a fresh type—the neo-Brazilian.

The settlement of Brazil and formation of political centres that developed first into Provinces and later into autonomous States of the North American pattern, commenced, of course, on the coast, whence started innumerable expeditions that explored and gradually took possession of the immense territory that to-day constitutes Brazil.

There was no regular spreading West of civilisation and population, but sporadic settlement of advanced posts, at first armed, against the Indian tribes who were gradually subjugated and gathered into settlements by their masters and formed the nuclei about which most of the towns of the interior were concentrated. It was this fusion of the White and of the Indian elements that enabled a mere handful of Portuguese to over-run and appropriate an area as big almost as Europe.

In the North Eastern and Central parts of Brazil the Indian cross prevails; along the coast, the White and the Negro cross. In São Paulo the Indian cross was formerly very pronounced and produced an almost white race who even to-day are distinguished amongst Brazilians by their enterprise and administrative capacity. It was from this mixture that resulted the "Mamelucos" and afterwards the "Paulistas" sprang, who overran and conquered from the Indians all the coast from Rio de Janeiro to Rio Grande do Sul, and inland the territory of Matto Grosso and Goyaz, and even penetrated into the highlands of Bahia, Pernambuco and Piahy.

Africans were first imported as slaves after the fusion of the Whites and Indians was already in process.

So the pure White and Negro elements are found chiefly along the coast and in agricultural districts; the Indian or Caboclo element chiefly inland, except in the smaller States of the N.E. angle, where they constitute everywhere the predominating element.

Pure Indians are now found only on the Amazon, the headwaters of the Paraguay or the backwoods of Espirito Santo, Bahia, São Paulo, S. Catharina and Paraná. In

1888, when slavery was abolished, the slaves numbered 740,000. To-day the pure Negro element is certainly very much smaller.

Unlike the population of other similar countries, that of Brazil does not collect greatly into towns, but, excepting in some unexplored sections on the Amazon and Paraguay and West of the States of São Paulo and Paraná and a small section of Bahia and Minas, is spread thinly over the vast interior. Except in those areas there is little public land, the greater part having been granted in *sesmarias* to the original pioneers.

The amalgamation of all these ethnical elements and evolution of the new and homogeneous race will, no doubt, be slow, but it is sure. The time, however, cannot be far distant when Brazil will receive a large share of Europe's immense surplus population. Then the White element will unmistakably prevail all over the country and absorb or swamp all others. In the earlier process of amalgamation it is possible that there has been some lowering of the higher element, but that will be only temporary; whilst the resulting adaptation to the conditions of the soil and climate will be lasting and better fit the coming race for its environment.

POLITICAL DISTRIBUTION.

The Republic of Brazil comprises 20 self-governing States, the Acre (a Federal Territory) and the Federal District or Capital. The Constitution allows three senators for each State and maximum of one deputy for every 70,000 inhabitants, and minimum of four for each State.

REPRESENTATIVES SENT BY THE DIFFERENT STATES TO THE FEDERAL CONGRESS.

States.	Senators.	Deputies.
Amazonas	3	4
Pará	3	7
Maranhão	3	7
Piahy	3	4
Pernambuco	3	10
Ceará	3	4
Rio Grande do Norte	3	5
Parahyba	3	17
Pernambuco	3	6
Alagoas	3	4
Sergipe	3	22
Bahia	3	4
Espirito Santo	3	17
Rio de Janeiro (State)	3	10
Rio de Janeiro (Capital)	3	22
São Paulo	3	4
Paraná	3	4
Santa Catharina	3	16
Rio Grande do Sul	3	37
Minas Geraes	3	4
Goyaz	3	4
Matto Grosso	3	4
TOTAL	63	212

TARIFF ALTERATIONS FOR 1909.

Duties on imports for consumption, in accordance with the Tariff laid down by Decree No. 3,617 of March 19th, 1900, together with the modifications introduced by Laws Nos. 1,144 of December 30th, 1903, 1,318 of December 30th, 1904, 1,452 of December 30th, 1905, 1,618 of December 30th, 1906, and 1,837 of December 31st, 1907, which remain in force; and in accordance with Decree 1,686 of August 12th, 1907, with the following modifications:—

Perchlorate of ammonia, nitronaphthalene and trinitroalul, 40 réis per kilo gross weight; curds in liquid or powder for the manufacture of cheese, 50 réis per kilo net weight; photographic plates on glass, 100 réis; on celluloid or other material, 200 réis; the following remains in force as hereto-

fore: The tax on cattle for slaughtering as from February 15th, 1905, in accordance with Art. 23 of Law No. 1,313, of December 30th, 1904; the following modifications are made in Pars. 1 and 2 of Art. 12 of the Introduction to the Tariff:—

Par. 1—Textiles whose weft is of silk and warp of other material or *vice versa* shall pay the same duties as those levied on similar goods composed entirely of silk, with a rebate of 50 per cent. If, however, on the silk side the strands of the other material are visible, the rebate will be 60 per cent.

Par. 2—Mixed textiles whose weft and warp are composed of other materials and which contain in the weft or warp or both only a few strands or a small admixture of silk will pay the duties levied on the predominant material plus 30 per cent.

NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF PERSONS NATURALIZED IN BRAZIL.

FROM 1889 TO 1907.

NATIONALITY.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	Total Years.
	Austro-Hungarian	1	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	5	2	3	4	7	4	3	5	2	4		11	61
German	10	3	3	10	3	3	5	5	51	17	17	13	8	10	12	31	33	19	15	286
Armenian								1					1		1	1		2	1	14
Argentine	1		1	1	1	1	4	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	15
Belgian			1																	2
Bulgarian													1							2
Cuban																				1
Chilian			1									1								2
Cape Verde	1						1	2	11	2		1		3		2			2	25
Danish								8	8	6	6	8	2		3	7	6	10	3	74
Egyptian	3		3	2	2	1	1	3	8	6	8	8	2							13
French			1	5	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	45	21	25	23	17	24	343
Grecian			4	5	13	7	7	9	25	18	31	30	37	45	21	25	23	17	24	27
Spanish	3	1	4	5	5	1	1	2	4	19	56	108	114	153	98	69	38	117	332	1,058
Dutch	2	2	1	6		10	10	0	2	23	19	5	8	2	5	2	4	1	1	125
Italian	6	2	1	2		3	49	25	25	8	6	5	5	8	2	2	1	1	1	232
English	2	1	1	2	28	20	11	39	78	1	1	1	1	1	6	2	3	1	1	36
Moroccan	1	1	17	15		21	20	11	39	78	1	1	1	1	6	2	3	1	1	15
Mexican							2	2	13	5		1	1	1	6	2	3	1	1	3
Norwegian						1	2	2	1	4		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
North American			1			1	2	2	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Polish	42	22	51	74	89	138	68	157	130	116	138	129	193	124	144	130	142	131	111	2,429
Portuguese		1		1			1	3									1			6
Peruvian				1			1	3									1			4
Roumanian				3	3	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	7	5	2	1	1	38
Russian							2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1			11
Swiss							2	1	7	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1			22
Swedish			1				1	1	5	5	10	5	4	3	7	14	22	5	14	107
Turkish				7	2	1	1	1	1	1	2		2	4	7	1				8
Uruguayan								1					1							2
Not known		31	87	132	133	188	134	265	355	315	273	310	383	350	311	290	287	317	427	4,663

Arabs and Syrians have been classed with the Turkish Nationality.

THE BRAZILIAN COINAGE.

During the colonial period and even after Independence, until 1833, the monetary system of Brazil was regulated by the Portuguese law of 4th August, 1688, that determined the types and values of the different gold and silver coins in use.

The value of an *oitava* of gold or one-eighth part of a Portuguese ounce (28.691 grammes or 445.7681 grains troy), of 22 carat fineness, was declared to be 18600 (one thousand six hundred reis), and that of an *oitava* of silver, of the fineness of 11d., to be 100 reis, the ratio thus established between gold and silver being 1 to 16.

By the same law it was determined that in the Portuguese Colonies in Asia and Africa the value of an *oitava* of gold should be 18720 or 7.5 per cent. higher, and of the *oitava* of silver 120 reis, or 20 per cent. higher.

By law of 12th October, 1702, the coinage was again revised, when the value of a mark of 64 *oitavas* of gold of 22 carats was determined to be 1125640 (one hundred and twelve thousand six hundred and forty reis), and that of silver of 11d. fineness to be 78600 (seven thousand six hundred reis), thus raising the value of the *oitava* of gold to 18760 (one thousand seven hundred and sixty reis) and of silver to 118.75 reis (one hundred and eighteen reis and $\frac{3}{4}$), the relation of silver to gold being thus raised to 1 : 14 $\frac{8.1.6}{10.0.0}$.

In spite of this law, gold coins of four *oitavas* and value of 68400, in accordance with the old law of 1688, continued to be issued at Lisbon; whilst in the colonial mints of Brazil and other colonies, gold coins of two *oitavas* and 20 grains (2.277 *oitavas*) of the legal tender value of 48300 (four thousand three hundred reis) were issued at a premium of 18.75 per cent. compared with the coins simultaneously issued at Lisbon and likewise legal tender in Brazil.

On 8th October, 1833, the first law under the Brazilian Empire was promulgated regulating the currency, by which the value of the *oitava* of gold of 22 carats was declared to be 28500 (two thousand five hundred reis). But only by a subsequent decree, dated 18th October of the same year, was the relation of silver to gold declared to be 1 : 15 $\frac{6.2.5}{10.0.0}$.

In 1846 there was a further alteration, when the law of 11th September declared an *oitava* of gold of 22 carats to be worth 48000 (four thousand reis). In 1849, by executive decree of 28th July, the relation of gold to silver was declared to be 1 : 14 $\frac{2.2.2}{10.0.0}$.

This law, by which the value in sterling of the milreis (one thousand reis) was determined to be 27d., is still in force as regards gold.

As regards silver, there have been several alterations in the fineness of the coins, the last coined in 1906 being of $\frac{8.0.0}{10.0.0}$ fineness, with weight of 20, 10 and 5 grammes and legal value of 28000, 18000 and 500 reis respectively.

Taking the *oitava* gold for basis, the depreciation of Brazilian currency since 1688 is as follows:—

	Currency.	Depreciation.
1688	1 <i>Oitava</i> , 22 carats = 18600 in gold coin, Starting point.	
1702	1 " 22 " = 18760 " " "	9.09 %
	1 " 22 " = 18720 " " "	6.97 %
	(colonies)	
	2.277 " 22 " = 48300 " " "	15.25 %
	1 " 22 " = 18888 " " "	15.23 %
1833	1 " 22 " = 28500 " " "	36.00 %
1846	1 " 22 " = 48000 of 27d. paper money.	60.00 %
1906	1 " 22 " = 78200 of 15d., the rate for conversion of new issues.	77.77 %

VALUE OF CURRENT BRAZILIAN COIN AND CURRENCY.

Gold Pieces	Weight.		Fine.	Mint Value.
	Oitavas.	Grammes.		
Rs. 208000	5	17.929	0.1667 (11)	£ s. d. 2 4 10.690
108000	2.5	8.965		1 2 5.348
58000	1.25	4.482		0 11 2.674

The mint mark of the unit Rs. 1,000 gold is therefore 26.934d. In commercial practice 27d. is adopted as the par value.

ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS OF BRAZILIAN INCONVERTIBLE AND CONVERTIBLE PAPER MONEY AND SILVER, NICKEL AND COPPER COINS AT THE EXCHANGE OF 15D. PER MILREIS.

	Brazilian Value.	English Equivalents.
CONVERTIBLE AND INCONVERTIBLE:		
	Reis.	£ s. d.
Note	500,000	31 5 0
"	200,000	12 10 0
"	100,000	6 5 0
"	50,000	3 2 6
"	20,000	1 5 0
"	10,000	0 12 6
INCONVERTIBLE ONLY:		
Note	5,000	0 6 3
Note and silver pieces	2,000	0 2 6
" " "	1,000	0 1 3
Silver only	500	0 0 7½
Nickel pieces	400	0 0 6
"	200	0 0 3
"	100	0 0 1½
Copper	40	0 0 0.6
"	20	0 0 0.3

So long as the rate of exchange of London does not exceed the cost of shipping gold, the convertible and inconvertible currencies will be on a par; should that cost be exceeded the inconvertible currency will be depreciated in relation to the convertible.

The cost of shipping gold depends on rates of insurance, freight and the export duty in force.

At present freight and insurance amount to 0.864 of a penny per £.

Government is authorised to impose a duty up to 5 per cent. on exports of specie should exchange fall below 15d., and of 1½ per cent. when above that rate.

As no specie is likely to be exported unless rates fall below 15d., the cost of shipment of £1 would be as follows:—

Cost of £1 at the Caixa de Conversão	168000
Freight and insurance 0.864 penny	08043
Export duty on Rs. 168000, say 2 per cent.	08320

Total cost of £1, equivalent to 14½d. 168393

In other words, with an export duty of 2 per cent. on specie the sight rate of exchange would have to fall ¾d. to 14½d. before gold could be exported.

THE COST OF IMPORTING GOLD.

The cost of importing gold in the usual way through 90 days' bills on London depends on the rates for freight and insurance and the rate of discount ruling in London. In most cases the discount charged by the endorsing banks in London is 1 per cent. over Bank of England. Neglecting this last item, the cost of importing gold would be as follows:—

Bank of England rate 7 per cent.	Pence.
Cost of £1 at the Bank of England	240.000
Freight and expenses	0.648
English stamps	0.120
Landing charges	0.006
	240.864

Discount at the rate of 7 per cent. for 130 days (coming and going) 6.088

Total cost of importing £1 246.952

Equivalent to 15.434 pence per milreis or 90 days' sight rate on London of 15½d.

Bank of England rate 6 per cent.	Pence.
Cost of £1 at Bank of England	240.000
Freight, expenses <i>ut supra</i>	0.864
	240.864

Discount at the rate of 6 per cent. for 130 days 5.219

Total cost of importing £1 246.083

Equivalent to 15.434d. per milreis or 90 days' sight rate on London of 15½d.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.	Pence.
Cost of £1 at Bank of England	240.000
Freight, expenses <i>ut supra</i>	0.864
	240.864

Discount at the rate of 5 per cent. for 130 days 4.349

Total cost of importing £1 245.213

Equivalent to 15.326d. per milreis or 90 days' sight rate on London of 15¼d.

Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.	Pence.
Cost of £1 at the Bank of England	240-000
Freight, expenses <i>ut supra</i>	0-864
	<hr/>
Discount at the rate of 4 per cent. for 130 days	240-864
	3-479
	<hr/>
Total cost of importing £1	244-343
Equivalent to 15-27½d. per milreis or 90 days' sight rate on London of 15½d.	
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.	Pence.
Cost of £1 at the Bank of England	240-000
Freight, expenses <i>ut supra</i>	0-864
	<hr/>
Discount at the rate of 3 per cent. for 130 days	240-864
	2-609
	<hr/>
Total cost of importing £1	243-473
Equivalent to 15-217d. per milreis or 90 days' sight rate on London of 15¼d.	
Bank of England Rate 2½ per cent.	Pence.
Cost of £1 at the Bank of England	240-000
Freight, expenses <i>ut supra</i>	0-864
	<hr/>
Discount at the rate of 2½ per cent. for 130 days	240-864
	2-174
	<hr/>
Total cost of importing £1	243-038
Equivalent to 15-180d. per milreis or 90 days' sight rate on London of 15¼d.	

RECIPROCAL.

FOREIGN MONEYS.	BRAZILIAN EQUIVALENTS.	
	At old par	At 15d. per
	27d. per milreis.	milreis new par for conversion of new issues.
	Reis.	Reis.
1 £ sterling	8,888-889	16,000
1 Shilling	444-444	800
1 Penny	37-037	66-667
1 Franc	353-301	635-942
1 Mark	436-172	785-110
1 Lira	353-301	635-942
1 Dollar (Am. Gold)	1,831-001	3,295-803
1 Peso (Argentina)	1,766-507	3,179-713
1 Milreis (Portugal)	1,978-283	3,560-910
1 Crown (Austrian)	370-370	666-670
1 Rouble (Russian)	939-000	1,715-000

THE CURRENCY.

When in 1808 Dom João VI. came a fugitive from Napoleon's arms to Rio de Janeiro, the money of the country was all gold or silver coin, with some auxiliary copper, and exchange stood at 70d. per milreis; when in 1821 he returned to Portugal, gold and silver had fled the country, to be replaced almost entirely by copper and paper money, whilst exchange had fallen to 48d.

For this depreciation the King and Court are mostly blamed, but of the fall part was nominal, the effect of the very same causes that drove gold in Great Britain to a premium of 30 per cent.

In 1808 there were three different moneys, all legal tender, in Brazil: the Portuguese gold pieces (termed *Johannes*) of 68400 each, worth 67½d., the official or legal par; the Provincial or Brazilian gold pieces of 48000, worth 60d.; and two silver issues worth 60d. and 54d. respectively.

At first the opening of the Brazilian ports to foreign trade and the immense demand for colonial produce resulting from the war favoured Brazilian commerce, and for some years exchange was over par and was as high as 96d. in 1814, at which date, however, £ notes were themselves depreciated by 25 per cent.

But the struggle with Napoleon, heroically maintained by Portugal, exhausted both the mother country and the colony, and slowly but irresistibly money was drawn away, first that of higher intrinsic value—the *Johannes*—then the Brazilian gold coin and then the silver coinage of higher value, until in 1821 only the debased silver remained, and its Mint par (54d.) was the only rate of exchange that was quoted.

In 1821 England renewed specie payments, and the premium on gold there was gradually reduced. After the close of the war the demand for colonial produce fell off and prices fell heavily, especially of coffee, even then an important Brazilian staple. Politically, the return in 1821 of João VI. to Portugal and the separation of Brazil from the mother country in 1822, followed for some years by internal unrest and dissension, added immensely to the difficulties of the situation and impeded the work of reparation. Pressed on

all sides, the Government of Dom Pedro I. resorted to the most fatal of all forms of borrowing, first of all by forcing debased copper coin in immense quantities into circulation and, when that resource at length was exhausted, by repeated issues of paper, that came to be regarded by successive governments as a legitimate and reliable source of supplementing revenue, and ceased only in 1898, when exchange had fallen to 5½d. per milreis.

In 1820, when the first Bank of Brazil was liquidated, the issue of notes in circulation amounted to 19-019-430\$ and exchange was as low as 20d. per milreis.

In 1833, the coinage was revised and the Mint value of the milreis fixed at 43½d., the new par of exchange. Meanwhile, the Government had assumed responsibility for the note issue of the first Bank of Brazil, and for a time there was some improvement, and the rate of exchange rose as high as 46d. in 1832. But new and large issues of paper money being again resorted to, this new par could not be maintained, and in 1846 the rate had fallen once more to 24½d., when the coinage was again revised and the Mint value of the gold milreis was reduced to 27d.

Since then the currency has been wholly fiduciary, and its gold or international value has gone up and down in obedience to the relation of its quantity to the supply of bills of exchange on foreign markets, sometimes, as in 1853, going over par.

In 1863, during the war with Paraguay, the rate of exchange fell to 14d. per milreis, but gradually rose again, until in 1874 it was again over par. By 1886 the rate had fallen again to 17½d. per milreis, in 1880, it once more exceeded par. Then came the enormous emissions of the Bank of the Republic of Brazil and other banks, and the country was flooded with paper money. Exchange fell ruinously, until in 1893 it reached the lowest point known—5½d., and depreciation amounted to 78-9 per cent. of the nominal value of the currency in which all taxes were discharged.

Specie payments abroad, by agreements with foreign creditors, were then suspended, but renewed at the close of three years, during which the fiscal system was revised and part payment of taxes in gold was adopted. Exchange then improved, and in three years, when specie payments were renewed, already stood at 10½d. per milreis.

Since then the currency has risen in value continuously. Indeed, so rapid was the process, that in 1906 producers became alarmed at the prospect of a further fall of currency prices, and a measure was passed practically for the conversion of the currency at 15d. per milreis, which for the time being may be regarded as the Mint par of the Brazilian unit—the milreis.

From 1800, when the *Johannes* was legal tender and the Mint value of the coinage was 67½d., to 1898, when exchange was quoted at its lowest (5½d.), the depreciation of the currency was 91-67 per cent.

Since then there has been some improvement, but the depreciation is still 77-7 per cent., compared with the original value of Brazilian money.

Meanwhile, except for brief intervals, the balance of trade has favoured the country, so that it is not to this that depreciation must be attributed, but to the failure to maintain note issues within the limits of requirements or to maintain an adequate gold reserve for their conversion.

That, now, is thoroughly understood, and, in future, issues will be made only against gold deposited, and there seems good ground for hope that the ruinous system followed until lately has definitely ceased.

How impossible it must be for any country to accumulate great wealth with such a monetary system as Brazil has suffered from for over a century can be gathered at a glance from the accompanying diagram. The alternate rise and fall of the value of the currency influenced prices and afterwards plunged producers into despair or raised them to unexpected prosperity. The effects of the rise of exchange were neutralized by the fall that naturally followed, and little wealth was accumulated.

What the country wants above everything—what it has never for long enjoyed—is stability for the value of its money, the standard by which all prices are locally determined.

It is to ensure this that the Conversion law was passed in 1906.

MOVEMENT OF THE CIRCULATING MEDIUM.

Years.	Currency in Circulation. <i>Milreis.</i>	Equivalent at Average Annual Exchange in £.	Paper Money in Circulation per Capita.	
			<i>Milreis</i>	£.
1908	724.072.922S	45,254,557	358369	2.21
1907	743.693.204S	46,480,950	378252	2.32
1906	702.674.860S*	46,736,212	358961	2.39
1905	669.751.412S	44,039,646	348984	2.30
1904	675.028.127S	34,102,984	358955	1.82
1903	675.495.607S	33,642,848	368688	1.83
1902	675.500.000S	33,379,142	378408	1.85
1901	680.451.058S	31,941,133	388421	1.81
1900	699.631.719S	27,283,115	408276	1.57
1899	732.727.153S	22,546,825	438062	1.33
1898	785.941.758S	23,332,646	478025	1.40
1897	789.400.000S	25,182,683	488150	1.54
1896	789.400.000S	29,602,501	498085	1.85
1895	789.464.098S†	32,483,159	508042	2.06
1894	708.825.960S	29,417,726	458479	1.90
1893	646.917.750S	31,082,376	428610	2.05
1892	555.825.964S	27,718,925	378319	1.86
1891	513.827.857S	31,779,687	358167	2.18
1890	336.730.482S	31,568,483	238492	2.20
1889	180.451.058S	21,849,002	148146	1.55
1888	205.271.302S	21,542,798	148895	1.56
1887	202.291.069S	18,359,485	148968	1.39
1886	213.582.588S	16,574,899	168115	1.25
1885	207.861.450S	16,049,719	158992	1.24
1884	209.625.961S	18,014,732	168448	1.41
1883	210.996.987S	18,901,815	168875	1.51
1882	212.280.023S	18,657,425	178308	1.52
1881	212.284.605S	19,321,217	178046	1.61
1880	215.677.818S	19,798,550	188277	1.68
1879	216.912.804S	19,262,309	188738	1.66
1878	208.933.507S	19,968,385	188399	1.76
1877	179.347.859S	18,308,428	168099	1.64
1876	179.421.825S	18,900,034	168418	1.73
1875	181.868.699S	20,578,634	168963	1.92
1874	183.094.756S	19,620,701	178408	1.86
1873	185.010.782S	20,066,926	178930	1.94
1872	188.806.740S	19,618,201	188651	1.94
1871	191.805.611S	19,155,588	198313	1.93
1870	192.528.873S	17,648,298	198760	1.81
1869	183.224.767S	14,814,435	198169	1.50
1868	124.686.209S	8,799,470	138208	0.94
1867	117.160.259S	10,922,754	128736	1.19
1866	112.864.080S	11,374,584	128507	1.26
1865	100.649.035S	10,458,064	118370	1.18
1864	99.743.755S	11,091,298	118480	1.28
1863	90.723.246S	10,277,243	108650	1.21
1862	79.063.744S	8,318,165	98462	0.99
1861	78.816.591S	8,374,263	98617	1.02
1860	95.873.098S	10,286,385	118927	1.28

CONVERSION LAW.

ART. I.—Hereby is created a Conversion *Caisse*, specially intended to receive gold coin of legal currency as determined by Art. 5 of this law, and to deliver against same notes payable to bearer of an equivalent value to the gold received, calculated at 15d. stg. per milreis.

§ 1. The notes issued by the Conversion *Caisse* shall be legal tender, and their acceptance shall be obligatory for all contracts and payments, excepting those referred to in Art. 2 of this law. They shall, moreover, be received and paid at sight to bearer by the said Conversion *Caisse* in gold coin.

§ 2. The gold received by the Conversion *Caisse* against the notes issued shall be kept in deposit, and may not be used in any case or on any order whatsoever for any other purposes except Conversion at the stipulated rate of exchange of the notes issued, and for this the staff of the Conversion *Caisse* shall be held responsible under security to the National Treasury.

§ 3. The notes once redeemed shall not be put again into circulation, but shall be burned or be in some other way utilised.

§ 4. Until special issues can be prepared, the Conversion *Caisse* may, if necessary, employ unissued Treasury notes, duly signed and containing the necessary declarations.

ART. II.—All payments decreed, undertaken or contracted to be effected in gold shall be realised, as at present, at the legal rate of 27d. per milreis or in notes of the Conversion *Caisse* at their gold value as established by this law.

ART. III.—The Conversion *Caisse* shall cease issuing notes when the total value of same in circulation shall reach 320,000,000S, and the equivalent sterling value of the gold deposited shall, at the rate fixed by this law (15d.), amount

to £20,000,000 sterling, when by a decree of the National Congress, the rate of exchange fixed in Art. I. may be raised.

ART. IV.—When the limit specified in the preceding Article has been attained and the rate of exchange has been altered in the way determined by this law, the notes in circulation shall be recalled within a period of not less than 12 months, after which they shall be payable for the first five years at the discount of 20% counting from the date of the first notice; after that they shall be prescribed and their value shall be credited to the Fund treated of in Art. IX. of this law.

ART. V.—In addition to £ sterling, coined marks, francs, lire and dollars shall be received for constitution of the deposit treated of in Art. I., the rate of exchange established in the said Article for £ sterling being preserved for the conversion of these coins at their respective equivalents.

ART. VI.—The Conversion *Caisse* shall open special accounts of notes issued and gold received and shall publish monthly statements showing state of same.

ART. VII.—The President of the Republic shall issue the necessary regulations for organisation and administration of the *Caisse* under the immediate supervision of the Minister of Finance, following the model of the existing Amortisation department as far as is suitable. The number, class, attributes and emoluments of the officials of the Conversion *Caisse* shall be determined in the said Regulations and shall in this respect take effect provisionally until approved by Congress.

ART. VIII.—For misapplication of the deposits, referred to in Art. I., par. 2, members of the Conversion *Caisse* shall be subject to the penalties of Art. 221 of the Penal Code in addition to the personal penalties established in the respective Article.

ART. IX.—The values to the credit of the two funds for Redemption (*Resgate*) and Guarantee (*Garantia*) of the paper money instituted under Law 581 of 20th January, 1899, are hereby transferred to the Conversion *Caisse*.

§ 1. The values to credit of the Redemption (*Resgate*) fund shall continue to be applied as stipulated in Art. 1 of the above-mentioned law.

§ 2. The values to credit of the Guarantee fund (*Fundo de Garantia*) shall also be applied to redemption of the paper money, for which purpose convertible notes issued by the *Caisse* against said Fund shall be substituted in accordance with Art. II. of this law.

ART. X.—The President of the Republic is hereby authorised:—

§ 1. To establish an agency of the Conversion *Caisse* in London, and may, if convenient for the operations of the *Caisse*, issue notes convertible at sight in said Agency. This Agency will also be under the direct superintendence of the Minister of Finance.

§ 2. To deal in exchange, buying and selling foreign bills of exchange in such a manner as to maintain the rate of exchange stipulated in Art. I.

Such operations may be effected in any way considered most convenient by Government, even by a special section to be opened in the Treasury, but not through the Conversion *Caisse*.

For exchange operations Government may utilise up to £3,000,000 of the actual Guarantee Fund (*Fundo de Garantia*) should it not be determined to apply same immediately to the object specified in Art. IX., § 2.

§ 3. To create in the Treasury the special section mentioned in the foregoing paragraph and determine the number, class, attributes and emoluments of the *personnel*, utilising for this object actual employees of the Treasury or making new appointments subject to approval of Congress.

§ 4. To liquidate, if judged convenient and in the manner most advantageous to National interests, the transactions at present maintained with the Bank of Brazil.

ART. XI.—Government is authorised to open the necessary credits for immediate execution of this law, both for the payment of the *personnel* and acquisition of material.

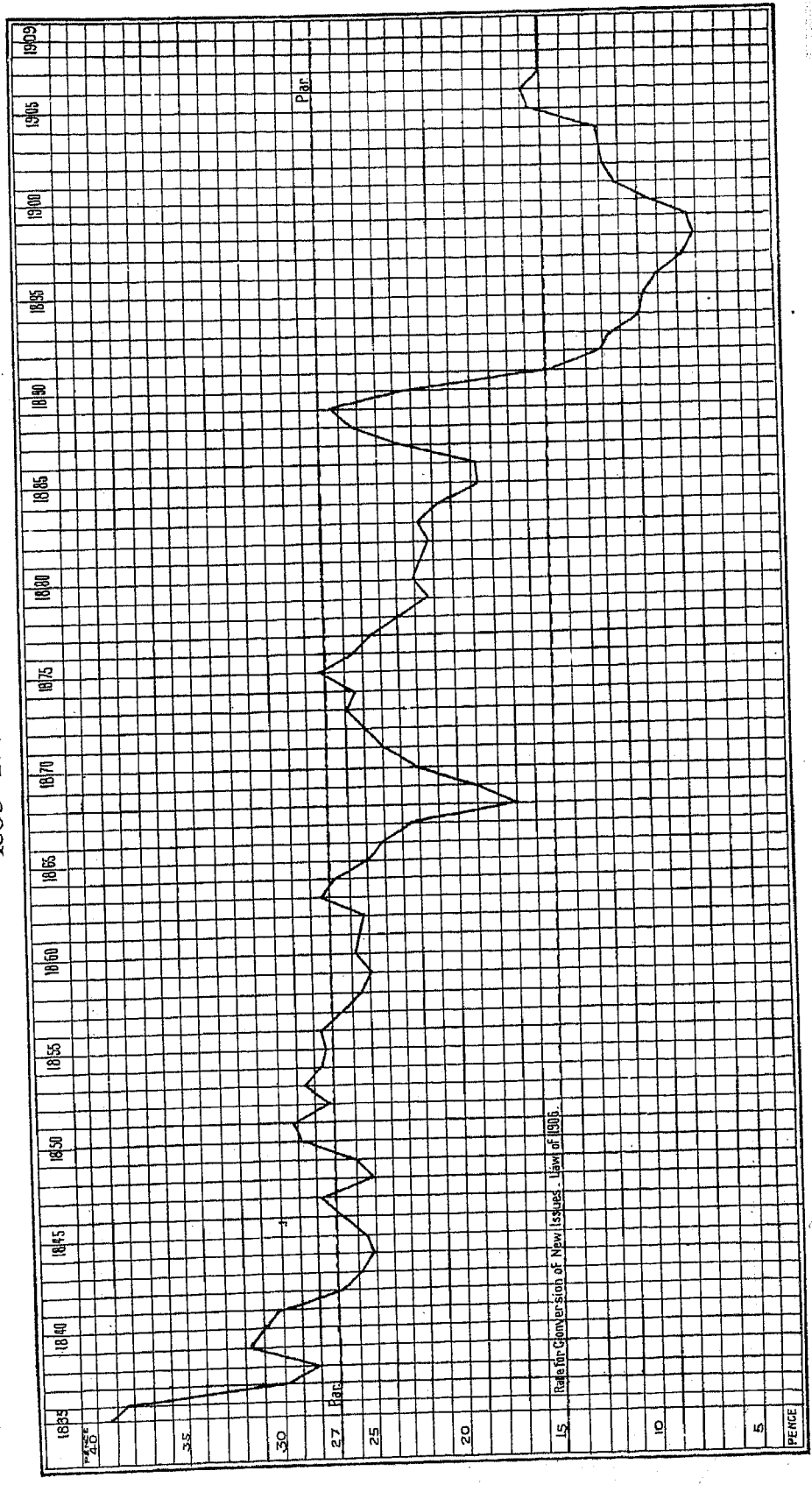
ART. XII.—All dispositions to the contrary are hereby revoked.

(Signed) AFFONSO AUGUSTO MOREIRA PENNA.
David Campista.

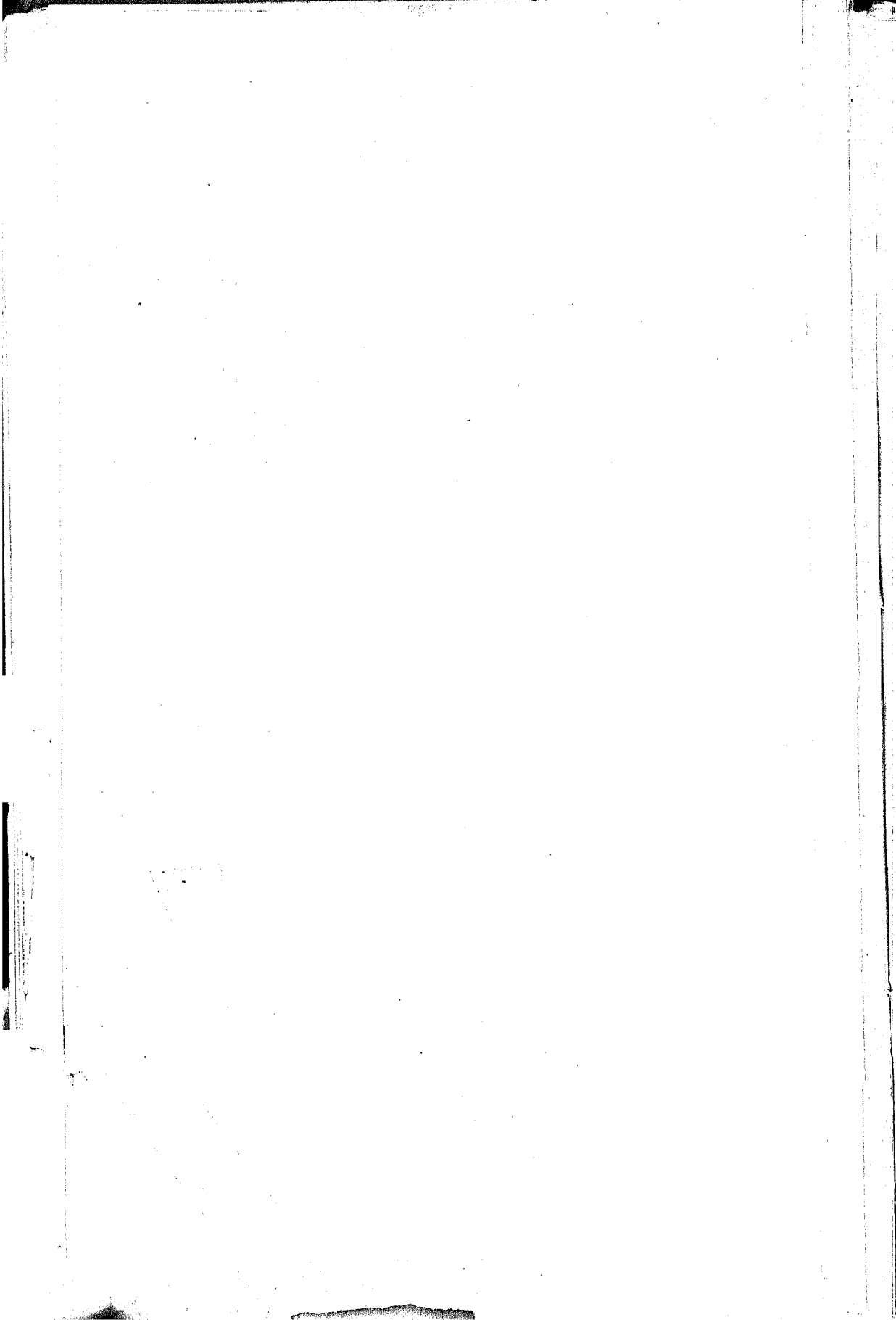
6th December, 1906.

* Inclusive of Rs. 37,281,900S in convertible notes issued by the "Caixa de Conversão."
† Inclusive of Rs. 80,000,000S "Bonus" notes issued from 1893 to 1895.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE CORRESPONDING TO AVERAGE ANNUAL SIGHT RATES, 1835-1909.



U.S. Rate for Conversion of New Issues - Law of 1906.



WORKING OF THE CONVERSION SCHEME.

In the course of the two and a-half years elapsed since the opening of the Caixa de Conversão in December, 1906, to June 30th, 1909, the movement has been as follows:—

Issue of Notes to December 31st, 1907	Rs. 113,732,760\$
Issue of Notes from January 1st to December 31st, 1908	Rs. 4,941,980\$
Issue of Notes from January 1st to June 30th, 1909	Rs. 11,578,690\$
Total	Rs. 130,253,430\$

Notes redeemed to December 31st, 1907	Rs. 13,700,060\$	
Notes redeemed from January 1st to December 31st, 1908	Rs. 15,587,890\$	
Notes redeemed from January 1st to June 30th, 1909	Rs. 7,949,160\$	Rs. 37,237,050\$
Issue of Fractional Silver Coin		Rs. 93,016,380\$
		Rs. 4,142\$
Total in circulation June 30th, 1909		Rs. 93,020,522\$
Equivalent to Gold on Deposit		£5,813,782½
Deposit on June 30th, 1909, consisted of following coins:—		
£	4,685,614	10s.
Francs		10,324,950
Marks		1,011,270
Brazilian Coins (Gold) Rs.		204,460 \$
American Dollars		3,128,790
Argentine Posos		3,225
Lires		780

Of the total of Rs.130,253,430\$ issued against gold to end of June, 1909, Rs.92,427,000\$, or 70.9 per cent. were issued between December, 1906, and April, 1907. During this period gold to the value of £5,533,379 entered the country on balance, in liquidation of the abnormally large coffee crop and heavy rubber shipments, both sold at relatively high prices, which, together with the importation of foreign capital on an unusual scale, turned the economic balance irresistibly in favour of the country.

Henceforward, from April, 1907, to January 18th, 1908, when deposits reached the maximum of £6,295,195, issues, though continuous, were on a much more modest scale, amounting to only Rs.22,795,230\$, against deposits of £1,422,827 for those nine months.

The balance of foreign trade, hitherto so favourable, under the influence of the crisis in the United States and the terrible fall in prices of produce that ensued, had meanwhile turned against the country, so that from that date (January, 1908) until April 17th, 1909, withdrawals exceeded entries and the gold in deposit declined to £5,513,203.

Then the tide turned once more, and prices, especially of rubber, began to rise, whilst investments in the country of foreign capital were larger than ever.

Consequently, by the close of the produce year, on June 30th, 1909, issues had increased to Rs.93,016,380\$, raising the gold in deposit to £5,813,523.

As we write, the experience of 1908-07 is being repeated.

Enormous coffee shipments have kicked the scale irresistibly in favour of the country, and since June 30th gold to the value of Rs. 29,553,160\$, or £1,847,072 has entered the country and raised deposits on the 16th October to £7,246,187. Under the influence of further heavy coffee shipments and fancy prices for rubber, much more may be expected before the end of the year.

In 1910, when, in consequence of this limitation of coffee shipments at Santos under the Valorisation scheme, no more coffee bills of that origin will be forthcoming, the stream of gold will be dammed and under normal conditions would probably be reversed.

Whether circumstances will be normalised by the withdrawal of the export duty on specie remains to be seen.

The true function of the Conversion scheme is to regulate the supply of bills by receiving gold on deposit when the supply is excessive and letting it go when insufficient.

So long, however, as the export duty on specie is maintained gold shipments are impossible until exchange falls to the corresponding level.

During the crisis of 1907-08 exchange was maintained artificially and gold prevented from leaving this country by means of foreign loans that made good the deficiency in produce bills.

Had the gold been allowed to leave freely, in all probability exchange would have been maintained without the necessity of any loan at all.

So next year, when a shortage of supplies between January and July is again to be looked for, gold must be allowed free exit unless Government is prepared, as before, to either support exchange by drawing on London, or to see it decline to export point, which, with a 2 per cent. duty, is about 15½d.

	Excess of Exports over Imports	Imports of Gold Specie	Deposits at the Caixa de Conversão	Declared Exports of Gold Specie
1906	£19,855,441	£2,063,446	£1,823,493	£32,750
1907	12,000,942	4,410,621	5,284,804	15,539
1908	1,291,248	141,737	303,874	20,700
Jan. to June, 1909	6,585,632	830,369	723,668	1,000
Total	£30,733,313	£8,346,173	£8,140,839	£69,989
Gold in Deposit on June 30th, 1909			£5,813,722	
Net Withdrawals			£2,327,117	

Of the Gold (£2,063,446) imported in 1906, £1,139,953 was received prior to the passing of the Conversion Act in November, the balance, £1,823,493, in December. The gold imports during the three-and-a-half years, 1906 to June, 1909, represent 21.2 per cent. of the trade balance in favour of the country for the same period.

The gold deposited in the Caixa de Conversão since its opening in December, 1906, was only £205,324 less than the total imports during the three-and-a-half years, including eleven months of 1906 before the Conversion Act was working.

Net withdrawals between December, 1906, and June, 1909, amounted to £2,327,117, of which only £69,989 was manifested, leaving £2,257,128 unaccounted for, which is either hoarded or has been taken out of the country by returning immigrants and passengers. That very little of the gold could have been re-deposited is indicated by the closeness of the respective figures for imports of gold and deposits of specie at the Caixa.

Week.	Entries.	Withdrawals.	In Circulation.	Gold in Deposit 16:000 = £1 Sterling.
1906.	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Dec. 28	29,175,700	81,000	29,094,700	29,095,122
1907.				
Jan. 5	38,878,090	105,600	38,772,406	38,773,351
" 12	39,597,760	219,330	39,378,460	39,379,939
" 19	40,557,430	308,570	40,248,860	40,250,987
" 26	41,315,970	491,000	40,824,970	40,917,554
Feb. 2	62,931,300	500,950	62,430,350	62,433,533
" 9	65,091,000	616,150	64,474,850	64,478,448
" 16	68,187,810	834,830	67,352,980	67,356,924
" 23	70,880,060	1,144,810	69,744,250	69,745,721
Mar. 2	74,173,430	1,263,510	72,909,920	72,915,008
" 9	76,552,040	1,430,420	75,121,620	75,127,186
" 16	79,829,520	1,906,710	77,922,810	77,928,016
" 23	82,250,070	2,164,940	79,057,130	79,061,738
" 30	86,878,060	3,036,720	83,841,340	83,841,777
April 6	92,427,090	3,894,190	88,532,900	88,534,071
" 13	93,583,290	4,193,930	89,380,360	89,381,092
" 20	95,478,650	5,318,470	88,563,460	88,565,779
" 27	94,671,160	6,046,730	88,624,430	88,627,257
May 4	95,548,650	6,256,720	89,288,980	89,290,251
" 11	97,242,110	6,523,520	90,715,590	90,722,385
" 18	98,478,550	6,792,500	91,686,050	91,690,245
" 25	98,857,690	6,922,040	91,935,650	91,940,383

Week.	Entries.	Withdrawals.	In Circulation.	Gold in Deposit 16:000 = £1 Sterling.
1907.	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
June 1	99,062,400	6,996,880	92,065,520	92,070,871
" 8	99,639,110	7,230,740	92,408,370	92,414,430
" 15	99,085,440	7,479,580	92,205,860	92,212,452
" 22	99,819,960	7,609,820	92,210,140	92,217,317
" 29	99,983,910	7,781,320	92,252,590	92,260,137
July 6	100,191,880	7,911,550	92,280,330	92,288,488
" 13	100,302,010	8,233,530	92,068,480	92,077,329
" 20	100,379,980	8,428,710	91,956,270	91,965,479
" 27	100,990,800	8,549,080	92,441,720	92,451,374
Aug. 3	101,099,930	8,634,440	92,465,490	92,475,730
" 10	101,562,420	8,806,230	92,756,190	92,766,887
" 17	106,990,600	9,027,120	97,963,480	97,974,541
" 24	107,792,650	9,232,210	98,560,440	98,571,906
" 31	108,253,490	9,335,310	98,918,180	98,930,176
Sept. 6	108,293,450	9,472,970	98,820,480	98,832,022
" 14	108,378,300	9,749,510	98,628,850	98,641,051
" 21	108,424,470	9,871,640	98,552,330	98,566,386
" 28	108,610,960	10,121,400	98,489,560	98,503,632
Oct. 5	108,788,600	10,252,370	98,535,730	98,555,987
" 11	108,923,900	10,496,070	98,427,230	98,457,053
" 19	109,156,750	10,898,940	98,258,110	98,269,385
" 26	109,265,830	11,344,840	97,910,390	97,912,685
Nov. 1	109,359,050	11,433,800	97,925,250	97,927,535

SECTION II.

BRAZILIAN
FOREIGN TRADE.

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF MACEIÓ.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.											
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.								
CLASS I.—Live Stock.																			
Asses horses and mules	Head		10			4					137								
Birds and fowls—all kinds	"					8								412					
Goats and Sheep..	"					4								149					
Swine	"					2				3				67					
Cattle	"													120				107	
Live stock, unenumerated	"										130			60				5	
TOTAL	"										267			830				172	
CLASS II.—Raw Material or prepared for use in Arts and Industries.																			
COTTON.																			
Yarn	Kilo	4,676	4,102	7,491	6,099	21,776	694	604	1,209					1,195				4,164	
Sewing thread	"	15,318	11,775	19,420	34,025	20,128	5,010	3,452	4,690					12,889				7,262	
Washed, combed and in wool or wadding	"		20	31	76	46		2	4					13				7	
Twisted or braided	"		852	10	5	25			1									2	
Cotton waste	"																		
TOTAL	"	19,994	16,839	22,952	40,205	41,975	5,704	4,114	5,904					14,097				11,435	
HAIR, FURS AND FEATHERS.																			
Horse hair	"																		3
Feathers—all kinds	"																		3
TOTAL	"																		
CANE, BAMBOO, RUSH, OSIER, &C.																			
Cane and bamboo	Kilo	751	927	1,386	741	1,960	130	100	208					116				290	
Rush, ruitan and osier	"																		
TOTAL	"	751	927	1,386	741	1,960	130	160	208					116				290	
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.																			
Lead—pig, ingot and sheet	Kilo	6,041	3,351	989	13,411	1,394	98	69	43					381				47	
Tin—bar, sheet and plate..	"	1,280	950	1,174	1,356	2,159	162	143	231					276				330	
Zinc—sheet and plate	"	1,285	1,428	3,031	3,855		36	48	102					132					
TOTAL	"	8,595	5,729	5,194	18,652	3,553	286	260	376					789				377	
COPPER AND ALLOYS.																			
Cast, moulded, filings, &c.	Kilo	10,015	6,873	3,382	5,281	6,565	637	517	283					556				488	
ANTIMAL RESIDUES.																			
Whalebone, crude or prepared	Kilo	43	54			12	9	5										2	
Wax, crude or prepared	"	1	5	12	55	315		1	2					11				41	
Glass and relative	"	52	203	8	196	1,624	8	12	1					10				216	
Spermaceti or stearine	"	1,138	940	1,036				92	149										
Gummo and other manures	"																		
Animal oils, unenumerated	"																		
Tallow and grease	Kilo	8,413	38,611	2,385	5,689	218,134	223	1,063	79					262				5,975	
Animal residues, unenumerated	"	1,024	4	9	2		12	6	12					1					
TOTAL	"	10,671	39,817	3,450	5,942	219,955	345	1,179	243					284				6,234	

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF MACEIÓ.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.							G. L. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.						
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.				
PLANTS, LEAVES, FLOWERS, FRUITS, BERRIES, SEEDS, ROOTS, BARK, &c.	Kilo	—	1,913	2,405	1,800	1,200	—	34	49	33	33				
Beer	"	2,768	3,397	5,447	3,906	4,315	136	167	253	284					
Leaves, flowers, herbs, stems, roots, barks, medicinal or for dyes	"	—	—	63	292	29	—	—	6	32					
Tobacco, in leaf	"	—	—	232	291	327	—	—	17	1					
Live plants, all kinds	"	—	—	17	4	—	—	—	1	36					
Plants, leaves, flowers, &c., unenumerated	"	158	1,019	901	361	902	6	15	17	—					
TOTAL	"	2,026	6,329	9,065	6,544	6,833	142	216	343	423					
STONES, EARTH AND OTHER SIMILAR MINERALS.	Kilo	—	14	—	—	—	54	156	230	—					
Asbestos	"	9,317	20,089	31,034	20,375	9,091	297	366	1,774	175					
Clay and moulders' sand	"	297,104	254,819	1,084,337	1,085,339	735,340	2,777	1,524	1,917	46					
Coal	"	1,359,098	1,233,925	2,533,300	4,089,200	2,537,300	1,186	1,267	3,062	1,218					
Patent fuel	"	—	573,385	233,406	587,728	907,207	—	83	761	3,392					
Coke	"	—	18,498	34,067	23,573	9,972	—	26	103	2,230					
Chalk and gypsum (plaster of Paris)	"	1,371	3,375	4,002	7,312	3,470	34	41	115	52					
Marble	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	41	23					
Saltpetre	"	185	4,345	5,368	3,300	17,303	10	48	95	179					
Stones, earths, &c., unenumerated	"	54,578	157,375	80,634	34,302	24,543	—	354	—	792					
TOTAL	"	2,005,173	2,092,695	4,072,608	5,037,251	4,353,471	4,088	3,824	6,530	12,015					
HIDES AND SKINS.	Kilo	1,290	1,288	2,102	1,069	2,046	702	735	1,222	1,450					
Tanned and otherwise prepared	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Yarn and thread	Kilo	21	43	20	30	17	40	97	58	48					
VEGETABLE EXTRACTS.	Kilo	13,981	6,136	3,062	2,454	1,870	308	71	47	23					
Tar and pitch	"	—	2,354	2,577	1,793	679	—	61	35	23					
Vegetable oils	"	117,263	232,260	200,805	418,661	689,178	884	2,393	3,982	6,573					
Resin	"	317	953	576	1,348	1,115	25	153	94	126					
Gums, resins and balsams	"	23	2,143	155	239	293	2	60	36	57					
Vegetable extracts, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
TOTAL	"	131,384	243,755	297,175	424,495	693,135	1,219	2,738	3,330	6,802					
CLASS III.—Manufactures.	Kilo	574	1,321	455	1,952	1,607	86	163	50	416					
COTTON.	"	3	1	—	—	—	3	12	—	1					
Tapestry, oilcloths and carpets	"	1,306	903	—	—	—	808	452	472	911					
Hosiery	"	1,278	1,186	—	—	—	1,098	1,186	1,203	2,170					
Lace, insertions, &c.	"	3,230	704	—	—	—	1,564	762	1,037	1,037					
Wearing apparel	"	46,423	37,794	45,462	50,383	15,677	8,354	6,570	8,554	3,920					
Piece goods, bleached	"	1,112	21	—	—	—	160	7	513	349					
" " unbleached	"	68,329	38,775	30,388	77,052	46,127	14,420	8,256	13,628	11,242					
" " printed	"	100,102	63,711	43,359	75,010	30,998	19,894	13,329	9,844	9,004					
" " dyed	"	7,493	27,396	31,072	66,280	45,331	2,028	5,380	9,038	11,870					
" " unenumerated	"	8,906	8,899	12,492	14,743	15,995	2,382	2,370	3,046	4,657					
Manufactures of cotton, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
TOTAL	"	238,956	181,001	293,332	285,841	162,835	50,797	38,154	47,110	45,589					

Article	Kilo	95	220	720	285	49	138	323	144
MANUFACTURES OF ALUMINIUM									
Arms and ammunition									
Lead, bullets, shot, cartridges, &c.	Kilo	574	1,356	1,409	2,108	216	365	504	702
Fire arms, all kinds	"	516	1,219	2,219	2,066	351	1,086	1,086	1,130
Arms and ammunition, unenumerated	"	16	—	13	44	24	—	5	15
TOTAL	"	1,106	3,174	3,643	4,206	591	1,051	1,545	1,847
HAIR AND FEATHERS									
Brushes, dusters, brooms, &c.	Kilo	633	—	—	—	155	172	477	403
Manufactures, unenumerated	"	1	38	21	28	1	12	12	29
TOTAL	"	634	38	21	28	156	184	489	432
CANE, BAMBOO, OSIER, &C.									
Baskets and hampers	Kilo	30	87	234	184	32	23	43	28
Furniture	"	—	3	174	203	—	1	21	52
Manufactures of cane, bamboo, osier, &c., unenumerated	"	16	30	14	17	6	7	6	3
TOTAL	"	46	120	422	354	38	31	70	81
CARRIAGES AND OTHER VEHICLES									
Railway cars and wagons	Kilo	—	3,353	—	—	—	139	—	94
Other vehicles	"	213	—	—	—	98	7	29	497
TOTAL	"	213	—	—	—	98	146	29	591
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS									
Lead pipes	Kilo	—	3,536	2,377	1,986	4	116	70	54
Printers' type	"	123	221	922	208	41	104	154	104
Manufactures of lead, unenumerated	"	101	198	77	77	15	30	15	11
" " " "	"	543	587	437	502	89	82	101	95
" " " "	"	30	198	521	398	3	76	109	30
TOTAL	"	797	4,740	4,332	3,171	152	408	449	323
COPPER AND ALLOYS, MANUFACTURES OF									
Wire, all kinds	Kilo	237	664	2,214	2,756	34	95	196	309
Cristofle and plated ware	"	101	178	358	201	57	74	164	98
Objects of art, statues, &c.	"	11	—	11	33	6	—	10	20
Tubes and pipes	"	775	1,441	198	4	115	189	58	1
Manufactures of copper, unenumerated	"	4,880	4,314	6,326	6,013	1,214	971	1,680	1,029
TOTAL	"	6,004	6,597	9,107	9,007	1,426	1,329	2,108	2,057
IRON AND STEEL, MANUFACTURES OF									
Fish-hooks, spurs, stirrups, locks, &c.	Kilo	7,789	7,428	9,845	14,213	357	432	630	688
Wire, all kinds	"	140,788	154,107	332,372	636,000	1,801	2,075	4,774	8,794
Galvanised corrugated sheets	"	—	16,809	14,693	6,043	290	290	263	106
Cutlery	"	5,923	4,871	9,988	9,802	1,020	907	1,831	1,836
Axles, wheels and parts for railway cars	"	2,632	2,275	863	17,563	62	72	30	636
Axles, wheels and parts for unenumerated vehicles	"	704	3,204	10,429	2,821	30	153	442	136
Enamelled iron goods	"	—	—	4,213	10,437	—	—	328	868
Tin plate goods	"	—	—	2,462	620	—	—	77	77
Tin plates	"	19,312	19,522	26,883	42,093	367	452	564	1,170
Staples, nails, screws and other structural iron for houses, boats, posts, fences, &c.	"	96,246	25,035	823,839	123,553	1,172	595	3,813	1,750
Furniture	"	1,626	2,435	3,745	2,828	1,105	120	187	149
Nails and accessories	"	1,831,450	430,295	198,968	3,548,731	9,847	3,248	1,640	24,640
Tubes, pipes and fishplates	"	116,503	37,169	46,355	807,460	1,109	784	909	8,590
Manufactures of iron, unenumerated	"	38,552	100,250	111,149	255,578	1,923	4,937	5,640	9,380
TOTAL	"	2,261,475	803,370	1,006,304	5,497,768	17,823	14,157	20,459	58,820

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF MACEIÓ.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNITS.	QUANTITY.							C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.													
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.											
PAPER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.																						
Engravings, designs and photographs	Kilo	106	194	16	11	18	18	53	17	5	4											
Books, newspapers, magazines and the like	"	1,001	1,001	679	563	1,412	256	282	256	124	453											
Printed matter, unenumerated	"	199	286	275	830	1,361	154	68	142	154	209											
Paper for unenumerated purposes	"	124,974	140,368	84,810	182,288	102,418	1,012	2,087	1,012	3,116	2,199											
Writing paper	"	31,737	22,323	5,699	9,636	13,980	270	927	270	659	585											
Printing paper	"	35,234	27,785	26,292	116,106	134,020	463	679	453	2,163	2,213											
Milboard and cardboard	"	6,370	17,847	13,504	17,779	33,982	153	312	225	429	497											
Manufactures of paper, unenumerated	"	3,972	1,717	6,815	3,042	1,866	309	178	250	262	168											
TOTAL	"	203,167	211,521	138,090	329,845	289,067	5,292	5,476	3,294	6,015	6,328											
STONES, EARTHES AND SIMILAR MINERALS,																						
MANUFACTURES OF.																						
Asbestos	Kilo	129	259	500	520	3,242	17	35	34	108	128											
Glazed tiles	"	—	—	2,782	9,976	11,800	—	—	37	—	95											
Tiles	"	—	—	—	—	84,031	—	—	—	—	—											
Fire and common bricks	"	10,494	3,405	6,956	136,189	4,784	142	110	137	641	437											
Manufactures of stones and earths, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	16,309	—	—	—	—	291	210											
TOTAL	"	10,623	3,664	10,298	162,994	103,857	159	145	298	1,129	879											
SKINS AND LEATHER, MANUFACTURES OF.																						
Harness, saddles and other articles of saddlery	Kilo	145	121	291	206	455	50	50	105	89	198											
Bags, cases and trunks of all kinds	"	184	176	101	392	169	66	84	34	177	84											
Boots and shoes	"	12	334	—	—	—	7	332	88	—	615											
Belting	"	1,828	1,010	2,090	912	2,709	476	259	496	326	928											
Gloves	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	380	—											
Manufactures of leather, unenumerated	"	341	333	106	150	74	138	188	169	90	80											
TOTAL	"	2,510	1,974	2,578	1,660	3,407	737	914	834	1,062	1,965											
PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &C.																						
Boot blacking	Kilo	423	494	675	313	299	40	36	73	73	76											
Perfumery	"	1,763	1,015	2,026	2,661	2,735	756	687	1,316	1,316	1,158											
Writing ink	"	528	314	95	214	252	26	13	9	11	21											
Paints	"	3,894	1,477	1,326	5,977	1,337	167	90	81	360	82											
Printing ink	"	—	—	400	50	656	—	—	13	14	17											
Varnishes, all kinds	"	—	—	—	106	116	—	—	—	11	12											
TOTAL	"	6,578	4,200	4,522	9,321	5,395	989	1,126	1,419	1,725	1,366											
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.																						
Sulphuric acid	Kilo	1,461	52	697	467	1,780	66	44	64	22	62											
Acids, unenumerated	"	7,565	4,332	36,518	679	736	—	—	—	65	34											
Calcium carbide	"	—	—	3,680	109,300	62,256	460	296	228	2,122	1,029											
Acetated and mineral waters	"	—	2	10	15	—	—	—	38	67	232											
Capsules, globules, drages and medical sweetmeats	"	—	2	10	15	—	—	—	38	67	—											
Glycerine	"	—	25	597	1,117	127	—	2	16	32	15											
Cod liver oil	"	—	180	103	253	208	—	44	38	80	59											
Soap and soap tablets, medicinal	"	—	1	255	42	49	—	—	90	16	17											
Chemical products and medicines, unenumerated	"	131,243	198,692	169,059	201,734	210,658	2,951	3,624	2,695	4,863	3,660											
TOTAL	"	140,269	203,284	210,919	317,846	279,357	3,477	4,022	3,691	7,056	5,108											

SILK, MIXED AND UNMIXED, MANUFACTURES OF.											
Braids, loops and other trimmings	Kilo	4	6	3	10	13	505	19	15	49	39
Ribbons	"	74	119	157	—	—	200	291	405	505	1,039
Neckties	"	2	1	—	—	—	10	7	11	45	31
Lace	"	—	4	—	8	4	—	12	34	66	12
Wearing apparel	"	1	7	—	—	—	24	48	94	5	4
Piece goods	"	42	50	117	—	206	260	133	260	351	459
Manufactures of silk, unenumerated	"	44	25	77	543	47	100	115	240	564	232
TOTAL	"	167	212	—	733	270	505	625	1,050	1,645	1,816
SUNDRIES.											
Steamers, boats, and vessels, all kinds	Kilo	—	265	—	—	—	51	—	15	—	3,025
Samplers, all kinds	"	650	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132
Gymnastic appliances and articles for sport	"	2,011	1,900	1,586	—	—	308	354	208	522	463
Stationery	"	4,225	3,164	3,194	3,803	3,008	633	390	782	894	871
Articles for lighting by gas, kerosene, &c.	"	14	21	7	6,069	4,939	14	24	9	15	42
Walking sticks, canes and whips	"	1,985	1,483	2,289	2,824	67	961	727	702	1,401	1,386
Toys	"	1,241	2,326	3,207	3,612	2,518	265	290	690	823	572
Pipes and cigar or cigarette holders	"	1,163	316	15,906	10,615	18,853	342	118	1,651	1,606	2,106
Boxes and cases, all kinds	"	235	589	398	714	885	47	136	54	144	80
Tinsel, beadwork, &c. (tinselmeretric)	"	33	173	98	374	37	37	156	31	111	42
Pocket books, cigar cases and purses	"	234	204	33	—	21	25	7	15	5	42
Hats, all kinds	"	—	—	—	—	—	240	238	183	609	750
Umbrellas, parasols and accessories for same	"	4	3	36	183	170	5	11	25	59	80
Clocks	"	132	147	—	—	—	28	40	61	114	118
Watches	"	12	16	—	—	—	12	72	253	24	44
Dynamic and other explosives	"	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Artificial flowers	"	2	—	3	45	194	5	1	63	4	59
Fireworks	"	640	—	102	2,019	2,151	72	—	17	162	160
Kerosene	"	1,901,258	2,802,309	2,204,471	3,094,896	2,952,521	20,361	19,036	20,167	29,155	28,522
Fans, all kinds	"	—	60	47	211	862	—	—	—	299	97
Sandpaper, all kinds	"	882	2,136	2,789	2,746	2,02	32	42	46	102	304
Manufactures of rubber	"	1,003	1,516	541	868	832	46	87	120	165	44
Lubricating oils, all kinds	"	369	132	406	2,42	935	433	872	439	439	523
Paraffin	"	19,203	13,442	14,503	22,009	290	259	112	200	200	345
Manufactures of celluloid	"	2,696	3,056	3,300	3,659	1,415	408	364	355	582	594
Matches	"	1,288	33,699	21,909	—	—	121	131	134	156	56
Starch	"	5,011	2,500	2,533	28,652	37,867	—	714	424	509	773
Framed pictures and mirrors	"	43	315	273	3,066	3,066	476	245	274	469	362
Photographic appliances and accessories	"	5,998	4,634	2,837	4,477	97	20	147	36	95	32
Soap and saponaceous substances, unsecured	"	4,070	3,932	3,979	3,233	8,162	140	88	93	109	251
Candles, all kinds	"	—	—	—	5,910	1,135	212	191	216	365	61
Sacks	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sundry unenumerated manufactures	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	203	373	827	746
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	25,572	24,914	27,682	40,156	42,726
CLASS IV.—Footstuffs and Fodder.											
Mafia (luerne)	Kilo	—	24,894	36,000	21,120	51,050	—	100	176	104	223
Garlic and onions	"	22,902	13,930	15,285	14,474	11,400	394	225	475	463	380
Rice	"	50,583	21,226	15,050	7,872	3,245	351	270	208	161	70
Sugar	"	—	—	15,150	7,872	—	—	—	—	—	—
Olive oil	"	11,815	15,368	10,350	15,637	18,128	—	1,130	869	3	4
Codfish	"	176,989	689,920	1,233,743	1,114,102	2,017,007	4,873	32,259	32,259	1,279	1,713
Lard	"	12,272	1,905	13,454	12,505	17,452	189	55	761	32,454	79,638
Potatoes	"	24,660	25,110	31,932	45,592	37,302	264	233	363	543	163
Alcoholic beverages	"	3,971	3,360	3,804	4,832	3,940	412	406	363	473	360

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF MACEIO.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.					
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	
FOODSTUFFS AND FODDER.—Continued.													
Unenumerated beverages ..	Kilo	597	1,014	3,212	343	475	28	63	168	10	39		
Biscuits, all kinds ..	"	621	639	866	1,121	2,037	81	120	112	153	173		
Unenumerated grain ..	"	23,119	7,636	24,461	21,902	28,791	479	148	380	327	407		
Barley ..	"	—	80	20	40	748	—	2	1	1	17		
Beer ..	"	227	215	1,541	1,549	2,348	14	12	68	74	106		
Tea ..	"	1,199	1,488	2,527	5,002	3,466	141	133	348	552	404		
Sweetmeats, all kinds ..	"	332	396	459	263	1,691	61	40	52	32	29		
Preserved meats and extracts ..	"	238	540	452	70	1,691	123	37	70	34	265		
" " fruits and vegetables ..	"	3,100	4,146	9,148	8,967	12,644	195	246	490	453	630		
" " fish ..	"	840	2,073	3,651	9,145	6,505	171	245	443	266	283		
Spices ..	"	23,000	22,867	30,648	55,371	38,701	1,087	1,146	1,885	3,219	1,678		
Bran ..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wheat flour ..	"	3,634,298	2,514,589	3,467,218	4,034,123	0,231,836	51,014	31,706	42,329	50,651	80,503		
Flour and meals, unenumerated ..	"	2,972	5,110	9,361	4,138	7,684	122	224	402	323	340		
Beans, all kinds ..	"	5	350	250	11	890	1	1	7	8	9		
Fruits and vegetables, dried ..	"	3,725	6,353	8,235	11,216	8,073	189	305	537	686	588		
" " fresh ..	"	7,272	4,320	1,783	1,543	9,107	240	205	315	49	88		
Condensed milk ..	"	4,192	4,694	8,576	9,349	11,909	214	212	383	449	528		
" " and syrups ..	"	—	—	—	1,185	194	17	32	32	30	28		
Liquors and syrups ..	"	67,311	66,924	107,503	127,020	101,186	5,957	0,193	10,426	14,420	11,140		
Butter ..	"	673	553	1,000	644	904	13	47	75	124	137		
Macaroni, &c. ..	"	611	593	1,010	1,083	1,274	61	107	138	124	139		
Eggs ..	"	11,091	10,258	11,772	11,273	11,271	980	910	1,103	1,097	1,027		
Cheese ..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Salt ..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Bacon ..	"	184	14	628	31	31	21	9	36	—	2		
Vinegar ..	"	290	403	1,906	3,956	863	5	14	14	90	9		
Champagne and other sparkling wines ..	"	267	220	1,958	375	243	35	36	120	17	81		
Wines, unenumerated ..	"	133,158	157,840	167,663	208,379	160,855	4,700	5,582	6,023	6,880	6,465		
Vermouth, bitters and similar wines ..	"	8,491	7,131	6,763	5,878	5,878	701	110	590	477	439		
Fecked beef (Xarque)..	"	79,180	59,758	126,407	7,792	77,546	2,512	2,084	3,971	910	2,072		
Foodstuffs and fodder, unenumerated ..	"	1,235	1,143	1,463	1,706	4,317	87	106	91	117	276		
TOTAL ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	77,692	69,976	105,805	117,000	189,881		
CLASS V.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes.													
£ Sterling ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	201	—	—	—		
Marks ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—		
TOTAL ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	209	—	—	—		
SUMMARY BY CLASS.													
CLASS I.—Live Stock ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
" II.—Materials, Raw or Prepared for use in Arts and Industries ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	830	172		
" III.—Manufactures ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,397	24,253	24,452	46,252	44,462		
" IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	137,283	146,983	147,531	209,954	246,409		
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	77,692	69,976	105,805	117,000	189,881		
CLASS V.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	234,372	241,479	277,788	373,945	480,924		
TOTAL ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	209	—	—	—		
GRAND TOTAL ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	234,372	241,688	277,788	373,945	480,924		

EXPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS FROM THE PORT OF MACEIO.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNITS.	QUANTITY.								C. I. F. VALDE IN £ STERLING				
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.			
CLASS I.—Animals and their Products.														
Wax	Kilo	457	—	—	—	180	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Horns	"	2,307	2,640	805	4,653	1,632	10	26	9	51	27	—	—	27
HIDES—Salted	"	31,020	149,477	65,607	71,919	25,117	1,555	7,639	3,767	3,860	1,307	—	—	1,307
HIDES—Dry	"	36,002	32,991	392,273	206,982	182,033	2,283	2,380	24,400	16,568	10,468	—	—	10,468
Horse or cow hair and bristles	"	—	140	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horns	"	743	690	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
SKINS—Goat	"	189,569	245,531	217,543	266,633	338,435	45,652	58,774	57,209	69,810	72,434	—	—	72,434
Sheep	"	35,719	60,337	89,836	89,836	172,439	4,128	7,289	11,206	11,206	25,358	—	—	25,358
Lamb	"	—	—	70,573	—	—	—	—	9,319	—	—	—	—	—
Wool	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bones	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CLASS II.—Minerals and their Products.														
SCRAP METAL—Steel or iron	Kilo	150,000	30,813	—	600	—	222	58	—	2	—	—	—	18
Others	"	597	1,316	—	3,904	383	19	48	10	177	68	—	—	68
Manufactures of iron	"	—	—	—	—	471	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CLASS III.—Vegetables and their Products.														
Raw cotton	Kilo	1,895,215	2,497,336	3,431,476	1,647,273	8,540	125,788	115,197	186,573	104,810	500	—	—	500
SUGAR—Crystal	"	240	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Demerara	"	93,477	—	—	—	3,159,563	1,331	—	—	—	—	—	—	43,794
Muscavo	"	3,314,686	14,572,731	2,176,200	1,035,208	2,192,716	39,003	157,812	21,081	9,229	—	—	—	15,771
Castor seed or bean	"	399,709	303,943	28,924,988	174,147	4,518	3,137	2,983	3,027	2,339	—	—	—	—
RUBBER—Mangabeira	"	10,420	3,294	5,233	7,631	—	1,160	392	706	977	801	—	—	801
Manicoba	"	180	237	237	638	—	30	46	46	—	—	—	—	—
Cacau (cocoa)	"	—	175	199	4,800,617	1,673,990	—	8	8	38	—	—	—	—
Cottonseed	"	3,994,667	3,731,357	3,486,043	814,325	728,715	13,559	10,711	14,021	21,511	24	—	—	24
Bran	"	1,005,745	1,003,800	293,085	—	—	5,738	6,918	1,672	3,332	5,109	—	—	5,109
Leaves, resins and roots, medicinal	"	—	385	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fruits—Cassava	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rafis (jangadas)	"	152	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Timber—Brazil wood	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Live plants	"	1,030	8,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maize (Indian corn)	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cottonseed residues	"	50,069	11,878	19,611	18,091	23,842	1,040	232	483	425	452	—	—	452
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	190,875	294,106	419,371	144,672	71,514	—	—	71,514
SUMMARY BY CLASS.														
CLASS I.—Animals and their products	"	—	—	—	—	—	53,679	76,116	94,715	101,509	109,644	—	—	109,644
II.—Minerals and their products	"	—	—	—	—	—	222	58	—	2	—	—	—	—
III.—Vegetables and their products	"	—	—	—	—	—	190,875	294,106	419,371	144,672	71,514	—	—	71,514
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	244,795	370,328	514,096	246,390	181,239	—	—	181,239

CLASS III.—Manufactures.											
COTTON.											
Tapestry, oilcloths and carpets	Kilo	3,770	6,149	6,815	5,873	3,523	508	718	750	887	502
Neckties	"	32	34	—	—	—	51	52	77	—	22
Hosiery	"	10,287	5,972	—	—	—	6,929	3,718	3,607	3,832	4,172
Lease insertions, &c.	"	8,269	6,861	—	—	—	10,111	9,465	8,856	10,708	7,048
Wearing apparel	"	54,771	41,532	—	—	—	35,039	29,506	26,420	31,698	13,135
Piece goods, bleached	"	66,522	57,572	—	—	—	12,389	10,559	11,223	14,325	6,099
" " printed	"	4,619	4,239	56,857	68,756	29,690	2,361	519	430	333	188
" " dyed	"	194,057	86,747	86,083	165,594	48,171	42,347	19,980	21,341	43,006	13,232
" " unenumerated	"	150,588	124,269	100,455	121,165	61,515	29,475	21,173	20,158	24,772	11,802
Manufactures of cotton, unenumerated	"	47,922	69,923	70,607	94,265	33,275	13,771	16,820	18,635	29,146	10,795
	"	54,901	74,521	94,191	82,242	56,976	12,631	13,358	16,033	17,388	10,158
TOTAL	"	595,733	478,340	418,147	540,256	233,934	103,827	125,868	127,600	190,219	79,794
MANUFACTURES OF ALUMINIUM		1,682	2,171	1,268	1,790	1,502	667	974	714	910	675
ARMS AND AMMUNITION.											
Artillery	Kilo	—	27	151	287	183	—	4	19	38	24
Lead, bullets, shot, cartridges, &c.	"	194,082	172,364	204,862	219,764	208,802	22,953	21,409	23,636	26,497	24,277
Firearms, all kinds	"	57,375	54,993	37,848	40,263	20,075	30,053	29,537	20,446	23,197	11,423
Swords, foils and other edged weapons	"	135	69	64	37	98	66	32	54	31	46
Powder	"	33,274	43,190	17,495	21,859	32,592	4,267	3,880	2,266	3,367	2,265
Arms and ammunition, unenumerated	"	781	882	467	384	118	342	325	269	189	101
TOTAL	"	285,647	271,471	260,887	282,574	261,868	57,081	57,187	46,600	53,319	38,136
HAIR AND FEATHERS.											
Brushes, dusters, brooms, &c.	Kilo	4,928	3,488	—	—	—	2,087	1,604	1,825	1,776	121
Manufactures, unenumerated	"	265	128	53	143	156	91	65	51	117	—
TOTAL	"	5,193	3,616	—	143	156	2,178	1,669	1,876	1,893	—
CANE, BAMBOO, OSIER, &c.											
Baskets and hampers	Kilo	469	857	159	1,304	618	106	109	40	200	142
Furniture	"	249	76	127	911	425	56	16	18	153	61
Manufactures of cane, bamboo, osier, &c., unenumerated	"	618	95	324	330	305	39	8	81	53	33
TOTAL	"	1,336	1,028	610	2,605	1,408	201	133	139	406	236
GARETTAGES AND OTHER VEHICLES.											
Automobiles	One	—	—	—	9	3	—	—	712	4,590	1,166
apparatuses	"	—	—	—	1,445	398	—	—	—	561	275
Railway cars and waggons	Kilo	18,290	104,157	—	21,925	22,137	1,003	6,638	—	709	533
Other vehicles	"	13,436	23,796	—	—	—	645	2,771	973	2,405	1,798
TOTAL	"	31,726	127,953	—	—	—	2,248	9,409	1,685	8,274	3,772
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.											
Lead pipes	Kilo	21,855	48,632	22,774	16,932	8,411	480	1,573	543	484	186
Printers' type	"	1,903	3,915	5,206	4,409	7,558	730	497	1,134	1,145	1,275
Manufactures of lead, unenumerated	"	1,304	2,962	1,925	3,697	1,778	85	85	78	78	28
" tin	"	5,708	4,737	3,862	3,992	1,536	861	693	661	780	289
" zinc	"	469	813	1,481	4,460	3,806	114	187	425	515	376
TOTAL	"	34,329	61,049	35,338	30,511	21,489	2,257	3,055	2,634	3,002	2,154

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF MANAOS.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.								C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.										
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.									
COPPER AND ALLOYS, MANUFACTURES OF.																				
Wire, all kinds	Kilo	6,645	5,047	8,733	8,268	8,089	8,268	500	719	1,088	1,351	1,474	1,474	1,351	1,088	719	500	1,474	1,351	1,088
Oristic and plated wire	"	4,894	2,038	1,698	1,491	613	1,491	1,046	1,046	1,110	654	626	626	654	1,110	1,046	1,046	626	654	1,110
Objects of art, statues, &c.	"	85	88	270	7,392	3	7,392	1	125	1	5,138	1	1	5,138	1	125	1	1	5,138	1
Tubes and pipes	"	1,917	1,774	1,620	2,207	974	2,207	205	206	240	288	102	102	288	240	206	205	240	288	102
Manufactures of copper, unenumerated	"	20,377	18,002	10,726	23,194	17,909	23,194	7,318	7,843	7,088	9,013	5,475	5,475	9,013	7,088	7,843	7,318	7,088	9,013	5,475
TOTAL		83,868	26,929	32,047	42,562	27,568	42,562	9,200	9,989	9,603	16,424	7,578	7,578	16,424	9,603	9,989	9,200	16,424	9,603	7,578
IRON AND STEEL, MANUFACTURES OF.																				
Fish-hooks, spurs, stirrups, locks, &c.	Kilo	21,140	24,240	35,730	35,066	23,848	35,066	1,537	1,945	2,934	3,314	2,174	2,174	3,314	2,934	1,945	1,537	3,314	2,934	2,174
Wire, all kinds	"	61,047	61,659	32,498	66,591	108,504	66,591	1,079	1,119	1,493	1,256	1,652	1,652	1,256	1,493	1,119	1,079	1,493	1,256	1,652
Galvanised corrugated sheets	"	258,725	369,868	389,040	606,703	432,475	606,703	3,531	5,445	7,024	11,331	7,924	7,924	11,331	7,024	5,445	3,531	7,024	7,024	11,331
Cutlery	"	42,919	47,782	30,365	14,585	23,813	47,782	124	178	522	284	4,427	4,427	284	522	178	124	284	284	4,427
Axles, wheels and parts for railway cars	"	4,478	11,572	27,657	18,891	92,276	18,891	326	544	432	373	449	449	373	432	544	326	432	373	449
Axles, wheels and parts for unenumerated vehicles	"	10,912	28,040	7,831	48,737	69,189	48,737	—	—	—	3,467	4,610	4,610	3,467	—	—	—	3,467	3,467	4,610
Enamelled iron goods	"	—	—	—	—	10,411	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tin plate goods	"	—	—	—	—	57,704	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tin plates	"	633,557	475,957	278,001	398,456	287,511	398,456	11,655	9,226	5,937	8,027	5,772	5,772	8,027	5,937	9,226	11,655	8,027	5,937	
Staples, nails, screws and other structural iron for houses, boats, posts, fences, &c.	"	1,354,707	2,058,950	1,338,594	1,607,581	908,804	1,607,581	24,552	45,534	29,287	32,898	13,162	13,162	32,898	29,287	45,534	24,552	32,898	29,287	32,898
Furniture	"	23,485	50,325	40,130	53,388	42,573	53,388	1,080	1,583	1,496	2,178	1,561	1,561	2,178	1,496	1,583	1,080	2,178	1,496	2,178
Rails and accessories	"	51,082	78,926	187,310	532,051	4,486,100	532,051	1,326	2,730	4,180	7,434	52,234	52,234	7,434	4,180	2,730	1,326	7,434	4,180	7,434
Tubes, pipes and fishplates	"	388,400	73,345	33,571	2,067,403	810,450	2,067,403	28,189	27,148	1,606	25,636	8,314	8,314	25,636	1,606	27,148	28,189	25,636	1,606	25,636
Manufactures of iron, unenumerated	"	529,479	799,018	640,750	501,133	309,043	501,133	28,189	32,077	26,920	25,941	15,817	15,817	25,941	26,920	32,077	28,189	25,941	25,941	15,817
TOTAL		3,388,480	4,082,552	3,122,387	6,063,982	7,625,306	6,063,982	90,340	115,498	92,412	136,875	125,620	125,620	136,875	92,412	115,498	90,340	136,875	92,412	92,412
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.																				
Phonographs	Kilo	—	—	16	33	4,646	33	1,738	2,327	—	822	1,922	1,922	822	2,327	1,738	—	822	822	1,922
Pianos	One	—	—	19,027	19,212	7,373	19,212	5,407	6,218	—	6,216	1,441	1,441	6,216	6,218	5,407	—	6,216	6,216	1,441
Musical instruments, unenumerated	Kilo	16,941	20,498	—	—	—	—	7,145	8,545	7,038	9,012	4,625	4,625	9,012	7,038	8,545	7,145	9,012	7,038	9,012
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	—	12,889	14,888	7,038	9,012	4,625	4,625	9,012	7,038	8,545	12,889	14,888	7,038	9,012
SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.																				
Articles used in dentistry	Kilo	6,206	3,497	526	808	2,746	808	2,889	1,761	1,370	1,739	1,074	1,074	1,739	1,370	2,889	2,889	1,739	1,370	1,739
Surgical and dental instrument's, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		6,206	3,497	526	808	2,746	808	2,889	1,761	1,370	1,739	1,074	1,074	1,739	1,370	2,889	2,889	1,739	1,370	1,739
MATHEMATICAL, OPTICAL & SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.																				
Optical instruments	Kilo	322	291	—	—	—	—	942	1,087	1,063	844	286	286	1,063	1,087	942	942	1,063	844	286
Mathematical and scientific instrument's, unenumerated	"	2,277	973	—	—	—	—	954	819	513	852	854	854	513	819	954	954	513	852	854
TOTAL		2,599	1,264	—	—	—	—	1,906	1,906	1,576	1,696	1,070	1,070	1,696	1,906	1,906	1,906	1,576	1,696	1,696
WOOL, MIXED OR UNMIXED, MANUFACTURES OF.																				
Brads, tassels and trimmings, all kinds	Kilo	290	179	196	167	107	167	160	95	147	150	70	70	150	95	160	160	147	150	150
Tapestry and carpets	"	2,274	1,429	3,113	2,810	5,54	2,810	443	550	550	592	129	129	592	550	443	443	550	592	592
Alpacas, muslins and other woollen textiles	"	18,672	13,734	13,314	18,515	8,612	18,515	11,023	8,999	9,460	13,192	7,161	7,161	13,192	8,999	11,023	11,023	9,460	13,192	13,192
Blankets	"	1,335	955	1,212	1,728	439	1,728	271	227	52	416	117	117	416	227	271	271	52	416	416
Felts and sarcoenet	"	28	—	1,647	180	—	180	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	5
Felts and sarcoenet	"	28	—	1,647	180	—	180	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	5
Wearing apparel, all kinds	"	636	746	476	1,458	452	1,458	668	719	651	984	984	984	719	651	668	668	719	984	984
Manufactures of wool, unenumerated	"	560	5,183	—	—	—	—	458	293	271	785	231	231	785	293	458	458	271	785	785
TOTAL		23,795	22,226	10,958	24,456	10,174	24,456	13,034	10,556	11,483	16,086	8,692	8,692	16,086	11,483	10,556	13,034	16,086	11,483	16,086

Article	Kilo	44	16	48	35	89	11	6	15	12	17
Braid edgings and other trimmings	"	3,007	1,146	1,702	4,420	1,191	206	100	111	250	86
Tapestry, olecloths and carpets	"	517	6	—	—	—	47	39	—	468	—
Hessians	"	973	365	439	—	—	103	4	52	—	—
Twine	"	46,075	40,660	46,954	10,120	4,954	2,062	1,711	2,149	401	987
String	"	852	852	403	973	391	3,980	1,886	2,883	2,882	192
Sheetings, towels and napkins	"	2,465	1,707	403	—	—	2,492	1,367	1,278	696	696
Yarning apparel	"	38,080	23,228	25,082	43,238	25,305	10,735	1,982	8,473	14,286	9,643
Linen piece goods, all kinds	"	9,243	9,273	5,639	2,993	649	1,925	1,246	1,995	739	833
Manufactures of linen, unenumerated	"	101,965	76,729	—	61,179	31,829	17,401	11,701	13,456	18,812	11,554
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JUTE AND HEMP.	Kilo	—	—	—	2,471	1,826	—	—	—	296	228
Carpets	"	—	—	—	332	66	—	—	—	37	9
Twine	"	—	—	—	49,219	35,023	—	—	—	2,449	1,868
Condage	"	—	—	—	1,044	204	—	—	—	140	34
Piece goods	"	—	—	—	5,298	484	—	—	—	484	544
Manufactures, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	58,364	47,677	—	—	—	3,406	2,683
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EARTHENWARE, GLASS, CHINA AND CRYSTAL.	Kilo	206,661	200,639	230,148	210,025	132,812	5,987	5,915	6,553	6,935	4,367
Bottles, flasks and goblets, or tumblers of all kinds	"	1,131	50	225	101	1,437	24	2	8	20	76
Insulators	"	3,581	1,643	2,221	2,738	666	422	219	262	271	100
Gauges and other graduated glasses	"	17	40	11	17	31	41	90	23	20	126
Lenses of all kinds	"	1,806	2,095	3,731	4,612	4,313	167	171	377	92	196
Burnished glass, with or without foil	"	55,735	24,058	23,940	61,847	28,343	620	483	1,352	1,352	616
Window glass	"	133,961	123,921	122,909	194,847	105,087	7,034	6,002	5,736	8,239	5,021
Manufactures of earthenware and china, unenumerated	"	33,325	37,683	36,088	63,793	25,453	2,942	3,530	3,535	4,097	2,685
Manufactures of glass and crystal, unenumerated	"	456,243	390,079	419,273	537,587	298,344	17,537	16,412	17,150	21,731	13,186
TOTAL	"	50,226	29,854	41,145	32,730	76,332	2,100	1,193	1,238	1,685	3,078
MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS, & SUNDRY UTENSILES.	Kilo	31,442	77,530	108,834	54,789	52,179	3,922	8,545	9,504	7,628	6,262
Alenbics, sails and boulders	"	17,135	16,494	8,491	18,154	7,830	1,901	1,632	1,086	2,183	708
Machinery and accessories for electric lighting,	"	5,740	24,101	8,839	15,390	6,912	551	1,892	880	1,352	711
Electric cables	"	—	3,039	—	8,167	92,640	—	241	—	324	4,103
Seats and weighing machines	"	11,872	12,578	22,623	12,142	68,704	1,251	984	2,000	1,797	4,392
Hydraulic pumps	"	83,688	74,604	64,295	78,644	36,464	7,210	6,453	5,894	7,374	3,351
Locomotives and parts thereof	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motors and fixed engines and parts thereof	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sewing machines and parts thereof	"	1,979	15,440	852	1,270	928	622	666	1,055	1,351	1,225
Typewriting machines and parts thereof	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial machinery and parts thereof	"	6,204	8,530	7,607	17,251	11,737	127	831	526	863	647
Agricultural machinery and parts thereof	"	4,529	5,464	14,766	6,150	2,725	458	615	895	121	44
Mills or grinders	"	1,065	7,395	41	2,998	4,577	202	505	1,216	167	236
Presses, all kinds	"	859,303	351,906	262,170	662,745	745,583	22,780	20,341	15,523	35,009	81
Cycles, all kinds, and parts thereof	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Implement and tools	"	573,736	627,536	698,008	1,080,966	1,245,182	41,490	53,176	50,653	74,027	70,352
TOTAL	"	44,230	38,691	37,580	78,165	46,979	3,483	3,509	3,278	7,640	5,331
Furniture	"	1,142	1,546	998	1,994	1,568	296	445	278	1,568	445
Toothpicks	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corks	"	22,636	38,108	75,688	5,329	3,570	624	1,085	1,120	1,001	710
Manufactures of wood, unenumerated	"	71,429	83,885	120,107	351,597	137,654	6,044	6,929	8,541	10,065	3,677
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IVORY, MOTHER OF PEARL, TORTOISESHELL AND SIMILAR ANIMAL PRODUCTS, MANUFACTURES OF.	Kilo	1,880	617	438	886	403	290	383	281	338	19
Manufactures of whalebone, unenumerated	"	15	20	32	80	18	57	122	111	179	60
" buffalo horn and bone	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" animal residues, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	1,434	700	511	1,026	462	1,010	955	698	1,275	489

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF MANAOS.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.										C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.				
		1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1914	1905	1906	1907	1908	1914	1905	1906	1907	1908
NOBEL, MANUFACTURES OF																
Gold, silver and platinum	Kilo	45	237		165						9	52			123	
Gold jewellery	Gramme	28,483	28,282	28,870	36,850	12,378	3,006	4,904	5,889	12,378	3,006	4,904	5,889	6,773	7,558	2,420
Silver	"	211,082	126,286	106,221	58,646	109,426	1,278	1,190	1,152	1,883	1,278	1,190	1,152	789	1,883	1,883
TOTAL	"	239,515	154,568	135,091	95,476	121,804	5,184	6,100	7,021	3,803	5,184	6,100	7,021	7,558	3,803	3,803
FIBRES, MANUFACTURES OF.																
Cordage.	Kilo	30,005	20,311	40,614	21,805	29,613	1,261	858	1,697	808	1,261	858	1,697	808	1,175	1,175
Mats and matting	"	1,226	2,552	2,487	3,417	2,109	124	260	255	380	124	260	255	380	241	241
Vegetable silk—piece goods	"			01	57	37			43				43	88	88	88
Brooms and brushes	"	2,902	1,631	2,670	3,744	1,508	209	100	309	1,508	209	100	309	229	229	30
Manufactures of vegetable silk, unenumerated	"			88	46	16			171				171	82	82	30
Manufactures of straw, broom, piassava, &c., unenumerated	"	437	670	645	952	3,436	46	215	81	3,436	46	215	81	358	358	308
TOTAL	"	34,570	25,164	46,604	30,021	36,809	1,610	1,423	2,458	1,961	1,610	1,423	2,458	1,780	1,961	1,961
PAPER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.																
Playing cards	Kilo	443	250	101	567	200	195	69	47	200	195	69	47	153	153	73
Engravings, designs and photographs	"	1,167	1,167	656	1,380	1,415	1,380	755	236	1,415	1,380	755	236	674	674	1,216
Books, newspapers, magazines and the like	"	4,906	11,195	9,696	13,538	4,287	1,561	2,206	3,076	4,287	1,561	2,206	3,076	3,267	3,267	1,213
Printed matter, unenumerated	"	8,306	23,825	11,089	11,056	11,404	2,094	1,929	2,362	11,404	2,094	1,929	2,362	1,557	1,557	4,043
Paper for unenumerated purposes	"	159,531	167,202	130,193	170,483	177,759	6,672	6,061	3,368	6,672	6,061	3,368	3,452	3,452	3,452	4,412
Writing paper	"	61,299	58,576	53,596	78,508	72,786	3,811	3,452	3,458	3,811	3,452	3,458	3,452	2,073	2,073	2,913
Printing paper	"	78,484	89,775	71,402	84,916	107,932	1,909	1,770	1,672	1,909	1,770	1,672	1,704	2,381	2,381	1,802
Millboard and cardboard	"	11,176	16,838	12,574	18,913	19,715	1,688	1,992	2,223	1,688	1,992	2,223	2,223	864	864	1,002
Manufactures of paper, unenumerated	"	13,570	20,814	15,969	21,513	19,825	1,688	1,992	2,223	1,688	1,992	2,223	2,223	2,581	2,581	886
TOTAL	"	338,723	389,151	305,196	409,876	406,313	18,669	19,793	17,412	21,365	18,669	19,793	17,412	21,365	17,762	17,762
STONES, BATHS AND SIMILAR MINERALS,																
Manufactures OF.																
Asbestos	Kilo	1,264	3,233	5,238	3,718	2,097	88	158	394	2,097	88	158	394	400	400	232
Earthenware and clay pipes and tubes	"	255,021	104,790	107,094	1,373,822	177,995	940	671	665	177,995	940	671	665	10,002	10,002	1,205
Glazed tiles	"					55,472				55,472						1,154
Tiles	"					3,405,884				3,405,884						15,041
Fire and common bricks	"	1,482,808	2,643,909	2,912,133	1,337,141	65,719	4,324	13,318	19,315	4,324	13,318	19,315	5,200	5,200	320	320
Manufactures of stones and earthenware, unenumerated	"	3,316,382	2,074,397	1,111,597	1,779,451	167,899	6,043	6,520	5,527	167,899	6,043	6,520	5,527	16,041	16,041	1,353
TOTAL	"	4,975,475	4,826,829	4,136,082	5,311,388	3,875,066	11,400	20,667	25,901	36,560	11,400	20,667	25,901	36,560	36,560	19,985
SKINS AND LEATHER, MANUFACTURES OF.																
Harness, saddles and other articles of saddletry	Kilo	159	494	150	725	2,655	72	360	130	2,655	72	360	130	413	413	653
Bags, cases and trunks of all kinds	"	1,656	1,726	1,531	1,639	1,038	413	1,016	801	1,016	801	1,016	801	898	898	509
Boots and shoes	"	4,471	3,894	671	850	1,652	4,175	2,178	3,962	1,652	4,175	2,178	3,962	7,762	7,762	5,146
Rebbling	"	4,412	3,894	671	850	1,652	348	340	293	1,652	348	340	293	374	374	765
Manufactures of leather, unenumerated	"	3,048	2,565	1,709	2,063	1,750	1,531	1,349	1,228	1,750	1,531	1,349	1,228	1,461	1,461	1,099
TOTAL	"	10,746	9,004	4,070	5,277	7,155	7,101	5,243	6,339	7,155	7,101	5,243	6,339	10,899	10,899	8,172
PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, & C.																
Boot backing	Kilo	4,892	1,555	1,126	1,505	657	458	276	197	657	458	276	197	254	254	104
Perfumery	"	22,019	18,821	17,359	24,969	14,951	11,643	11,184	12,805	14,951	11,643	11,184	12,805	15,111	15,111	8,701
Writing ink	"	3,752	3,296	2,703	3,896	3,14	304	314	250	3,14	304	314	250	305	305	291
Paints	"	123,575	85,165	30,377	91,438	67,966	3,832	2,830	1,668	67,966	3,832	2,830	1,668	3,598	3,598	2,574
Printing ink	"			169	1,718	479				479				129	129	68
Varnishes, all kinds	"				3,899				47					430	430	296
TOTAL	"	154,038	108,937	51,734	135,215	92,504	16,257	14,624	14,943	92,504	16,257	14,624	14,943	19,827	19,827	12,034

Article	Unit	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.											
Sulphuric acid	Kilo	7,807	4,757	2,744	9,170	381	327	109	169	25	159
Acids, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calcium carbide	"	86,177	148,330	263,237	56,986	1,779	7,305	338	1,205	1,370	
Aerated and mineral waters	"	420	277	109,505	138,460	4,432	7,000	5,888	7,343	5,459	
Capsules, globules, dragees and medical sweetmeats	"	302	168	239	636	1,039	17	704	1,869	1,116	
Glycerine	"	—	—	—	20	23	—	—	2	1	
Cod liver oil	"	—	—	—	2,006	991	525	236	623	324	
Soap and soap tablets, medicinal	"	284	339	1,159	358	64	53	89	109	174	
Chemical products and medicines, unenumerated.	"	90,617	109,399	142,829	83,111	110,183	16,768	14,510	16,393	11,812	
TOTAL		185,607	259,628	280,269	289,526	29	2,351	22,081	27,882	20,440	
SOLE, MIXED AND UNMIXED, MANUFACTURES OF.											
Braids, loops and other trimmings	Kilo	61	73	97	187	35	380	274	742	147	
Ribbons	"	725	434	—	—	—	2,240	1,983	2,840	1,188	
Neckties	"	63	37	—	—	—	252	614	614	592	
Lace	"	36	81	98	45	17	291	190	302	97	
Wearing apparel	"	231	283	—	—	—	690	1,976	1,376	444	
Piece goods	"	1,049	1,644	1,807	1,842	526	2,851	3,800	4,651	1,818	
Manufactures of silk, unenumerated	"	352	371	660	828	257	1,246	1,233	3,336	897	
TOTAL		2,517	2,923	2,662	2,802	335	7,890	8,068	13,861	4,783	
SCANDRIES.											
Samples, all kinds	Kilo	4,665	2,236	—	—	—	1,176	596	620	614	
Specimens for museums	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gymnastic appliances and articles for sport	"	254	219	—	230	534	2,256	64	72	121	
Stationery	"	6,537	7,612	8,601	13,225	13,096	9,882	2,150	3,808	2,827	
Articles for lighting by gas, kerosene, &c.	"	14,826	33,646	14,756	26,855	2,945	3,584	3,584	4,825	1,795	
Photographic appliances and accessories	"	2,843	2,833	2,833	1,400	569	452	584	363	850	
Walking sticks, canes and whips	"	373	352	216	521	328	384	200	534	328	
Buttons, all kinds	"	4,262	3,544	3,062	3,778	1,290	2,144	1,640	2,001	806	
Toys	"	9,426	10,450	9,049	10,717	5,244	2,315	2,192	2,539	1,330	
Pipes and cigar or cigarette holders	"	3,817	2,285	12,224	19,962	1,181	9,752	4,160	6,133	3,260	
Boxes and cases, all kinds	"	37,957	44,177	7,307	5,437	5,432	1,659	1,134	1,134	544	
Tinsel, headwork, &c. (passementerie)	"	487	200	219	340	352	233	414	506	257	
Pocket books, cigar cases and purses	"	1,370	365	873	240	98	1,226	413	300	100	
Hats, all kinds	"	4,949	4,435	2,209	—	—	6,334	7,301	9,252	11,535	
Umbrellas, parasols and accessories for same	"	2,178	1,340	—	—	—	855	1,009	1,086	851	
Cigars, cigarettes and other manufactures of tobacco	"	9,647	11,715	12	1,741	1,645	5,476	2,831	2,221	870	
Clocks	"	—	345	—	—	—	2,441	667	3,667	2,274	
Watches	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dynamite and other explosives	"	—	—	—	2,405	156	73,912	3,537	3,003	5,316	
Artificial flowers	"	52	39	36	156	547	134	134	275	306	
Fireworks	"	7,530	8,567	5,176	4,138	2,741	2,441	375	800	261	
Kerosene	"	2,192,122	2,328,158	3,293,160	3,525,375	2,073,869	28,082	35,876	38,519	35,120	
Gasoline	"	—	—	—	10,236	21,422	—	—	281	684	
Fans, all kinds	"	1,036	607	558	989	224	1,071	530	1,265	293	
Sandpaper, all kinds	"	3,548	2,979	2,519	4,444	2,304	242	214	316	156	
Manufactures of rubber	"	9,137	9,995	4,843	7,798	4,766	4,298	2,197	3,354	1,768	
" celluloid	"	426	608	780	587	317	504	866	969	630	
Steamers, boats and vessels, all kinds	"	148,457	202,500	207,959	211,393	221,973	16,813	18,049	39,398	39,605	
Lubricating oils, all kinds	"	142,424	174,708	10,233	9,116	7,972	2,886	3,738	5,144	4,961	
Paraffin	"	12,888	11,901	20,233	11,901	557	557	349	402	349	
Matches	"	7,511	4,026	14,690	46	371	98	192	48	21	
Starch	"	453	9,664	5,100	13,019	13,321	1,537	513	454	461	
Framed pictures and mirrors	"	10,721	7,707	5,100	34,659	11,779	1,537	879	2,010	1,301	
Civil and military equipment	"	—	—	—	692,475	477,201	14,892	13,422	14,578	10,292	
Soap and saponaceous substances, unscented	"	821,709	751,392	568,347	26,448	6,390	1,550	1,503	1,363	388	
Candles, all kinds	"	26,819	27,314	26,925	—	—	5,504	3,053	5,501	4,728	
Sundry unenumerated manufactures	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL		111,596	104,173	114,987	155,860	136,698					

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF MANAOS.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.								C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.					
		1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908				
CLASS IV.—Foodstuffs and fodder.															
Alfalfa (lucerne)	..	411,474	421,778	442,712	83,104	424,079	5,085	6,448	6,440	624	5,085				
Garlic and onions	..	2,095,677	2,184,543	1,946,563	406,038	1,714,348	24,782	26,782	24,782	29,901	24,782				
Rice	..	322	15	101	101	149,923	7,793	12,018	12,018	15,748	12,431				
Sugar	..	124,802	131,729	145,346	178,905	149,923	9,475	9,475	12,018	14,417	13,278				
Olive oil	..	247,181	252,916	268,623	268,623	268,698	10,801	11,674	12,509	20,003	17,510				
Codfish	..	245,307	209,053	229,490	415,821	13,571	13,571	13,571	13,571	15,002	13,402				
Lard	..	1,237,308	1,337,039	1,402,280	1,485,714	1,425,127	6,975	7,502	7,502	9,438	6,437				
Potatoes	..	74,325	72,621	62,827	82,107	65,122	2,356	3,723	3,723	4,812	2,247				
Alcoholic beverages	..	38,011	59,270	73,265	20,980	35,368	2,122	2,775	2,775	2,437	859				
Unenumerated beverages	..	19,807	23,109	28,249	73,249	116,408	1,274	1,588	1,588	2,437	859				
Biscuits, all kinds	..	93,109	83,109	78,249	137,375	116,408	1,274	1,588	1,588	2,437	859				
Unenumerated grain	..	69,665	80,204	141,114	4,893	4,893	16	42	42	2,616	2,243				
Barley	..	69,665	80,204	141,114	4,893	4,893	16	42	42	2,616	2,243				
Beer	..	7,027	8,294	11,114	151,624	109,532	3,886	4,474	6,254	8,317	6,693				
Tea	..	7,456	8,294	11,114	10,926	7,657	1,318	1,363	1,708	1,902	1,287				
Sweetmeats, all kinds	..	68,885	82,012	4,247	4,093	5,815	788	850	652	748	530				
Preserved meats and extracts	..	237,881	230,647	205,158	78,893	71,615	7,130	10,123	8,714	10,294	6,934				
Fruits and vegetables	..	31,513	30,647	124,248	140,248	129,528	5,089	4,416	6,775	6,478	10,284				
fish	..	31,513	30,647	245,453	245,453	178,461	19,948	21,103	19,209	22,847	16,284				
Spices	..	312,878	588,415	486,709	39,592	27,043	1,962	2,222	2,225	2,690	1,046				
Bran	..	3,100,983	3,545,176	3,078,774	3,448,562	3,912,303	52,704	58,053	43,376	51,606	64,423				
Wheat flour	..	46,838	41,539	41,539	32,693	39,303	1,239	1,325	1,114	1,182	1,085				
Flour and meal, unenumerated	..	1,360,691	1,428,163	1,642,941	1,812,826	1,737,941	22,384	27,244	31,488	35,442	33,288				
Fruits and vegetables, dried	..	48,748	42,043	39,920	10,459	18,846	292	2,116	2,509	3,254	1,582				
Fodder, unenumerated	..	231,340	200,703	166,364	48,250	27,918	7,146	7,108	6,678	8,190	5,974				
Condensed milk	..	337,710	391,420	423,445	513,633	437,321	14,470	16,720	20,871	26,080	24,016				
Liqueurs and syrups	..	15,800	12,384	10,247	11,337	7,034	1,906	1,580	1,374	1,589	861				
Butter	..	186,835	177,440	170,056	220,637	142,184	26,681	25,168	23,971	31,607	20,518				
Macaroni, &c.	..	785	3,279	5,531	3,523	2,839	34	205	205	126	119				
Maize (Indian corn)	..	118,481	2,679	200	430	17,960	886	44	4	18	166				
Eggs	..	21,720	18,834	29,066	29,488	26,706	4,861	5,620	2,916	3,000	2,480				
Ham	..	57,621	62,930	66,450	66,450	54,526	1,961	2,551	5,620	6,523	4,317				
Cheese	..	2,322,904	1,964,433	2,269,886	2,108,567	1,510,536	7,044	6,443	6,443	8,700	5,248				
Salt	..	124,031	135,739	119,239	143,258	143,600	7,944	7,823	7,649	8,700	9,176				
Bacon	..	63,456	68,926	66,926	83,310	45,481	1,302	1,486	1,559	1,877	1,002				
Vinegar	..	6,972	4,097,712	13,018	13,018	7,949	1,900	3,508	3,781	4,362	2,074				
Champagne and other sparkling wines	..	3,487,432	4,097,712	3,965,345	4,456,687	3,831,886	125,058	121,499	116,392	135,001	99,480				
Wines, unenumerated	..	47,008	48,783	48,783	57,981	37,417	3,538	3,595	3,777	4,273	2,670				
Vermouth, bitters and similar wines	..	91,230	154,087	92,484	89,047	92,801	2,337	4,937	3,018	2,660	7,602				
Jerked beef (Xarque)	..	12,030	13,604	8,563	19,071	13,318	961	1,165	853	1,804	1,095				
Foodstuffs and fodder, unenumerated	..	—	—	—	—	—	414,028	483,615	436,668	524,479	423,588				
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	17,635	96,318	31,040	33,558	3,000				
CLASS V.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes.															
£ Sterling	..	—	—	—	—	—	1,219	1,734	2,551	1,777	—				
Milreis (fortes)	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	275	—	—	—				
Marks	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,249	80	1,793	480				
Francs	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	291	—	683	—				
Dollars	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Sues	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	18,854	99,567	33,671	39,811	3,480				

CLASS III.—Vegetables and their Products.												
<i>Continued.</i>												
Beans ..	1,650								46			1,459
Fajons (prepared beans) ..	408	938	133	070	3,072			54		99	448	
Leaves, resins and roots, medicinal												
TOBACCO—												
Cut ..	70	236	10					21		1		57
Twist or cord ..												
TIMBER—												
Pine ..			1,000		1,545					7		13
Other ..												
Manufactures of cotton ..	100							5				
Medicines (patent) ..	600	2,678						7				
Maize (Indian corn) ..	1,375	200	1,800					280		20		20
Various native manufactures ..	9,377	3,567	2,476	30	308			1,090		200	3	57
Manufactures of wood ..				568	664							
Copahyba oil ..												
Unenumerated oils ..												
Straw sheafs for cigarettes	40,829	104,502	45,851	85,753	129,226			1,474		1,389	972	3,452
Piassava ..												
Peppers, all kinds ..								47		70	6	81
Live plants ..		100	50							30		
Hammocks and fishing nets		30										
Seeds ..												
Oars ..		500										
Cotton piece goods ..												
Vinegar ..												
Wines ..												
Rice ..												
Rubber—Massaranduba ..												
Mats ..												
TOTAL ..								6,218,703	6,912,015	6,585,450	7,082,298	6,068,210

CLASS IV.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes.												
Gold coin ..										2,000		
All other specie or notes ..												
TOTAL ..										3,069		

SUMMARY BY CLASS.											
CLASS I.—Animals and their products ..											
" II.—Minerals and their products ..											
" III.—Vegetables and their products ..											
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE ..											
CLASS IV.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes ..											
GRAND TOTAL ..											

EXPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS FROM THE PORT OF ITACOATIARA.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.							C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.						
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	
CLASS I.—Animals and their Products.															
Tortoiseshell.	Kilo	—	—	1,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
HIDES	"	—	—	415	4,112	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salted	"	—	—	2,780	4,590	278	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dry	"	—	—	572	204	1,447	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Skins, deer	"	—	—	8,273	1,190	774	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Feathers, heron	Gramme	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
CLASS III.—Vegetables and their Products.															
Springs rubber	Kilo	—	—	77,790	117,204	157,258	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Caca (cocoa)	"	2,175	6,091	311,008	780,008	478,822	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Brazil nuts	Hecthne	379,325	172,155	3,756	18,896	12,769	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cumari pepper	Kilo	—	2,073	404	38	667	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Leaves, resins and roots, medicinal	"	—	36	283	2,014	299	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Copaliba oil	"	—	85	432	1,000	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Timber, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SUMMARY BY CLASS.															
CLASS I.—Animals and their products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
" III.—Vegetables and their products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

EXPORTS—STATE OF AMAZONAS.

SUMMARY BY PORTS.

	C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.						
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
MERCHANDISE.							
Maniós	6,239,175	6,927,327	6,593,700	7,095,703	6,080,040	—	—
Itacoatiara	19,424	12,051	55,116	142,851	94,714	—	—
TOTAL	6,258,599	6,939,378	6,648,816	7,238,554	6,175,354	—	—
SPECIE AND FOREIGN BANK NOTES.							
Maniós	—	3,069	2,000	—	—	—	—

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF BAHIA.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.							C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.													
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.											
CLASS I.—Live Stock.																						
Birds and fowls	Head	4	42	38	—	—	2	—	—	—	8	12	48	107	80							
Asses, horses and mules ..	"	4	214	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	177	2,827	—	307	240							
Goats and sheep	"	—	—	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	150	103	103	—							
Cattle	"	—	3	14	—	—	10	—	34	—	—	1,348	1,104	1,563	—							
Live stock, unenumerated ..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	28	18	10	17							
TOTAL											200	3,017	1,441	1,631	1,900							
CLASS II.—Raw Material or prepared for use in Arts and Industries.																						
COTTON.																						
Yarn	Kilo	176,017	263,876	148,737	234,613	92,616	—	—	—	—	17,871	22,220	15,004	36,351	12,942							
Sewing thread	"	97,605	107,566	126,308	137,025	114,008	—	—	—	—	32,254	35,561	43,364	48,226	41,637							
Washed, combed and in wool or wadding ..	"	744	2,716	93	81	66	—	—	—	—	60	400	13	11	8							
Twisted or braided	"	1,307	1,995	819	923	1,184	—	—	—	—	217	363	182	164	217							
Cotton waste	"	—	—	436	2,193	2,602	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	117	75							
TOTAL		275,673	376,153	276,393	424,835	210,476	—	—	—	—	50,402	58,634	58,520	84,869	54,929							
HAIR, FURS AND FEATHERS.																						
Horse hair	Kilo	10	60	316	100	5	—	—	—	—	2	14	52	26	3							
Beaver, hare, rabbit or other furs	"	1,242	322	360	1,236	80	—	—	—	—	331	200	262	798	38							
Feathers—all kinds	"	10	10	20	23	16	—	—	—	—	72	157	222	310	350							
Hair, furs and feathers, unenumerated ..	"	6	5	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	14	9	—	8							
TOTAL		1,268	397	701	1,359	102	—	—	—	—	413	385	545	1,134	399							
CANE, BAMBOO, RUSH, OSIER, &C.																						
Cane and bamboo	Kilo	1,517	57	1,396	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	5	106	—	—							
Rush, rattan and osier	"	6,379	9,450	12,233	16,416	7,692	—	—	—	—	720	961	1,230	1,376	850							
TOTAL		7,896	9,507	13,629	16,416	7,692	—	—	—	—	797	966	1,336	1,376	850							
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.																						
Lead—pig, ingot and sheet	Kilo	17,308	17,389	27,052	121,779	33,218	—	—	—	—	403	402	753	3,443	833							
Tin—bar, rod, sheet and plate	"	6,385	7,181	11,129	12,992	7,180	—	—	—	—	886	1,102	1,907	2,367	1,104							
Zinc—sheet and plate	"	8,623	22,293	8,018	11,735	11,449	—	—	—	—	278	649	291	445	374							
TOTAL		32,406	46,863	46,199	146,506	51,917	—	—	—	—	1,572	2,153	2,951	6,255	2,311							
COPPER AND ALLOYS.																						
Cast, moulded, flings, &c.	Kilo	41,489	61,115	41,911	73,273	35,665	—	—	—	—	3,170	5,355	4,248	8,587	3,195							
ANIMAL RESIDUES.																						
Whalebone, crude or prepared	Kilo	60	29	657	10	15	—	—	—	—	13	13	31	5	2							
Wax, crude or prepared	"	1,073	2,962	3,918	245	548	—	—	—	—	80	229	337	44	37							
Glue and gelatine	"	1,244	3,355	2,033	8,238	2,047	—	—	—	—	104	306	207	385	137							
Spermaceti or stearine	"	12,565	2,738	5,880	400	283	—	—	—	—	576	154	283	23	166							
Guano and other manures	"	3,966	18,551	2,079	2,427	2,409	—	—	—	—	101	520	66	25	26							
Animal oils, unenumerated	"	99	100	50	119	80	—	—	—	—	22	3	7	9	7							
Tallow and grease	"	705,770	374,735	477,314	369,220	508,209	—	—	—	—	23,541	11,731	17,628	15,568	19,114							
Animal residues, unenumerated	"	35	56	34	50	69	—	—	—	—	42	70	31	61	120							
TOTAL		724,812	402,566	492,065	380,709	516,477	—	—	—	—	24,479	12,998	18,500	16,120	19,629							

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF BAHIA.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.								C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.							
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.			
IRON AND STEEL.																	
Steel—bar and rod	Kilo	108,611	92,323	76,391	149,751	175,972	3,214	1,830	3,083	6,353	5,505						
Iron—bar, rod, plain and sheet	"	702,274	937,940	881,860	1,094,036	765,747	7,204	8,970	9,715	12,362	8,312						
Iron—pig, cast, puddled and slings	"	74,288	82,091	137,206	168,444	121,276	466	205	797	785	655						
TOTAL	"	885,141	1,062,354	1,097,526	1,412,231	1,058,995	10,974	11,004	13,595	10,500	14,472						
JUTE AND HEMP.																	
Yarn	Kilo	378,084	1,009,284	482,978	1,048,085	455,333	9,756	31,837	20,087	51,802	15,777						
Prepared	"	104	500	11	10	11	101	26	238	61	44						
Waste or oakum	"	2,281	775	6,953	2,104	1,294	101	26	238	61	44						
TOTAL	"	381,049	1,010,559	489,931	1,050,189	456,627	9,867	31,874	20,325	51,953	15,821						
WOOL.																	
Washed, carbonised, dyed and raw	Kilo	6,733	13,205	13,509	11,439	805	1,345	2,700	2,930	2,653	176						
Wool for embroidery	"	2,370	1,286	1,500	2,786	933	572	420	551	537	537						
Yarn	"	1,038	460	114	3,494	2,742	223	64	10	1,039	212						
TOTAL	"	10,150	14,951	15,123	17,719	5,042	2,140	3,193	3,490	4,625	925						
LINEN.																	
Crude or prepared	Kilo	2,343	202	782	3,004	1,088	84	19	25	150	56						
Yarn and thread	"	5,856	4,157	4,250	5,983	5,818	1,756	1,700	1,790	2,540	1,977						
TOTAL	"	8,199	4,359	5,032	8,987	6,906	1,840	1,719	1,824	2,388	2,033						
LOMBER AND TIMBER.																	
Staves and hoops	Kilo	—	85	4,750	4,750	—	—	4	48	54	—						
Cork and bark	"	—	6	445	1	—	—	22	33	2	—						
Match sticks and boxes	"	—	—	47,916	—	—	—	—	406	—	—						
Fine	"	274,070	—	—	541,258	303,140	1,012	1,866	2,308	4,328	2,185						
Lumber and timber, unenumerated	"	20,033	33,243	98,372	13,933	4,040	134	376	729	260	46						
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,288	3,614	4,644	2,231						
SUBSTANCES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF																	
PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &C.																	
Linsed	Kilo	17,194	13,323	167,391	173,387	168,326	—	—	—	5,261	5,026						
Turpentine	"	124,927	133,904	114,090	225,325	10,060	823	678	5,076	1,157	446						
White lead and zinc white	"	8,009	13,402	12,652	30,601	120,270	2,853	3,326	2,629	3,560	3,157						
Indigo and ultramarine blue	"	26,209	27,570	31,502	44,986	16,327	486	570	675	1,043	662						
Soda-ash or potash	"	30,249	38,679	38,031	44,986	42,559	267	280	317	428	428						
Amiline and fuchsine dyes	"	139,233	150,951	150,951	1,219	80,435	7,344	10,413	11,262	13,305	9,583						
Essences of all kinds, unenumerated	"	89,699	104,358	107,538	133,397	96,903	4,020	4,476	6,681	7,411	741						
Lamp-black and other dry paints	"	26,333	29,816	25,496	34,012	26,126	1,482	2,126	2,659	2,928	3,196						
Red lead or minium	"	19,679	5,553	9,253	13,416	4,960	387	537	507	586	728						
Substances for perfumery, &c., unenumerated	"	481,781	527,447	504,821	604,207	518,561	18,655	23,060	25,428	31,868	24,553						
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
METALLOIDS AND OTHER METALS.																	
Aluminium—bar, sheet and wire	Kilo	21,827	32,570	33,563	37,069	57,491	546	893	1,197	1,773	2,073						
Antimony, arsenic and bismuth	"	104,488	99,284	170,443	243,355	104,142	844	844	1,433	2,250	939						
Sulphur, mercury or quicksilver	"	138	118	86	199	119	40	30	23	54	83						
Mercury or quicksilver	"	220	663	733	890	990	148	148	182	224	230						
Nickel in cubes and sheet	"	37	5	7	68	29	23	11	12	58	36						
Metalloids and other metals, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
TOTAL	"	126,710	132,640	204,897	281,581	162,771	1,595	1,926	2,847	4,368	3,311						

Article	Gramme	3,589	5,445	4,077	2,070	3,239	114	86	100	42	94
GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINUM.											
Gold leaf, for gilding and dentistry											
Silver, in bars		19,070	550	460	1,000		5		1	1	
Silver leaf, for plating and dentistry											
TOTAL		22,659	5,995	4,537	3,070	3,239	119	87	101	43	94
STRAW, BROOM, GRASS, COCOA FIBRE, PITA, PIASSAVA, PAINA AND OTHER FIBROUS MATERIALS.											
Corn sheaf, for cigarettes	Kilo	145	145	269	474	482	77	83	162	305	204
Mat and hat straw	"	20	83		70	12		63	147	157	22
Straw fibre	"	320	194		194		76	50		17	
Broom straw	"			169					44		
Live plants, zosteria marina	"			317		2,623			27		262
Straw, &c., unenumerated	"	1,804	1,762	80	330	129	146	184	5	70	26
TOTAL	"	2,239	2,134	615	1,068	3,246	358	385	385	549	574
PLANTS, LEAVES, FLOWERS, FRUITS, BERRIES, SEEDS, ROOTS, BARK, &c.											
Malt	Kilo	4,422	4,080	4,050	4,150	7,740	87	81	98	88	161
Leaves, flowers, herbs, stems, roots, barks, medicinal or for dyes	"	26,042	20,804	26,315	32,264	21,871	1,709	1,387	1,861	2,096	1,696
Hops	"			309	253	433			40	45	44
Tobacco, in leaf	"	92,080	87,947	96,471	79,394	73,042	15,575	14,957	19,074	19,724	20,058
Live plants, all kinds	"		947	504	663	1,446	65	118	68	55	86
Plants, leaves, flowers, &c., unenumerated	"	25,669	2,155	1,524	2,844	2,121	362	171	126	219	152
TOTAL	"	148,428	115,933	129,173	119,798	106,667	18,001	16,714	21,262	22,217	22,107
STONES, EARTH AND OTHER SIMILAR MINERALS.											
Asbestos	Kilo		593								
Clay and moulders' sand	"	17,080	32,689	113,950	82,600	25,971	113	55	453	626	135
Coal	"	48,745,034	44,021,985	58,065,691	53,270,224	69,776,955	63,949	52,779	78,104	90,657	103,398
Patent fuel	"			109,705					531		
Cement	"	2,331,602	3,371,036	5,731,430	6,955,043	4,851,169	6,893	10,022	16,982	25,313	17,081
Coke	"	201,630	233,822	226,340	278,260	495,827	331	425	366	533	750
Emery stone and powder	"	50	56	7	90	21	6	8	1	5	3
Chalk and gypsum (plaster of Paris)	"	20,079	20,491	18,180	21,794	19,718	203	191	105	226	222
Marble, alabaster and porphyry	"	74,743	137,019	132,273	239,471	262,233	560	902	1,346	2,119	2,085
Precious stones	"						2,484	1,074	2,122	534	13
Saltpetre	"									5,790	3,539
Stones, earths, &c., unenumerated	"	158,076	265,966	316,287	543,379	2,073,187	887	1,641	2,364	3,364	5,845
TOTAL	"	31,548,384	48,106,697				75,446	67,416	102,464	129,167	133,091
HIDES AND SKINS.											
Tanned and otherwise prepared	Kilo	25,370	27,953	27,240	31,335	17,068	14,300	17,057	20,110	24,550	13,075
Sole leather	"	338	137	204	253	233	96	54	63	60	51
TOTAL	"	25,728	28,150	27,444	31,613	17,299	14,396	17,111	20,173	24,610	13,126
YARN AND THREAD.											
SILK.	Kilo	440	365	284	313	280	785	820	616	733	766
VEGETABLE EXTRACTS.											
Tar and pitch	Kilo	15,195	53,535	39,056	49,267	9,095	186	638	395	597	91
Vegetable oils	"	65,632	95,311	44,233	92,704	62,386	1,812	2,836	1,335	3,366	2,008
Oil and wine lees	"	15	3	3							
Resin	"	640,877	817,867	640,600	908,662	832,076	5,079	8,369	7,269	10,879	7,692
Wax	"			132							

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF BAHIA.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.					
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
<i>Vegetable Extracts—continued.</i>													
Gums, resins and balsams	Kilo	47,692	24,117	12,402	26,446	13,285	1,745	1,591	1,365	2,172	1,402	1,402	1,402
Vegetable extracts, unenumerated	"	7,868	4,771	4,302	7,342	4,477	864	731	979	1,662	918	918	918
TOTAL	"	774,559	995,816	740,790	1,084,421	921,310	9,717	14,167	11,358	18,696	12,111	12,111	12,111
CLASS III.—Manufactures.													
COTTON.													
Tapestry, oilcloths and carpets	Kilo	8,719	11,159	8,486	14,278	8,090	1,219	1,411	1,251	2,118	1,449	1,449	1,449
Neckties	"	3,346	11,001	—	—	—	4,163	5,043	4,007	6,072	6,862	6,862	6,862
Hosiery	"	18,762	19,966	—	—	—	18,319	20,284	16,107	38,886	27,612	27,612	27,612
Lace, insertions, &c.	"	19,363	12,750	—	—	—	7,192	6,200	7,345	8,989	5,704	5,704	5,704
Wearing apparel	"	143,024	237,769	240,485	204,940	79,366	26,074	42,144	47,149	44,132	18,983	18,983	18,983
Piece goods, bleached	"	1,457	1,011	60	1,011	84	1,190	557	58,011	240	32,012	32,012	32,012
" unbleached	"	950,706	924,428	948,578	911,818	129,657	52,045	54,411	58,011	54,080	48,898	48,898	48,898
" printed	"	273,309	305,309	240,003	274,608	179,663	63,342	60,701	61,850	71,827	43,618	43,618	43,618
" dyed	"	110,223	187,077	143,864	248,695	143,864	14,393	33,606	41,850	71,827	43,618	43,618	43,618
" unenumerated	"	51,024	66,772	82,280	119,894	61,309	14,393	18,817	24,557	37,902	21,614	21,614	21,614
Manufactures of cotton, unenumerated	"	800,206	1,063,738	—	—	—	213,881	252,343	261,663	338,346	207,475	207,475	207,475
TOTAL	"	570	1,089	1,806	3,221	2,530	336	483	868	1,507	1,178	1,178	1,178
MANUFACTURES OF ALUMINIUM													
ARMS AND AMMUNITION.													
Lead, bullets, shot, cartridges, &c.	Kilo	10,353	8,089	8,444	14,726	17,429	2,444	2,145	2,184	3,922	3,789	3,789	3,789
Firearms, all kinds	"	9,268	9,448	10,323	19,388	24,878	4,232	3,273	4,330	8,408	11,465	11,465	11,465
Swords, foils and other edged weapons	"	144	82	107	111	137	161	127	127	134	147	147	147
Powder	"	22,531	10,328	16,740	25,863	8,755	1,276	685	962	1,691	448	448	448
Arms and ammunition, unenumerated	"	574	594	677	910	767	271	282	354	420	375	375	375
TOTAL	"	42,870	23,491	36,291	60,998	51,966	8,290	6,446	7,927	14,565	16,204	16,204	16,204
HAIR AND FEATHERS.													
Brushes, dusters, brooms, &c.	Kilo	4,899	4,884	—	—	—	2,042	2,111	1,980	3,011	2,669	2,669	2,669
Manufactures, unenumerated	"	2,118	1,252	981	2,084	1,311	601	299	328	489	359	359	359
TOTAL	"	7,017	6,136	—	—	—	2,643	2,410	2,308	3,500	3,028	3,028	3,028
CANE, BAMBOO, OSIER, &C.													
Baskets and hamper	Kilo	739	2,963	1,701	941	2,240	160	187	276	195	477	477	477
Furniture	"	590	291	119	188	382	76	35	25	45	52	52	52
Manufactures of cane, bamboo, osier, &c., unenumerated	"	398	473	420	2,216	454	42	84	47	160	70	70	70
TOTAL	"	1,727	3,732	2,240	3,345	3,076	278	256	348	400	599	599	599
CARRIAGES AND OTHER VEHICLES.													
Automobiles	One	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	180	168	1,384	1,384	1,384
appurtenances	Kilo	—	—	—	194	96	—	—	44	44	31	31	31
Railway cars and waggons	"	85,315	20,037	65,243	389,775	200,977	917	528	1,887	15,829	10,723	10,723	10,723
Other vehicles	"	25,136	5,179	—	—	—	1,140	890	879	8,626	4,128	4,128	4,128
TOTAL	"	60,451	25,276	—	—	—	2,057	918	2,446	19,667	16,266	16,266	16,266
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.													
Lead pipes	Kilo	52,709	54,286	45,679	61,682	64,605	1,034	1,217	1,186	1,795	1,435	1,435	1,435
Printers' type	"	2,363	13,986	3,461	7,585	2,721	363	2,471	641	1,186	452	452	452

Article or Class	Unit	1,196	1,601	1,233	1,323	68	153	122	162	85
Lead, Tin, Zinc and Alloys—Continued.										
Manufactures of lead, unenumerated	Kilo	3,862	3,043	6,586	4,871	551	443	774	1,467	1,159
tin	"	1,848	1,911	1,457	1,075	202	371	857	3,07	225
zinc	"	61,478	74,827	78,513	75,195	2,308	4,658	3,580	4,917	3,356
TOTAL	"									
COPPER AND ALLOYS, MANUFACTURES OF.										
Wire, all kinds	Kilo	3,251	4,256	54,197	19,321	292	574	1,249	7,762	1,667
Crosets and plated ware	"	2,651	3,694	3,569	1,969	1,490	1,568	1,739	2,072	1,213
Objects of art, statuettes, &c.	"	66	57	7,106	11,842	650	894	5	68	35
Tubes and pipes	"	6,859	44,304	81,459	41,852	9,164	12,341	13,733	21,961	17,696
Manufactures of copper, unenumerated	"	33,787	44,304	146,535	75,025	11,615	15,416	17,560	32,828	21,933
TOTAL	"									
IRON AND STEEL, MANUFACTURES OF.										
Fish-hooks, spurs, stirrups, locks, &c.	Kilo	56,693	77,235	146,971	71,824	2,916	4,108	6,646	8,401	4,390
Wire, all kinds	"	74,297	759,983	1,447,965	1,273,697	9,431	9,939	9,939	20,248	16,071
Galvanized corrugated sheets	"	134,160	210,531	412,506	293,417	3,573	5,505	5,505	8,217	5,347
Gateway	"	136,153	63,355	120,264	80,192	12,493	11,178	14,510	22,906	16,413
Axles, wheels and parts for railway cars	"	38,109	39,741	163,955	186,643	877	1,776	1,694	7,685	7,865
Axles, wheels and parts for unenumerated vehicles	"	23,053	11,477	104,978	117,338	230	273	—	3,128	2,926
Enamelled iron goods	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,696	6,217
Tin plate goods	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,732	566
Tin plates	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,297
Staples, nails, screws and other structural iron for houses, boats, posts, fences, &c.	"	184,419	280,109	256,576	3,979	3,671	5,502	4,620	5,913	—
Furniture	"	298,482	3,865,465	2,102,087	692,066	5,611	27,393	29,074	52,868	17,486
Rails and accessories	"	8,546	50,269	15,474	7,731	548	989	1,168	1,047	412
Tubes, pipes and fishplates	"	1,140,486	621,801	6,978,993	4,943,176	7,003	5,082	54,522	21,746	39,946
Manufactures of iron, unenumerated	"	847,751	261,933	2,087,592	2,921,770	9,882	4,220	21,823	57,387	29,447
TOTAL	"	383,631	583,399	786,352	631,370	19,127	26,727	34,904	40,213	27,424
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.										
Photographs	Kilo	—	—	8,729	2,837	988	2,773	2,914	879	666
Pianos	One	—	—	57	61	—	5,176	6,538	7,831	3,065
Musical instruments, unenumerated	Kilo	12,021	17,512	26,498	15,911	3,747	7,949	9,452	11,656	5,568
TOTAL	"									
SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.										
Articles used in dentistry	Kilo	—	681	1,035	7,832	—	3,391	2,613	3,567	3,738
Surgical and dental instruments, unenumerated	"	6,864	7,691	7,803	7,852	3,256	1,972	2,185	4,028	3,738
TOTAL	"	6,864	7,691	8,838	7,852	3,256	3,391	2,904	4,028	3,738
MATHEMATICAL, OPTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.										
Optical instruments	Kilo	421	616	—	—	638	936	1,021	1,312	1,233
Mathematical and scientific instruments, unenumerated	"	5,143	3,791	—	—	1,286	1,972	2,185	2,157	4,666
TOTAL	"	5,564	4,407	—	—	1,924	2,908	3,206	3,669	5,899
WOOL, MIXED OR UNMIXED, MANUFACTURES OF.										
Braids, tassels and trimmings, all kinds	Kilo	2,162	1,029	1,081	351	740	574	319	575	224
Tapestry and carpets	"	2,200	2,792	3,731	4,879	431	580	645	988	1,033
Alpacas, muslins and other woolen textiles	"	32,766	35,199	67,612	32,846	17,465	18,854	26,792	35,473	22,188
Blankets	"	61	231	574	173	98	67	30	245	67
Felts and sarcenet	"	1,228	511	5,654	—	189	95	347	529	147
Wearing apparel, all kinds	"	625	707	—	—	783	826	826	855	569
Manufactures of wool, unenumerated	"	5,580	9,472	12,328	9,565	3,064	4,223	3,788	5,852	4,423
TOTAL	"	47,622	49,941	—	—	22,213	25,178	32,749	44,517	28,656

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF BAHIA.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	Q. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.									
		QUANTITY.									
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
LINEN.											
Braid edgings and other trimmings	Kilo	1,113	1,451	307	1,383	1,087	367	454	99	510	398
Tapestry, oilcloths and carpets	"	4,184	1,574	4,952	4,497	5,019	377	1,622	546	480	551
Hessians	"	915	2,585	367	63	33	63	189	33	—	111
Twine	"	3,411	3,029	4,826	695	907	280	372	450	72	22
Cordage	"	49,784	18,245	39,723	5,891	175	2,352	701	2,040	208	382
Sheeting, towels and napkins	"	439	421	665	828	505	3,276	278	280	412	2,194
Wearing apparel	"	4,358	2,473	61,671	97,880	45,008	9,287	2,075	2,313	3,773	12,819
Linen piece goods, all kinds	"	37,712	44,358	7,404	2,638	2,079	1,260	12,106	17,408	29,433	791
Manufactures of linen, unenumerated	"	4,459	5,613	—	—	—	1,260	1,597	1,539	586	791
TOTAL	"	106,275	80,640	—	—	—	17,489	18,064	24,781	35,564	17,218
JUTE AND HEMP.											
Carpets	Kilo	—	—	—	1,450	4,202	—	—	—	109	471
Hemp bagging	"	—	—	—	814	1,128	—	—	—	68	98
Twine	"	—	—	—	2,483	2,061	—	—	—	249	205
Cordage	"	—	—	—	46,384	30,520	—	—	—	2,632	1,564
Piece goods	"	—	—	—	2,200	695	—	—	—	307	33
Manufactures, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	603	3,401	—	—	—	124	563
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	53,854	42,003	—	—	—	3,480	2,081
EARTHENWARE, GLASS, CHINA AND CRYSTAL.											
Bottles, flasks and goblets, or tumblers of all kinds	Kilo	80,510	89,354	114,014	220,912	115,456	2,330	2,855	3,020	0,508	4,026
Insulators	"	1,268	556	4,083	23,825	15,851	30	25	52	1,034	740
Gauges and other graduated glasses	"	2,313	1,690	4,083	2,311	8,502	372	278	835	1,477	1,477
Lenses of all kinds	"	20	52	51	58	62	29	34	81	32	137
Burnished glass, with or without foil	"	6,179	5,026	4,482	424	198,798	671	495	545	9,460	3
Window glass	"	63,660	115,274	154,505	114,887	1,063	1,063	9,177	9,306	9,843	9,843
Manufactures of earthenware & china, unenumerated	"	488,606	414,104	680,112	780,536	627,191	14,344	13,802	22,808	28,570	23,036
Manufactures of glass and crystal, unenumerated	"	80,234	59,253	63,630	83,325	59,925	6,003	6,678	8,329	9,547	10,692
TOTAL	"	692,840	685,366	941,301	1,226,278	985,587	26,042	28,347	38,636	48,394	48,854
MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS & SUNDRY UTENSILS.											
Alenbics, stills and boilers	Kilo	94,008	192,304	387,215	178,395	310,902	4,169	6,048	14,497	7,826	9,243
Machinery & accessories for elec. lighting, unenumerated	"	9,210	43,071	243,654	253,416	409,457	1,362	4,903	30,105	25,869	26,946
Electric cables	"	—	—	—	141,253	18,775	—	—	—	9,960	1,872
Scales and weighing machines	"	17,472	19,785	21,837	32,591	17,494	918	957	956	1,967	1,102
Locomotive pumps	"	16,777	14,914	71,233	110,925	55,391	1,200	1,168	4,649	10,545	5,817
Motors and fixed engines and parts thereof	"	35,335	19,808	45,406	194,877	141,939	1,813	1,580	2,430	14,646	6,464
Motors and fixed engines and parts thereof	"	10,784	3,509	26,361	118,070	151,604	809	533	2,272	6,522	11,746
Sewing machines and parts thereof	"	57,134	93,475	115,814	242,992	181,072	7,167	10,972	18,418	27,004	20,515
Typewriting machines and parts thereof	"	359,	1,039	482	570	511	345	370	576	523	533
Industrial machinery and parts thereof	"	491,086	490,105	805,254	1,430,539	1,670,962	23,935	29,461	49,335	64,597	64,559
Agricultural machinery and parts thereof	"	—	—	—	18,643	26,709	634	—	946	1,139	1,514
Mills or grinders	"	11,894	8,497	24,901	20,069	9,074	—	495	1,047	1,150	587
Presses, all kinds	"	3,575	2,326	437	11,645	13,808	—	136	625	625	540
Cycles, all kinds, and parts thereof	"	303	810	639	—	—	74	177	99	201	385
Machinery, unenumerated	"	636,705	771,244	354,270	640,582	698,001	26,387	34,278	25,535	35,887	41,592
Implements and tools	"	—	—	470,305	523,631	369,230	—	—	17,914	24,974	18,910
TOTAL	"	1,384,602	1,669,900	2,635,898	3,918,108	4,074,929	69,039	90,838	137,804	239,235	212,825

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF BAHIA.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.								
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.					
SKINS AND LEATHERS, MANUFACTURES OF.																
Harness, saddles and other articles of saddletry	Kilo	893	1,464	1,426	4,129	1,005	450	832	705	2,230	786					
Bags, cases and trunks of all kinds	"	1,037	362	1,717	1,742	2,371	523	321	902	858	1,244					
Books and shoes	"	3,015	2,367	4,015	17,992	7,400	2,412	2,340	3,288	3,836	5,084					
Beltng	"	3,577	2,747	3,113	3,982	2,379	1,604	1,226	1,112	5,182	1,889					
Manufactures of leather, unenumerated	"	2,057	—	—	—	—	1,027	1,400	2,050	2,024	1,509					
TOTAL	"	12,809	12,384	—	—	—	6,016	6,128	8,063	14,080	10,212					
PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &c.																
Boot blacking	Kilo	11,987	13,942	15,525	17,768	8,939	909	1,166	1,416	1,435	729					
Perfumery	"	18,613	18,976	19,100	24,788	22,594	7,066	8,746	10,714	14,577	12,724					
Writing ink	"	5,163	3,851	5,146	4,979	4,733	333	336	460	446	321					
Paints	"	59,460	50,483	37,400	62,550	88,193	2,623	2,950	2,814	3,998	4,158					
Printing ink	"	—	—	6,886	8,039	2,091	—	—	—	572	350					
Varnishes, all kinds	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	442	313					
TOTAL	"	94,628	87,252	83,656	118,283	131,079	12,221	13,198	15,897	20,870	18,595					
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.																
Sulphuric acid	Kilo	—	—	—	8,119	4,717	—	—	—	261	190					
Acids, unenumerated	"	9,701	15,182	10,918	10,475	17,566	690	999	837	897	1,292					
Calcium carbide	"	48,160	56,896	310,138	325,910	42,302	—	—	4,731	2,235	2,356					
Aerated and mineral waters	"	4,452	753	38,682	42,683	345,995	2,453	2,903	1,894	5,725	5,521					
Capsules, globules, dragees and medical sweetmeats	"	1,400	608	1,770	997	644	1,104	2,246	4,150	2,947	2,009					
Glycerine	"	—	—	1,420	845	259	1,117	43	103	153	189					
Cod liver oil	"	474	6,734	7,110	7,875	5,200	—	—	1,990	2,207	1,384					
Soap and soap tablets, medicinal	"	—	—	113	995	1,040	—	—	29	355	—					
Chemical products and medicines, unenumerated	"	982,983	1,169,930	1,031,093	1,335,080	1,299,394	36,448	39,717	40,233	49,750	39,435					
TOTAL	"	1,043,320	1,250,475	1,410,399	1,732,779	1,717,117	40,985	47,903	54,007	64,510	52,561					
SKIS, MIXED AND UNMIXED, MANUFACTURES OF.																
Brids, loops and other trimmings	Kilo	222	342	255	402	280	666	1,049	1,162	1,573	1,004					
Ribbons	"	1,501	2,150	2,261	—	—	4,555	6,355	6,608	8,984	6,397					
Neckties	"	75	37	—	—	—	173	182	189	269	300					
Lace	"	44	—	—	77	26	442	256	387	501	147					
Wearing apparel	"	194	185	67	—	—	636	998	471	631	450					
Piece goods	"	2,223	2,292	2,703	3,603	1,758	5,233	5,248	6,083	7,670	8,824					
Manufactures of silk, unenumerated	"	416	601	715	1,041	731	1,036	1,517	1,961	3,246	2,224					
TOTAL	"	4,784	5,651	—	—	—	12,771	15,555	16,811	22,830	14,185					
SUNDRIES.																
Samples, all kinds	Kilo	4,762	3,139	—	—	—	932	867	1,269	1,309	2,159					
Gymnastic appliances and articles for sport	"	773	982	670	385	280	2,874	180	194	175	183					
Stationery	"	13,023	10,616	24,179	23,149	18,488	2,428	2,428	4,064	3,937	3,700					
Articles for lighting by gas, kerosene, &c.	"	—	—	—	1,408	951	—	—	—	86	60					
Walking sticks, canes and whips	"	23,607	18,356	23,632	93,904	33,447	3,191	3,040	3,846	6,519	5,139					
Buttons, all kinds	"	995	928	293	486	799	182	182	449	449	508					
Toys	"	40,930	12,485	14,334	28,446	20,788	5,466	5,310	6,358	12,898	8,504					
	"	10,097	15,472	19,217	27,268	17,502	2,077	—	4,223	6,141	5,874					
	"	—	—	—	200	40	—	—	—	62	5					

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF BAHIA.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.					
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.		
CLASS IV.—FOODSTUFFS AND FODDER.—Continued.													
Macaroni, &c.	Kilo	102	480	31	75	73	5	20	2	3			
Maize (Indian corn)	"	88,501	6,800	—	490,638	581,925	471	11	—	3			
Ham	"	11,755	78,824	14,581	172,219	134,112	1,974	1,540	1,701	2,048			
Cheese	"	90,757	116,584	118,080	117,252	111,068	8,024	9,286	9,374	9,690			
Salt	"	1,927	1,706	1,044	1,742	—	25	12	15	3			
Bacon	"	5,566	1,716	1,179	532	—	277	12	112	51			
Wheat	"	—	1,184	—	—	958	—	—	—	—			
Ynegat	"	15,298	24,928	24,795	24,918	204	—	12	—	—			
Champagne and other sparkling wines	"	1,093	3,017	3,742	3,500	2,615	376	580	639	637			
Wines, unmermented	"	2,000,884	2,489,503	2,244,128	2,495,126	2,081,200	404	784	1,062	999			
Wines, fermented	"	6,882	9,806	11,063	14,775	14,775	58,375	65,093	63,256	71,628			
Vegetable essences and similar wines	"	8,463,801	8,403,188	4,336,086	5,538,158	5,047,919	205,607	290,869	139,162	195,297			
Foodstuffs and fodder, unenumerated	"	6,836	6,895	8,446	14,101	18,325	369	409	570	901			
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	568,058	724,509	577,066	675,121		643,334	
CLASS V.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes.													
£ Sterling	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,500	22,510	32,030		10,700	
Francs	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	171	—		—	
Milreis (fortes)	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	535	—		—	
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	6,000	21,500	23,216	32,030		10,700	
SUMMARY BY CLASS.													
Class I.—Live Stock	"	—	—	—	—	—	200	3,017	1,441	1,631		1,900	
Class II.—Materials, Raw or Prepared for use in Arts and Industries	"	—	—	—	—	—	246,662	272,322	313,680	423,706		326,613	
Class III.—Manufactures	"	—	—	—	—	—	712,049	845,846	1,068,914	1,505,625		1,115,496	
Class IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder	"	—	—	—	—	—	568,058	724,509	577,066	675,121		643,334	
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,526,969	1,845,694	1,961,101	2,616,083		2,037,348	
Class V.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes	"	—	—	—	—	—	6,000	21,500	23,216	32,030		10,700	
GRAND TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,532,969	1,867,194	1,984,317	2,648,113		2,047,048	

EXPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS FROM THE PORT OF BAHIA.

C. I. F. VALUE IN \$ STERLING.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.							1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	C. I. F. VALUE IN \$ STERLING.			
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.						1906.	1907.	1908.	
CLASS I.—Animals and their Products.																	
Specimens for museums	Kilo	199	45	132	64	162	81	50	25	194							
Live stock	"	—	—	—	—	—	59	80	68	62							
W hale oil	Kilo	1,057,538	1,181,200	1,233,960	1,089,260	1,253,976	10,088	7,364	11,702	14,673							
Whalebone	"	5,685	10,157	10,157	420	12,703	47	142	3	139							
Cinnamon	"	—	217	206	192	339	200	111	152	188							
Portia shell	"	316	108	70,620	70,945	72,130	457	773	1,073	1,710							
Hides	"	55,390	33,604	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Tanned	"	1,612,267	1,609,258	2,342,800	6	1,339,300	67,962	104,143	87,456	52,455							
Salted	"	1,637,425	1,064,627	1,416,086	1,517,081	1,107,610	129,794	102,433	67,442	73,679							
Dry	"	1,707	1,700	1,417	1,463	1,153	71	80	103,442	102,433							
Horse or cow hair and bristles	"	732	315	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Horns	"	1,000	458,617	228	407	485	4	20	27	25							
Guano	"	980	77,734	2,490	2,490	—	10	311	9	—							
Wool	"	59,639	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Bones	"	—	313,407	402,912	402,912	617,103	181,676	82,250	100,142	132,317							
Skins	"	534,212	275,619	105,611	187,111	205,444	9,982	13,765	24,750	25,536							
Goat	"	51,067	124,217	5	120	121	8	15	38	22							
Sheep	"	25	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Other	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
FEATHERS—	Gramme	2,542,500	1,628,000	2,467,000	831,000	2,466,000	1,589	1,400	427	1,630							
Emu	"	—	—	—	—	1,500	—	—	—	100							
Other	"	810	861	1,694	—	—	4	—	—	—							
Horn tips	Kilo	2,769	—	—	473	—	125	77	34	—							
Jerred beef (Xarque)	"	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	2	—							
Wax	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Fish, dried and preserved	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
TOTAL																	
CLASS II.—Minerals and their Products.																	
Monazite sands	Kilo	2,901,040	1,054,852	945,420	1,741,440	2,114,080	62,758	21,835	38,351	46,509							
Goldsmiths' dust	"	—	310	—	2,448	2,461	—	20	78	184							
Crystal	"	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	313							
Jewels	Kilo	2,454	3,395	2,563	—	—	495	115	—	—							
Graphite	Ton	3,991	4,000	4,000	16,285	—	5,521	5,806	34,387	—							
Manganese	"	—	69	90	—	—	—	7	—	—							
Earthenware	Kilo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
SCRAP METAL—	"	309,000	382,387	479,192	15,580	250	607	943	695	2							
Steel or iron	"	22,203	2,742	6,008	—	2,613	718	207	—	121							
Other	"	10,284	—	—	—	—	775	—	—	—							
Mica	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Minerals, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Copper ore	Kilo	2,300	461	1,108	—	800	240	57	—	86							
Gold—scrap	Gramme	—	—	5,250	—	—	23,986	66,526	75,338	27,947							
STONES—	"	—	—	—	—	—	16,572	41,886	10,860	15,709							
Carbon	"	—	—	—	—	—	4,875	16,709	4,764	1,326							
Diamonds	"	—	—	—	—	—	30	110	98	—							
Precious	"	—	—	—	—	—	696	117	—	45							
Platinum	"	258	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Gold and silver manufactures	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Scrap silver	Gramme	15,900	34,950	—	—	15,900	110,989	154,699	164,491	92,332							
TOTAL																	
395,107 279,808 312,995 308,450 302,836																	
62,758 22,437 21,835 38,351 46,509																	
— 98 78 184 313																	
495 115 5,806 34,387																	
5,521 7 7																	
607 575 943 207 695																	
718 94 94 207 121																	
— 10 10 10 86																	
240 57 57 57 27,947																	
23,986 23,157 66,526 75,338 15,709																	
16,572 41,886 10,860 15,709 1,326																	
4,875 16,709 4,764 1,326																	
30 110 98																	
696 117 45																	
110,989 73,826 154,699 164,491 92,332																	

EXPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS FROM THE PORT OF BAHIA—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.					
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.		
CLASS III.—Vegetables and their Products.													
Rum (aguardente)	Kilo	23,795	27,848	18,900	41,822	3,261	455	593	182	777	63		
Alcohol	"	3,549	25	6,127	—	—	263	1	326	—			
Raw cotton	"	7,379	39,983	494	10,069	9,175	613	4,289	54	1,664	1,786		
Araroot	"	—	—	—	33,950	1,141	—	—	—	416	36		
Sugar	"	—	—	—	200	15,077	—	—	—	4	515		
Crystals	"	—	—	—	15,730	7,300	—	—	11	113	139		
White	"	122	46,020	6,658	17	—	2	878	6	—	—		
Brown	"	—	—	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Gastor seed or bean	"	1,300	1,430	490	—	—	11	—	—	63	—		
Vanilla	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Biscuits, sailors' and others	"	—	—	30	—	—	40	—	—	—	—		
Bitá	"	2,140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Butter	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Seringa	"	415,579	961,189	262,985	361,811	2,861	84,891	68,440	72,043	53,488	582		
Mungabeira	"	629,757	1,433,626	1,409,302	1,258,103	1,006,439	233,635	513,156	470,515	401,238	17,330		
Manicoba	"	18,018,174	16,878,16	22,964,407	20,847,189	1,249,367	844,952	588,588	1,721,846	1,779,912	398,696		
Cacão (cocoa)	"	151,401	188,374	221,452	204,238	169,512	256,212	363,459	427,066	343,335	234,129		
Coffee, in the bean	Bag	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Hemp	Kilo	—	6,196	5,817	73,790	10,242	—	16	97	314	75		
Cotton seed	"	77,394	49,195	63,432	89,397	149,587	7,410	5,312	10,631	12,442	17,684		
Carnahuba wax	"	1,912,635	2,068,291	1,639,833	1,683,652	1,826,980	17,820	13,843	6,456	6,457	5,257		
Cigars	One	699	571	457	2,911	261	359	389	130	1,399	217		
Cigarettes	Kilo	65	28	902	49	264	6	—	—	7	22		
Jam or jellies	"	4,050	—	—	—	5,738	80	—	—	—	137		
Waste	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Bran	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Flour, manioc or cassiava	"	346	1,055	41,854	23,433	65	5	6	167	234	1		
other	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Vegetable fibres	"	7,417	6,893	770	1,757	765	210	312	36	57	23		
Leaves, resins and roots, medicinal.	"	59,084	6,450	6,991	12,120	10,308	2,303	369	512	1,038	495		
Ferry	"	61	500	60	109	170	2	0	2	2	6		
Pineapples	Hundrd	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cocoanuts	"	248,981	579,847	569,349	588,654	445,084	2,351	5,908	4,361	4,405	22		
Palm nuts (coquilhos)	Kilo	39	27	80	264	38	31	30	80	168	54		
Oranges	"	368	143	—	546	—	19	9	—	63	—		
All other	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOBACCO—	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cut	"	142	—	9	—	70	48	—	—	—	—		
Twist or cord	"	780,816	684,547	624,930	479,080	644,980	38,297	29,521	18,993	17,298	25		
Leaf	"	22,398,774	17,311,590	22,178,160	26,075,028	13,937,851	775,106	721,956	880,321	1,152,682	32,998		
Copal gum	"	107,600	5,266	24,400	9,366	853	8,027	362	1,791	623	777,865		
Maké	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Ipecacuanha	"	1,661	3,563	—	10,658	7,719	1,017	3,643	10,500	8,489	4,248		
Vegetable wool (ã de barriguda)	"	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TIMBER—	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cedar	"	7,980	7,364	1,141,059	1,821,810	818,958	10,459	36	5,027	13,132	6,507		
Jacarándá (rose wood)	"	1,348,191	715,795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Brazil wood	"	1,903	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Gonçalo alves	"	655	559	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Sebastião de arruda	"	7,100	59,911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other	"	33,200	31,891	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Medicines (patent)	"	—	22,575	—	—	153,152	52	—	927	945	1,495		
	"	—	30	—	920	73,881	276	176	195	466	470		

CLASS III.—VEGETABLES AND THEIR PRODUCTS—

Continued.

Molasses or treacle	Kilo	1,004	6,900	8,991	857	3,652	0	92	86	6	46
Copaiba oil	"	25,138	11,617	5,427	5,021	4,886	3,074	1,554	632	539	630
Sugar—Demerara	"	—	—	—	—	280,200	—	—	—	—	4,243
"	"	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	6
"	"	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	81
"	"	—	—	—	—	5,587	—	—	—	—	378
Various native manufactures	"	—	—	—	250	—	—	—	—	42	129
Stuffing for pillows (pama)	"	—	—	—	1,307,433	1,178,559	42,168	35,025	37,538	36,503	87,179
Coffeen waste	"	1,416,989	1,163,411	1,327,677	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pissava	"	—	—	263	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Peppers, all kinds	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Live plants	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shall	Kilo	935	748	548	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seeds	"	—	251	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	"	—	84	9,726	321	3,240	—	—	—	—	—
"	"	—	1,482	—	12,850	341	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton piece goods	"	—	—	—	11,613	5,193	—	—	—	—	—
Tannin fibre	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wines	"	12,937	10,479	16,935	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,379,503	2,636,901	3,236,923	3,787,726	3,237,497

CLASS IV.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes.

Gold coin
All other specie or notes, unenumerated
TOTAL

Gold coin	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	—	—	—	—
All other specie or notes, unenumerated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY BY CLASS.

CLASS I.—Animals and their products
" II.—Minerals and their products
" III.—Vegetables and their products
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE

Animals and their products	—	—	—	—	—	—	395,107	279,808	312,995	308,450	302,836
Minerals and their products	—	—	—	—	—	—	110,989	73,626	154,699	164,431	92,332
Vegetables and their products	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,379,503	2,636,901	3,238,923	3,787,726	3,237,497
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,885,599	2,990,335	3,706,617	4,260,697	3,632,665

CLASS IV.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes

Specie and Foreign Bank Notes
GRAND TOTAL

Specie and Foreign Bank Notes	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,885,999	2,990,335	3,706,617	4,260,697	3,635,793

EXPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS FROM PORTO-SEGURO.

CLASS II.—Minerals and their Products.	Kilo	—	483,240	—	—	—	—	10,627	—	—	—
Monazite sands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

EXPORTS—STATE OF BAHIA.

SUMMARY BY PORTS.

CLASS II.—Minerals and their Products.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merchandise—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bahia	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,885,599	2,900,535	3,706,617	4,260,697	3,635,793
Porto-Seguro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,627	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,885,599	3,001,162	3,706,617	4,260,697	3,635,793
Specie and Foreign Bank Notes—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bahia	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	—	—	—	3,128

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF FORTALEZA.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.								C. I. F. VALUE IN \$ STEERLING.						
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.					
CLASS I.—Live Stock.																
Birds and fowls	Head	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	38	—	3
Swine	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Live stock, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CLASS II.—Raw Material or prepared for use in Arts and Industries.																
COTTON.																
Yarn	Kilo	1,082	1,116	13	463	—	—	—	—	—	218	—	—	267	—	—
Sewing thread	"	42,218	43,653	44,087	52,023	—	—	—	—	—	16,595	—	—	21,444	—	—
Washed, combed and in wool of wadding	"	105	162	115	150	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	20	—	—
Twisted or braided	"	645	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton waste	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	44,170	45,085	45,123	53,546	—	—	—	—	—	16,988	—	—	21,732	—	—
HAIR, FURS AND FEATHERS.																
Horse hair	Kilo	—	30	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beaver, hare, rabbit or other furs	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feathers—all kinds	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CANE, BAMBOO, RUSH, OSIER, &c.																
Cane and bamboo	Kilo	—	795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rush, rattan and osier	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	—	795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.																
Lead—pig, ingot and sheet	Kilo	4,703	7,862	9,703	12,872	6,430	—	—	—	—	91	—	—	363	—	160
Tin—bar, rod, sheet and plate	"	2,466	1,347	2,287	2,401	2,418	339	2,401	405	325	399	—	—	465	—	325
Zinc—sheet and plate	"	2,249	7,928	3,969	4,047	7,249	81	259	175	263	81	—	—	175	—	263
TOTAL	"	9,418	17,137	21,964	19,319	16,097	511	624	877	748	511	—	—	1,003	—	748
COPPER AND ALLOYS.																
Cast, moulded, flings, &c.	Kilo	3,132	7,986	6,543	4,504	4,542	251	715	591	482	251	—	—	482	—	361
ANIMAL RESIDUES.																
Whalebone, crude or prepared	Kilo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wax, crude or prepared	"	30	—	3	15	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	4	—	1
Ghee and gelatine	"	809	659	665	1,463	1,349	46	39	40	80	46	—	—	80	—	67
Spermaceti or stearine	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Animal oils, unenumerated	"	—	171	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tallow and grease	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Animal residues, unenumerated	"	3	—	—	7	20	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	842	810	721	1,455	1,375	52	50	46	96	52	—	—	96	—	74

Article	Kilo	33,031	39,158	20,863	17,663	19,703	707	938	507	405	921
IRON AND STEEL	Kilo	33,031	39,158	20,863	17,663	19,703	707	938	507	405	921
Steel-bar and rod	"	153,664	119,149	156,370	126,526	121,404	1,886	1,353	2,185	1,687	1,478
Iron-bar, rod, plain and sheet	"	45,801	35,945	121,755	41,304	61,082	237	215	690	277	385
Iron-pile, cast, puddled and flings	"										
TOTAL	"	282,406	194,255	298,988	185,523	202,799	2,800	2,508	3,391	2,369	2,784
JUTE AND HEMP	Kilo	525		418	218	99	16	3	30	17	7
Yarn	"										
Prepared	Kilo	100	100				3				
Waste or oakum	"										
TOTAL	"	625	100	418	218	99	19	3	30	17	7
WOOL	Kilo	306	661	811	311	360	120	208	286	124	140
Wool, for embroidery	"										
LINEN	Kilo	344	85		14					2	
Crude or prepared	"				38	115				15	83
Yarn and thread	"	344	85	18	52	115	83	82	8	17	83
TOTAL	"						1			4,497	
LUMBER AND TIMBER	Kilo	4									
Staves and hoops	"										
Cork and bark	"										
Match sticks and boxes	Kilo	3,550	40,986	5,181	445,915	164,286	1,423	1,983	2,507		1,783
Pine	"				41,189	19,450	24	457	82	347	153
Lumber and timber, unenumerated	"										
TOTAL	"	3,550	40,986	5,181	445,915	164,286	1,423	1,983	2,507		1,783
SUBSTANCES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF	Kilo										
PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &c.	"	68,072	82,333	88,071	81,854	87,276	1,550	2,152	2,972	3,197	2,455
Linseed	"	838	1,380		28,694	22,306				964	722
Turpentine	"	14,480	3,466	31,513	2,408	1,052	39			134	44
White lead and zinc white	"	2,022	3,432	23,092	17,068	24,837	981	269	853	563	672
Indigo and ultramarine blue	"	203	508	3,730	4,575	2,501	86	106	199	243	119
Soda-ash or potash	"	391	483	2,911	1,000	908	2	4	16	24	21
Aniline and fuchsin dyes	"	19,206	23,741	353	2,493	580	60	78	78	526	104
Essences of all kinds, unenumerated	"	11,721	36,776	22,237	1,073	3,482	605	939	167	193	201
Lamp-black and other dry paints	"	1,464	1,409	423	91,442	31,217	172	585	620	485	506
Red lead or minium	"	18,437	420	1,166	3,216	732	30	22	14	64	20
Substances for perfumery, &c., unenumerated	"					206	184	67	56	1	46
TOTAL	"	68,072	82,333	88,071	81,854	87,276	1,550	2,152	2,972	3,197	2,455
METALLOIDS AND OTHER METALS	Kilo	1,324	1,248	1,903	900	3,698	44	40	66	48	122
Antimony, arsenic and bismuth	"	4,249	4,850	4,657	6,170	7,496	47	52	56	81	102
Sulphur	"										
Mercury or quicksilver	"										
Metalloids and other metals, unenumerated	"										
TOTAL	"	5,575	6,102	6,560	7,080	11,198	92	95	122	132	226
GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINUM	Gramme	5,570	460	65	199		28	9	17	80	
Gold leaf, for gilding and dentistry	"										
Platinum-bar, sheet and wire	"										
Silver leaf, for plating and dentistry	"										
TOTAL	"	5,570	460	65	199		28	9	17	80	

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF FORTALEZA.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.										C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.				
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
STRAW, BROOM, GRASS, COCOA FIBRE, PITA, PIASSAVA, PAINA AND OTHER FIBROUS MATERIALS.																
Mat and hat straw	Kilo	11	12	5	11	2	14	18	12	4	14	18	12	16	4	
Straw fibre	"	623	—	—	—	—	109	—	—	—	109	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	"	634	12	5	11	2	123	18	12	4	123	18	12	16	4	
PLANTS, LEAVES, FLOWERS, FRUITS, BERRIES, SEEDS, ROOTS, BARK, &c.																
Malt	Kilo	23	—	—	53	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	
Leaves, flowers, herbs, stems, roots, barks, medicinal or for dyes	"	6,230	7,116	9,275	10,562	5,810	331	395	554	608	331	395	554	608	303	
Hops	"	—	93	237	41	52	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	7	
Live plants, all kinds	"	—	—	—	133	129	—	8	43	9	—	8	43	9	14	
Plants, leaves, flowers, &c., unenumerated	"	130	361	9	2,003	222	16	19	5	40	16	19	5	40	19	
TOTAL	"	6,383	7,570	9,521	12,704	6,213	348	422	602	661	348	422	602	661	330	
STONES, EARTH AND OTHER SIMILAR MINERALS.																
Alph. clay and moulders sand	Kilo	—	20,300	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Coal	"	2,645,690	3,571,603	3,400,888	3,982,429	2,868,884	4,209	4,950	5,861	5,475	4,209	4,950	5,861	5,475	4,001	
Cement	"	941,705	425,767	653,694	595,606	886,580	3,022	1,543	2,520	2,888	3,022	1,543	2,520	2,888	—	
Brandy stone and powder	"	—	—	—	4,023	2,568	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Clark and gypsum (plaster of Paris)	"	1,052	2,337	2,682	4,023	2,568	30	30	31	63	30	30	31	63	53	
Wettable sulphate and porphyry	"	438	40,140	27,818	8,358	15,812	26	26	35	204	26	26	35	204	204	
Stones, earths, &c., unenumerated	"	40,707	73,963	69,914	169,872	85,493	161	380	306	524	161	380	306	524	524	
Saltpetre	"	—	—	—	20,926	20,150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	587	
TOTAL	"	3,680,498	4,184,100	4,244,996	4,791,523	3,869,520	7,449	7,268	9,136	10,551	7,449	7,268	9,136	10,551	10,845	
HIDES AND SKINS.																
Tanned and otherwise prepared	Kilo	2,113	2,872	3,405	5,506	1,419	900	1,574	2,253	3,341	900	1,574	2,253	3,341	931	
Sole leather	"	20	—	56	56	74	4	—	14	13	4	—	14	13	16	
TOTAL	"	2,133	2,872	3,461	5,562	1,493	904	1,574	2,267	3,354	904	1,574	2,267	3,354	946	
YARN AND THREAD.																
Yarn and thread	Kilo	59	61	88	76	25	122	164	125	176	122	164	125	176	55	
VEGETABLE EXTRACTS.																
Tar and pitch	Kilo	14	—	15	—	48	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	
Vegetable oils	"	2,780	1,963	1,536	269	868	96	83	81	21	96	83	81	21	70	
Resin	"	98,810	189,484	336,445	278,939	183,312	807	2,178	4,143	3,797	807	2,178	4,143	3,797	2,223	
Wax	"	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Sumrs, resins and balsams	"	45,790	2,742	2,065	1,424	1,850	482	300	404	270	482	300	404	270	307	
Vegetable extracts, unenumerated	"	380	393	488	342	401	68	83	159	102	68	83	159	102	100	
TOTAL	"	147,770	194,565	340,563	280,974	186,479	1,405	2,644	4,793	4,190	1,405	2,644	4,793	4,190	2,703	

CLASS III.—Manufactures.		COTTON.		COPPER.		COPPER AND ALLOYS.		COPPER AND ALLOYS, MANUFACTURES OF.		
Tapestries, oilcloths and carpets	246	959	1,947	1,415	897	37	122	300	309	154
Neckties	3,668	4,130	—	—	—	1,665	1,890	1,831	6	4
Hosiery	5,689	6,283	—	—	—	4,860	6,086	4,805	1,889	1,889
Lease insertions, &c.	3,922	4,725	—	—	—	2,834	4,125	2,700	2,700	2,700
Wearing apparel	169,135	183,459	236,263	143,309	64,739	27,615	30,223	26,789	666	666
Piece goods, bleached	17,432	10,528	209,216	5,239	5,239	2,158	34,399	44,850	13,781	13,781
" " printed	128,084	169,833	200,216	181,479	54,447	26,371	30,744	37,655	23,934	23,934
" " unbleached	147,065	190,525	200,280	162,658	115,398	29,256	9,752	12,890	8,110	8,110
" " dyed	40,308	53,234	53,234	39,493	23,635	7,967	16,426	12,890	5,925	5,925
" " unenumerated	18,702	25,321	25,321	31,188	20,436	4,182	7,768	7,768	77,367	77,367
Manufactures of cotton, unenumerated	534,308	592,740	—	—	—	106,159	128,066	178,518	150,573	218
TOTAL	194	385	448	1,082	490	85	197	231	776	218
MANUFACTURES OF ALUMINIUM										
Lead, bullets, shot, cartridges, &c.	4,476	2,062	5,674	6,270	6,140	990	487	1,671	1,348	1,221
Firearms, all kinds	1,776	1,015	1,994	4,361	6,175	1,303	779	1,006	2,624	3,345
Swords, foils and other edged weapons	—	—	99	—	11	—	—	84	—	—
Powder	153	126	71	133	119	67	52	31	68	47
Arms and ammunition, unenumerated	6,355	3,203	7,838	10,764	12,445	2,369	1,318	2,792	4,040	4,619
TOTAL	773	1,012	15	56	30	492	423	463	653	386
HAIR AND FEATHERS.										
Brushes, dusters, brooms, &c.	6	23	—	—	—	16	20	13	45	22
Manufactures, unenumerated	779	1,035	—	—	—	438	443	476	698	408
TOTAL	259	538	488	195	726	22	48	50	35	85
CANE, BAMBOO, OSIER, &c.										
Baskets and hamper	42	208	44	146	—	8	29	6	35	—
Manufactures of cane, bamboo, osier, &c., unenumerated	301	746	532	341	726	30	77	56	70	85
TOTAL	2,938	3,909	—	48,749	212,686	83	584	595	1,513	10,621
CARRIAGES AND OTHER VEHICLES.										
Railway cars and wagons	1,610	3,909	—	—	—	45	—	—	1,651	1,897
Other vehicles	4,548	3,909	—	—	—	128	584	595	2,164	12,518
TOTAL	800	464	2,642	196	3,048	9	18	99	6	67
Lead pipes	910	116	1,692	108	26	143	27	158	28	11
Printers' type	38	1,116	7	24	539	2	52	205	6	53
Manufactures of lead, unenumerated	635	1,442	1,450	2,733	1,423	89	173	247	376	200
" " tin	2,211	2,265	1,222	886	667	102	47	247	135	104
" " zinc	4,222	3,483	7,222	3,947	5,703	345	292	710	551	435
TOTAL	440	938	574	710	1,440	67	133	87	120	239
COPPER AND ALLOYS, MANUFACTURES OF.										
Wire, all kinds	355	686	1,282	1,651	498	182	274	507	420	243
Ornate and plated ware	119	—	81	90	19	—	—	45	88	28
Objects of art, statuettes, &c.	115	84	43	—	66	2	16	6	—	7
Tubes and pipes	9,489	8,988	10,440	11,866	11,057	2,295	2,704	3,468	4,547	2,635
Manufactures of copper, unenumerated	10,418	10,706	12,526	13,747	13,080	2,577	3,127	4,113	5,175	3,152
TOTAL	10,418	10,706	12,526	13,747	13,080	2,577	3,127	4,113	5,175	3,152

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF FORTALEZA—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.					
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.		
IRON AND STEEL, MANUFACTURES OF.													
Fish-hooks, spurs, stirrups, locks, &c.	Kilo	18,826	27,085	40,724	37,689	19,553	1,056	1,964	2,713	2,791	1,436		
Wire, all kinds	"	124,275	102,374	340,088	516,616	451,430	1,750	1,554	4,696	7,458	6,923		
Galvanised corrugated sheets	"	16,355	6,238	29,130	35,752	20,300	282	117	478	652	433		
Cutlery	"	14,045	24,260	33,139	35,405	16,975	2,392	4,163	4,988	5,573	3,056		
Axles, wheels and parts for railway cars	"	8,297	6,801	4,688	8,805	51,686	390	164	333	111	1,186		
Wheels and parts for unenumerated vehicles	"	1,828	—	11,228	8,788	2,885	59	—	251	131	1,430		
Enamelled iron goods	"	—	—	—	17,083	5,739	—	—	—	1,512	505		
Tin plate goods	"	—	—	—	29,997	2,501	—	—	—	1,980	218		
Tin plates	"	110,284	87,304	99,529	95,490	52,761	1,967	1,780	2,115	2,924	996		
Staples, nails, screws and other structural iron for	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
houses, boxes, posts, fences, &c.	"	59,892	27,750	79,609	33,356	255,113	1,671	815	2,100	1,330	9,071		
Furniture	"	30,822	8,708	4,946	11,834	7,943	109	472	578	419	—		
Rugs and accessories	"	434,272	169,659	832,240	32,864	5,802,565	8,069	1,241	7,080	459	47,829		
Ropes, pipes and fishplates	"	123,168	103,185	32,847	119,675	100,536	1,675	4,638	1,195	3,071	2,580		
Manufactures of iron, unenumerated	"	70,909	266,660	117,948	103,425	82,383	4,499	6,811	8,013	7,984	4,838		
TOTAL	"	982,883	833,621	1,656,136	1,088,939	6,872,456	19,219	22,642	34,461	34,270	78,122		
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.													
Phonographs	Kilo	—	—	29	351	318	—	—	—	197	60		
Pianos	One	—	—	—	31	37	403	1,824	1,615	1,704	2,354		
Musical instruments, unenumerated	Kilo	2,060	8,872	9,714	9,027	5,390	823	2,009	2,838	2,236	1,694		
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,226	3,833	4,453	4,137	4,108		
SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.													
Articles used in dentistry	Kilo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Surgical and dental instruments, unenumerated	"	1,625	1,168	1,818	—	—	905	797	273	1,417	475		
TOTAL	"	1,625	1,168	1,818	—	—	905	797	273	1,417	475		
MATHEMATICAL, OPTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.													
Optical instruments	Kilo	173	245	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Mathematical and scientific instruments, unenumerated	"	392	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTAL	"	565	377	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
WOOL, MIXED OR UNMIXED, MANUFACTURES OF.													
Braids, tassels and trimmings, all kinds	Kilo	230	132	210	264	48	95	62	100	139	31		
Tapestry and carpets	"	967	557	1,052	1,463	775	182	115	180	258	160		
Alpacas, muslins and other woollen textiles	"	8,203	10,113	11,567	11,199	5,813	4,050	5,495	7,022	7,513	4,007		
Blankets	"	499	28	—	—	9	42	11	—	—	3		
Felts and sarcenet	"	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	11		
Wearing apparel, all kinds	"	387	116	—	—	—	325	95	293	153	46		
Manufactures of wool, unenumerated	"	1,875	5,078	3,871	4,650	4,104	835	2,162	1,342	1,865	1,879		
TOTAL	"	12,261	16,024	16,700	17,476	10,774	5,529	7,980	8,987	9,928	6,137		

Article	18	16	8	5	3	5	3
LINEN.							
Braid edgings and other trimmings	604	880	475	—	—	—	—
Tapestry, oilcloths and carpets	680	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hessians	558	850	—	—	—	—	—
Twine	3,180	515	430	101	40	36	—
Cordage	72	343	37	55	22	22	—
Sleeving, towels and napkins	360	136	—	288	159	123	—
Wearing apparel	21,880	30,335	26,463	8,313	7,802	5,173	—
Linen piece goods, all kinds	618	2,295	1,634	373	377	229	—
Manufactures of linen, unenumerated	27,497	35,681	29,132	9,299	8,457	5,583	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JUTE AND HEMP.							
Twine	—	—	464	—	—	—	69
Cordage	—	—	2,310	—	—	—	249
Piece goods	—	—	651	—	—	—	19
Manufactures, unenumerated	—	—	70	—	—	—	887
TOTAL	—	—	3,701	—	—	—	1,224
EARTHENWARE, GLASS, CHINA AND CRISTAL.							
Bottles, flasks and goblets, or tumblers of all kinds	16,482	19,958	32,963	17,087	728	1,123	1,076
Insulators	211	794	923	5,825	33	—	253
Gauges and other graduated glasses	564	824	2	777	68	114	125
Burnished glass, with or without foil	18,724	25,130	20,115	10	7	8	7
Window glass	90,702	189,041	242,812	12,592	110	118	40
Manufactures of earthenware and china, unenumerated	8,878	9,880	11,947	97,473	283	445	207
Manufactures of glass and crystal, unenumerated	130,565	239,134	308,780	140,225	3,755	8,144	4,883
TOTAL	4,791	27,571	16,681	13,023	194	1,402	1,952
MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS AND SCINDRY UTENSILS.							
Alembs, stills and boilers	207	4,652	4,290	1,897	40	517	731
Machinery and accessories for electric lighting, unenumerated	1,698	3,886	6,524	3,795	151	472	276
Electric cables	16,149	8,297	12,966	18,614	313	329	872
Scales and weighing machines	250	33,804	51,420	156,501	1,066	2,480	9,005
Hydraulic pumps	31,900	44,973	18,624	9,731	73	823	705
Locomotives and parts thereof	121,633	64,417	145,776	12,978	3,925	8,048	1,512
Motors and fixed engines and parts thereof	88	265	358	114	33	249	116
Sewing machines and parts thereof	82,142	29,408	33,325	29,801	6,545	2,217	1,548
Typewriting machines and parts thereof	1,660	71,748	24,086	6,244	1,083	704	308
Industrial machinery and parts thereof	131,455	55,597	105,459	7,264	37	2,233	1,899
Agricultural machinery and parts thereof	—	255	—	1,746	—	2,017	373
Mills or grinders	—	255	—	—	—	—	—
Presses, all kinds	—	51,148	80,954	142,298	196	77	101
Cycles, all kinds, and parts thereof	—	112,087	241,923	106,311	6,483	6,807	8,840
Machinery, unenumerated	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,127
Implements and tools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	11,955	20,499	39,638	24,403	1,080	2,531	3,333
WOOD.							
Furniture	362	541	793	1,596	101	132	244
Toothpicks	717	43,600	2,091	3,814	112	325	225
Corks	1,840	7,383	7,894	5,974	116	509	338
Manufactures of wood, unenumerated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	14,883	77,996	51,639	82,534	1,421	3,673	2,895

Article	Kilo	1,428	1,880	2,488	1,957	282	555	789	902	558
SKINS AND LEATHER, MANUFACTURES OF.										
Harness, saddles and other articles of saddery	"	1,428	1,880	2,488	1,957	282	555	789	902	558
Bags, cases and trunks of all kinds	"	275	631	511	184	118	198	361	249	141
Boots and shoes	"	259	559	792	876	146	562	899	1,000	797
Betting	"	444	288	1,583	326	355	712	1,112	983	259
Manufactures of leather, unenumerated	"	556	1,383	1,583	326	355	712	1,112	983	265
TOTAL	"	2,170	3,934	5,330	2,643	1,064	2,008	3,262	3,368	2,016
PERFUMERY, DRES, PAINTS, &C.										
Boot blacking	Kilo	2,166	2,551	4,601	3,087	226	299	395	457	338
Perfumery	"	4,424	5,487	9,063	4,954	2,868	3,204	4,770	6,806	3,569
Writing ink	"	1,308	520	1,502	641	73	38	51	117	34
Paints	"	4,379	4,696	8,162	4,666	246	440	27	592	455
Printing ink	"	—	270	159	43	—	—	308	26	6
Varnishes, all kinds	"	—	264	264	226	—	—	—	35	37
TOTAL	"	12,277	13,264	24,331	13,617	2,913	3,981	5,557	7,943	4,420
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.										
Sulphuric acid	Kilo	—	—	771	1,580	—	116	—	18	86
Acids, unenumerated	"	3,041	1,595	1,360	2,354	171	—	202	117	218
Calcium carbide	"	6,983	6,654	29,750	52,792	979	905	637	700	1,193
Asrated and mineral waters	"	172	339	4,249	2,322	367	718	1,133	1,384	754
Capsules, globules, dragées and medical sweetmeats	"	332	189	80	55	32	18	19	13	5
Glycerine	"	—	1,222	2,247	502	—	386	206	667	159
Cod liver oil	"	—	212	488	181	105	62	187	135	68
Soap and soap tablets, medicinal	"	109,696	141,217	165,693	114,398	4,427	5,656	7,004	8,954	5,150
Chemical products and medicines, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	120,552	151,428	203,041	177,719	5,381	7,259	9,322	12,341	7,915
SILK, MIXED AND UNMIXED, MANUFACTURES OF.										
Braids, loops and other trimmings	Kilo	40	60	104	21	100	193	178	235	98
Ribbons	"	538	508	—	—	1,326	1,290	3,654	2,448	1,895
Neckties	"	16	26	—	—	67	69	109	91	204
Lace	"	17	11	—	—	82	57	109	41	24
Wearing apparel	"	17	17	—	—	72	78	116	201	61
Piece goods	"	426	587	683	408	901	1,074	1,608	1,693	873
Manufactures of silk, unenumerated	"	183	141	568	217	584	630	1,287	2,349	943
TOTAL	"	1,237	1,345	1,363	650	3,132	3,359	7,351	7,204	4,188
SUNDRIES.										
Samples, all kinds	Kilo	808	859	—	43	248	250	313	297	327
Gymnastic appliances and articles for sport	"	3,092	3,621	4,621	2,634	425	816	755	1,000	527
Articles for lighting by gas, kerosene, &c.	"	2,653	3,691	6,540	3,631	469	958	804	1,263	1,074
Walking sticks, canes and whips	"	2,580	4,411	409	442	126	2,282	431	287	204
Buttons, all kinds	"	3,602	4,823	8,210	3,492	1,732	2,429	2,814	3,826	1,898
Toys	"	3,256	5,530	9,465	2,485	608	1,291	1,627	2,429	580
Pipes and cigar or cigarette holders	"	6,786	8,015	29,547	21,969	144	3,254	3,175	9,912	5,997
Boxes and cases, all kinds	"	706	1,248	2,578	2,796	107	278	263	468	405
Trusset, headwork, &c. (vassementerie)	"	58	239	246	140	107	268	150	263	163
Pocket books, cigar cases and purses	"	1,329	881	—	—	1,174	1,063	2,421	1,941	1,718
Umbrellas, parasols and accessories for same	"	3,764	1,670	12,142	—	213	1,480	2,297	2,634	1,070
Watches	"	1,344	1,670	—	—	446	280	388	957	453
Clocks	"	43	45	249	1,122	434	80	643	306	306
Dynamic and other explosives	"	4,803	475	—	—	81	174	23	42	47
Artificial flowers	"	65	8	87	174	81	179	255	216	76
Kerosene	"	752	3,241	2,186	980	47	47	948	1,070	13,305
Gasoline	"	860,323	1,246,742	1,525,205	1,242,339	9,406	12,794	13,448	16,375	23

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF FORTALEZA.—Continued.

Table with columns: ARTICLE OR CLASS, UNIT, QUANTITY (1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1900), and C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING (1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1900). Rows include various goods like Sundries, Foodstuffs, Beverages, and Manufactures.

EXPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS FROM THE PORT OF FORTALEZA.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNITS.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.							
		1974	1905.	1906	1907	1908.	1904.	1905	1906.	1907	1908				
CLASS II.—Minerals and their Products.															
Scrap metal, unenumerated	Kilo	160	500	—	1,400	—	5	—	43	—	—	—	—		
Copper ore	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—		
Common stones	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	44	—	—	—	—		
CLASS III.—Vegetables and their Products.															
Rum (aguardente)	Litre	—	2,964,185	278	3,228,814	147,604	72,171	142,956	—	10	—	—	8,623		
Raw cotton	Kilo	1,271,192	—	4,210,400	—	—	—	—	—	224,004	191,853	—	—		
Castor seed or bean	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
RUBBER.															
Mangabeira	"	6,935	19,019	7,001	4,777	1,117	830	3,351	580	1,130	—	—	250		
Manicoba	"	668,809	589,218	714,829	585,854	576,468	110,240	161,600	1,761,900	235,069	—	—	182,025		
Cacau (cocoa)	"	2,170	808	1,513	3,741	—	98	34	216	60	—	—	—		
Coffee, in the bean	Bag	8	8	8	12	20	17	30	29	94	—	—	49		
Cotton seed	Kilo	2,352,021	980,096	1,983,795	729,565	193,000	7,190	2,995	3,270	7,828	—	—	626		
Oiticica seed	Kilo	—	98,000	—	2,200	150,000	—	663	—	—	—	—	938		
Brazil nuts	Hectolitre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Carnauba wax	Kilo	344,450	403,441	719,752	891,906	610,306	36,016	47,925	120,829	117,861	—	—	85,450		
Hats	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cigars	One	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Jam or jellies, guava	Kilo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other	"	179	325	296	280	92	35	21	17	22	—	—	6		
Mango sinaps	"	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Leaves, resins and roots, medicinal.	"	12,951	740	2,336	8,427	1,194	446	86	196	109	—	—	46		
Oranges	Hundred	3,375	1,130	—	717	223	2,084	165	170	—	—	—	50		
Tobacco, leaf	Kilo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Timber, cedar	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Timber, cedar other	"	16,148	46,220	40,000	41,000	50,000	167	670	556	330	—	—	201		
Medicines (patent)	"	89	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cotton seed oil	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Live plants	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cotton seed residues	"	—	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Seeds	"	612	1,303	300	282	300	40	20	14	25	—	—	11		
Coffee, ground	"	—	—	—	180	67	—	87	29	20	—	—	3		
Copal gum	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cotton piece goods	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wine	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	229,885	360,611	496,324	557,462	—	—	229,192		
SUMMARY BY CLASS.															
CLASS I.—Animals and their products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
" II.—Minerals and their products	—	—	—	—	—	—	249,590	203,749	318,721	219,556	—	—	271,576		
" III.—Vegetables and their products	—	—	—	—	—	—	229,885	360,611	496,324	557,462	—	—	229,192		
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	479,475	564,360	815,045	807,018	—	—	500,768		

EXPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS FROM THE PORT OF CAMOCIM.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.								C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.						
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.					
CLASS I.—Animals and their Products.																
Horns	Kilo	2,000	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Bones	"	190,000	—	—	—	—	190	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Hoofs	"	4,800	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—			
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	213	—	—	—	—	—	—			
CLASS III.—Vegetables and their Products.																
Raw cotton	Kilo	49,615.	—	—	—	—	3,527	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Cotton seed	"	101,488	—	—	—	—	443	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Oiticica seed	"	15,200	—	—	—	—	1,758	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Carnaúba wax	"	1,678	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Leaves, resins and roots, medicinal	"	50,000	—	—	—	—	501	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Timber, other	"	—	—	—	—	—	6,247	—	—	—	—	—	—			
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
SUMMARY BY CLASS.																
CLASS I.—Animals and their products	—	—	—	—	—	—	213	—	—	—	—	—	—			
III.—Vegetables and their products	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,247	—	—	—	—	—	—			
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,460	—	—	—	—	—	—			

EXPORTS.—STATE OF CEARÁ.

SUMMARY BY PORTS.

	PORTS OF SHIPMENT.					TOTAL FOR THE STATE				
	Fortaleza	—	—	—	—	479,430	564,363	807,018	815,092	500,768
Fortaleza
Camocim	6,460	—	807,018	815,092	500,768
TOTAL FOR THE STATE	485,890	564,363	807,018	815,092	500,768

Essences of all kinds, unenumerated	648	986	139	24	36	25	13
Lamp-black and other dry paints	1,480	58	—	2,193	—	—	57
Sulphur	—	—	—	1,090	—	—	25
Ret. lead or minium	377	105	—	—	—	—	—
Substances for perfumery, &c., unenumerated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	6,975	3,005	2,710	10,859	88	208	613
METALLOIDS AND OTHER METALS.							
Antimony, arsenic and bismuth	50	402	—	150	21	—	6
Sulphur	—	250	—	1,362	—	—	30
Metalloids and other metals, unenumerated	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	50	402	—	1,512	21	—	36
STRAW, BROOD, GRASS, PETA, AND OTHER FIBROUS MATERIALS.							
Corn sheaf for cigarettes	—	—	44	—	—	—	—
PLANTS, LEAVES, FLOWERS, FRUITS, BERRIES, SEEDS, ROOTS, BARK, & C.							
Malt	11,300	20,460	16,750	27,633	409	346	560
Leaves, flowers, herbs, stems, roots, barks, medicinal or for dyes	807	1,822	315	64	278	89	19
Live plants, all kinds	—	293	62	676	26	9	1
Hops	—	—	—	98	—	—	7
Plants, leaves, flowers, &c., unenumerated	—	18	—	—	—	—	15
TOTAL	12,107	22,093	17,185	28,486	715	453	683
STONES, EARTH AND OTHER SIMILAR MINERALS.							
Coal	217,820	101,246	522,725	—	154	1,051	—
Parent fuel	1,263,600	459,795	1,310,797	1,613,850	700	2,623	2,100
Cement	372,650	402,300	620,000	1,177,478	1,378	2,677	3,883
Chalk and gypsum (plaster of Paris)	—	—	—	1,611	—	—	—
Clay and moulders sand	—	1,067	—	1,768	—	—	26
TOTAL	1,854,070	963,343	2,471,522	2,795,179	2,232	6,351	6,023
HIDES AND SKINS.							
Tanned and otherwise prepared	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
VEGETABLE EXTRACTS.							
Tar and pitch	1,210	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vegetable oils	6,800	3,740	2,781	33,364	117	128	1,562
Resin	—	—	10,698	—	—	178	—
Gums, resins and balsams	170	121	—	78	—	—	9
Vegetable extracts, unenumerated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	8,180	3,861	13,479	33,442	130	300	1,511
CLASS III.—Manufactures.							
COTTON.							
Tapestry and carpets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hosiery	134	165	99	—	103	12	154
Lace, insertions, &c.	481	95	—	—	30	87	136
Wearing apparel	498	173	—	—	261	57	190
Piece goods, bleached	719	1,100	632	1,888	93	386	866
" " printed	6,847	5,881	3,265	8,915	184	142	893
" " dyed	1,047	808	3,965	4,378	1,215	1,542	2,023
" " unenumerated	1,041	2,984	1,465	2,076	411	118	1,145
Manufactures of cotton, unenumerated	—	1,392	1,304	1,636	357	345	591
TOTAL	12,707	11,805	—	—	2,516	2,131	4,975

Article	6	254	235	151	168	8	90	70	35	48
SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.										
Articles used in dentistry	6	254	235	151	168	8	90	70	35	48
Surgical and dental instruments, unenumerated	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	3
TOTAL	6	254	235	151	171	8	90	71	35	51
MATHEMATICAL, OPTICAL & SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.										
Optical instruments	2	5	—	—	—	1	17	—	19	55
Mathematical and scientific instruments, unenumerated	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	34	11
TOTAL	2	5	—	—	—	2	17	1	53	66
WOOL, MIXED OR UNMIXED, MANUFACTURES OF.										
Brads, tassels and trimmings, all kinds	6	6	—	37	168	3	2	—	11	28
Alpacas, moushins and other woolen textiles	1,279	1,070	1,115	341	1,009	745	654	779	231	767
Blankets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—
Wearing apparel, all kinds	—	—	76	71	12	1	3	8	—	7
Manufactures of wool, unenumerated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	10
TOTAL	1,285	1,081	1,191	449	1,189	749	659	799	264	312
LINEN.										
Tapestry, oilcloths and carpets	—	—	—	—	264	—	—	—	—	12
Twine	581	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	16	—
Cordage	—	50	219	236	—	—	4	10	46	—
Wearing apparel	16	—	—	—	—	14	—	17	—	3
Linen piece goods, all kinds	167	158	—	241	459	18	111	—	—	45
Manufactures of linen, unenumerated	—	—	16	—	61	—	—	8	59	6
TOTAL	764	208	—	—	—	68	115	35	121	66
JUTE AND HEMP.										
Tapestry	—	—	—	—	127	—	—	—	—	18
Cordage	—	—	—	60	562	—	—	—	5	33
TOTAL	—	—	—	60	689	—	—	—	5	51
EARTHENWARE, GLASS, CHINA AND CRYSTAL.										
Bottles, flasks and goblets, or tumblers of all kinds	3,399	124	775	1,913	1,290	67	14	20	103	58
Insulators	—	1,225	2,745	3,000	—	—	34	189	201	—
Gauges and other graduated glasses	158	—	—	—	60	1	—	—	—	11
Burnished glass, with or without foil	3,665	3,840	220	13,354	4,800	12	—	95	—	68
Window glass	14,073	7,565	21,871	13,212	19,635	397	54	27	192	662
Manufactures of earthenware and china, unenumerated	627	1,087	728	2,157	586	41	62	57	581	178
Manufactures of glass and crystal, unenumerated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	186	—
TOTAL	21,922	13,841	28,490	33,636	26,371	570	384	883	1,263	977
MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS AND SUNDRY UTENSILS.										
Alemblies, stills and boilers	—	96	2,573	12,540	21,771	—	25	260	941	544
Machinery and accessories for electric lighting, unenumerated	450	—	552	570	267	190	—	256	249	37
Scales and weighing machines	—	315	564	—	726	—	20	80	—	47
Hydraulic pumps	—	130	—	526	118	5	18	—	31	13
Locomotives and parts thereof	57,202	14,089	174,086	102,284	92,824	8,612	916	8,423	5,062	4,535
Motors and fixed engines and parts thereof	—	820	2,230	—	4,422	13	33	137	—	728
Sewing machines and parts thereof	1,922	3,388	770	1,429	2,044	282	497	115	192	283
Industrial machinery and parts thereof	—	—	6	631	—	—	—	51	—	—
Agricultural machinery and parts thereof	—	—	—	100	3,771	—	—	—	13	314
Mills or grinders	—	—	—	—	559	—	—	—	—	49
Presses, all kinds	186	—	—	—	11	14	2	—	—	—
Machinery, unenumerated	16,315	15,618	5,076	8,778	3,146	828	960	398	842	1
Implements and tools	—	—	86,231	13,192	39,473	—	—	3,587	824	412
TOTAL	76,229	35,357	272,998	142,050	165,135	4,944	2,531	13,307	8,267	9,279

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF VICTORIA.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.							C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.													
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.											
WOOD.																						
Furniture	Kilo	805	76	130	202	3,688	78	8	—	41	306											
Toothpicks	"	33	—	1,017	—	943	11	—	48	122												
Corks	"	1,103	1,357	967	1,600	2,207	148	184	108	271												
Manufactures of wood, unenumerated	"	78	—	—	33	257	10	—	17	46												
TOTAL	"	2,144	1,433	1,634	1,757	6,483	246	192	166	745												
IVORY, MOTHER OF PEARL, TORTOISESHELL AND SIMILAR ANIMAL PRODUCTS, MANUFACTURES OF.																						
Manufactures of whalebone, unenumerated	Kilo	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—												
" buffalo horn and bone	"	54	—	—	—	26	31	—	—	21												
TOTAL	"	54	—	11	—	26	31	—	—	21												
NICKEL, MANUFACTURES OF																						
Gold, silver and platinum, manufactures of.	Kilo	—	—	—	—	212	—	—	—	50												
Gold jewellery	Gramme	162	—	—	—	—	43	—	—	—												
Silver	"	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—												
TOTAL	Gramme	162	—	—	—	—	49	—	—	—												
STRAW, BROOM, PLASSAYA, AND OTHER FIBRES.																						
Coedage	Kilo	—	—	—	862	633	—	—	—	20												
PAPER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.																						
Engravings, designs and photographs	Kilo	4	3	1	—	9	1	3	—	2												
Books, newspapers, magazines and the like	"	420	312	502	412	488	47	81	89	100												
Printed matter, unenumerated	"	360	523	64	621	576	44	105	203	75												
Paper for unenumerated purposes	"	—	1,621	3,984	5,505	1,801	—	29	64	55												
Writing paper	"	455	59	—	1,271	4	14	—	28	—												
Printing paper	"	3,131	3,290	—	104	5,785	45	54	—	85												
Millboard and cardboard	"	—	45	116	14	587	—	—	15	—												
Manufactures of paper, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	13	60												
TOTAL	"	4,370	5,793	4,667	7,927	9,246	151	288	207	377												
STONES, EARRES AND SIMILAE MINERALS, MANUFACTURES OF.																						
Manufactures of stones and earls, unenumerated	Kilo	1,069	—	1,553	1,322	42,085	9	—	54	260												
SKINS AND LEATHER, MANUFACTURES OF.																						
Harness, saddles and other articles of saddlery	Kilo	—	102	—	—	—	—	34	—	—												
Boots and shoes	"	1	1	1	—	153	—	1	—	—												
Manufactures of leather, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—												
TOTAL	"	1	103	—	—	153	—	35	—	60												
PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &C.																						
Perfumery	Kilo	126	8	—	104	83	21	2	—	36												
Paints, all kinds	"	372	26	52	79	444	60	1	6	51												
Varnishes, all kinds	"	—	—	—	100	114	—	—	—	18												
TOTAL	"	498	29	52	283	641	81	3	6	105												

Article	82	508	4,413	40	12	6	134	203	7
Acids	1,220	1,927	6	2,830	73	108	1	20	150
Aspirated and mineral waters									1
Capsules, globules, dragées and medical sweetmeats									
Glycerine									
Cod liver oil									
Soap and soap tablets, medicinal		15				3			
Chemical products and medicines, unenumerated	2,534	9,694	1,170	3,920	223	344	575	382	845
TOTAL	3,836	12,144	5,589	6,790	308	461	757	605	508
SILK, MIXED AND UNMIXED, MANUFACTURES OF.									
Braids, loops and other trimmings	6	34			27	66	6	136	41
Ribbons									
Neckties			10				1		1
Piece goods			12	15			21	12	91
Manufactures of silk, unenumerated				1			1	29	5
TOTAL	6	34			27	66	29	183	138
SUNDRIES.									
Samples, all kinds	23	86			5	9		14	132
Gymnastic appliances and articles for sport									
Stationery	48	48	2	164	4	12	2	7	58
Articles for lighting by gas, kerosene, &c.	278	247	439	1,163	131	72	100	229	195
Walking sticks, canes and whips						1			
Buttons, all kinds	136	82	4	181	99	33	3	10	70
Toys	207	337	130	494	57	61	27	88	1,117
Pipes and cigar or cigarette holders									3
Boxes and cases, all kinds			3	48					26
Tinsel, beadwork, &c. (passamenterie)	52			37					432
Pocket books, cigar cases and purses					67		165	100	109
Hats, all kinds	6				1			4	14
Clocks									
Watches		87				37	17	1,185	25
Dynamite and other explosives	22,678		34,657	103	2,418		3,523	10	
Artificial flowers									
Kerosene	700,360	990,000	976,959	1,014,904	7,017	8,963	8,510	9,150	9,765
Gasoline				2,478					56
Fans, all kinds	12	8	9	160	9	3	3	13	9
Manufactures of rubber	3,107		71	3	36	3	63	4	89
" celluloid					5				6
Steamers, boats and vessels, all kinds								317	76
Lubricating oils, all kinds								33	454
Starch	449	5,657	499	32,937	14	44	18	53	21
Framed pictures and mirrors	75	470	1,875	584	8	25	51	18	41
Soap and saponaceous substances, unscented			163	338	8	37	16		4
Candles, all kinds	309	195	1	17	21	16	1		
Sacks	34,678				932	74	55	136	141
Sundry unenumerated manufactures					210	60	61	45	18
Photographic appliances and accessories	92	118	112	77	27				
TOTAL					11,096	9,401	12,558	11,440	11,861
CLASS IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder.									
Alfalfa (incense)					5	144	388	389	248
Garlic and onions	500	11,990	21,070	17,730	91	144	388	921	428
Rice	6,650	247,800	82,600	35,400	1,238	2,552	3,104	3,510	815
Olive oil	106,200	5,989	8,483	8,483	379	479	377	510	2,348
Codfish	10,407	51,989	29,570	61,616	668	2,070	1,533	1,291	523
Potatoes	31,800	51,560	34,900	53,218	390	294	440	755	461
Alcoholic beverages	31,800	33,759	51,500	5,454	121	105	154	174	122
Lard	1,362	1,335	2,039	2,035					

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF VICTORIA.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.								
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.					
CLASS IV.—FOODSTUFFS AND FODDER.																
<i>Continued.</i>																
Unenumerated beverages	Kilo	—	80	115	—	71	—	6	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Biscuits, all kinds	"	65	43	—	—	—	—	41	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unenumerated grain	"	1,844	1,125	140	248	1	—	27	93	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barley	"	1,500	5,000	—	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beer	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea	"	2	—	46	10	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweetmeats, all kinds	"	—	11	18	156	5	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	"	7	—	237	370	366	—	12	65	56	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preserved meats and extracts	"	95	460	237	370	366	—	12	65	56	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fruits and vegetables	"	2,735	12,667	21,904	10,406	9,089	—	145	775	1,237	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	"	11,044	27,625	8,439	20,733	6,839	—	512	1,280	441	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish	"	2,081	—	2,582	1,438	3,086	—	132	111	148	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wheat flour	"	146,550	—	71,050	189,600	386,735	—	1,962	—	874	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flour and meals, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beans, all kinds	"	—	—	—	361	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fruits and vegetables, dried	"	4,060	1,745	2,083	3,529	1,633	—	243	74	82	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	"	8,695	5,783	5,639	4,758	3,414	—	299	185	140	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condensed milk	"	1,545	1,745	1,052	2,400	5,100	—	67	68	92	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liqueurs and syrups	"	157	—	—	491	397	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butter	"	200	1,060	1,995	810	1,330	—	35	156	295	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macaroni, &c.	"	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maize (Indian corn)	"	600	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ham	"	118	108	319	125	1,102	—	16	13	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese	"	6,142	8,341	8,293	8,439	7,227	—	444	582	648	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt	"	1,860	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bacon	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vinegar	"	2,144	1,176	468	601	1,112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Champagne and other sparkling wines	"	444	410	526	409	303	—	30	64	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wines, unenumerated	"	322,918	351,747	388,390	352,076	341,345	—	12,152	11,381	146	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermouth, bitters and similar wines	"	2,405	2,405	6,041	3,571	10,346	—	—	34	294	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foodstuffs and fodder, unenumerated	"	2,108	184	1,593	4	63,845	—	38	26	135	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jerked beef (Xarque)	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,895	20,664	20,530	20,452	25,651	—	—	—	—
SUMMARY BY CLASS.																
CLASS I.—Live Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" II.—Materials, Raw or Prepared for use in Arts and Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,249	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" III.—Manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,032	8,452	4,288	10,034	10,173	—	—	—	—
" IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81,403	27,574	44,824	119,465	62,739	—	—	—	—
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112,579	51,690	69,148	149,551	98,563	—	—	—	—

EXPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS FROM THE PORT OF VICTORIA.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.			
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
CLASS I.—Animals and their Products.											
Horns	Kilo	385	825	—	530	1,600	3	5	—	—	41
HIDES—	"	381	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
Salted	"	5,720	26,080	20,682	28,311	14,842	410	1,856	1,404	—	932
Dry	"	68	—	—	—	98	3	—	—	—	5
Horse or cow hair and bristles	"	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	5	—
Specimens for museums	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	494	1,861	1,404	2,012	978
CLASS II.—Minerals and their Products.											
Monazite sands	Kilo	1,851,380	687,600	1,797,180	2,404,767	362,400	42,692	14,944	41,603	57,392	8,334
CLASS III.—Vegetables and their Products.											
Rum	Litre	—	20	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cacau (cocoa)	Kilo	1,699	900	900	1,471	1,806	80	15	49	114	114
Coffee in the bean	Bag	423,364	381,027	856,376	460,949	475,401	899,778	790,022	713,478	764,471	700,758
Leaves, resins and roots, medicinal	Kilo	383	—	240	—	—	13	—	16	—	—
Jam or jellies, other	"	—	70	—	53	—	—	11	—	9	—
TIMBER—	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cedar	"	140,000	175,000	53,000	130,000	15,359	2,017	3,213	1,009	1,412	170
Jacaranda (rose wood)	"	50,400	48,789	53,000	60,000	1,124,300	243	291	1,003	563	8,936
Brazil wood	"	—	—	20,000	—	6,240	—	32	135	—	60
Other	"	—	4,850	20,000	—	106,626	—	6	—	—	734
Live plants	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	872,131	793,591	715,691	766,569	710,772
SUMMARY BY CLASS.											
CLASS I.—Animals and their products	—	—	—	—	—	—	481	1,861	1,404	2,012	978
" II.—Minerals and their products	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,692	14,944	41,603	57,392	8,334
" III.—Vegetables and their products	—	—	—	—	—	—	872,131	793,591	715,691	766,569	710,772
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	915,257	810,396	758,698	823,973	729,084

EXPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS FROM THE PORT OF GUARAPARY.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
CLASS II.—Minerals and their Products.											
Monazite sands	Kilo	—	1,878,000	1,131,300	—	1,200,000	—	43,188	26,028	—	27,600

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF S. LUIZ DO MARANHÃO.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.							C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.									
		1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	
CLASS I.—Live Stock.																		
Birds and fowls	Head	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goats and sheep	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swine	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle	"	2	9	7	2	308	191	397	291	86	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Live stock, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	6	16	10	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	211	407	308	130	212	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CLASS II.—Raw Material or prepared for use in Arts and Industries.																		
COTTON.																		
Yarn	Kilo	7,832	9,821	5,810	2,645	1,291	2,060	993	662	353	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sewing thread	"	22,733	31,407	26,047	34,865	21,868	9,815	13,206	10,745	15,713	9,863	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washed, combed and in wool or wadding	"	1,354	813	93	130	67	338	45	16	16	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Twisted or braided	"	9,613	4,443	4,443	8,100	8,890	1,041	1,809	509	1,028	1,127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton waste	"	—	—	2,500	1,808	2,753	—	—	88	72	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	41,512	53,273	38,593	47,659	34,850	12,974	16,053	12,014	17,182	11,251	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HAIN, FURS AND FEATHERS.																		
Feathers—all kinds	Kilo	—	2	2	11	—	15	37	34	68	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hair, furs and feathers, unenumerated	"	—	4	2	0	2	—	1	3	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	—	6	4	20	2	15	38	37	71	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CANE, BAMBOO, RUSH, OSIER, &c.																		
Cane and bamboo	Kilo	735	510	100	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rush, rattan and osier	"	785	510	472	494	320	123	93	17	85	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	—	—	572	594	320	123	93	102	122	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.																		
Lead—pig, ingot and sheet	Kilo	39,023	80,653	77,641	64,953	19,241	653	1,428	1,681	1,652	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tin—bar, rod, sheet and plate	"	1,563	9,303	1,755	3,604	1,497	216	438	310	726	217	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zinc—sheet and plate	"	6,878	7,979	11,222	13,198	6,601	193	361	394	496	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	48,364	90,935	90,618	81,655	20,339	1,062	2,027	2,365	2,844	710	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
COPPER AND ALLOYS.																		
Cast, moulded, filings, &c.	Kilo	19,968	27,453	21,895	25,206	9,800	1,062	2,287	2,436	3,450	816	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ANIMAL RESIDUES.																		
Whalebone, crude or prepared	Kilo	16	10	60	66	15	5	2	14	25	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wax, crude or prepared	"	273	81	166	138	100	47	20	39	30	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glue and gelatine	"	331	308	1,399	735	565	30	30	2	11	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spermaceti or stearine	"	220	13	13	65	37	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Animal oils, unenumerated	"	48	20	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tallow and grease	"	—	202	165	—	183	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Animal residues, unenumerated	"	64	7	9	572	572	12	7	22	14	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	952	628	1,818	1,763	912	106	79	205	172	156	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

IRON AND STEEL.												
Steel—bar and rod	21,130	19,660	25,945	22,094	402	800	852	656	674			
Iron—bar, rod, plain and sheet	846,759	884,554	256,734	299,200	4,092	2,652	4,548	3,284	3,237			
Iron—pig, cast, puddled and filings	—	12,032	50,816	5,000	—	83	80	197	25			
TOTAL	307,889	273,593	333,495	326,294	4,404	3,535	5,480	4,137	3,936			
JUTE AND HEMP.												
Yarn	894,891	519,982	730,636	294,460	23,888	16,621	20,703	31,632	9,955			
Prepared	383	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—			
Waste or oakum	1,481	967	567	501	41	72	9	16	17			
TOTAL	896,965	520,949	731,203	284,961	23,944	16,693	20,712	31,648	9,972			
WOOL.												
Washed, carbonised, dyed and raw	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Wool, for embroidery	332	522	206	197	179	173	191	85	80			
Yarn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
TOTAL	332	522	206	197	179	173	191	85	80			
LINEN.												
Crude or prepared	849	1,167	2,097	2,755	26	82	85	68	76			
Yarn and thread	467	182	681	49	95	34	32	88	19			
TOTAL	1,316	1,299	2,778	2,804	121	66	127	156	95			
LUMBER AND TIMBER.												
Staves and hoops	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—			
Cork and bark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Pine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Lumber and timber, unenumerated	5,606	5,836	43,264	73,666	145	73	551	515	462			
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	684	344	797	1,084	953			
SUBSTANCES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF												
INSIDING, PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &c.												
Linseed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Turpentine	8,733	9,993	44,833	84,239	—	—	—	—	—			
White lead and zinc white	29,142	19,324	7,015	8,091	447	510	1,983	1,424	1,006			
Indigo and ultramarine blue	3,846	19,769	14,633	16,434	627	593	632	494	505			
Soda-ash or potash	20,899	303,903	398,193	316,900	2,215	2,488	2,483	2,881	2,752			
Aniline and fuchsine dyes	4,915	12,149	9,467	6,205	1,321	1,969	3,784	3,522	2,603			
Essences of all kinds, unenumerated	45,996	48,042	363	468	1,388	1,201	603	200	158			
Lamp-black and other dry paints	32,753	52,684	18,539	21,316	1,529	1,701	603	462	443			
Red lead or minium	1,753	2,431	8,637	11,246	293	220	121	240	309			
Substances for perunnery, &c., unenumerated	2,229	6,982	3,237	2,553	130	356	237	303	200			
TOTAL	401,174	431,564	446,975	419,632	7,162	8,114	10,171	10,016	8,395			
METALLOIDS AND OTHER METALS.												
Aluminium—bar, sheet and wire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Antimony, arsenic and bismuth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Sulphur	5,595	5,100	8,208	3,745	67	72	37	134	57			
Mercury or quicksilver	116	70	10	42	43	21	1	4	13			
Metalloids and other metals, unenumerated	3	103	14	3	4	29	31	20	4			
TOTAL	5,654	5,182	8,241	3,790	114	122	112	159	74			

CLASS III.—Manufactures.

Article	Kilo	1,887	1,542	1,373	905	298	321	269	275	166
COTTON.										
Tapestry, oilcloths and carpets	"	1,492	1,887	1,373	905	298	321	269	275	166
Neckties	"	40	116	—	—	10	56	10	35	—
Hosiery	"	5,617	3,189	—	—	2,746	1,946	1,843	730	1,477
Lace, insertions, &c.	"	7,833	8,175	—	—	7,946	10,827	9,052	10,417	7,983
Wearing apparel	"	1,988	3,658	—	—	1,276	2,448	3,731	3,702	2,082
Piece goods, bleached	"	242,827	172,469	—	64,777	37,655	29,424	23,996	22,115	12,367
" " unbleached	"	9,671	3,944	—	117,563	2,145	515	191	463	318
" " printed	"	257,650	170,501	—	83,378	56,374	38,765	39,730	42,354	21,600
" " dyed	"	154,643	161,173	—	163,552	81,871	27,517	26,810	28,434	14,774
" " unenumerated	"	36,856	41,969	—	56,307	8,927	11,107	12,603	11,334	10,068
Manufactures of cotton, unenumerated	"	13,241	13,361	—	33,032	3,602	4,319	4,834	7,268	4,018
TOTAL	"	731,483	542,158	—	1,422	151,919	127,245	123,059	127,127	74,853
MANUFACTURES OF ALUMINUM.										
Arms and ammunition	Kilo	105	539	1,219	646	57	329	619	936	426
ARMS AND AMMUNITION.										
Artillery	"	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lead, bullets, shot, cartridges, &c.	"	5,113	7,678	34,705	12,019	1,202	1,606	1,550	2,746	2,997
Firearms, all kinds	"	12,227	14,371	12,404	15,205	3,602	4,612	4,931	5,686	6,256
Swords, foils and other edged weapons	"	38	237	60	1	20	74	26	52	1
Arms and ammunition, unenumerated	"	546	223	288	628	106	84	76	92	513
TOTAL	"	17,924	22,516	47,457	27,853	4,420	6,377	6,583	8,576	8,997
HAIR AND FEATHERS.										
Brushes, dusters, brooms, &c.	Kilo	1,187	1,293	—	—	453	575	693	700	338
Manufactures, unenumerated	"	148	565	353	137	41	44	62	54	36
TOTAL	"	1,335	1,798	—	—	494	619	755	754	424
CANE, BAMBOO, OSIER, &c.										
Baskets and hampers	Kilo	405	1,372	886	800	80	161	84	120	172
Furniture	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufactures of cane, bamboo, osier, &c., unenumerated	"	—	14	339	6	—	—	18	24	1
TOTAL	"	405	1,386	1,225	806	80	164	105	144	173
CARRIAGES AND OTHER VEHICLES.										
Automobiles	One	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	476
" " apparatuses	Kilo	—	2,035	52	100	—	—	—	129	22
Railway cars and wagons	"	1,993	1,632	—	3,356	—	132	—	25	104
Other vehicles	"	—	—	—	—	104	80	80	604	135
TOTAL	"	1,993	3,667	—	—	104	202	80	753	757
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.										
Lead pipes	Kilo	862	1,149	1,054	631	18	27	38	97	14
Printers' type	"	146	2,038	1,357	155	47	55	312	274	8
Manufactures of lead, unenumerated	"	713	74	1,100	127	23	10	14	11	16
" " tin	"	860	620	1,355	514	157	192	146	243	95
" " zinc	"	4,918	3,063	4,347	489	437	226	302	344	56
TOTAL	"	6,809	5,609	8,413	1,826	654	510	812	899	189
COPPER AND ALLOYS, MANUFACTURES OF.										
Wire, all kinds	Kilo	133	592	727	92	23	72	44	85	17
Cristofle and plated ware	"	857	1,075	1,324	616	450	423	1,016	480	253
Objects of art, statuettes, &c.	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubes and pipes	"	1,939	2,401	1,373	913	42	—	138	319	36
Manufactures of copper, unenumerated	"	14,867	19,597	17,223	9,687	3,369	4,541	4,668	5,975	2,671
TOTAL	"	17,803	23,665	21,131	10,771	4,061	5,248	5,963	6,952	3,008

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF S. LUIZ DO MARANHÃO.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.								C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.												
		1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908											
IRON AND STEEL, MANUFACTURES OF.																						
Fish-hooks, spurs, stirrups, locks, &c.	Kilo	14,332	12,022	22,340	20,038	6,568	803	951	1,535	1,047	585											
Wire, all kinds	"	31,009	54,670	133,006	78,423	90,368	480	775	1,821	1,201	1,325											
Galvanised corrugated sheets	"	16,437	6,438	22,357	15,212	11,393	346	99	405	319	231											
Outlry	"	34,272	52,473	40,804	50,310	33,273	8,962	7,972	7,028	8,307	5,312											
Axles, wheels and parts for railway cars	"	4,582	2,760	1,080	5,925	13,879	102	147	149	523	536											
Wheeled iron goods	"	8,236	2,050	1,080	9,925	3,931	249	316	—	804	210											
Enamelled iron goods	"	—	—	—	9,787	11,859	—	—	—	994	994											
Tin plate goods	"	—	—	—	15,132	2,550	1,252	2,001	1,244	563	248											
Tin plates	"	67,241	106,332	55,586	90,153	62,612	—	—	—	1,884	1,227											
Staples, nails, screws and other structural iron for houses, boats, posts, fences, &c.	"	79,312	67,224	100,533	48,274	45,074	1,510	1,655	2,324	1,251	983											
Furniture	"	2,713	1,652	1,303	3,809	2,908	102	101	62	134	136											
Rails and accessories	"	16,097	21,882	61,401	26,923	13,047	122	416	821	204	310											
Tubes, pipes and fishplates	"	601,040	950,911	68,909	106,852	103,422	5,852	2,894	1,431	1,539	1,817											
Manufactures of iron, unenumerated	"	222,870	250,072	259,856	222,728	162,600	6,504	7,738	9,900	9,190	3,925											
TOTAL		1,158,741	809,509	770,985	693,692	565,374	—	20,853	26,850	27,732	20,345											
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.																						
Phonographs	Kilo	—	—	—	—	317	—	114	—	50	149											
Pianos	One	—	—	—	91	16	—	1,574	1,292	925	925											
Musical instruments, unenumerated	Kilo	3,250	6,343	7,236	5,352	4,154	1,348	1,619	2,225	1,563	1,709											
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,462	3,193	3,597	2,905	2,783											
SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.																						
Articles used in dentistry	Kilo	1,342	933	202	234	—	667	639	397	110	893											
Surgical and dental instruments, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	1,163	787	—	—	—	132	766											
TOTAL		1,342	933	202	1,397	787	667	639	397	132	893											
MATHEMATICAL, OPTICAL & SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.																						
Optical instruments	Kilo	161	208	—	—	—	154	179	351	381	229											
Mathematical & scientific instruments, unenumerated	"	528	1,642	—	—	—	225	614	83	88	96											
TOTAL		689	1,850	—	—	—	379	793	444	469	325											
WOOL, MIXED OR UNMIXED, MANUFACTURES OF.																						
Braids, tassels and trimmings, all kinds	Kilo	604	518	336	27	61	285	275	180	17	34											
Tapestry and carpets	"	795	622	1,285	526	453	137	125	271	112	76											
Alpacas, muslins and other woollen textiles	"	7,689	9,985	9,330	6,611	5,933	4,455	6,677	6,010	5,016	4,413											
Blankets	"	101	76	—	27	30	—	30	—	10	11											
Felts and sarcelnet	"	643	160	209	684	524	13	13	13	10	—											
Wearing apparel, all kinds	"	118	147	—	—	—	109	96	109	109	139											
Manufactures of wool, unenumerated	"	803	1,201	430	762	1,009	283	392	153	401	380											
TOTAL		10,703	12,709	—	—	—	5,382	7,637	6,732	5,974	5,053											
LINEN, MANUFACTURES OF.																						
Braid edgings and other trimmings	Kilo	60	55	682	108	76	82	20	193	38	30											
Tapestry, oilcloths and carpets	"	249	72	1,370	1,154	1,050	9	91	91	89	84											
Twine	"	23,998	433	750	290	3,862	1,221	646	1,316	26	176											
Cordage	"	—	20,284	24,240	1,945	3,966	1,221	646	1,316	86	53											
Sheeting, towels and napkins	"	—	206	103	71	—	30	76	—	97	97											
Wearing apparel	"	272	398	—	—	—	214	286	233	160	402											

13,005 326	10,224 732	11,435 428	10,206 110	3,377 181	2,406 157	3,186 264	3,693 263	3,021 114
40,600	—	—	—	5,161	4,086	5,443	4,408	3,954
8,741 1,673	31,862	71 53 20,409 36 134	5 528 8,594 55 390	—	—	—	13 10 1,242 5 48	1 53 475 9 61
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	20,703	9,572	—	—	—	1,318	599
22,388	35,956 7,787	36,894 43 496	6,190	736	1,678	1,482 360	1,462	786
948	517	295	295	120	124	76	3	62
2,675	607	8	1	1	10	—	1	2
11,261	21,844	13,844	15,107	184	103	82	—	308
121,650	202,384	219,460	202,384	8,667	349	580	7,630	7,497
14,492	22,163	28,810	19,981	1,054	1,861	2,506	3,021	2,007
173,418	314,347	209,555	253,908	6,015	12,801	13,787	12,497	10,662
9,663	26,969	51,394	43,204	569	988	1,384	1,185	2,447
137	1,091	1,105	746	70	80	191	233	131
5,393	5,264	5,264	3,701	489	410	290	273	391
3,805	5,648	5,648	4,174	286	1,077	775	84	343
5,570	1,057	14,099	1,524	676	213	187	1,309	66
—	774	8,666	6,213	1	99	468	630	836
35,200	51,190	87,915	23,699	3,396	4,950	5,271	8,549	2,413
91	240	178	118	90	136	313	192	99
222,858	235,845	268,307	188,237	15,916	11,870	15,282	16,082	12,748
5,261	4,791	13,965	9,957	230	—	280	1,305	912
2,860	3,011	3,686	1,098	234	229	171	181	100
205	7,089	3,414	1,829	100	245	278	29	70
113,555	165	—	—	50	37	70	100	226
—	185,613	62,094	62,302	9,016	14,514	5,546	2,676	5,276
—	104,251	101,318	77,599	—	—	10,424	9,919	7,904
—	—	—	—	30,843	34,848	41,850	42,905	33,844
6,104	18,011	24,172	25,503	512	1,743	1,643	1,995	2,282
722	381	1,043	556	141	241	144	338	145
1,321	2,052	1,889	2,287	168	345	340	360	325
6,151	9,063	8,354	4,012	583	660	755	725	401
14,208	31,898	35,458	32,418	1,394	2,949	2,803	3,418	3,103
—	20,507	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	51	31	—	—	—	13	12
—	—	39	5	—	—	—	190	80
—	1,099	1,393	853	80	118	65	765	587
—	13	34	10	8	794	563	86	28
—	13	77	—	—	42	42	—	—
—	1,125	1,560	899	657	954	670	1,004	607
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Lineen, Manufactures of—Continued.
 Linen piece goods, all kinds
 Manufactures of linen, unenumerated
 TOTAL
JUTE AND HEMP.
 Carpets
 Twine
 Cordage
 Piece goods
 Manufactures, unenumerated
 TOTAL
BARRENWARE, GLASS, CRISTAL AND CRYSTAL.
 Bottles, flasks and goblets, or tumblers of all kinds
 Insulators
 Gauges and other graduated glasses
 Lenses of all kinds
 Finished glass, with or without foil
 Window glass
 Manufactures of earthenware and china, unenumerated
 Manufactures of glass and crystal, unenumerated
 TOTAL
MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS & SUNDRY UTENSILS.
 Alambics, stills and boilers
 Machinery and accessories for electric lighting, unenumerated
 Scales and weighing machines
 Hydraulic pumps
 Locomotives
 Motors and fixed engines and parts thereof
 Sewing machines and parts thereof
 Typewriting machines and parts thereof
 Industrial machinery and parts thereof
 Mills or grinders
 Presses, all kinds
 Grodes, all kinds, and parts thereof
 Machinery, unenumerated
 Implements and tools
 TOTAL
WOOD.
 Furniture
 Toothpicks
 Corks
 Manufactures of wood, unenumerated
 TOTAL
IVORY, MOTHER OF PEARL, TORTOISESHELL AND SIMILAR ANIMAL PRODUCTS, MANUFACTURES OF.
 Manufactures of whalebone
 " mother of pearl, coral and ivory
 " buffalo horn and bone
 " animal residues, unenumerated
 TOTAL

PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &C.	5,435	4,202	5,495	462	548	460	515	344
Boof blacking	10,057	8,861	10,255	4,102	6,240	5,558	6,311	3,334
Perfumery	8,098	6,962	8,061	2,748	273	285	285	188
Writing ink	8,098	6,962	8,061	602	673	499	367	506
Paints	80	931	80	—	—	96	10	17
Printing ink	591	—	—	—	—	—	58	9
Varnishes, all kinds	29,970	—	30,272	5,494	7,741	7,075	7,546	4,398
TOTAL	36,672	29,970	30,272	20,362	7,741	7,075	7,546	4,398
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.								
Sulphuric acid	20,298	—	22,808	—	—	621	406	362
Acids, unenumerated	7,542	29,627	1,871	454	726	—	130	317
Calcium carbide	111	1,057	1,008	—	—	30	25	416
Alcated and mineral waters	199	13,072	13,267	440	556	772	592	592
Gapsules, globules, dragees and medical sweetmeats	—	313	426	277	—	892	806	307
Glycerine	—	165	657	235	12	25	47	20
God liver oil	334	1,671	2,556	—	591	460	659	222
Soap and soap tablets, medicinal	117,843	1,987	840	—	32	57	115	64
Chemical products and medicines, unenumerated	146,098	157,898	194,963	5,812	7,274	7,556	9,178	7,790
TOTAL	199,743	205,000	233,517	7,029	9,698	10,013	12,078	10,090
SILK, MIXED AND UNMIXED, MANUFACTURES OF.								
Brads, loops and other trimmings	74	64	144	52	298	187	304	205
Ribbons	613	489	—	—	1,741	1,525	1,744	1,587
Neckties	3	—	—	—	12	10	89	28
Hosiery	16	22	14	—	85	85	104	108
Face	14	—	—	—	52	173	97	204
Wearing apparel	499	553	564	260	1,691	1,510	1,510	562
Piece goods	129	213	96	100	1,881	1,673	1,680	486
Manufactures of silk, unenumerated	1,348	—	—	—	3,906	3,833	4,316	3,180
TOTAL	473	1,355	1,400	—	4,444	296	293	311
SUNDRIES.								
Samples, all kinds	8	135	189	94	9	16	52	24
Gymnastic appliances and articles for sport	4,041	5,191	4,813	4,314	1,896	1,052	1,099	888
Stationery	2,791	6,429	6,815	4,163	1,025	1,543	1,470	1,024
Articles for lighting by gas, kerosene, &c.	103	189	161	449	85	111	101	90
Walking sticks, canes and whips	4,390	3,859	4,653	3,692	2,238	1,540	1,899	1,534
Civil and military equipment	3,464	6,595	6,407	2,326	1,133	1,769	1,769	599
Buttocks, all kinds	3,149	7,474	7,235	10,348	1,833	1,471	2,312	2,294
Toys	3,882	1,518	2,511	1,869	320	305	347	347
Pipes and cigar or cigarette holders	264	504	372	375	218	493	466	335
Boxes and cases, all kinds	81	473	8	1	140	167	12	3
Tassel, beadwork, &c. (bassamentarie)	1,240	7,037	5,979	3,861	1,656	1,710	1,897	1,026
Pocket books, cigar cases and purses	3,135	—	—	—	1,363	1,629	1,728	1,031
Hats, all kinds	416	—	—	—	206	—	294	229
Umbrellas, parasols and other manufactures of tobacco	19	—	—	—	774	834	774	343
Cigars, cigarettes and other manufactures of tobacco	44	29	404	788	688	82	162	181
Glocks	1,902	5,223	1,470	173	447	498	168	285
Artificial flowers	1,119,986	1,785,921	1,613,115	12,089	17,884	12,470	19,618	17,685
Fireworks	—	32,387	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerosene	—	1,642,049	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gasoline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fans, all kinds	111	403	268	349	655	514	365	503
Fans, all kinds	1,711	1,541	1,425	96	101	187	187	82
Sandpaper, all kinds	1,771	2,406	2,985	1,310	1,275	974	785	554
Manufactures of rubber	670	1,304	1,538	821	1,506	1,613	1,613	941
Manufactures of celluloid	78,435	1,043	796	—	—	—	—	—
Steamers, boats and vessels, all kinds	41,094	53,090	67,675	62,500	1,068	1,686	2,638	1,077
Lubricating oils, all kinds	3,664	4,321	4,359	763	1,068	989	1,385	1,852
Paraffin	58	58	58	214	214	214	216	162
Matches	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Starch	13,024	33,980	23,649	15,709	295	669	481	347

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF S. LUIZ DO MARANHÃO.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.										C. I. F. VALDE IN \$ STERLING.									
		1904	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.					
ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF S. LUIZ DO MARANHÃO.—Continued.																					
ARTICLE OR CLASS.																					
QUANTITY.																					
C. I. F. VALDE IN \$ STERLING.																					
Tanned pictures and mirrors	Kilo	2,603	4,208	4,714	4,193	3,711	319	624	617	586	453										
Photographic appliances	"	722	573	795	682	661	149	206	280	156											
Specimens for museums	"	—	—	1,078	2,550	431	—	15	52	80											
Soap and saponaceous substances, unscented	"	2,853	927	4,014	2,500	—	295	280	1,435	1,75											
Candles, all kinds	"	5,446	4,049	—	—	—	1,273	991	1,435	1,349											
Sundry unenumerated manufactures	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—											
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,075	40,223	34,761	46,278	34,810										
CLASS IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder.																					
Garlic and onions	Kilo	125,682	128,160	140,359	122,410	113,805	1,898	2,106	2,418	2,975											
Rice	"	301,263	621,138	341,890	110,823	54,014	3,378	6,789	4,068	1,457											
Sugar	"	37,478	41,418	383	448	15	21	20	13	17											
Olive oil	"	28,506	32,535	38,218	45,424	31,136	2,296	2,823	3,014	4,075											
Codfish	"	173	3,880	34,437	65,160	64,656	1,225	1,535	1,638	2,740											
Lard	"	92,364	111,249	105,465	107,886	85,600	8	174	1,293	1,355											
Potatoes	"	6,270	12,575	10,059	11,393	5,037	1,076	1,232	1,020	1,010											
Alcoholic beverages	"	5,518	5,767	12,998	16,093	7,088	680	1,281	1,059	408											
Unenumerated beverages	"	2,177	2,448	2,448	3,908	871	317	370	313	85											
Biscuits, all kinds	"	18,175	15,921	13,995	18,385	14,039	329	329	279	245											
Unenumerated grain	"	215	14	35	14	10	1	2	1	1											
Barley	"	2,621	369	13,031	4,570	2,347	104	375	854	128											
Beer	"	2,368	2,183	2,813	3,259	1,463	490	375	515	288											
Tea	"	733	769	404	579	300	60	431	102	27											
Sweetmeats, all kinds	"	1,685	2,532	1,750	2,467	1,304	970	808	294	423											
Preserved meats and extracts	"	13,104	13,547	22,718	20,959	22,869	731	1,708	1,153	984											
Fruits and vegetables	"	7,603	13,807	11,603	9,146	11,999	83	1,038	1,271	1,007											
fish	"	36,545	47,124	43,275	52,328	38,570	2,032	2,682	2,590	1,908											
Spices	"	701	1,957,620	1,899,385	1,953,560	1,746,244	20,616	32,018	25,852	28,276											
Bran	"	13,027	7,534	2,390	1,834	632	245	245	195	78											
Flour and meals, unenumerated	"	49,141	79,843	65,913	40,111	8,804	508	1,550	1,813	152											
Beans, all kinds	"	2,190	405	20,181	20,227	12,584	30	973	1,285	888											
Fodder, unenumerated	"	15,093	18,849	18,640	26,308	20,276	840	1,572	560	537											
Fruits and vegetables, dried	"	30,077	42,297	84,240	81,488	82,453	2,507	4,040	4,394	4,763											
Fruits and vegetables, fresh	"	56,006	87,365	84,240	81,488	82,453	2,507	4,040	4,394	4,763											
Condensed milk	"	105	327	465	457	168	17	64	73	84											
Liqueurs and syrups	"	97,824	124,321	77,450	83,477	73,152	10,341	14,920	9,762	10,506											
Butter	"	5	5	5	55	—	1	—	—	22											
Macaroni, &c.	"	3,101	177	—	—	—	—	504	429	264											
Maize (Indian corn)	"	10,065	5,293	4,108	4,250	2,816	770	1,053	1,057	867											
Rice	"	88,292	13,354	12,618	9,454	8,235	277	306	463	753											
Cheese	"	746	1,035	187,494	180,030	146,818	277	306	463	546											
Salt	"	332	—	776	697	438	57	87	62	47											
Bacon	"	43,641	30,990	39,355	29,071	29,071	1,045	952	953	683											
Wheat	"	446,147	550,660	551,420	482,566	412,006	15,364	17,626	17,626	14,794											
Champagne and other sparkling wines	"	3,367	6,252	6,353	5,348	3,890	211	378	411	419											
Wines, unenumerated	"	1,030	5,655	1,252	20,444	20,735	60	108	137	143											
Vermouth, bitters and similar wines	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—											
Foodstuffs and fodder, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	70,292	90,934	86,812	85,812											
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	70,292	90,934	86,812	85,812	71,716										

CLASS V.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes. £ Sterling	1,904	2,900	3,691	1,300	1,000
SUMMARY BY CLASS.					
CLASS I.—Live Stock	211	407	308	139	212
I.—Materials, Raw or Prepared for use in	85,393	100,768	84,854	108,802	70,021
II.—Arts and Industries	292,234	315,148	313,887	336,406	293,832
III.—Manufactures	70,292	99,934	86,812	86,812	74,716
IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder	443,130	516,257	485,861	531,159	381,781
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE	1,904	2,900	3,691	1,300	1,000
CLASS V.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes	450,034	519,157	489,552	532,459	382,781
GRAND TOTAL					

EXPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS FROM THE PORT OF S. LUIZ DO MARANHÃO.

CLASS I.—Animals and their Products.	Kilo	10,085	7,482	9,223	2,029	62	1,541	1,192	1,967	1,572	13
Specimens for museums	"	293	290	355	257	11,495	24	19	12	17	1,272
Fish bladders	"	20	30	15	410	305	9	25	27	102	26
Dried shrimps	"	21,685	18,512	21,626	24,920	60	206	183	238	310	89
Tortoiseshell	"	—	—	—	—	33,145	—	—	—	303	400
Wax	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horns	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bone ash	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ELDER—	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanned	"	206,741	337,602	400,907	384,813	409,969	24,758	23,777	17,074	30,913	24,908
Salted	"	373,914	186,138	279,261	323,692	507,407	21,194	15,264	32,191	31,129	20,681
Dry	"	3,859	3,369	4,549	—	4,790	322	292	339	342	395
Horse or cow hair and bristles	"	—	—	1,000	—	480	1	—	—	—	7
Horns	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish glue	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bones	"	40,900	37,500	38,800	25,080	28,600	121	303	167	158	206
SKINS—	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goat	"	—	—	818	3,376	12,731	191	—	—	728	1,526
Sheep	"	27,359	20,640	53,782	37,173	82,384	7,233	4,045	3,499	5,017	4,082
Deer	"	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	2	6	—
Other	"	13	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FRAPERS—	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emu	Gramme	328,000	5,000	129,500	468,200	1,112,000	90	—	286	304	614
Heron	"	—	—	—	—	9,000	—	331	—	—	663
Other	"	—	—	33,000	—	1,820	57	—	—	—	—
Horn pits	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sole leather	Kilo	—	—	—	216	1,820	—	53	—	152	16
Undressed leather (vaquetas)	Half	2,250	3,817	—	—	2,850	—	1,091	362	—	506
Jerked beef (Xarque)	Kilo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	534
Live stock	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	55,747	46,526	56,164	71,057	55,958

EXPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS FROM THE PORT OF S. LUIZ DO MARANHÃO.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.								C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.							
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.						
CLASS II.—Minerals and their Products.																	
Goldsmiths' dust	"	—	440	160	263	—	—	—	—	—	4	13	31	12			
SCRAP METAL—																	
Sheet or iron	"	1,650	1,385	—	506	800	—	3	3	306	—	—	13	94			
Others	"	5,583	10,094	8,322	15,458	10,571	—	221	964	927	—	—	—	681			
Minerals, unenumerated .. .	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
GOLDS—																	
Bar	Gramme	—	700	150	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	76	15	—	215			
Scrap	"	—	—	—	—	3,570	1,550	—	—	—	—	346	—	776			
Scrap silver	"	—	—	5,700	—	8,000	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	25			
Earthen and clays	Kilo	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Gold and silver manufactures ..	Gramme	—	—	—	—	8,080	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126			
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	373	1,376	1,176	1,176	773	1,176	1,929			
CLASS III.—Vegetables and their Products.																	
Rum (arruandente)	Litre	138	112	91	94	65	—	3	3	65,039	—	3	1	4			
Raw cotton	Kilo	1,706,978	1,447,622	2,874,816	1,817,066	523,356	—	107,819	108,570	142,646	—	3	108,570	30,396			
Bica	"	1,520	1,003	1,080	210	390	—	27	4	32	—	—	4	10			
SUGAR—																	
White	"	665	1,121	86	442	300	—	—	—	—	32	—	12	—			
Brown (mascavo)	"	—	—	36	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Castor seed or bean	"	402,867	209,033	163,143	96,843	14,950	—	3,421	1,849	1,994	—	—	1,236	151			
RUBBER—																	
Mangabeira	"	6,301	3,197	8,319	6,465	3,297	—	1,284	698	1,775	—	—	1,496	552			
Manicoba	"	11,471	6,641	6,641	1,710	6,451	—	1,843	392	1,999	—	—	1,442	1,442			
Seringa	"	13,410	82,646	13,647	12,993	32,785	—	3,334	4,000	5,345	—	—	4,000	6,156			
Cacau (cocoa)	"	638	—	3,045	5,168	5,240	—	30	22,841	22,841	—	—	22,841	279			
Coffee, in the bean	"	—	7	2	—	4	—	9	24	10	—	—	5	12			
Cotton seed	Bag	4	2,705,089	1,913,779	2,463,121	1,157,188	—	8,768	8,200	7,191	—	—	11,230	5,277			
Brazil nuts	Kilo	228	156,327	235,461	268,886	144,170	—	255	17,486	38,596	—	—	41,052	12,914			
Carnauba wax	Hectilitre	125,206	29,633	—	2,880	—	—	—	118	—	—	—	19	—			
Cigars	One	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Hats	Kilo	2,715	1,870	460	3,093	684	—	218	116	40	—	—	196	70			
Gloves (cravo em lasca) .. .	"	2,240	—	400	290	206	—	9	22	—	—	—	22	35			
Gummati pepper	"	309	—	166	516	169	—	26	42	27	—	—	54	—			
Jam or jellies, other	"	15	4,830	228,008	108,990	392,468	—	273	77	3,343	—	—	1,102	3,856			
Spices	"	24,529	46,953	11,241	84,269	40,841	—	7,955	1,629	409	—	—	5,260	1,630			
Flour, manioc or cassava flour ..	"	900	782	780	817	80	—	5	56	7	—	—	—	—			
Leaves, resins and roots, medicinal	"	226,054	—	—	—	50	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—			
FABRICS—																	
Pineapples	"	80	35	238	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—			
Others	"	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
TOBACCO—																	
Cut	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Twist or cord	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Timber, unenumerated	"	20,000	153	—	152	123	—	327	20	—	—	19	63	18			
Medicines (patent)	"	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Mollasses or treacle	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ipecacuanha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Maize (Indian corn)	"	205,000	—	—	—	—	—	714	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Manufactures of wood	"	—	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Copahyba oil	"	20,640	15,643	12,354	7,101	11,560	—	2,380	2,443	1,177	—	—	647	1,354			

EXPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS FROM ILHA DO CAJUEIRO.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.							C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.							
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.					
CLASS II.—Minerals and their Products.																
Earthenware		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Soda Ash		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Lead and zinc		650	961	864	416	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other		—	—	—	—	1,273	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
CLASS III.—Vegetables and their Products.																
Raw cotton	Kilo	1,640,502	2,376,943	2,563,427	2,664,000	557,984	100,391	95,623	110,842	161,370	32,197					
Oil	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Cashew seed of beat	"	2,299	487	—	6,287	12,901	17	1	—	64	131					
Bayberry	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Maniçoba	"	35,316	29,733	22,020	39,806	16,481	5,366	6,770	4,591	8,019	2,316					
Banjoça	"	503,871	557,530	505,084	503,824	426,984	86,460	121,362	112,071	141,302	63,829					
Sernga	"	18,344	71,206	48,782	74,355	118,274	4,583	2,469	14,460	22,892	24,763					
Cotton seed	"	476,481	1,358,081	827,213	1,420,077	923,664	1,537	3,367	3,014	6,404	4,024					
Brazil nuts	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Caranubim wax	"	275,335	407,503	565,230	740,126	586,750	27,046	45,740	92,363	112,792	52,542					
Tann or jellies, other	"	77	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—					
Meats, resins and roots, medicinal	"	254,456	87,005	15,246	80,371	110,900	7,577	2,281	—	3,633	4,708					
Coccoloba oil	"	88,500	—	—	—	—	104	—	—	—	—					
Starch	"	55	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—					
Fruits, unenumerated	"	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Coffee seed residues	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Tobacco, twist or cord	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Seeds	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Ipecaçuanha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Vines	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Flour, manioc or cassava	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Coccoloba	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	233,202	296,212	330,132	456,602	184,518					
SUMMARY BY CLASS.																
CLASS I.—Animals and their products		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
II.—Minerals and their products		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
III.—Vegetables and their products		—	—	—	—	—	55,588	34,627	48,478	63,409	48,844					
		—	—	—	—	—	21	83	23	105	105					
		—	—	—	—	—	233,202	296,212	330,132	456,602	184,518					
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE		—	—	—	—	—	288,901	330,872	387,640	526,034	233,467					

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT PORTO MURTINHO.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.							C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.				
		1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	
CLASS I.—Live Stock.													
Asses, horses and mules	Head	—	—	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swine	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	—	—	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
CLASS II.—Raw Material or prepared for use in Arts and Industries.													
COTTON.													
Zewing thread	Kilo	263	797	83	90	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washed, combed and in wool or wadding .. .	"	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton waste	"	—	—	20	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	283	797	103	340	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.													
Lead—pig, ingot and sheet	Kilo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zinc—sheet and plate	"	2,400	500	30	—	245	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	2,400	500	30	—	245	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
COPPER AND ALLOYS.													
Cast, moulded, filings, &c.	Kilo	—	11	—	102	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ANIMAL RESIDUES.													
Glue and gelatine	Kilo	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tallow and grease	"	1,013	—	—	200	2,663	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	200	2,663	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IRON AND STEEL.													
Steel—bar and rod	Kilo	36,916	12,311	289	637	155	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron—bar, rod, plain and sheet	"	—	—	23,063	21,232	42,553	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	36,916	12,311	23,852	22,169	43,014	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LUMBER AND TIMBER.													
Staves and hoops	Kilo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pine	"	3,136	14,500	6,200	8,165	1,350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lumber and timber, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	46,830	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	3,136	14,500	6,200	8,165	63,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SUBSTANCES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &c.													
Linseed	Kilo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turpentine	"	—	49	703	1,032	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White lead and zinc white	"	—	—	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indigo and ultramarine blue	"	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potash and soda	"	—	—	—	403	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Essences of all kinds, unenumerated .. .	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kamp-black and other dry paints	"	32	140	177	80	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Red lead or minium	"	121	444	—	73	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substances for perfumery, &c., unenumerated	"	84	—	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	247	752	1,330	1,683	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT PORTO MURTINHO.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						G. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.					
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.		
EARTHENWARE, GLASS, CHINA AND CRYSTAL.													
Bottles, flasks and goblets, or tumblers of all kinds	Kilo	100	100	84	517	150	5	3	4	12	5		
Insulators	"	—	—	23	190	—	—	—	2	2	—		
Gauges and other graduated glasses	"	—	3	14	—	—	—	1	3	—	—		
Window glass	"	—	226	207	—	—	—	2	5	—	—		
Manufactures of earthenware and china, unenumerated	"	—	453	—	637	465	—	9	—	33	12		
Manufactures of glass and crystal, unenumerated	"	234	—	226	1,179	518	6	—	—	10	14		
TOTAL	"	334	788	614	1,523	1,133	11	15	23	57	31		
MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS AND SUNDRY UTENSILS.													
Alembics, stills and boilers	Kilo	—	—	—	—	250	—	—	—	—	10		
Machinery and accessories for electric lighting, unenumerated	"	—	200	—	—	11,585	—	18	—	—	624		
Photographic appliances and accessories	"	—	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—		
Scales and weighing machines	"	—	94	452	315	670	—	10	40	29	41		
Hydraulic pumps	"	—	27	38	56	275	—	2	—	2	34		
Locomotives and parts thereof	"	—	9,270	—	6,300	—	—	491	—	436	—		
Motors and fixed engines and parts thereof	"	319	764	8,000	1,146	695	15	58	404	98	58		
Sewing machines and parts thereof	"	—	—	1,373	18	—	—	—	67	13	—		
Typewriting machines and parts thereof	"	—	—	—	246	59,744	—	—	—	5	—		
Industrial machines and parts thereof	"	—	—	—	110	50	—	—	—	6	—		
Agricultural machines and parts thereof	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Mills or grinders	"	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Presses, all kinds	"	1,753	3,222	4,409	981	3,289	134	207	143	73	201		
Machinery, unenumerated	"	—	—	1,098	3,841	3,426	—	—	66	256	265		
Implements and tools	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTAL	"	2,072	13,581	15,408	13,013	79,984	149	789	723	918	4,372		
WOOD.													
Furniture	Kilo	60	—	90	187	—	1	—	4	18	—		
Toothpicks	"	—	19	—	—	5	—	6	—	—	—		
Manufactures of wood, unenumerated	"	1,612	1,250	40	—	—	31	45	3	—	1		
TOTAL	"	1,672	1,269	130	187	5	32	51	7	18	1		
STRAW, BROOM, GRASS, PIASSAVA AND OTHER FIBRES, MANUFACTURES OF.													
Cordage	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Brooms and brushes	"	—	78	76	176	—	—	3	—	7	12		
Manufactures of straw, broom, piassava, &c., unenumerated	Kilo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTAL	"	—	78	76	176	248	—	3	3	7	12		
PAPER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.													
Books, newspapers, magazines and the like	Kilo	—	—	20	10	—	—	—	1	4	—		
Printed matter, unenumerated	"	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		
Paper for unenumerated purposes	"	—	—	61	334	185	—	—	1	7	4		
Writing paper	"	70	—	—	204	—	5	—	—	12	—		
Manufactures of paper, unenumerated	"	—	236	—	52	48	—	6	—	3	2		
TOTAL	"	70	236	103	600	183	5	6	3	26	6		

Article	Kilo	100	6,125	1,730	6	31	2	17	51	1	4
STONES, EARTHS AND SIMILAR MINERALS,											
MANUFACTURERS OF											
Stones, mosaics and bricks, all kinds										1	4
Manned tiles of asbestos					85	81,853				1	746
Earthen ware and clay pipes and tubes					274	236				31	14
Manufactures of stones and earthen, unenumerated					280	280					6
Fire and common bricks					361	33,505				33	771
TOTAL											
SKINS AND LEATHER, MANUFACTURERS OF,											
Harness, saddles and other articles of saddletry	Kilo		13	7	40	38		1	2	9	3
Belting	"										
TOTAL											
PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &C.											
Boot blacking				14	105		3		5	74	
Perfumery	Kilo			597	838		51		11	23	
Writing ink	"						1				
Paints and varnishes, all kinds	"	101	50				2	2			
TOTAL											
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.											
Aerated and mineral waters	Kilo	96	60	608		23	7	2	55		1
Glycerine	"	1,183	1,197	874		1,035	20	67	32	62	51
Chemical products and medicines, unenumerated	"	1,279	1,257	1,482			27	69	87	62	52
TOTAL											
SUNDRIES.											
Samples, all kinds	Kilo	80	15	17		128	12	4	10		7
Stationery	"		133		499	110		16		37	10
Articles for lighting by gas, kerosene, &c.	"				10					13	
Buttons, all kinds	"				6			3		2	
Toys	"		25					27			
Hats, all kinds	"		1					1			
Dynamite and other explosives	"	10,257	5,020	8,891	12,155	9,732	144	61	93	188	132
Kerosene, petroleum and gasoline	"				30	27				3	2
Artificial flowers	"	115			35	28	3			4	17
Manufactures of rubber	"	14					13				
" celluloid	"										
Steamers, boats and vessels, all kinds	"	160	48	196	180	1,031	3	3	9	856	211
Lubricating oils, all kinds	Kilo	46	72	46	131	140	1	2	1	4	20
Starch	"			44	87				3	6	5
Framed pictures and mirrors	"					282			199	65	5
Soap and saponaceous substances, unscented	"			7,800	3,150	282	43		199	32	15
Candles, all kinds	"	798	562	563	586	230	20	44	73	92	101
Sundry unenumerated manufactures	"						230	193	416	1,411	545
TOTAL											
CLASS IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder.											
Alfalfa (luceña)	Kilo	3,693	590	3,899	1,501	2,255	21	4	16	11	9
Garlic and onions	"	354	23,663	29,432	28,328	25,326	326	309	443	377	358
Rice	"	26,694	3,700								
Sugar	"			1,149	1,338	1,514	33	73	60	76	89
Oil	"	713	295	180	180	350	10	15	8	9	19
Codfish	"	225	19								
Lard	"										
Potatoes	"										
Alcoholic beverages	"	934	930	2,085	4,774	484	69	39	130	200	44
Unenumerated beverages	"										25
Biscuits, all kinds	"	5,777	12,353	19,150	7,853	3,490	93	223	353	143	61

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT PORTO MURTINHO.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNITS.	QUANTITY.					C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.				
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
CLASS IV.—FOODSTUFFS AND FODDER.											
<i>Continued.</i>											
Unenumerated grain	Kilo	101	406	19,316	10,450	83,000	2	6	73	177	279
Beer	"	57	156	166	1,193	680	10	32	22	25	28
Tea	"	141	45	82	298	46	18	9	5	18	11
Sweetmeats, all kinds	"	626	376	1,145	1,672	762	29	14	23	83	48
Preserved meats and extracts ..	"	1,114	868	516	670	2,012	38	46	38	82	216
" fruits and vegetables	"	179	368	537	331	176	12	16	28	23	10
" fish	"	374	374	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Spices	"	61,780	26,038	33,563	59,720	65,293	708	385	422	828	1,117
Bran	"	—	2,000	8,227	1,936	41	—	41	126	16	—
Wheat flour	"	3,211	2,156	7,402	6,401	3,670	28	18	56	63	26
Flour and meals, unenumerated ..	"	170	186	50	130	68	1	1	8	6	4
Beans, all kinds	"	228	203	109	49	93	10	10	2	2	4
Fruits and vegetables, dried	"	42	48	142	59	124	2	1	8	3	7
" fresh	"	36	—	—	12	230	7	—	18	1	30
Condensed milk	"	45	—	—	—	43	4	—	—	—	8
Liquors and syrups	"	—	—	20	70	—	—	—	2	3	—
Butter	"	625,654	571,933	498,903	449,780	559,080	3,165	2,960	2,627	2,335	2,872
Macaroni, &c.	"	33	—	—	26	—	—	—	2	—	—
Maze (Indian corn)	"	281,350	160,070	289,280	245,900	429,500	740	389	748	733	985
Cheese	"	190	149	699	808	280	3	2	13	25	—
Salt	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vinegar	"	15,494	11,110	14,048	25,198	9	—	—	—	—	2
Champagne and other sparkling wines	"	2,354	1,058	3,492	4,670	1,371	354	348	356	640	1,031
Wines, unenumerated	"	98	261	351	253	83	7	16	206	325	180
Vermouth, bitters and similar wines	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	24	17
Foodstuffs and fodder, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,885	£ 5,049	5,951	6,274	7,475
CLASS V.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes.											
£ Sterling	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	100	2,100
SUMMARY BY CLASS.											
CLASS I.—Live Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42
" II.—Materials, Raw or Prepared for use in Arts and Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	784	521	535	689	1,722
" III.—Manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,591	5,493	4,789	6,389	10,757
" IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,885	5,049	5,951	6,274	7,475
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,260	11,063	11,282	13,352	19,996
CLASS V.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	100	2,100
GRAND TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,314	11,063	11,282	13,452	22,096

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT CORUMBÁ.

CLASS I.—Live Stock.	Head	320	155	233	216	6,488	862	1,203	6
Birds and fowls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asses, horses and mules	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goats and sheep	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cattle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Live stock, unenumerated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS II.—Raw Material or Prepared for use in Arts and Industries.									
COTTON.	Kilo	1,090	340	360	127	254	29	22	20
Yarn	"	6,072	5,825	5,526	16,530	1,077	1,688	1,605	4,006
Washed, combed and in wool or wadding	"	2,856	2,851	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twisted or braided	"	933	408	115	3,932	..	..	..	..
Cotton waste	"	..	..	2,979	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	"	10,951	9,424	8,980	20,530	..	1,938	1,795	4,236
HAIR, FURS AND FEATHERS.	Kilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feathers—all kinds	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hair, furs and feathers, unenumerated	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CANE, BAMBOO, BRUSH, OSIER, &C.	Kilo	183	..	..	1,993	..	..	..	..
Brush, raffia and osier	"	..	..	..	6,921	..	..	..	..
Cane and bamboo	"	183	..	..	8,914	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.	Kilo	8,251	307	705	306	..	..	..	..
Lead—pig, ingot and sheet	"	8,004	193	248	150	..	..	..	..
Tin—bar, rod, sheet and plate	"	8,593	11,738	5,073	9,882	..	..	..	..
Zinc—sheet and plate	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	"	9,848	12,238	6,026	10,338	..	..	..	..
COPPER AND ALLOYS.	Kilo	378	1,216	1,311	204	..	..	..	..
Cast, moulded, filings, &c.	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ANTHRA RESIDUES.	Kilo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whalebone, crude or prepared	"	15	..	12	1	..	..	..	..
Wax, crude or prepared	"	127	546	105	128	..	..	..	..
Glue and gelatine	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guano and other manures	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal oils, unenumerated	Kilo	135	4,700	5,000	9,856	..	..	..	..
Tallow and grease	"	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal residues, unenumerated	"	1	1	25	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	"	316	5,247	5,142	9,955	..	..	..	..
IRON AND STEEL.	Kilo	2,408	216	3,731	4,475	..	..	..	..
Steel—bar and rod	"	118,378	33,845	78,629	101,101	..	..	..	..
Iron—bar, rod, plain and sheet	"	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron—pig, cast, puddled and filings	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	"	115,856	34,061	82,360	105,576	..	..	..	..

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT CORUMBÁ.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.							C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.				
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.		
JUTE AND HEMP.													
Yarn .. .	Kilo	800	150	—	552	295	54	10	—	—	63	32	
Prepared .. .	"	95	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	
Waste or oakum .. .	"	1,207	1,248	1,215	548	1,127	57	52	55	—	23	41	
TOTAL .. .	"	2,102	1,398	1,215	1,100	1,422	125	62	55	—	86	73	
Wood.													
Wool for embroidery .. .	Kilo	—	13	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	
LINEN.													
Crude or prepared .. .	Kilo	—	110	—	—	176	—	8	—	—	—	9	
Yarn and thread .. .	"	169	173	537	63	181	36	30	145	—	10	21	
TOTAL .. .	"	169	283	537	63	357	36	38	145	—	10	30	
LUMBER AND TIMBER.													
Staves and hoops .. .	Kilo	115	—	—	54,000	21,975	5	—	—	—	647	296	
Cork and bark .. .	"	—	—	180	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	
Pine .. .	"	—	—	—	—	21,328	—	—	—	147	80	259	
Lumber and timber, unenumerated .. .	"	55,140	99,035	26,055	110,305	1,455,955	1,908	2,200	2,188	—	1,263	4,342	
TOTAL .. .	"	55,255	99,035	—	164,305	1,498,988	1,913	2,200	2,333	—	2,024	4,897	
SUBSTANCES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &C.													
Linseed .. .	Kilo	671	429	9,639	17,093	11,818	—	—	—	—	747	461	
Turpentine .. .	"	3,507	8,181	899	1,153	1,908	43	21	346	—	64	298	
White lead and zinc white .. .	"	699	630	33	3,609	2,881	102	102	29	29	94	80	
Indigo and ultramarine blue .. .	"	4,649	124	833	282	396	47	53	20	20	49	42	
Soda-ash or potash .. .	"	6	—	—	1,671	1,355	48	2	—	—	17	32	
Aniline and fuchsine dyes .. .	"	13,362	9,366	1,684	2,435	5,805	5	—	—	—	—	—	
Essences of all kinds, unenumerated .. .	"	4,404	19,947	8,707	9,534	19,074	422	406	88	—	74	225	
Lamp-black and other dry paints .. .	"	—	3,244	463	2,632	3,285	102	486	215	215	292	495	
Red lead or minium .. .	"	2,304	355	3,412	971	2,773	26	75	17	—	72	96	
Substances for perfumery, &c., unenumerated .. .	"	—	—	—	—	—	125	8	110	—	28	29	
TOTAL .. .	"	30,576	41,356	25,745	40,215	40,715	920	1,333	837	—	1,437	1,758	
METALLOIDS AND OTHER METALS.													
Antimony, arsenic and bismuth .. .	Kilo	50	200	—	292	642	2	4	—	—	11	24	
Sulphur .. .	"	158	118	232	170	1,044	2	1	—	—	5	20	
Mercury or quicksilver .. .	"	15	39	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	
Metalloids and other metals, unenumerated .. .	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL .. .	Kilo	—	—	232	462	1,686	8	10	3	—	16	44	
GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINUM.													
Gold leaf, for gilding and dentistry .. .	Gramme	567	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
Silver, in bars .. .	"	567	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL .. .	"	1,134	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	

Article or Class	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
STRAW, BROOM, GRASS, COCOA FIBRE, PITA, PLASSAVA, PALMA AND OTHER FIBROUS MATERIALS.												
Corn sheaf for cigarettes	—	—	139	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	34	—
Mat and hat straw	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Straw fibre	493	7,451	5,945	—	2,006	—	—	—	—	—	152	—
Broom straw	1,853	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Excessivo, zostera marina	—	5,005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Straw, etc., unenumerated	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,851	12,576	5,484	—	2,113	—	—	—	—	—	186	—
PLANTS, LEAVES, FLOWERS, FRUITS, BERRIES, SEEDS, ROOTS, BARK, &c.												
Malt	3,000	1,800	—	—	7,780	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leaves, flowers, herbs, stems, roots, barks, medicinal or for dyes	983	134	514	—	591	166	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOPS	—	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco, in leaf	6	160	158	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plants, leaves, flowers, &c., unenumerated	223	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	2,269	676	—	8,530	—	—	—	—	—	45	—
STONES, EARTH AND OTHER SIMILAR MINERALS.												
Asbestos	327	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clay and moulders' sand	858	20,824	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal	55,912	655,083	598,741	—	493,594	127	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cement	1,982	158,829	3,374	—	216,222	778	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grape	—	1,950	—	—	20,000	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emery stone and powder	316	—	—	—	1,515	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chalk and gypsum (Pulver of Paris)	1,380	2,571	2,946	—	630	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marble, alabaster and porphyry	—	250	—	—	220,325	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patent fuel	—	1,704	196	—	330	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saltpetre	—	—	17,414	—	21,454	52	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stones, earths, &c., unenumerated	17,431	4,025	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	209,021	191,948	643,279	—	1,004,781	1,144	—	—	—	—	3,762	—
HIDES AND SKINS.												
Tanned and otherwise prepared	1,101	909	622	—	955	404	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sole leather	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,101	932	622	—	955	404	—	—	—	—	—	—
SILK.												
In cocoons, loose and waste	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yarn and thread	36	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	36	8	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEGETABLE EXTRACTS.												
Tar and pitch	1,488	513	2,793	—	1,044	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vegetable oils	1,680	1,541	1,760	—	2,770	172	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oil and wine lees	1,442	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resin	87,682	13,666	95,241	—	67,759	234	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gums, resins and balsams	13,475	7,691	333	—	120	122	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vegetable extracts, unenumerated	57	153	—	—	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	106,034	23,564	97,137	—	69,897	1,415	—	—	—	—	—	—

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT CORUMBÁ.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.					
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998		
CLASS III.—Manufactures.													
Cotton.													
Tapestry, oilcloths and carpets	Kilo	101	290	380	388	322	33	30	66	40	30		
Neckties	"	2	3	—	—	—	2	8	—	22	—		
Hosiery	"	305	586	—	—	—	223	264	352	789	389		
Lace, insertions, &c.	"	851	1,300	—	—	—	905	1,664	1,339	2,032	2,189		
Wearing apparel	"	1,797	11,454	—	—	—	715	444	805	936	678		
Piece goods, bleached	"	19,636	11,454	14,651	9,917	6,010	3,357	1,989	2,244	1,570	1,046		
" " unbleached	"	1,343	80	796	—	—	183	7	96	—	—		
" " printed	"	8,914	7,665	12,104	20,819	10,807	2,090	1,526	2,362	4,035	2,488		
" " dyed	"	2,952	3,048	655	447	2,621	566	143	143	637	562		
" " unenumerated	"	41,490	80,280	40,016	91,539	61,231	9,245	17,766	9,102	23,344	14,425		
Manufactures of cotton, unenumerated ..	"	6,792	16,993	24,544	28,968	20,810	1,240	3,593	5,649	6,879	4,497		
TOTAL	"	84,243	122,896	—	152,078	110,801	18,568	27,957	22,338	39,822	26,313		
MANUFACTURES OF ALUMINIUM													
.. .. .	Kilo	80	41	255	39	36	37	14	121	20	35		
ARMS AND AMMUNITION.													
Lead, bullets, shot, cartridges, &c. ..	Kilo	5,632	7,638	5,045	9,368	2,580	787	926	522	1,012	426		
Firearms, all kinds	"	1,569	2,570	1,510	2,460	3,111	1,023	1,804	1,036	1,794	2,008		
Swords, foils and other edged weapons ..	"	—	8	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		
Powder	"	4,088	15,979	3,679	1,628	2,330	1,159	1,777	400	123	227		
Arms and ammunition, unenumerated ..	"	423	310	55	461	525	13	180	53	171	237		
TOTAL	"	11,717	26,555	10,239	13,917	8,596	2,082	4,694	2,056	3,105	2,988		
HAIR AND FEATHERS.													
Brushes, dusters, brooms, &c.	Kilo	1,143	534	—	—	—	126	127	152	228	122		
Manufactures, unenumerated	"	27	20	—	—	—	20	4	—	—	—		
TOTAL	"	1,170	554	—	—	—	146	131	152	228	122		
CANE, BAMBOO, OSIER, &c.													
Baskets and hamper	Kilo	78	4	55	278	16	14	1	7	48	5		
Furniture	"	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	36		
TOTAL	"	78	4	55	278	116	14	1	7	48	41		
CARRIAGES AND OTHER VEHICLES.													
Automobiles	Kilo	3,532	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	373		
Railway cars and waggons	"	1,000	407	—	7,689	—	205	—	—	—	—		
Other vehicles	"	—	—	—	—	—	23	34	2	299	1,218		
TOTAL	"	4,532	407	—	7,689	—	233	34	2	299	1,591		
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.													
Lead pipes	Kilo	51	187	419	782	2,982	3	5	11	27	62		
Printers type	"	3,437	114	—	—	2,582	—	19	—	—	606		
Manufactures of lead, unenumerated ..	"	230	141	—	0	19	85	—	—	—	3		
" " tin	"	889	436	62	660	304	35	17	4	2	1		
" " zinc	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13		
TOTAL	"	4,447	940	540	1,451	5,860	125	56	23	68	685		

Article or Class	Kilo	314	356	248	4,233	91	87	66	70	272
COPPER AND ALLOYS, MANUFACTURES OF.										
Wire, all kinds	156	314	356	248	4,233	91	87	66	70	272
Cristofle and plated ware	541	287	102	50	54	112	85	34	18	7
Objects of art, statues, &c.	100	24	1,577	278	171	10	3	264	40	56
Tubes and pipes	2,099	2,953	2,359	1,231	1,425	400	587	254	314	548
Manufactures of copper, unenumerated										
TOTAL	2,896	3,378	4,394	1,857	5,873	552	712	618	442	883
IRON AND STEEL, MANUFACTURES OF.										
Fish-hooks, spurs, stirrups, locks, &c.	4,112	7,856	3,185	2,260	2,630	341	365	205	247	233
Wire, all kinds	183,484	200,675	174,060	975,585	274,068	2,303	8,021	2,804	4,978	5,494
Galvanised corrugated sheets	55,511	54,808	46,295	136,747	76,873	779	1,016	649	1,949	1,596
Cutlery	4,628	4,871	4,868	6,224	5,704	813	1,016	1,190	1,627	1,374
Axles, wheels and parts for railway cars	2,708	15,249	3,212	3,631	14,113	33	1,274	91	129	617
Axles, wheels and parts for unenumerated vehicles										
Trinplate goods	33,109	27,517	11,266	1,246	433	591	656	318	502	488
Trinplate and manufactures thereof, unenumerated										
Trinplates										
Enamelled iron goods										
Staples, nails, screws and other structural iron for	10,406	33,397	24,788	30,527	151,582	352	1,560	409	750	2,560
Staples, nails, screws, posts, fences, &c.	3,461	2,591	87	5,746	5,055	123	88	9	262	221
Furniture	5,384	546	800	2,452	3,379,400	186	299	193	119	254
Rails and accessories	64,499	13,401	4,854	82,630	74,000	2,757	3,345	2,494	3,672	4,563
Tubes, pipes, and fishplates		66,669	51,051							
Manufactures of iron, unenumerated										
TOTAL	397,302	436,380	326,686	575,310	4,022,394	8,338	12,409	8,286	14,956	50,819
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.										
Phonographs and supplies										
Pianos										
Musical instruments, unenumerated										
TOTAL										
STURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.										
Articles used in dentistry										
Surgical and dental instruments, unenumerated										
TOTAL										
MATHEMATICAL, OPTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.										
Articles used in dentistry										
Surgical and dental instruments, unenumerated										
TOTAL										
MATHEMATICAL, OPTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.										
Articles used in dentistry										
Surgical and dental instruments, unenumerated										
TOTAL										
WOOL, MIXED OR UNMIXED, MANUFACTURES OF.										
Brads, tassels and trimmings, all kinds										
Tapestry and carpets										
Alpaca, muslins and other woollen textiles										
Alpacas										
Ribbs and saracenet										
Wearing apparel, all kinds										
Manufactures of wool, unenumerated										
TOTAL										

TOTAL

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT CORUMBÁ.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.					
		1904	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	
LINEN, MANUFACTURES OF.													
Braid edgings and other trimmings	Kilo	1,465	1,285	5	—	—	—	60	44	1	—	—	—
Hessians	"	1,241	596	596	—	—	—	93	370	20	—	—	—
Cordage	"	4,407	1,203	1,203	—	—	—	258	464	99	—	—	—
Sheeting, towels and napkins	"	—	9,013	3,656	14	100	—	2	105	200	—	—	7
Wearing apparel	"	256	126	23	—	—	—	154	105	36	—	—	5
Linen piece goods, all kinds	"	2,870	2,016	3,055	5,173	4,357	—	1,003	1,015	910	—	—	70
Manufactures of linen, unenumerated	"	616	107	335.	1,565	1,041	—	127	54	90	—	—	432
TOTAL		11,080	19,684	9,073	6,752	5,514	—	1,757	2,157	1,374	—	2,171	2,008
JUTE AND HEMP.													
Tapestry, oilcloths and carpets	Kilo	—	—	—	35	170	—	—	—	—	—	6	21
Hessians	"	—	—	—	1,820	2,264	—	—	—	—	—	113	136
Twine	"	—	—	—	1,134	1,244	—	—	—	—	—	80	107
Cordage	"	—	—	—	10,545	3,762	—	—	—	—	—	569	220
Piece goods, all kinds	"	—	—	—	1,716	—	—	—	—	—	—	223	—
Manufactures, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	2,028	61	—	—	—	—	—	109	9
TOTAL		—	—	—	17,287	7,501	—	—	—	—	—	1,100	493
EARTHENWARE, GLASS, CHINA AND CRYSTAL.													
Bottles, flasks and goblets, or tumblers of all kinds	Kilo	23,866	23,863	15,769	25,014	44,743	—	609	702	512	—	742	1,562
Insulators	"	—	—	—	24	1,532	—	—	—	—	—	1	77
Gauges and other graduated glasses	"	339	542	365	562	511	—	30	34	17	—	46	33
Burnished glass, with or without foil	"	218	—	—	7,380	1,870	—	10	45	—	—	107	97
Window glass	"	5,082	1,724	—	14,840	20,367	—	85	851	466	—	736	1,211
Manufactures of earthenware & china, unenumerated	"	27,589	19,174	12,788	14,840	26,367	—	1,069	851	466	—	1,077	1,211
Manufactures of glass and crystal, unenumerated	"	3,641	2,552	2,536	4,276	8,355	—	220	304	175	—	311	573
TOTAL		60,735	53,160	31,423	52,002	83,378	—	2,022	1,926	1,160	—	1,943	3,513
MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS & SUNDRY UTENSILS.													
Electric cables	Kilo	—	—	—	—	381	—	579	—	480	—	97	13
Electric cables	"	10,680	21,045	3,311	880	10,663	—	—	658	—	—	—	1,008
Alambics, stills and boilers	"	899	615	607	165	3,777	—	131	59	108	—	49	703
Machinery and accessories for electric lighting, unenumerated	"	2,170	1,900	1,997	1,997	2,326	—	167	169	118	—	183	195
Scales and weighing machines	"	276	1,171	505	667	2,269	—	29	136	42	—	46	167
Hydraulic pumps	"	—	—	—	—	13,437	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,524
Locomotives and parts thereof	"	822	953	4,531	2,959	10,353	—	57	188	453	—	198	500
Motors and fixed engines and parts thereof	"	11,180	14,375	10,679	14,877	18,647	—	1,066	1,475	1,106	—	1,567	2,004
Sewing machines and parts thereof	"	—	29	58	5	137	—	—	26	114	—	108	80
Typewriting machines and parts thereof	"	1,723	6,985	2,042	3,126	3,404	—	178	342	461	—	128	260
Industrial machinery and parts thereof	"	—	—	9,683	635	2,889	—	224	50	7	—	52	226
Agricultural machinery and parts thereof	"	—	—	82	—	370	—	5	—	—	—	—	11
Mills or grinders	"	3,210	804	—	—	900	—	5	70	—	—	—	127
Presses, all kinds	"	174	1,301	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	52
Cycles, all kinds, and parts thereof	"	17	31	—	—	11	—	8	—	17	—	—	11
Machinery, unenumerated	"	54,033	437,624	835,805	34,104	101,031	—	2,657	15,085	20,284	—	2,713	5,013
Implements and tools	"	—	—	30,284	25,643	55,353	—	—	—	1,829	—	2,228	2,989
TOTAL		85,163	456,923	949,633	85,086	255,937	—	5,101	18,284	34,106	—	7,372	15,010

WOOD.												
Furniture	2,547	4,897	1,334	9,730	8,047	131	294	217	876	830		
Toothpicks	197	154	85	250	250	33	11	12	68	67		
Corks	1,021	2,299	1,887	521	3,838	39	40	79	114	148		
Manufactures of wood, unenumerated	3,881	6,138	3,584	11,422	12,994	269	501	667	1,124	1,252		
TOTAL	4	6	199	1	187	3	4	102	3	3		
IVORY, MOTHER OF PEARL, TORTUESHELL AND SIMILAR ANIMAL PRODUCTS, MANUFACTURES OF.												
Manufactures of whalebone, unenumerated	309	396	199	243	2	157	201	1	149	68		
" " mother of pearl, corral and ivory	313	402	199	244	139	160	205	103	152	73		
" " buffalo horn and bone	9	15	15	15	15	8	11	11	6	6		
" " animal residues, unenumerated	546	3,870	43	5,090	778	46	296	8	170	101		
TOTAL	11,086	5,473	43	1,269	445	74	52	118	268	104		
NICKEL, MANUFACTURES OF												
Gold jewelry	11,682	9,343	43	6,359	1,223	120	348	8	268	104		
Silver	168	447	50	574	2,127	22	5	3	30	101		
TOTAL	2,460	802	220	859	133	110	7	13	16	44		
STRAW, BROOM, GRASS, PIASSAVA AND OTHER FIBRES, MANUFACTURES OF.												
Cor dage	3,083	1,448	341	1,641	3,032	147	75	19	86	194		
Mats and matting	12	17	17	236	2	2	4	4	64	178		
Brooms and brushes	180	101	46	84	522	13	12	11	34	315		
Manufact of straw, broom, piassava, &c., unenumerated	136	254	254	132	976	82	40	12	41	41		
TOTAL	2,386	30	18,200	23,400	40,258	387	424	474	766	1,516		
PAPER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.												
Playing cards	13,890	8,949	2,866	3,026	5,389	515	347	132	210	139		
Engravings, designs and photographs	2,121	4,310	431	3,128	5,963	31	26	107	157	335		
Books, newspapers, magazines and the like	1,447	1,184	381	1,310	3,045	72	116	37	137	210		
Printed matter, unenumerated	969	1,771	603	1,310	1,611	94	144	50	137	210		
Paper for unenumerated purposes	31,144	28,860	26,125	31,336	57,764	1,226	1,162	823	1,409	3,083		
Writing paper	832	75	198	510	644	16	10	22	25	79		
Printing paper	9,725	1,122	—	1,800	8,320	133	11	—	16	97		
Miliboard and cardboard	20,222	37,050	2,556	232	107,543	—	189	31	—	858		
Manufactures of paper, unenumerated	8,260	—	—	27,000	48,000	148	—	—	115	192		
TOTAL	38,559	39,069	3,795	31,032	168,366	72	76	65	37	83		
STONES, EARTHES AND SIMILAR MINERALS, MANUFACTURES OF.												
Asbestos	629	1,848	184	291	1,075	179	101	70	112	206		
Earthenware and clay pipes and tubes	102	274	188	74	1,152	57	191	76	44	87		
Glazed tiles	639	1,230	—	—	62	152	254	168	233	128		
Stones, mosaics and bricks, all kinds	70	127	—	—	—	20	82	9	271	11		
Tiles	70	127	—	—	—	20	82	9	—	—		
Fire and common bricks	4	11	—	—	—	15	9	2	—	—		
Manufactures of stones and earths, unenumerated	662	122	95	40	167	111	77	37	—	177		
TOTAL	2,106	3,632	459	1,105	1,456	543	804	377	683	699		
SKINS AND LEATHER, MANUFACTURES OF.												
Harness, saddles and other articles of saddlery	629	1,848	184	291	1,075	179	101	70	112	206		
Bags, cases and trunks of all kinds	102	274	188	74	1,152	57	191	76	44	87		
Boots and shoes	639	1,230	—	—	62	152	254	168	233	128		
Belting	70	127	—	—	—	20	82	9	—	—		
Gloves	4	11	—	—	—	15	9	2	—	—		
Manufactures of leather, unenumerated	662	122	95	40	167	111	77	37	—	177		
TOTAL	2,106	3,632	459	1,105	1,456	543	804	377	683	699		

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT CORUMBÁ.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.					
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	
PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &c.													
Boat blacking	Kilo	1,553	503	169	497	858	86	36	12	44	—	—	
Perfumery	"	2,483	2,249	1,139	5,068	1,960	904	740	490	1,891	3	4	
Writing ink	"	454	57	4	5	38	10	3	1	321	—	—	
Paints, all kinds	"	8,994	2,479	12,442	7,673	14,728	262	67	370	—	—	—	
Varnishes, all kinds	"	—	—	—	195	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	"	13,394	5,318	14,420	13,438	17,699	1,271	846	882	1,786	—	—	
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.													
Acetic acid	Kilo	—	—	—	622	223	—	—	—	—	9	13	
Sulphuric acid	"	1,658	782	1,184	1,339	296	112	35	60	85	—	12	
Acids, unenumerated	"	4,132	8,650	20,230	25,256	15,540	185	181	483	610	415	422	
Galcium carbide	"	—	—	4,710	10,041	7,115	35	48	205	360	—	360	
Aerated and mineral waters	"	—	32	18	37	60	—	—	10	58	6	8	
Capsules, globules, dragées and medical sweetmeats	"	146	50	140	100	100	7	125	5	80	2	28	
Glycerine	"	—	476	358	418	246	—	—	3	61	7	—	
Cod liver oil	"	—	68	18	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Soap and soap tablets, medicinal	"	96,236	79,544	15,310	114,843	91,774	2,365	2,149	982	3,481	—	4,818	
Chemical products and medicines, unenumerated.	"	102,186	84,611	41,908	152,690	115,726	2,704	2,571	1,828	4,722	—	5,729	
TOTAL	"	4	1	2	—	8	11	9	4	76	—	95	
SILK, MIXED AND UNMIXED, MANUFACTURES OF.													
Braids, loops and other trimmings	Kilo	112	123	21	116	—	396	336	79	344	17	80	
Ribbons	"	1	3	—	—	—	8	17	—	8	—	40	
Neckties	"	—	4	—	5	3	21	—	—	45	—	—	
Lace	"	8	—	—	—	—	423	411	323	170	—	380	
Wearing apparel	"	169	287	172	77	229	180	195	195	150	—	55	
Piece goods	"	50	75	127	276	30	998	967	682	841	—	577	
Manufactures of silk, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	"	345	483	322	248	270	116	217	61	157	—	125	
SUNDRIES.													
Samples, all kinds	Kilo	759	1,453	—	—	—	204	127	—	184	—	350	
Gymnastic appliances and articles for sport	"	72	826	340	1,076	1,561	184	462	86	518	—	510	
Stationery	"	1,811	3,202	1,966	5,720	3,687	13	5	4	314	—	—	
Articles for lighting by gas, kerosene, &c.	"	—	—	—	1	—	221	213	206	270	—	—	
Walking sticks, canes and whips	"	399	480	433	406	444	243	213	164	337	—	—	
Batons, all kinds	"	1,548	1,222	832	2,142	3,093	34	34	17	36	—	—	
Toys	"	37	312	41	114	60	116	116	21	188	—	—	
Pipes and cigar or cigarette holders	"	291	189	189	38	457	36	120	67	131	—	—	
Boxes and cases, all kinds	"	60	15,564	71	195	66	18	8	100	274	—	—	
Tinsel, beadwork, &c. (fussementerie)	"	121	87	4	26	1	119	136	47	14	—	—	
Pocket books, cigar cases and purses	"	22	139	—	15	—	8	6	—	—	—	—	
Hats, all kinds	"	11	35	163	—	60	81	—	42	66	—	—	
Umbrellas, parasols and accessories for same	"	11	—	—	—	—	27	180	18	20	—	—	
Cigars, cigarettes and other manufactures of tobacco	"	301	428	—	—	—	25	82	—	181	—	—	
Gloves	"	3	356	—	974	434	15	9	7	23	—	—	
Watches	"	56	8	3	666	1,453	67	67	—	53	—	—	
Dynamite and other explosives	"	64	800	1,014	666	1,453	3,789	5,649	4,797	6,769	—	—	
Artificial flowers	"	471	800	1,014	666	1,453	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fireworks	"	227,321	368,566	285,789	410,996	467,035	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kerosene, petroleum and gasoline	"	—	—	—	2,738	5,208	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fans, all kinds	"	152	84	49	306	102	129	72	38	51	—	—	
Sandpaper, all kinds	"	195	388	181	306	236	12	15	17	20	—	—	

Article or Class	Kilo	184	388	488	195	143	102	172	151	114	14
Civil and military equipment	"	184	388	488	195	143	102	172	151	114	175
Manufactures of rubber	"	17	37	32	31	69	21	44	40	54	55
Steamers, boats and vessels of all kinds	"	6,000	160,395	11,046	26,893	27,225	958	7,054	253	2,239	4,772
Lubricating oils, all kinds	"	24,121	35,783	106	1,616	10	59	950	599	599	867
Matches	"	265	1,179	6,371	4,585	13	13	95	6	55	120
Starch	"	1,158	4,324	2,631	1,490	369	133	914	29	118	72
Framed pictures and mirrors	"	1,319	2,975	268	1,490	580	30	11	74	80	223
Photographic appliances and accessories	"	133	59	15	105	488	2	26	694	520	37
Soap and saponaceous substances, unperfumed	"	2,650	812	1,260	14,448	488	1,825	1,916	1,467	1,934	578
Candles, all kinds	"	21,344	19,900	11,131	30,296	7,733	3,801	2,450	1,825	4,835	3,124
Sundry unenumerated manufactures	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	12,025	20,014	8,809	19,445	20,865
CLASS IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bacon	Kilo	80,383	102,131	89,505	63,620	1,525	504	788	872	475	104
Alliata (licerne)	"	60,477	71,457	56,385	60,016	143,574	1,083	763	708	1,171	606
Garlic and onions	"	158,885	294,486	292,367	182,786	82,594	2,380	4,213	4,935	3,054	2,265
Rice	"	—	12	600	21,540	817	—	1	15	778	23
Sugar	"	10,006	11,899	8,697	21,012	16,453	655	756	582	1,592	1,142
Olive oil	"	11,228	15,310	16,399	16,294	18,350	790	817	861	889	1,006
Codfish	"	2,465	1,240	1,745	864	580	117	790	1,031	55	40
Lard	"	114,857	107,631	116,577	144,882	182,599	1,754	1,176	1,091	1,830	1,528
Potatoes	"	17,717	13,462	14,687	34,675	28,916	1,059	1,044	1,111	2,058	1,262
Alcoholic beverages	"	2,242	891	849	4,475	6,651	21	83	107	309	647
Unenumerated beverages	"	2,929	3,827	1,500	5,944	2,261	190	277	226	573	354
Biscuits, all kinds	"	27,220	29,923	9,555	31,435	31,703	662	965	969	969	687
Unenumerated grain	"	2,226	1,126	63	1,331	1,811	8	17	22	263	750
Barley	"	2,444	1,675	4,361	3,673	20,158	130	43	142	283	507
Beer	"	461	1,454	1,191	3,047	1,294	347	249	187	420	253
Tea	"	1,092	911	1,374	2,385	1,617	55	108	184	278	143
Sweetmeats, all kinds	"	1,215	1,102	1,548	3,286	1,608	133	152	188	508	250
Preserved meats and extracts	"	13,417	13,487	18,249	37,536	22,150	646	646	963	2,059	1,239
fruits and vegetables	"	8,407	15,098	11,015	17,531	11,779	1,096	1,186	1,050	2,058	1,406
fish	"	15,298	8,980	7,293	14,083	6,514	419	549	419	911	426
Spices	"	15,298	15,010	187,202	131,705	98,415	745	958	900	918	426
Bran	"	871,225	1,047,428	1,092,025	1,262,465	1,212,603	10,310	12,916	14,465	17,932	16,469
Wheat flour	"	2,000	16,517	8,757	17,521	4,780	75	253	234	369	187
Flour and meals, unenumerated	"	4,384	26,540	18,417	14,131	7,649	82	432	558	402	158
Beans, all kinds	"	14,047	16,359	13,842	16,325	15,266	817	782	994	883	883
Fodder, unenumerated	"	13,632	19,333	12,531	4,780	4,882	573	535	715	930	252
Fruits and vegetables, dried	"	4,891	18,188	3,455	58,365	10,704	268	998	1,941	2,910	672
Fruits and vegetables, fresh	"	2,532	447	1,073	2,646	5,013	183	55	156	8,315	206
Condensed milk	"	289,522	7,647	7,849	17,337	5,013	484	1,440	1,581	3,015	870
Liqueurs and syrups	"	5,931	470	137	1,396	4,224	38	15	5	8,715	230
Butter	"	289,522	358,090	396,359	360,715	605,037	1,600	2,157	2,336	2,978	87
Macaroni, &c.	"	1,323	9,763	1,864	898	927	26	60	106	1,018	87
Maize (Indian corn)	"	2,410,929	1,545,244	1,800,805	3,043,241	2,125,008	7,622	7,596	6,575	13,887	7,854
Ham	"	1,323	9,763	1,864	898	927	26	60	106	1,018	87
Cheese	"	5,206	5,774	2,903	5,741	12,253	28	10	56	173	11
Salt	"	5,206	5,774	2,903	5,741	12,253	28	10	56	173	11
Wheat	"	5,206	5,774	2,903	5,741	12,253	28	10	56	173	11
Vinegar	"	351,011	402,188	326,667	693,456	381,460	11,001	13,466	29,807	29,807	150
Champagne and other sparkling wines	"	26,717	24,976	22,312	35,018	1,515	124	105	1,733	2,625	2,166
Wines, unenumerated	"	4,671	16,180	21,753	67,205	17,598	302	852	1,356	2,360	1,87
Yermonth, bitters and similar wines	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jerked beef (Xarque)	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foodstuffs and fodder, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	48,333	58,987	55,820	92,549	51,096

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT CORUMBÁ.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.					C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.					
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	
CLASS V.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes.												
£ Sterling		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,350	19,318	2,883	3,200	
SUMMARY BY CLASS.												
I.—Live Stock		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128
II.—Minerals, Raw or Prepared for use in Arts and Industries		—	—	—	—	—	6,481	1,000	1,203	876	18,610	
III.—Manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	10,682	9,232	12,416	16,587	18,610	
IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder		—	—	—	—	—	61,511	99,660	87,817	106,454	149,460	
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE		—	—	—	—	—	48,833	58,987	55,820	92,549	63,730	
CLASS V.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes		—	—	—	—	—	127,007	168,879	156,786	216,466	225,934	
GRAND TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,850	19,318	2,883	3,200	
		—	—	—	—	—	127,007	170,220	176,104	219,940	229,134	

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT CUYABÁ.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.					
							1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	
CLASS II.—Raw Material or Prepared for use in Arts and Industries.												
Sewing thread		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CANE, BAMBOO, RUSH, OSIER, &c.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rush, rattan and osier	Kilo	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ANIMAL RESIDUES, unenumerated		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IRON AND STEEL.												
Iron—bar, rod, plain and sheet		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waste or oakum		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JUTE AND HEMP.												
Jute		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hemp		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yarn and thread	Kilo	—	20	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
SUBSTANCES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER, PULP, DYES, PAINTS, &c.												
White lead and zinc white	Kilo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turpentine	"	150	—	750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Essences of all kinds, unenumerated	"	769	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
TOTAL	"	919	23	750	—	—	—	29	20	—	—	5
PLANTS, LEAVES, FLOWERS, FRUITS, BERRIES, SEEDS, ROOTS, BARK, &c.												
Barks, medicinal or for dyes	Kilo	—	123	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plants, leaves, flowers, &c., unenumerated	"	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	7	123	—	24	—	—	21	—	—	—	—

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT CUYABÁ.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.													
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.										
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES OF.																					
Fish-hooks, spurs, stirrups, locks, &c.	Kilo	4	—	12,100	3,043	763	—	—	183	—	56	—	15								
Wire, all kinds	"	8	—	21	8	2	—	25	—	11	—	1									
Cutlery	"	—	—	—	—	5,004	—	—	—	—	—	265									
Tubes, pipes and fishplates	"	—	5	—	—	596	—	—	—	—	—	18									
Manufactures of iron, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—									
TOTAL	"	—	5	12,121	3,951	6,965	—	208	—	67	—	299									
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.																					
Phonographs and supplies	Kilo	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	21								
Pianos	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Musical instruments, unenumerated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
TOTAL	Kilo	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	21								
SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.																					
Articles used in dentistry	Kilo	3	—	—	4	—	38	—	—	—	7	—	7								
Surgical and dental instruments, unenumerated	"	—	52	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—								
TOTAL	"	3	52	—	22	38	—	—	—	—	17	—	7								
MATHEMATICAL, OPTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.																					
Optical instruments	Kilo	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Mathematical & scientific instruments, unenumerated	"	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
TOTAL	"	8	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
WOOL, MIXED OR UNSMIXED, MANUFACTURES OF.																					
Brads, tassels and trimmings, all kinds	Kilo	370	40	—	—	219	—	—	—	—	—	—	135								
Alpacas, mousins and other woolen textiles	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Wearing apparel, all kinds	"	2	12	—	16	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2								
Manufactures of wool, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	16	223	—	—	—	—	—	—	137								
LINEN, JUTE AND HEMP, MANUFACTURES OF.																					
Sheets, towels and napkins	Kilo	—	12	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	5								
Wearing apparel	"	155	149	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14								
Linen piece goods, all kinds	"	47	—	25	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	56								
Manufactures of linen, unenumerated	"	12	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8								
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	176	—	—	—	—	—	—	83								
EARTHENWARE, GLASS, CHINA AND CRYSTAL.																					
Bottles, flasks and goblets, or tumblers of all kinds	Kilo	11	129	—	1,362	4,364	—	—	—	—	60	—	111								
Gauges and other graduated glasses	"	—	42	—	115	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—								
Manufactures of earthenware & china, unenumerated	"	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Manufactures of glass and crystal, unenumerated	"	6	37	—	—	1,383	—	—	—	—	—	—	40								
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	1,477	5,747	—	—	—	—	82	—	151								

MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS AND SUNDRY UTENSILS.												
Machinery and accessories for electric lighting, unenumerated	—	443	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Alambics, stills and boilers	—	—	—	—	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Hydraulic pumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sewing machines and parts thereof	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mills or grinders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Presses, all kinds	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery, unenumerated	33	6	—	720	15,503	—	—	—	—	—	—	998
Implement and tools	—	—	—	—	3,771	—	—	—	—	—	—	160
Industrial machinery and parts thereof	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	720	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,176
WOOD.												
Furniture	272	239	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corks	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufactures of wood, unenumerated	6	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toothpicks	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
IVORY, MOTHER OF PEARL, TORTOISESHELL AND SIMILAR ANIMAL PRODUCTS, MANUFACTURES OF.												
Manufactures of buffalo horn and bone	1	8	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " animal residues, unenumerated	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINUM.												
Gold jewellery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PAPER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.												
Playing cards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Books, newspapers, periodicals and the like	45	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printed matter, unenumerated	10	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper for unenumerated purposes	14	32	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writing paper	51	201	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufactures of paper, unenumerated	31	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	54	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SKINS AND LEATHER, MANUFACTURES OF.												
Bags, cases and trunks of all kinds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belting	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gloves	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufactures of leather, unenumerated	—	3	24	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	8	3	29	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &C.												
Boot blacking	229	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perfumery	1,276	944	392	2,110	950	—	—	—	—	—	—	399
TOTAL	1,505	944	392	2,110	950	—	—	—	—	—	—	399

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT CUYABA.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.					C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.						
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.		
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.													
Acids	Kilo	—	365	—	5	122	—	—	1	16			
Aerated and mineral waters .. .	"	—	410	—	200	25	—	—	11	3			
Capules, globules, dragees and medical sweetmeats	"	10	146	—	14	6	—	—	33	43			
Glycerine	"	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	7			
Sod liver oil	"	—	131	—	53	—	—	—	10	—			
Soap and soap tablets, medicinal ..	"	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Chemical products and medicines, unenumerated ..	"	1,086	2,400	—	454	818	—	—	137	160			
TOTAL		—	—	—	726	1,071	—	—	201	220			
SILK, MIXED AND UNMIXED, MANUFACTURES OF.													
Bricks, loops and other trimmings .. .	Kilo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ribbons	"	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Neckties	"	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Lace	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Wearing apparel	"	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Piece goods	"	42	—	21	—	—	—	52	—	—			
Manufactures of silk, unenumerated .. .	"	4	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—			
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	—			
SUNDRIES.													
Samples, all kinds	Kilo	—	22	—	—	2	—	—	—	10			
Stationery	"	5	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	3			
Buttons, all kinds	"	43	—	—	23	—	—	—	28	23			
Playthings or toys	"	25	40	24	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Pipes and cigar or cigarette holders	"	—	—	—	9	14	—	—	5	7			
Boxes and cases, all kinds	"	—	—	—	49	—	—	—	8	—			
Pocket books, cigar cases and purses	"	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Clocks	"	125	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Fireworks	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Kerosene, petroleum and gasoline .. .	"	4	11	—	5	—	—	—	—	—			
Fans, all kinds	"	8	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—			
Manufactures of rubber	"	2	3	21	1	—	—	—	—	—			
" " celluloid	"	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Lubricating oils, all kinds	"	240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Candles, all kinds	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Sundry unenumerated manufactures .. .	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
CLASS IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder.													
Olive oil	Kilo	—	—	20	—	400	—	—	—	73			
Codfish	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Alcoholic beverages	"	—	—	—	640	—	—	—	46	—			
Unenumerated beverages	"	—	1,803	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Biscuits, all kinds	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Cereals and other grain, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Beer	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Tea	"	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Sweetmeats, all kinds	"	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	6	19			
Preserved meats and extracts .. .	"	—	18	40	171	—	—	—	23	17			
" " fruits and vegetables .. .	"	—	—	—	1,248	—	—	—	74	—			
" " fish	"	—	28	—	612	—	—	—	98	2			

CLASS IV.—FOODSTUFFS AND FODDER.

	Kilo	5					15	1				1		
Spices	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wheat flour	—	100	—	—	78	—	31,250	—	—	—	—	—	—	585
Flour and meal, unenumerated	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	25	—	—	13	—	—	7
Fruits and vegetables, dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condensed milk	—	—	—	—	—	—	850	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
Butter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maize (Indian corn)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hams	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salt	—	47	—	—	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vinegar	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Champagne and other sparkling wines	—	—	—	—	—	—	900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wines, unenumerated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermouth, bitters and similar wines	800	29,093	—	—	—	—	17,489	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foodstuffs and fodder, unenumerated	1,853	545	—	—	—	—	14,969	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CLASS II.—Materials, Raw or Prepared for use in Arts and Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CLASS III.—Manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " " " " " " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY BY CLASS.

CLASS II.—Materials, Raw or Prepared for use in Arts and Industries

" III.—Manufactures

" IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder

TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE

IMPORTS.—STATE OF MATTO GROSSO.

SUMMARY BY DESTINATIONS.

DESTINATIONS—														
Porto Murtinho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corumbá	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuyabá	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	10,260	127,007	1,926	139,193	183,959	169,354	283,016	251,372	11,063	163,879	4,017	183,959	169,354	251,372
	13,352	216,466	3,198	283,016	318,918	318,708	543,032	543,032	11,282	216,466	3,198	318,918	318,708	543,032
	19,906	225,934	5,442	251,372	251,372	251,372	251,372	251,372	19,906	225,934	5,442	251,372	251,372	543,032

CLASS I.—ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

Continued.

	414	422	185	500	170	119	50	40	69	31
Deer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feathers, unenumerated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horn tips	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tallow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sole leather	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Navels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jerked beef (Xarque)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CLASS II.—Minerals and their Products.										
Manganese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scrap metal, other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common stones	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CLASS III.—Vegetables and their Products.										
Rum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RUBBER—										
Mangabeira	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seringa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee, in the bean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco, twist or cord	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ipecacuanha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Timber, Jacarandá	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Live plants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stakes of wood	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seeds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Raw cotton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Various native manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY BY CLASS.

CLASS	112,290	176,196	238,161	179,503	180,040	221,818
I.—Animals and their products	63,906	60,527	60,527	69,023	55,918	65,886
II.—Minerals and their products	—	—	—	—	43	6
III.—Vegetables and their products	112,290	177,634	177,634	110,480	180,040	221,819
TOTAL	176,196	238,161	238,161	179,503	236,006	287,711

EXPORTS.—STATE OF MATTO GROSSO.

SUMMARY BY ORIGIN.

PORTS OF ORIGIN—	161,436	191,771	429,992	376,023	475,725	511,926
Fozzo Arrimão	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corumbá	161,436	191,771	429,992	376,023	475,725	511,926
TOTAL	161,436	191,771	429,992	376,023	475,725	511,926

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF BELÉM (PARÁ).

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.							C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.													
		1904	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.											
CLASS I.—Live Stock.																						
Birds and fowls	Head	133	65	30	—	29	18	63	70	64	92											
Asses, horses and mules	"	805	496	522	—	527	10,017	7,286	9,048	4,372	480											
Goats and sheep	"	1,232	1,248	19	261	527	5,203	2,148	81	389	870											
Pigs	"	2,283	1,265	562	—	127	518	567	645	51	178											
Swine	"	4,061	9,122	1,547	1,854	1,531	60,340	126,581	20,965	30,729	25,104											
Cattle	"	—	—	—	—	—	21	5,158	56	52	24											
Live stock, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	77,107	141,803	30,805	35,816	26,848											
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—											
CLASS II.—Raw Material or prepared for use in Arts and Industries.																						
COTTON.																						
Yarn	Kilo	14,870	5,124	2,848	357	38,205	1,747	526	259	54	16,489											
Spinning thread	"	49,327	71,650	56,780	63,631	691	21,824	20,160	17,687	25,888	82											
Wool, combed and in wool or wadding	"	26,983	68,784	3,291	2,469	1,883	1,059	2,819	210	211	194											
Twisted or braided	"	24,266	24,480	3,572	4,342	56,843	2,860	2,652	727	737	1,702											
Cotton waste	"	—	—	20,568	55,303	—	—	—	1,057	1,977	—											
TOTAL	"	114,455	170,038	91,560	126,102	91,112	27,490	32,147	19,940	28,397	18,467											
HAIR, FURS AND FEATHERS.																						
Horse hair	Kilo	127	142	102	171	1	—	—	15	35	2											
Beaver, hare, rabbit or other furs	"	—	—	1,001	—	6	21	—	60	—	—											
Feathers—all kinds	"	—	8	5	34	—	125	57	74	436	101											
Hair, furs and feathers, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—											
TOTAL	"	134	150	1,108	207	7	147	76	150	473	103											
CANE, BAMBOO, RUSH, OSIER, &C.																						
Cane and bamboo	Kilo	6,840	11,439	11,820	10,066	4,888	106	126	175	163	58											
Rush, rattan and osier	"	1,091	4,007	2,958	4,975	1,716	183	307	388	366	231											
TOTAL	"	7,931	15,446	14,778	14,141	6,604	289	433	563	529	280											
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.																						
Lead—pig, ingot and sheet	Kilo	74,416	108,521	57,500	67,022	33,744	1,835	2,171	1,430	1,974	702											
Tin—bar, rod, sheet and plate	"	22,337	17,500	14,152	12,387	6,629	3,006	2,537	2,484	2,205	938											
Zinc—sheet and plate	"	21,387	26,003	21,341	28,283	16,996	710	908	828	1,106	549											
TOTAL	"	118,640	152,033	99,083	107,672	57,809	5,651	5,616	4,742	5,285	2,189											
COPPER AND ALLOYS.																						
Cast, moulded, filings, &c.	Kilo	62,827	107,490	78,876	140,689	32,056	5,414	9,906	7,691	9,890	3,020											
ANIMAL RESIDUES.																						
Whalebone, crude or prepared	Kilo	114	22	62	58	—	70	13	34	27	—											
Wax, crude or prepared	"	397	3,896	920	451	338	81	263	143	110	70											
Glue and gelatine	"	4,512	4,713	5,272	8,561	4,777	369	363	425	597	306											
Spermaceti or stearine	"	659	64	73	—	—	12	18	—	14	—											
Guanoo and other manures	"	355	350	1,992	—	2,558	44	62	25	—	—											
Animal oils, unenumerated	"	3,761	1,880	1,702	—	154	154	62	74	38	121											
Tallow and grease	"	59,035	91,591	67,204	89,620	53,116	1,776	2,311	2,423	3,217	1,332											
Animal residues, unenumerated	"	102	516	188	817	74	64	189	143	327	128											
TOTAL	"	68,936	102,882	77,340	100,282	62,803	2,570	3,222	3,272	4,330	1,957											

Steel—bar and rod	Kilo	137,774	129,923	139,323	195,507	145,110	1,610	2,327	3,138	3,327	2,879
Iron—bar, rod, plain and sheet	"	642,436	740,940	587,566	736,428	492,905	6,820	7,016	6,644	8,818	6,253
Iron—pig, cast, puddled, and flings	"	63,740	147,068	123,796	139,457	67,134	472	861	698	1,077	324
TOTAL	"	843,950	1,017,931	850,585	1,071,392	702,149	8,902	10,207	10,480	13,222	9,456
JUTE AND HEMP											
Yarn	Kilo	3,433	2,847	106,339	333,639	152,712	294	115	5,110	17,239	5,603
Prepared	"	—	2	56,906	60,982	80,982	—	—	—	2,309	2,058
Waste or oakum	"	17,116	26,475	18,232	10,100	2,714	575	718	663	286	128
TOTAL	"	20,549	29,324	124,571	402,645	216,408	860	833	5,773	10,834	7,789
WOOL											
Washed, carbonised, dyed and raw	Kilo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wool, for embroidery	"	429	604	328	938	417	159	265	157	272	2
Yarn	"	—	10	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	194
Waste (scrap)	"	—	948	951	2,514	—	—	71	54	227	—
TOTAL	"	429	1,562	1,279	3,456	423	159	346	211	500	196
LINEN											
Crude or prepared	Kilo	18,311	17,487	20,298	24,848	24,608	523	137	781	752	700
Yarn and thread	"	1,832	957	1,958	1,215	793	461	522	240	191	85
TOTAL	"	20,143	18,444	22,256	26,063	25,401	984	659	1,021	943	785
LUMBER AND TIMBER											
Staves and hoops	Kilo	3,325	9,600	49,396	6,020	975	99	246	1,718	146	3
Cork and bark	"	51	45	—	15	—	12	3	—	—	—
Pine	"	—	—	—	3,452,340	2,878,597	22,165	26,060	20,446	26,687	26,016
Lumber and timber, unenumerated	"	102,185	643,393	34,120	401,482	40,307	1,720	6,144	623	3,675	830
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	23,990	31,462	31,787	30,509	27,849
SUBSTANCES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF											
PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &c.											
Linsed	Kilo	52,446	67,202	292,507	172,763	156,646	2,638	3,457	10,334	5,413	4,703
White lead and zinc white	"	86,645	95,022	71,070	63,971	50,242	2,103	2,358	1,825	3,573	2,028
Indigo and ultramarine blue	"	1,563	1,415	2,370	47,333	27,354	314	219	437	1,248	661
Soda-ash or potash	"	21,739	24,717	26,245	31,047	22,378	325	339	452	430	143
Aniline and other dyes	"	15,531	909	170	3,008	22,936	94	94	142	469	294
Essences of all kinds, unenumerated	"	183,973	218,199	2,012	8,898	3,324	5,453	6,521	692	900	297
Preparation of all kinds, unenumerated	"	54,400	125,247	392,740	204,740	61,218	1,015	3,093	8,182	5,265	1,629
Red lead or minium	"	119,819	104,487	105,119	126,108	44,492	1,975	1,798	2,072	2,733	924
Substances for perfumery, &c., unenumerated	"	6,153	9,981	1,584	983	1,212	476	886	140	972	220
TOTAL	"	545,357	643,455	835,812	661,207	367,654	14,565	18,765	24,276	20,624	10,918
METALLOIDS AND OTHER METALS											
Aluminium—bar, sheet and wire	Kilo	261	7	7	—	—	17	3	1	—	—
Antimony, arsenic and bismuth	"	890	768	2,037	2,501	1,118	518	40	180	210	58
Sulphur or quicksilver	"	15,422	9,460	10,723	15,166	6,048	270	6	286	560	107
Mercury or quicksilver	"	62	22	94	136	44	20	6	25	40	12
Metalloids and other metals, unenumerated	"	50	24	152	1	2	8	44	171	2	2
TOTAL	"	16,685	10,282	13,013	17,804	7,212	595	363	663	821	179
GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINUM											
Gold leaf, for gilding and dentistry	Gramme	245	435	559	245	2,020	52	26	75	42	26
Platinum—bar, sheet and wire	"	69	20	100	—	—	9	4	28	—	6
TOTAL	"	314	455	659	245	2,020	61	30	103	42	32

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF BELÉM (PARÁ).—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNITS.	QUANTITY.								C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.										
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.									
STRAW, BROOM, GRASS, COCOA FIBRE, PITA, PIASSAVA, PALMA AND OTHER FIBROUS MATERIALS.																				
Corn sheaf, for cigarettes	Kilo	1,638	—	191	6	53	—	581	—	11	—	2	39							
Mat and hat straw	"	346	—	67	1,040	95	—	48	—	10	—	810	157							
Straw fibre	"	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Broom straw	"	—	4,340	—	—	1,148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
Excelsior, zosteria marina	"	2,112	1,399	523	1,339	3,193	—	44	—	15	—	32	72							
Straw, &c., unenumerated	"	61	1,715	35,053	4,932	—	23	—	—	1,851	—	78	—							
TOTAL	"	4,157	6,450	35,834	7,317	4,489	701	200	1,396	931	299	—	—							
PLANTS, LEAVES, FLOWERS, FRUITS, BERRIES, SEEDS, ROOTS, BARK, &c.																				
Malt	Kilo	20,000	227,909	198,750	187,025	272,600	391	4,777	3,995	3,995	3,875	6,076								
Leaves, flowers, herbs, stems, roots, barks, medicinal or for dyes	"	25,817	35,021	24,909	33,547	12,932	1,602	2,356	1,548	2,225	2,225	718								
Hops	"	—	—	1,704	2,645	3,444	—	—	273	470	470	541								
Tobacco, in leaf	"	644	443	—	972	1,197	58	37	16	86	10	10								
Live plants, all kinds	"	2,512	1,119	518	1,808	1,002	272	98	118	118	42	42								
Plants, leaves, flowers, &c., unenumerated	"	1,340	2,567	751	1,230	1,204	80	152	120	82	82	146								
TOTAL	"	50,313	267,659	226,041	227,227	291,379	2,403	7,420	6,034	6,866	8,142	—								
STONES, FATHS AND OTHER SIMILAR MINERALS.																				
Asbestos	Kilo	681	387	1,790	831	2,463	85	31	85	26	18	—								
Clay and moulders' sand	"	16,079	20,619	3,603	18,940	12,261	102	112	93	79	67	—								
Coal	"	74,051,959	66,086,805	93,581,799	117,637,865	124,229,366	91,089	82,564	120,833	165,253	168,406	—								
Patent fuel	"	50,240	51,765	153,317	10,642,995	18,263,139	1,006	18,477	19,642	35,824	42,073	—								
Cement	"	7,092,362	6,857,895	7,054,962	6,995,497	4,077,772	2,286	2,836	2,283	2,331	1,584	—								
Coke	"	507,105	571,727	486,297	595,497	407,772	28	28	28	14	6	—								
Emery stone and powder	"	131	372	83	240	37,964	596	507	592	632	277	—								
Chalk and gypsum (plaster of Paris)	"	75,956	95,512	73,042	72,290	37,064	209	1,641	969	2,315	1,527	—								
Marble, alabaster and porphyry	"	35,989	205,662	135,646	244,707	153,050	3,637	3,994	5,766	6,048	—	—								
Precious stones	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Saltpetre	"	—	—	—	22,973	7,707	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Stones, carths, &c., unenumerated	Kilo	356,204	340,450	501,184	347,327	307,578	2,047	2,385	2,234	2,619	1,407	—								
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	119,734	112,206	152,975	216,878	215,714	—								
HIDES AND SKINS.																				
Tanned and otherwise prepared	Kilo	25,245	22,588	18,799	18,655	8,220	10,083	10,046	9,927	11,532	4,785	—								
Sole leather	"	1,065	195	90	52	413	179	40	16	10	77	—								
TOTAL	"	26,310	22,783	18,889	18,707	8,633	10,262	10,086	9,943	11,542	4,862	—								
YARN AND THREAD.																				
Silk	Kilo	280	277	287	323	114	782	769	825	986	310	—								
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
VEGETABLE EXTRACTS.																				
Tar and pitch	Kilo	15,458	27,752	14,049	29,587	11,445	249	388	272	354	181	—								
Vegetable oils	"	57,325	82,380	48,256	71,722	53,236	5,417	6,937	1,762	3,111	1,949	—								
Resin	"	495,992	576,148	483,776	455,036	431,479	5,417	6,937	7,803	5,472	5,472	—								
Wax	"	—	—	—	267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
Gums, resins and balsams	"	7,409	6,331	4,385	4,618	5,056	921	1,149	781	740	539	—								
Vegetable extracts, unenumerated	"	6,743	8,311	3,725	5,696	2,921	1,232	2,370	1,286	2,048	888	—								
TOTAL	"	582,927	700,922	554,191	596,926	504,137	9,672	13,505	10,942	14,074	9,029	—								

GLASS III.—Manufactures.

Article	Kilo	12,278	12,917	11,387	16,718	12,518	1,853	1,808	1,608	2,222	1,900
Tapestry, oilcloths and carpets	"	1,644,227	1,576,686	—	—	—	373,393	352,734	293,845	373,067	148,815
Neckties	"	2,573	1,804	1,140	1,672	1,141	1,095	815	530	865	509
Hosiery	"	16,506	1,548	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, insertions, &c.	"	143,905	176,763	179,580	198	2,192	9,916	1,979	37	27	1,010
Wearing apparel	"	73,480	73,024	51,812	209,732	187,258	19,840	22,720	22,904	27,440	23,426
Piece goods, bleached	"	198	202	90	55,836	24,295	35,336	34,731	26,930	27,230	14,606
" printed	"	7,678	202	90	78	31	105	106	57	78	16
" dyed	"	14,174	14,174	9,644	2,986	571	700	1,079	770	220	220
Manufactures of cotton, unenumerated	"	18,957	24,676	1,686	638	511	7,900	1,516	869	385	256
TOTAL	"	260,734	293,389	243,090	263,528	216,858	73,797	61,440	51,567	55,380	38,370
MANUFACTURES OF ALUMINIUM											
Brushes, dusters, brooms, &c.	Kilo	8,730	9,393	—	—	—	3,554	3,350	2,069	3,585	1,857
Manufactures, unenumerated	"	698	390	466	1,617	326	192	169	200	653	320
TOTAL	"	9,428	9,783	—	—	—	3,746	3,519	2,269	4,188	2,177
CANE, BAMBOO, OSIER, &c.											
Baskets and hampers	Kilo	3,271	2,366	3,423	2,758	2,853	395	271	490	383	229
Furniture	"	584	852	1,051	1,738	222	100	159	217	210	98
Manufactures of cane, bamboo, osier, &c., unenumerated	"	768	1,539	1,156	1,285	440	112	148	232	486	105
TOTAL	"	4,623	4,757	5,630	5,781	3,524	607	573	939	1,079	432
CARRIAGES AND OTHER VEHICLES.											
Automobiles, apparatuses	One	—	—	—	18	13	—	—	533	4,415	2,750
Railway cars and waggon	Kilo	24,169	154,534	109,790	285,298	291,942	819	6,712	6,053	12,370	16,175
Other vehicles	"	20,863	24,901	—	—	—	1,229	1,169	2,533	4,446	1,313
TOTAL	"	45,037	179,525	—	—	—	2,048	7,881	9,119	22,250	20,722
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.											
Lead pipes	Kilo	3,948	5,209	2,789	6,094	1,526	104	140	83	189	41
Printers' type	"	10,138	5,872	7,886	19,494	3,325	1,988	1,242	1,414	2,818	686
Manufactures of lead, unenumerated	"	607	2,316	1,002	2,589	603	48	117	126	230	77
" tin	"	16,874	12,624	13,180	7,971	4,374	1,361	2,128	2,198	1,797	756
" zinc	"	3,884	9,945	4,432	4,131	3,287	398	1,042	826	960	653
TOTAL	"	35,451	35,966	29,289	40,029	13,115	3,899	4,660	4,647	5,994	2,162

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF BELÉM (PARÁ).—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.					
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.		
COPPER AND ALLOYS, MANUFACTURES OF.													
Wire, all kinds	Kilo	5,409	111,282	19,486	38,880	12,821	707	4,706	2,706	4,722	1,290		
Of twisted and plated wire .. .	"	11,624	18,133	2,968	2,076	825	4,708	1,782	1,329	1,405	651		
Of soft	"	2,064	16,190	2,984	2,837	454	1,124	1,124	1,254	211			
Of steel	"	5,008	3,293	4,533	4,533	3,156	1,128	1,128	887	401			
Tubes and pipes	"	51,516	58,268	59,368	61,339	29,520	13,174	14,900	16,655	9,447			
TOTAL	"	73,919	197,686	86,230	107,165	46,386	20,339	22,800	22,626	12,039			
IRON AND STEEL, MANUFACTURES OF.													
Fish-hooks, spurs, stirrups, locks, &c. . .	Kilo	68,232	68,705	80,888	54,883	39,566	4,491	4,562	5,132	3,053			
Wire, all kinds	"	482,929	617,591	498,055	661,240	444,173	4,291	5,819	4,614	7,579			
Galvanised corrugated sheets .. .	"	288,378	356,127	303,568	480,061	282,793	4,755	5,982	5,476	5,283			
Cutlery	"	100,359	87,787	60,000	80,232	35,854	23,323	21,934	15,488	5,506			
Axles, wheels and parts for railway cars	"	16,868	192,081	5,372	457,384	296,410	511	6,209	10,193	10,237			
Axles, wheels and parts for unnumbered vehicles	"	45,977	—	27,446	58,588	10,231	1,124	1,202	—	13,200			
Enamelled iron goods	"	—	—	—	79,490	65,845	—	—	—	13,200			
Tin plates	"	—	986,984	705,847	121,454	4,585	—	—	—	4,676			
Staples, nails, screws and other structural iron for houses, boats, posts, fences, &c. . .	"	1,497,427	—	—	888,129	406,823	25,500	19,038	14,316	7,332			
Furniture	"	506,010	815,997	1,056,762	1,794,670	1,250,895	8,850	29,765	21,880	28,068			
Rails and accessories	"	35,551	58,931	49,419	89,580	32,258	1,604	2,507	2,206	1,741			
Tubes, pipes and fishplates .. .	"	1,432,064	819,540	5,466,157	9,154,740	2,363,772	9,079	5,902	39,775	20,801			
Manufactures of iron, unnumbered	"	772,821	807,969	831,784	1,044,068	529,174	41,398	43,492	38,233	9,055			
TOTAL	"	5,399,681	5,311,407	9,812,312	15,439,329	6,325,511	128,838	154,152	161,532	22,496			
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.													
Phonographs	Kilo	—	—	—	4,526	3,691	—	—	—	1,141			
Pianos	One	32,244	28,514	18,933	16,974	5,440	2,074	2,950	2,368	1,408			
Musical instruments, unnumbered .. .	Kilo	—	—	—	—	—	7,806	9,527	7,072	2,575			
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	9,940	12,477	9,438	5,124			
SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.													
Articles used in dentistry .. .	Kilo	—	—	1,219	2,309	181	—	—	526	900			
Surgical and dental instruments, unnumbered ..	"	8,248	6,087	5,744	7,402	3,753	5,382	3,040	3,087	1,914			
TOTAL	"	8,248	6,087	6,963	9,711	3,934	5,382	3,040	3,613	2,306			
MATHEMATICAL, OPTICAL & SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.													
Optical instruments	Kilo	170,045	678	—	—	—	918	1,172	1,014	379			
Mathematical & scientific instruments, unnumbered	"	4,408	25,115	—	—	—	2,072	3,017	2,315	1,145			
TOTAL	"	174,453	25,793	—	—	—	2,990	4,189	3,329	1,524			
WOOL, MIXED OR UNMIXED, MANUFACTURES OF.													
Braids, tassels and trimmings, all kinds	Kilo	1,550	1,762	1,854	1,780	917	760	859	897	350			
Tapestry and carpets	"	4,637	4,478	3,697	3,308	1,050	814	840	729	163			
Alpacas, muslins and other woollen textiles	"	198,415	41,910	45,360	46,423	20,046	32,786	26,913	31,006	14,873			
Blankets	"	3,054	3,048	2,420	1,526	516	547	632	336	164			
Felts and sarcenet	"	851	1,135	894	652	372	32	59	145	25			
Wearing apparel, all kinds .. .	"	1,368	1,258	—	—	—	1,267	1,200	1,516	496			
Manufactures of wool, unnumbered	"	4,350	1,668	1,703	2,070	1,514	1,112	909	925	616			
TOTAL	"	154,225	55,254	—	—	—	37,362	31,476	35,845	16,717			

Article	Kilo	1,972	44	157	6	51	316	60	48	11
LINEN										
Braid edgings and other trimmings	..	1,972	4,518	2,930	1,101	541	453	316	48	11
Tapestry, oilcloths and carpets	..	5,142	6,391	—	—	327	163	310	177	52
Hessians	..	6,809	4,862	1,600	—	148	240	173	—	96
Twine	..	1,308	1,271	36,806	892	10,168	11,059	8,871	1,551	547
Cordage	..	223,294	219,226	1,221	605	576	804	804	662	288
Sheeting, towels and napkins	..	1,748	1,770	—	—	1,209	576	1,040	456	456
Wearing apparel	..	7,103	1,394	82,660	49,657	19,753	17,904	21,189	28,168	15,215
Linon piece goods, all kinds	..	27,105	81,159	2,305	1,014	1,350	2,073	2,361	1,161	493
Manufactures of linen, unenumerated	..	7,880	29,426	—	—	—	—	36,124	32,049	17,158
TOTAL	..	327,251	356,848	—	—	34,704	—	—	—	—
JUTE AND HEMP.										
Carpets	..	—	—	3,738	1,437	—	—	—	511	226
Hessians	..	—	—	4,959	2,818	—	—	—	387	199
Twine	..	—	—	99,101	1,171	—	—	—	132	104
Cordage	..	—	—	5,681	61,694	—	—	—	4,798	2,693
Piece goods	..	—	—	41,756	1,576	—	—	—	468	145
Manufactures, unenumerated	..	—	—	156,406	11,129	—	—	—	4,692	935
TOTAL	..	—	—	156,406	89,563	—	—	—	11,008	4,212
BARRENWARE, GLASS, CHINA AND CRYSTAL.										
Bottles, flasks and goblets, or tumblers of all kinds	..	—	—	469,651	530,600	9,870	13,320	12,664	11,036	11,656
Inslators	..	374,067	532,691	19,028	3,217	182	69	294	1,026	294
Gauges and other graduated glasses	..	4,707	3,885	3,951	2,217	532	680	347	1,068	347
Lenses of all kinds	..	4,574	4,690	14	6	38	43	94	32	27
Purified glass, with or without foil	..	14	27	3,802	1,987	376	246	910	417	158
Window glass	..	4,403	1,659	117,846	86,308	1,381	2,487	858	2,669	1,902
Manufactures of earthenware and china, unenumerated	..	75,558	35,877	427,828	225,362	21,941	16,255	17,176	18,459	10,191
Manufactures of glass and crystal, unenumerated	..	581,730	433,834	89,251	45,749	8,052	8,280	8,501	11,414	4,946
TOTAL	..	1,138,746	1,096,472	1,133,401	894,446	42,385	41,180	40,104	47,221	29,521
MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS & SUNDRY UTENSILS.										
Menbels, stils and boilers	..	96,494	216,785	231,154	113,057	4,319	2,759	9,493	8,474	5,927
Machinery & accessories for electric lighting, unenumerated	..	15,152	82,217	234,621	62,433	4,732	6,974	10,966	20,515	8,706
Electric cables	..	—	—	148,730	8,999	—	—	—	14,149	1,257
Scales and weighing machines	..	15,121	17,753	23,532	13,328	1,614	2,627	2,046	1,887	1,709
Hydraulic pumps	..	55,476	29,049	18,784	14,639	5,052	3,347	3,509	1,473	1,473
Locomotives and parts thereof	..	6,414	54,663	829,579	162,976	919	4,300	6,953	19,190	1,839
Motors and fixed engines and parts thereof	..	26,787	109,678	145,610	73,067	1,986	4,870	13,400	9,607	5,613
Sewing machines and parts thereof	..	122,931	188,647	102,753	40,186	10,599	17,422	8,728	9,494	3,975
Typewriting machines and parts thereof	..	507	99,606	1,828	1,069	611	783	1,002	1,873	1,175
Industrial machinery and parts thereof	..	18,995	51,731	99,745	15,105	1,410	2,888	2,888	6,499	1,405
Agricultural machinery and parts thereof	..	19,677	12,743	11,633	4,859	1,178	1,535	900	1,390	1,832
Mills or grinders	..	4,338	24,817	3,105	330	199	254	63	1,192	377
Presses, all kinds	..	2,774	913	—	—	260	958	1,176	1,929	923
Cycles, all kinds, and parts thereof	..	567,104	394,055	1,466,049	654,703	40,173	47,849	26,539	60,198	40,243
Machinery, unenumerated	..	—	—	378,149	175,206	—	—	50,303	27,947	13,263
Implements and tools	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	..	951,770	1,849,772	3,214,905	1,667,423	73,082	93,799	101,330	179,609	91,136
WOOD.										
Furniture	..	86,562	192,436	117,706	69,303	6,291	7,521	11,031	10,824	5,879
Toothpicks	..	4,073	2,592	3,654	2,987	803	763	769	1,023	642
Corks	..	12,463	15,923	13,288	6,723	1,931	2,147	2,245	2,276	1,021
Manufactures of wood, unenumerated	..	59,676	53,992	150,322	71,188	2,939	3,946	4,742	7,922	3,016
TOTAL	..	152,779	215,604	255,010	139,501	11,984	14,377	18,787	22,045	10,558

Article	Kilo	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
SKINS AND LEATHER, MANUFACTURES OF.											
Harness, saddles and other articles of saddletry	"	1,087	3,240	2,447	2,398	496	1,310	1,123	1,066	161	
Bags, cases and trunks of all kinds	"	2,577	3,421	2,673	2,531	830	1,288	1,217	1,537	459	
Boots and shoes	"	17,107	7,514	2,187	1,672	8,923	5,784	8,750	14,300	8,875	
Rifling	"	1,354	2,507	2,187	3,619	380	731	730	618	391	
Manufactures of leather, unenumerated	"	5,334	11,961	4,229	3,619	3,536	3,946	3,446	3,138	1,313	
TOTAL		27,459	28,712	—	—	14,686	13,009	15,266	20,657	11,199	
PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &C.											
Foot blacking	Kilo	19,786	12,517	8,353	10,359	8,060	1,655	1,295	1,572	1,168	
Perfumery	"	32,699	25,139	26,638	37,639	15,544	18,891	19,868	24,243	8,711	
Writing ink	"	5,821	6,064	6,126	7,451	4,181	576	599	640	390	
Paints, all kinds	"	444,079	328,220	184,471	341,464	319,177	11,698	8,291	12,675	11,268	
Printing ink	"	—	—	5,265	3,191	4,457	—	463	296	410	
Varnishes, all kinds	"	—	—	—	11,252	9,158	—	—	1,200	1,067	
TOTAL		502,385	371,940	230,903	411,379	360,577	32,800	30,536	40,626	23,014	
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.											
Sulphuric acid	Kilo	—	—	—	8,874	3,957	—	—	265	173	
Acids, unenumerated	"	43,975	26,764	22,162	14,337	6,494	1,136	1,132	775	442	
Calcium carbide	"	—	—	62,500	139,906	62,243	—	1,314	8,264	1,142	
Aerated and mineral waters	"	153,861	162,072	192,836	167,333	104,563	8,185	9,302	3,216	5,191	
Capsules, globules, drages and medical sweetmeats	"	1,563	1,273	1,438	1,337	546	2,896	2,310	3,498	1,889	
Chymes	"	—	265	—	436	135	33	47	88	12	
Cod liver oil	"	—	—	—	2,507	675	1,519	1,237	1,350	675	
Sod and soap tablets, medicinal	"	1,584	695	4,843	4,828	452	159	209	418	123	
Chemical products and medicines, unenumerated	"	529,891	625,325	471,961	567,927	377,585	43,269	47,391	53,793	30,855	
TOTAL		736,139	821,435	756,111	906,333	537,482	59,737	62,962	76,672	40,507	
SILK, MIXED AND UNMIXED, MANUFACTURES OF.											
Braids, loops and other trimmings	Kilo	219	902	256	364	153	615	730	1,315	360	
Ribbons	"	1,911	1,438	1,433	—	—	4,545	4,503	5,312	2,909	
Neckties	"	332	173	—	—	—	706	763	957	1,131	
Lace	"	67	108	91	53	—	895	603	359	1,73	
Wearing apparel	"	175	378	—	—	—	624	762	1,153	954	
Piece goods	"	2,300	2,977	2,601	2,407	1,063	6,302	6,163	6,136	5,239	
Manufactures of silk, unenumerated	"	754	756	610	795	336	2,318	2,163	2,803	1,308	
TOTAL		5,758	5,856	—	—	—	16,123	16,116	18,035	9,274	
SONDRIES.											
Samples, all kinds.	Kilo	8,655	6,335	—	190	—	1,767	2,435	2,875	3,389	
Specimens for museums	"	—	—	—	2,775	708	281	551	391	146	
Gymnastic appliances and articles for sport	"	20,201	14,625	21,415	25,929	14,329	3,790	4,353	6,311	3,285	
Stationery	"	33,510	34,658	27,002	37,006	34,993	5,313	4,877	6,759	2,635	
Articles for lighting by gas, kerosene, &c.	"	—	—	—	1,733	2,605	—	—	144	235	
Civil and military equipment	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Walking sticks, canes and whips	"	—	—	—	632	357	485	741	596	365	
Battons, all kinds	"	586	522	963	11,036	6,249	576	5,031	6,050	2,685	
Toys	"	11,610	8,307	8,672	11,036	6,249	576	5,031	6,050	2,685	
Boxes and cigar or cigarette holders	"	20,891	23,417	23,360	26,499	17,168	5,537	7,097	7,097	2,010	
Boxes and cases, all kinds	"	5,785	3,986	27,310	25,550	50,648	2,509	1,846	10,677	6,783	
Trussel, beadwork, &c. (passementerie)	"	138,197	40,453	7,137	11,997	5,845	2,500	9,066	10,677	1,040	
Pocket books, cigar cases and purses	"	1,438	1,734	1,938	1,401	367	1,610	2,002	1,015	565	
Hats, all kinds	"	1,602	767	901	400	149	1,401	996	435	224	
Umbrellas, parasols and accessories for same	"	12,610	15,971	5,906	10,796	3,071	11,806	14,394	19,545	9,193	
Cigars, cigarettes and other manufactures of tobacco	"	7,037	6,979	—	—	—	—	1,998	3,445	1,226	
Clocks	"	1	10	31	97	81	48	6	28	40	
Watches	"	10,831	9,522	—	—	—	2,575	2,149	2,149	1,030	
	"	3,020	602	—	—	—	4,941	4,751	4,531	1,230	

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF BELÉM (PARÁ).—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.								C. I. F. VALUE IN \$ STERLING.						
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.					
<i>Sundries.—Continued.</i>																
Dynamite and other explosives	Kilo	12,179	1,669	142	3,437	23	2,496	202	97	452	3					
Airfield towers	"	659	884	129	1,082	1,525	691	781	309	830	978					
Fireworks	"	12,951	16,085	13,039	9,369	6,367	1,238	1,469	399	800	876					
Gasoline	"	6,168,562	6,180,812	4,591,328	4,626,711	5,381,262	61,069	55,570	42,172	43,002	51,046					
Fans, all kinds	"	—	—	—	22,473	40,502	—	—	—	640	1,197					
Kerosene	"	2,515	1,950	1,101	1,588	229	2,279	1,421	1,497	1,806	330					
Sandpaper	"	5,323	5,813	8,070	7,593	7,593	338	474	401	621	503					
Manufactures of rubber	"	13,012	21,213	17,709	16,107	8,862	7,374	9,007	6,692	7,700	3,807					
Fans	"	3,063	1,466	2,873	1,561	702	1,192	1,600	1,925	1,425	861					
Steamers, boats and vessels, all kinds	"	648,822	273,069	—	—	—	71,963	17,383	48,183	20,150	252,715					
Photographic appliances and accessories	"	3,643	8,491	5,125	6,506	5,069	1,108	888	1,277	1,782	1,190					
Lubricating oils, all kinds	"	29,977	439,126	277,327	391,058	330,028	4,333	7,641	6,202	8,265	6,767					
Paraffin	"	72,668	93,660	68,161	57,353	43,215	2,668	2,341	2,502	1,718	1,718					
Matches	"	38,246	39,070	25,073	27,600	18,447	922	16	212	151	54					
Starch	"	13,044	10,818	1,065	29,163	18,447	1,744	745	1,216	1,270	797					
Framed pictures and mirrors	"	1,333,044	964,846	1,076	17,290	7,500	23,673	16,182	4,350	4,350	1,154					
Soap and saponaceous substances, unscented	"	108,721	191,008	78,004	1,184,136	400,479	5,773	6,064	21,378	23,574	10,212					
Candles, all kinds	"	17,460	16,018	125	66,331	29,430	—	—	3,953	4,072	1,204					
Sacks	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—					
Sundry unenumerated manufactures	"	—	—	—	—	—	7,719	10,380	6,320	7,907	4,580					
TOTAL							251,168	187,114	209,242	206,893	377,063					
CLASS IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder.																
Alfalfa (licerne)	Kilo	2,584,149	3,163,976	3,556,524	3,475,832	2,076,107	9,678	14,080	16,016	17,508	8,700					
Garlic and onions	"	870,086	784,518	918,250	788,920	746,331	12,002	11,739	13,294	12,569	10,809					
Rice	"	4,077,187	4,700,630	4,618,392	3,307,194	2,231,014	44,930	52,268	54,911	45,000	30,964					
Sugar	"	2,716	2,695	2,695	2,695	1,600	98	116	110	109	63					
Yodfish	"	29,917	291,706	253,567	322,693	234,274	16,248	20,573	20,210	28,033	19,437					
Olive oil	"	698,639	614,763	614,763	640,775	693,328	28,207	28,466	28,466	35,308	25,830					
Lard	"	770,182	354,209	623,034	640,775	394,059	39,267	19,085	39,133	42,000	20,041					
Potatoes	"	2,186,428	2,442,138	2,511,090	2,256,198	2,290,892	10,540	20,973	21,976	21,890	19,682					
Alcoholic beverages	"	106,974	137,344	137,344	137,059	99,315	8,620	10,463	10,472	19,833	8,603					
Unenumerated beverages	"	23,105	38,865	35,862	50,843	23,216	1,483	2,477	2,502	3,249	1,540					
Biscuits, all kinds	"	24,562	24,393	16,722	20,733	11,075	3,569	3,663	2,417	3,007	1,615					
Unenumerated grain	"	195,280	236,940	267,360	266,398	201,026	3,752	4,261	4,547	5,084	3,632					
Barley	"	—	1,748	1,404	1,623	27	—	—	—	—	—					
Beer	"	43,871	16,811	279,908	78,428	52,647	941	11,922	4,576	4,576	3,251					
Tea	"	18,586	15,199	20,292	17,320	14,143	2,670	2,226	2,850	2,114	2,114					
Sweetmeats, all kinds	"	10,144	10,005	11,735	9,440	5,839	1,188	1,441	2,086	1,354	840					
Preserved meats and extracts	"	59,108	89,411	69,220	68,718	38,571	8,106	11,066	9,455	9,617	5,127					
fruits and vegetables	"	146,091	139,118	204,259	228,291	125,101	7,465	8,221	20,296	11,199	6,028					
fish	"	395,493	435,295	278,707	329,182	211,252	36,414	43,363	26,859	31,930	21,904					
Spices	"	90,393	98,067	97,800	97,150	83,195	4,861	5,625	5,493	5,900	4,379					
Wheat flour	"	1,946,486	2,878,717	2,855,329	1,298,763	667,905	11,132	17,590	17,372	7,670	4,404					
Flour and meals, unenumerated	"	9,341,582	11,144,891	10,344,632	9,834,494	8,815,583	142,152	170,355	139,996	144,592	139,306					
Beans, all kinds	"	33,592	11,144,891	37,182	24,129	19,463	1,400	1,372	1,487	1,605	1,337					
Fodder, unenumerated	"	3,490,580	3,834,645	4,148,543	3,770,878	3,125,290	55,713	68,284	76,613	71,246	58,256					
Fruits and vegetables, dried	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Condensed milk	"	94,262	103,492	122,554	113,895	54,919	4,460	5,064	6,874	6,888	2,927					
Liquours and syrups	"	548,428	671,122	536,732	574,529	380,258	15,802	19,709	16,676	17,510	12,144					
	"	611,811	892,697	741,378	902,012	685,979	26,410	32,362	36,789	43,029	38,042					
	"	8,641	7,897	13,815	17,490	5,662	1,147	1,001	1,708	2,373	753					

CLASS IV.—FOODSTUFFS AND FODDER.—Continued.	Kilo	560,300	613,111	404,946	520,076	357,603	76,286	70,856	53,501	70,820	48,472
Butter	"	8,650	3,470	5,115	5,755	3,604	148	145	243	250	160
Macaroni, &c.	"	5,264,981	3,152,062	3,728,757	4,282,203	3,772,507	32,703	19,695	22,627	27,662	25,696
Maize (Indian corn)	"	2,436	2,102	2,032	5,582	6,020	161	9,633	2,524	376	376
Eggs	"	26,846	97,529	86,181	37,970	25,175	2,683	3,670	3,985	3,985	4,236
Ham	"	154,917	111,723	151,044	157,663	98,576	12,176	13,188	13,287	13,780	9,050
Cheese	"	6,370,250	7,033,193	6,892,643	6,188,800	5,574,659	13,660	14,106	14,280	16,777	14,103
Salt	"	263,367	276,343	301,889	223,102	221,016	14,316	15,698	17,080	14,912	13,599
Bacon	"	1,049	1,049	1,095	1,498	1,476	98	98	10	14,912	14,912
Wheat	"	82,775	83,253	76,375	69,850	33,476	1,734	1,772	1,480	1,480	613
Vinegar	"	6,371	6,746	9,341	8,644	6,655	1,657	1,962	2,892	2,589	2,086
Champagne and other sparkling wines	"	3,724,063	6,714,319	6,231,316	6,569,895	4,979,008	182,301	198,568	171,913	175,663	116,302
Wines, unenumerated	"	65,137	32,985	99,049	95,903	53,782	4,343	6,172	7,250	6,802	4,034
Yermonth, bitters and similar wines	"	9,604,887	11,395,935	8,088,455	7,812,701	6,415,313	249,409	308,573	266,569	246,195	203,634
Jerked beef (Xarque)	"	423,260	224,291	18,596	42,371	22,929	1,674	3,750	1,783	2,740	1,332
Foodstuffs and fodder, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,099,644	1,302,102	1,159,015	1,174,839	893,980
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CLASS V.—SPECIE AND FOREIGN BANK NOTES.	Kilo	23,650	107,416	89,182	59,019	89,182	59,019	79,000
£ Sterling	"	4,949	4,066	5,382	896	896	200	388
Francs	"	2,873	39	60	377	344	151	122
Milreis (fortes)	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lire	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dollars	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resetas	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	31,472	112,050	96,283	61,054	80,060		

SUMMARY BY CLASS.	Kilo	77,107	141,803	30,805	35,618	26,848
CLASS I.—Live Stock	"	23,650	107,416	89,182	59,019	79,000
II.—Materials, Raw or Prepared for use in Arts and Industries	"	4,949	4,066	5,382	896	388
III.—Manufactures	"	2,873	39	60	377	344
IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder	"	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE	"	31,472	112,050	96,283	61,054	80,060
CLASS V.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes	"	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	"	31,472	112,050	96,283	61,054	80,060

EXPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS FROM THE PORT OF BELÉM (PARÁ).

CLASS I.—Animals and their Products.	Kilo	20	51	5	125
Live stock	"	38	105	203	—
Leather trunks	"	—	61	5	12
Boots and shoes	"	—	78	5	18
Dried sirrups	"	4	—	—	—
Cinnamon	"	—	—	—	—
Preserved meat	"	—	24	144	51
Torns	"	304	84	—	348
Shippers	"	—	—	—	—
Rippers	"	—	—	—	—
Salted	"	23,005	27,540	28,380	23,224
Dry	"	4,514	4,502	3,859	2,492
Tortoise-shell	"	—	—	—	—
Horse or cow hair and bristles	"	20	36	—	7

EXPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS FROM THE PORT OF BELÉM (PARÁ).—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.					
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.		
CLASS I.—ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.—Continued.													
LIVE STOCK—													
Horses	Head	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asses and mules ..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cattle	"	20	—	—	—	—	203	—	—	—	—	—	
Hooks	Kilo	5,445	610	—	8,417	—	0	—	41	—	—	—	
Fish glue	"	60,827	04,932	59,739	53,094	53,761	11,384	10,715	9,110	9,044	—	—	
Wool	"	—	2,193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tongues, dried and preserved ..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bones	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fish, dried and preserved ..	"	2,435	52	—	126	389	7	—	—	—	—	—	
SKINS—													
Sheep	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lamb	"	292	32	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	
Deer	"	945	—	—	—	—	106	—	—	—	—	—	
Other	"	58,569	49,685	58,021	59,284	71,306	7,846	7,745	7,880	9,788	—		
Feathers, heron	"	820	—	23	—	370	111	3	—	34	—		
Other	"	29,597	51,014	135,078	13,017	125,230	3,844	4,982	865	4,017	—		
Cheese	Gramme	560	155	—	90	—	73	9	17	—	—		
Soup	"	—	2,449	—	—	1,200	—	—	—	—	—		
Horn piths	"	—	6,875	18,830	35,450	5,000	—	—	—	—	—		
Saddles	"	—	—	—	—	—	82	41	132	26	—		
Sole leather	"	860	799	594	1,518	158	—	—	—	—	—		
Candles	Half	222	—	—	—	—	407	526	1,074	156	—		
Jerked beef (Xarique) ..	Kilo	2,175	636	601	901	47	108	80	37	8	—		
Manufactures of leather ..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Scrap sole leather	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTAL							51,699	58,744	49,000	48,450	—	—	
CLASS II.—Minerals and their Products.													
Mineral waters	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Iron buckets or pails	Kilo	76	49	35	—	—	22	33	—	—	—	9	
Large iron kettles	"	240	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	
Shovels	"	530	—	—	—	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	
Hardware	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fireworks (rockets)	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gunsmiths' dust	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Earthenware	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Manufactures of sheet tin ..	"	220	48	1,945	60	235	11	40	—	31	—		
Stamps, metal	"	—	57	300	—	871	—	14	3	62	—		
Steel or iron	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	—	—	—		
Other	"	2,573	1,124	6,071	55,000	29,000	83	259	861	144	—		
Gold, scrap	"	—	—	—	51,930	60,628	—	—	1,036	1,666	—		
Stamps, common	Gramme	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Matches	Kilo	—	1,020	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Powder	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Earths and clays	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wire nails	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Salt	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Tiles, earthenware	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Bowls for collecting rubber (tijeitukas) ..	"	21,000	27,500	1,165	—	—	110	150	—	—	—		
Bricks	"	6,200	—	—	—	—	473	61	—	—	—		
Triponds for bows for rubber ..	"	23,930	4,000	24,600	—	—	65	12	—	—	—		
Other	"	183	89	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—		
TOTAL							889	660	1,476	1,926	—	—	

EXPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS FROM THE PORT OF BELÉM (PARÁ).—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.								C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.						
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.					
CLASS III.—VEGETABLES AND THEIR PRODUCTS.																
<i>Continued.</i>																
Tapioca	Kilo	512	—	705	—	571	16	—	27	—	16	—	—	—		
Fishing nets (tarrifas)	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Brooms	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Vinegar	"	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wines	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,628,596	6,743,848	6,600,020	5,970,331	5,260,127	—	—	—		
CLASS IV.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes.																
Gold coin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Silver coin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—		
All other specie or notes, unenumerated	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,026	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,056	140	—	—	—	—	—	—		
SUMMARY BY CLASS.																
CLASS I.—Animals and their products	—	—	—	—	—	—	51,699	60,004	58,744	49,080	48,450	—	—	—		
" II.—Minerals and their products	—	—	—	—	—	—	889	367	660	1,476	1,926	—	—	—		
" III.—Vegetables and their products	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,628,566	6,743,848	6,600,020	5,970,331	5,269,127	—	—	—		
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,681,184	6,804,219	6,659,424	6,020,897	5,319,503	—	—	—		
CLASS IV.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,056	140	—	—	—	—	—	—		
GRAND TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,682,210	6,804,359	6,659,424	6,020,897	5,319,503	—	—	—		

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF CABEDELLO.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.					C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING				
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
CLASS II.—Raw Material or prepared for use in Arts and Industries.											
COTTON.											
Yarn	Kilo	1,011	5,109	4,460	4,985	3,211	—	1,869	1,808	—	1,266
Sewing thread .. .	"	2,537	19	162	19	32	377	12	2	—	11
Washed, combed and in wool or wadding.	"	22	—	—	—	250	72	—	—	—	6
Twisted or braided .. .	"	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .. .	"	3,570	5,128	4,562	5,004	3,553	457	1,881	1,800	—	1,283
HAIR, FURS AND FEATHERS.											
Feathers—all kinds .. .	Kilo	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
CANE, BAMBOO, RUSH, OSIER, &C.											
Cane and bamboo .. .	Kilo	72	—	—	75	—	10	—	11	—	—
Rush, rattan and osier .. .	"	400	640	508	806	480	67	79	132	—	78
TOTAL .. .	"	472	640	508	881	480	77	79	143	—	78
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.											
Lead—pig, ingot and sheet .. .	Kilo	—	229	296	405	1,459	—	7	13	—	36
Tin—bar, rod, sheet and plate .. .	"	—	102	151	151	201	—	27	85	—	32
Zinc—sheet and plate .. .	"	420	631	631	412	1,373	13	66	13	—	54
TOTAL .. .	"	420	962	1,078	1,222	3,033	13	100	111	—	122
COPPER AND ALLOYS.											
Cast, moulded, filings, &c. .. .	Kilo	53	323	260	2,473	1,129	10	31	266	—	94
ANIMAL RESIDUES.											
Glue and gelatine .. .	Kilo	217	3	391	80	140	37	41	10	—	12
Spermaceti or stearine .. .	"	119	14	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
Tallow and grease .. .	"	38,376	39,237	52,068	2,086	2,285	1,115	1,667	95	—	90
Animal residues, unenumerated .. .	"	2	—	2	—	—	7	3	—	—	—
TOTAL .. .	"	38,714	39,254	52,459	2,176	2,375	1,175	1,711	105	—	102
IRON AND STEEL.											
Steel—bar and rod .. .	Kilo	1,053	1,672	3,600	5,904	52,409	30	95	297	—	1,037
Iron—bar, rod, plain and sheet .. .	"	14,156	16,992	54,866	165,906	75,762	213	779	2,281	—	1,050
Iron—pig, cast, puddled and filings .. .	"	—	82	60	—	631	—	5	—	—	34
TOTAL .. .	"	15,209	18,746	58,526	171,810	128,802	243	879	2,578	—	2,121
WOOL.											
Wool for embroidery .. .	Kilo	320	80	24	133	77	97	11	56	—	29
Yarn .. .	"	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	3	—	—
TOTAL .. .	"	320	80	24	138	77	97	11	59	—	29
LINEN.											
Yarn and thread .. .	Kilo	442	18	19	34	54	47	5	11	—	16
JUTE AND HEMP.											
Yarn .. .	Kilo	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	9

Article or Class	638	652	1,065	737	721	284	356	705	504	522
HIDES AND SKINS.										
Tanned and otherwise prepared			43					10		
Sole leather										
TOTAL	638	652	1,108	737	721	284	356	715	504	522
YARN AND THREAD.										
Silk	5	7	21	9	9	8	25	56	33	37
VEGETABLE EXTRACTS.										
Tar and pitch			928	271	1,175				4	15
Vegetable oils			180,982	3,229	1,120			29	115	41
Resin	205,076	112,136	533	115,159	320,579	1,593	859	1,966	1,995	3,072
Gums, resins and balsams	91	132	50	160	245	6	10	82	83	83
Vegetable extracts, unenumerated		5	50	81	50		3	11	13	11
TOTAL	205,167	112,276	182,493	119,200	322,169	1,599	872	2,118	1,460	3,172
CLASS III.—Manufactures.										
COTTON.										
Textile, oilcloths and carpets	49	361	1,747	966	314	17	44	264	193	58
Neckties	2	1				4	3		8	
Hosiery	218	459				121	309	569	261	261
Lace, insertions, &c.	1,199	5,291				1,287	1,505	1,223	1,311	1,036
Wearing apparel	651	853				303	407	1,037	1,007	528
Piece goods, bleached	7,517	22,846	38,187	18,939	12,361	1,322	4,027	6,687	4,430	2,063
" unbleached	932	1,926				119		233		
" printed	29,354	36,929	71,141	35,235	39,168	5,577	7,209	14,118	8,482	9,111
" dyed	19,905	34,109	42,344	50,624	34,106	4,044	6,047	8,051	11,343	7,439
" unenumerated	2,405	9,934	15,845	19,977	18,004	624	2,187	4,643	5,291	5,087
Manufactures of cotton, unenumerated	6,102	6,236	11,038	9,376	8,735	1,270	1,396	2,605	2,899	2,457
TOTAL	68,335	117,019		135,117	112,688	14,088	23,734	39,430	35,298	28,640
MANUFACTURES OF ALUMINIUM	42	74	123	189	239	26	44	83	94	88
ARMS AND AMMUNITION.										
Lead bullets, shot, cartridges, &c.	175	170	111	857	7,057	97	85	64	279	269
Rifles, all kinds		102	90	603	346		108	60	396	212
Arms and ammunition, unenumerated		68	25	37	21	7	26	12	19	28
TOTAL	185	340	235	1,497	7,424	104	219	136	694	509
HAIR AND FEATHERS.										
Brushes, dusters, brooms, &c.	184	113	44	104	13	25	66	75	98	88
Manufactures, unenumerated						1		13	37	31
TOTAL	184	113	44	104	13	26	66	88	135	119
CANE, BAMBOO, OSIER, &c.										
Baskets and hampers	11	28	23	55		3	8	9	14	
Furniture			40					10		
Manufactures of cane, bamboo, osier, &c., unenumerated		62		220			11		60	
TOTAL	11	90	63	275		3	19	19	74	
CARRIAGES AND OTHER VEHICLES.										
Automobiles and appurtenances					139					236
Railway cars and waggons	13,005	289	13,003			293		1,125	1	50
Other vehicles		289					37	12		
TOTAL	13,005	289			139	293	37	1,137	1	336

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF CABEDELLO.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.								C. I. F. VALUE IN £ Sterling.							
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.																	
Lead pipes	Kilo	—	—	1,040	1,034	1,980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Printers' type	"	480	3,517	257	165	—	60	—	—	—	102	507	27	30	55		
Manufactures of tin, unenumerated	"	467	—	308	451	633	7	—	—	—	122	3	69	51	—		
zinc	"	64	35	58	326	340	—	—	—	—	7	18	16	89	54		
TOTAL	"	1,011	3,550	1,063	1,976	2,902	—	—	—	—	231	628	154	262	185		
COPPER AND ALLOYS, MANUFACTURES OF.																	
Wire, all kinds	Kilo	158	884	186	127	155	—	—	—	—	25	27	27	22	19		
Cristofle and plated ware	"	342	230	161	89	3	—	—	—	—	123	66	52	36	2		
Objects of art, statues, &c.	"	—	—	141	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	2	2		
Tubes and pipes	"	—	217	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—		
Manufactures of copper, unenumerated	"	2,675	2,471	5,142	4,864	5,752	—	—	—	—	754	656	1,420	1,657	994		
TOTAL	"	3,175	3,802	5,630	5,081	5,911	—	—	—	—	905	774	1,556	1,717	1,017		
IRON AND STEEL, MANUFACTURES OF.																	
Fish-hooks, spurs, stirrups, locks, &c.	Kilo	1,854	3,952	4,950	4,159	3,350	—	—	—	—	106	155	340	166	212		
Wire, all kinds	"	85,720	81,067	190,145	65,369	110,439	—	—	—	—	1,106	1,023	2,459	998	1,668		
Galvanised corrugated sheets	"	143	1,327	4,371	7,402	3,662	—	—	—	—	80	364	70	184	77		
Cutlery	"	3,950	—	4,204	7,305	4,668	—	—	—	—	602	—	825	1,096	1,012		
Axles, wheels and parts for railway cars	"	—	560	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	—		
Axles, wheels and parts for unenumerated vehicles	"	863	887	979	360	180	—	—	—	—	27	34	35	19	41		
Templates and manufactures thereof, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	121	193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—		
Tin plates	"	5,550	3,212	9,830	10,382	4,406	—	—	—	—	180	86	397	250	95		
Enamelled iron goods	"	—	—	—	1,604	1,615	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	143	133		
Staples, nails, screws and other structural iron for	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
houses, boats, posts, fences, &c.	"	59,822	5,865	34,464	12,617	87,810	—	—	—	—	969	186	650	562	1,437		
Furniture	"	1,557	2,206	8,243	3,713	2,346	—	—	—	—	65	112	413	183	133		
Rails and accessories	"	—	147,868	1,575	79,323	63	—	—	—	—	—	1,922	33	890	3		
Tubes, pipes and fishplates	"	1,963	2,425	751	6,820	7,580	—	—	—	—	39	51	23	251	214		
Manufactures of iron, unenumerated	"	23,245	35,885	25,409	45,687	41,572	—	—	—	—	1,300	1,019	1,702	2,336	2,006		
TOTAL	"	181,067	285,266	285,027	245,522	267,154	—	—	—	—	4,423	4,263	6,568	7,422	7,110		
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.																	
Photographs and supplies	Kilo	—	—	—	—	549	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	163		
Pianos	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	471		
Musical instruments, unenumerated	Kilo	255	1,030	808	909	386	—	—	—	—	168	357	492	471	216		
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	324	316	490	169		
SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.																	
Surgical and dental instruments, unenumerated	Kilo	28	20	61	69	—	—	—	—	—	5	55	21	68	—		
Articles used in dentistry	"	—	—	—	58	228	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	100		
TOTAL	"	28	20	61	127	228	—	—	—	—	5	55	21	90	100		
MATHEMATICAL, OPTICAL & SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.																	
Optical instruments	Kilo	—	3	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	37	15	39		
Mathematical & scientific instruments, unenumerated	"	35	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	8	21	9		
TOTAL	"	35	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	6	45	36	48		

Article	Kilo																				
WOOL, MIXED OR UNMIXED, MANUFACTURES OF.																					
Brands, tassels and trimmings, all kinds	99	5	19	46																	
Tapestry and carpets	241	5	02	190																	
Apparels, muslins and other woollen textiles	915	1,617	4,601	2,888																	
Caps, hoods, &c.																					
Blankets																					
Felts and sarcoenet	1	90	183	380																	
Wearing apparel, all kinds	15	390	304	639																	
Manufactures of wool, unenumerated	314																				
TOTAL	1,885	2,109		4,143																	
LINEN.																					
Braid edgings and other trimmings		61	21																		
Tapestry, oilcloths and carpets	93	17	591	363																	
Twines			4																		
Cordage			210	120																	
Steeping, towels and napkins		17	8																		
Lace, all kinds		2																			
Wearing apparel	179	173	7,482	6,429																	
Linens, piece goods, all kinds	1,419	2,993	7,482	6,429																	
Manufactures of linen, unenumerated	5	204	639	450																	
TOTAL	1,626	3,467		7,371																	
JUTE AND HEMP.																					
Twine				13																	
Cordage				53																	
Piece goods, all kinds				204																	
Manufactures, unenumerated				33																	
TOTAL				303																	
EARTHENWARE, GLASS, CHINA AND CRYSTAL.																					
Bottles, flasks, goblets, or tumblers of all kinds	198	294	2,539	1,991																	
Gauges and other graduated glasses	15	14	1,652	8																	
Lenses for glasses of all kinds				6																	
Rimmed glasses, with or without foil	170	193	1,304	10,370																	
Window glass	4,652	3,954	4,278	31,589																	
Manufactures of earthenware & china, unenumerated	31,969	23,485	86,313	5,529																	
Manufactures of glass and crystal, unenumerated	3,402	4,086	6,882																		
TOTAL	40,386	32,026	102,968	99,193																	
MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS & SUNDRY UTENSILS.																					
Melblies, stills and boilers		15,737	1,941																		
Machinery & accessories for electric lighting, unenumerated	388	3,570	1,890																		
Electric cables				853																	
Scales and weighing machines	372	26	656	284																	
Hydraulic pumps			314	2,206																	
Locomotives and parts thereof	2,327		12,881	39,865																	
Motors and fixed engines and parts thereof	3,053	3,142	12,012	10,745																	
Sewing machines and parts thereof	5,353	3,778	7,510	38,147																	
Typewriting machines and parts thereof	12	8	74,503	12,805																	
Industrial machinery and parts thereof	25,876	33,688	251	5,630																	
Agricultural machinery and parts thereof			1,559	4,253																	
Mills or grinders	49	175	1,065																		
Presses, all kinds	3	1,032	701																		
Crates, all kinds, and parts thereof	84	43	11,437	26,306																	
Machinery, unenumerated	64,755	125,628	55,337	88,350																	
Implements and tools																					
TOTAL	105,259	186,893	182,650	229,538																	

32 70 1,789 1,789 131 2,069 431 50 9 145 683 46 363 21 591 17 4 210 8 179 2,993 1,419 5 1,626 21 53 204 33 303 1,991 8 6 10,370 31,589 5,529 99,193 10,622 2,027 330 1,863 8,265 28,193 7,618 19 80 1,286 387 1,798 470 276 10 305 485 18 1,824 27 28 26 921 5,169 8,638 4,879 403,722 186,893 182,650 229,538

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF CABEDELLO.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.					
		1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908		
WOOD.													
Furniture	Kilo	1,447	4,720	12,908	7,518	7,108	140	488	1,081	847	697		
Toothpicks	"	1,122	85	17	102	606	54	32	7	38	138		
Corks	"	216	94	306	376	273	19	29	42	106	64		
Manufactures of wood, unenumerated	"	16,950	1,310	840	6,286	733	222	139	112	596	83		
TOTAL	"	18,795	6,218	13,561	14,282	8,020	415	688	1,242	1,687	982		
IVORY, MOTHER OF PEARL, TORTOISESHELL AND SIMILAR ANIMAL PRODUCTS, MANUFACTURES OF.													
Manufactures of mother of pearl, coral and ivory	Kilo	1	5	2	4	1	7	35	12	3	2		
" " buffalo horn and bone	"	508	146	104	326	312	242	62	77	135	107		
" " animal residues, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	9		
" " whalebone, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	17		
TOTAL	"	509	152	168	330	349	249	100	95	189	131		
NICKEL, MANUFACTURES OF	Kilo	9	28	16	—	84	5	12	7	—	7		
SILVER, GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINUM.	Gramme	—	65	10	65	61	—	1	4	1	4		
STRAW, BROOM, GRASS, PASSAVA AND OTHER FIBRES, MANUFACTURES OF.													
Cordage	Kilo	—	—	—	140	140	—	—	—	7	5		
Mats and matting	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Brooms and brushes	"	—	42	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—		
Manufact. of straw, broom, passava, &c., unenumerated	"	40	133	99	18	31	14	2	—	—	—		
TOTAL	"	119	175	756	164	178	21	40	28	7	12		
PAPER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.													
Engravings, designs and photographs	Kilo	38	64	41	4	18	5	10	9	7	5		
Books, newspapers, magazines and the like	"	380	995	85	591	611	94	72	27	233	281		
Printed matter, unenumerated	"	3	495	920	1,280	1,045	3	142	92	288	176		
Paper for unenumerated purposes	"	16,977	48,978	55,570	72,289	68,120	805	1,444	1,169	1,609	1,345		
Writing paper	"	3,908	7,109	8,654	14,313	6,187	209	436	484	630	396		
Printing paper	"	81,703	53,063	42,862	100,728	79,691	484	1,182	854	2,033	1,409		
Millboard and cardboard	"	4,140	7,437	8,922	10,728	2,872	165	179	230	171	80		
Manufactures of paper, unenumerated	"	1,100	844	1,378	1,436	929	137	95	182	77	182		
TOTAL	"	58,208	118,198	115,958	192,337	146,682	2,214	3,530	2,977	5,068	3,774		
STONES, EARTHS & SIMILAR MINERALS, MANUF. OF.													
Asbestos	Kilo	—	—	—	1,231	99	3	—	99	29	43		
Fire and common bricks	"	—	—	—	—	65,789	—	—	—	—	240		
Tiles	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Stones, mosaics and bricks, all kinds	"	71	5,582	—	232	—	2	16	—	8	—		
Manufactures of stones and earths, unenumerated	"	844	355	1,386	4,088	308	70	16	211	160	43		
TOTAL	"	969	6,237	6,809	5,551	—	75	32	310	197	326		
SKINS AND LEATHER, MANUFACTURES OF.													
Harness, saddles and other articles of saddlery	Kilo	158	175	374	339	490	75	73	140	163	186		
Bags, cases and trunks of all kinds	"	111	45	155	173	216	39	13	57	62	101		
Boots and shoes	"	514	—	—	—	—	415	192	319	295	225		
Belting	"	105	291	510	411	197	18	56	120	156	62		
Manufactures of leather, unenumerated	"	176	597	57	177	96	55	164	56	111	70		
TOTAL	"	1,064	1,341	—	1,100	999	602	493	723	741	594		

EXPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS FROM THE PORT OF CABEDELLO.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.					
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.		
CLASS I.—Animals and their Products.													
Horns	Kilo	3,992	4,284	718	4,825	—	27	45	8	54	1,486		
Hides—Salted	"	6,791	44,652	—	3,917	28,626	279	2,240	—	197	8,739		
Dry	"	114,670	142,081	356,274	292,813	124,053	7,552	10,182	28,340	24,624	—		
Horns	"	—	714	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—		
Skins	"	925,090	218,284	229,329	235,337	367,941	54,405	54,539	58,803	57,939	70,756		
Sheep	"	24,925	45,227	21,970	45,289	159,488	6,159	5,688	3,315	5,600	21,156		
Lamb	"	32,772	507	6,688	462	1,877	3,672	66	844	59	307		
Deer	"	24	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—		
Other	"	16	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—		
Horn tips	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	71,008	72,740	91,321	88,473	111,444		
CLASS II.—Minerals and their Products.													
SCRAP METAL—Steel or iron	Kilo	261,735	—	—	1,597	—	389	—	—	3	—		
CLASS III.—Vegetables and their Products.													
Raw cotton	Kilo	1,764,306	4,750,204	7,352,212	5,401,793	1,062,575	111,898	231,188	390,129	334,912	61,442		
SUGAR—Brown (mascavo)	"	190,140	—	1,863,989	6,087,723	—	1,559	—	11,917	5,180	—		
Castor seed or bean	"	182,088	82,739	1,105,093	15,003	969	1,149	834	1,198	140	—		
RUBBER—Mangabeira	"	22,863	11,742	15,363	15,003	—	2,622	1,205	1,959	1,830	72		
Manicoba	"	1,923	8,527	136	9,612	—	341	1,433	27	1,609	—		
Cacau (cocoa)	"	134	120	—	—	—	681	5	7	—	8		
Coffee, in the bean	Baf	343	603	405	—	5	29,896	1,256	854	42,329	50,761		
Cotton seed	Kilo	7,188,419	12,605,613	10,723,573	9,348,375	11,126,815	23	37,968	42,933	—	—		
Leaves, resins and roots, medicinal	"	2,286	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
FRUITS—Pineapples	"	—	240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cocoanuts	Hundred	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Tobacco, leaf	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TIMBER—Brazil wood	"	23,263	—	—	—	—	147	—	—	—	—		
Other	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Seeds	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Carnahuba wax	"	—	3,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Brain	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Vegetable fibres	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cotton seed residues	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Live plants	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	142,314	273,929	449,214	386,109	225,262		
SUMMARY BY CLASS.													
CLASS I.—Animals and their products	—	—	—	—	—	—	71,008	72,740	91,321	88,473	111,444		
" II.—Minerals and their products	—	—	—	—	—	—	389	—	—	3	—		
" III.—Vegetables and their products	—	—	—	—	—	—	142,314	273,929	449,214	386,109	113,818		
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	213,801	346,669	540,535	474,675	225,262		

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF PARANAGUÁ.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.								C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.												
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.											
CLASS I.—Live Stock.																						
Birds and fowls	Head	5	—	9	—	—	8	—	—	—	280	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asses, horses and mules	"	1	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Goats and sheep	"	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	218	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cattle	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	295	218	332	59	59	287	—	—	—	—	—	
CLASS II.—Raw Material or Prepared for use in Arts and Industries.																						
COTTON.																						
Yarn	Kilo	7,338	12,341	16,386	7,819	5,541	—	—	—	—	1,216	1,550	2,228	1,317	960	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sewing thread	"	5,033	5,321	6,022	12,573	3,454	—	—	—	—	1,124	1,344	1,696	3,880	1,594	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Washed, combed and in wool or wadding	"	35	313	503	623	37	—	—	—	—	22	39	52	70	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Twisted or braided	"	365	1,017	85	103	—	—	—	—	—	11	34	12	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cotton waste	"	—	—	1,150	2,088	3,118	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	"	12,771	19,192	24,161	23,214	14,150	—	—	—	—	2,373	2,987	3,992	5,357	2,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	
HAIR, FURS AND FEATHERS.																						
Horse hair	Kilo	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Beaver, hare, rabbit or other furs	"	82	245	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	142	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fathers—all kinds	"	—	4	2	13	4	—	—	—	—	0	2	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hair, furs and feathers, unenumerated	"	5	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	0	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	"	94	255	93	19	4	—	—	—	—	66	154	109	59	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	
CANE, BAMBOO, RUSH, OSIR, &c.																						
Cane and bamboo	Kilo	20	—	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rush, rattan and osier	"	769	359	468	472	306	—	—	—	—	85	—	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	"	789	359	468	557	306	—	—	—	—	88	85	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.																						
Lead—pig, ingot and sheet	Kilo	—	838	183,801	3,561	1,174	—	—	—	—	—	24	3,829	101	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tin—bars, rod, sheet and plate	"	1,446	982	3,146	1,921	1,761	—	—	—	—	149	140	495	340	227	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Zinc—sheet and plate	"	12,229	8,349	12,037	21,110	23,272	—	—	—	—	367	276	441	749	664	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	"	13,675	10,169	108,984	26,604	26,207	—	—	—	—	516	440	4,765	1,190	931	—	—	—	—	—	—	
COPPER AND ALLOYS.																						
Cast, moulded, flings, &c.	Kilo	2,598	4,471	6,977	10,029	12,380	—	—	—	—	234	382	707	1,309	1,129	—	—	—	—	—	—	
ANIMAL RESIDUES.																						
Woolhops, crude or prepared	Kilo	62	45	22	62	6	—	—	—	—	33	28	19	38	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wax, crude or prepared	"	13	57	59	146	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	8	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Clire and gelatine	"	270	1,460	1,731	886	1,264	—	—	—	—	60	162	894	207	202	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Spermaceti or stearine	"	18,607	—	19,700	2,000	3,000	—	—	—	—	831	—	—	104	149	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Glycerine and other resins	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Glucine and other resins	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Animal oils, unenumerated	"	190	17,020	—	13	57	—	—	—	—	10	719	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tallow and grease	"	28,459	48,373	61,481	48,692	66,927	—	—	—	—	780	1,925	1,220	1,238	1,603	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Animal residues, unenumerated	"	30	69	27	545	447	—	—	—	—	24	29	55	76	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	"	47,631	67,024	83,083	52,331	73,756	—	—	—	—	1,740	2,169	2,337	1,684	2,018	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Article	Unit	25,132	360,533	45,040	431,305	22,490	33,945	18,043	30,796	833	536	605	538	1,390
Steel—bar and rod	Kilo	360,533	313,737	48,608	384,835	33,945	603,598	657,954	3,020	3,692	618	6,109	7,676	6,756
Iron—bar, rod, plain and sheet .. .	"	45,040	48,608			550,161	80,640	315		4,709	8,822	7,200	618	465
Iron—pig, cast, puddled and fillings ..	"					649,511	718,061		769,390					8,581
TOTAL	"	431,305	384,835	48,608	384,835	649,511	718,061		769,390	4,709	8,822	7,200	618	465
JUTE AND HEMP.														
Yarn	Kilo	433	1,035	5,492		5,492	185	99	99	21	48	278	28	12
Prepared	"	2,000	2,475	168		168	1,495	2,097	2,097	68	110	12	77	145
Waste or okum	"			1,491		1,491		70	70			71		3
TOTAL	"	2,433	3,510	7,151		7,151	1,680	3,166	3,166	89	158	361	105	100
WOOL.														
Washed, carbonised, dyed and raw .. .	Kilo	25	316	440		440	768	976		10				
Wool for embroidery	"	239	48	227		227	158	30		199	118	173	372	450
Yarn	"	775	359	657		657	926	1,006	1,006	291	134	256	439	427
TOTAL	"	1,187	543	2,992		2,992	2,095	2,015	2,015	241	104	468	644	438
GRUDE OR PREPARED														
Yarn and thread	Kilo	1,187	543	984		984	4,673	2,032	2,032	7		154	174	78
TOTAL	"	1,187	543	2,992		2,992	2,095	2,015	2,015	241	104	468	644	438
LCMBER AND TIMBER.														
Staves and hoops	Kilo	29	1	51,668		51,668				241	129	671		
Cork and bark	"	19,189	9,857	110,392		110,392								
Match sticks and boxes	"		9,857											
Lumber and timber, unenumerated .. .	"													
TOTAL	"	19,218	9,858	166,876		166,876	4,673	2,032	2,032	248	129	1,443	174	78
SUBSTANCES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF														
PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &c.														
Linsed	Kilo						51,742	35,584	35,584				1,662	1,047
Turpentine	"	948	134	32,020		32,020	3,707	5,237	5,237	17	11	931	143	220
White lead and zinc white	"	14,023	13,450	19,290		19,290	21,764	23,955	23,955	373	397	564	709	668
Indigo and ultramarine blue	"	1,937	3,613	2,352		2,352	3,216	3,054	3,054	106	231	132	178	192
Soda-ash or potash	"	3,990	41	2,033		2,033	300	479	479	41	7	75	7	6
Amiline and inclusive dyes	"	4	41	2		2	67	109	109	1	11	1	23	34
Essences of all kinds, unenumerated ..	"	34,845	47,326	5,376		5,376	1,353	1,317	1,317	1,025	1,162	426	396	332
Lamp-black and other dry paints .. .	"	14,739	17,985	38,197		38,197	38,580	22,728	22,728	316	379	683	726	756
Red lead or minium	"	570	1,163	2,019		2,019	4,759	1,465	1,465	11	35	49	126	37
Substances for perfumery, &c., unenumerated	"	1,284	965	1,169		1,169	7,665	9,430	9,430	74	28	110	383	383
TOTAL	"	71,260	84,387	99,458		99,458	128,153	103,388	103,388	1,964	2,254	2,971	4,421	3,645
METALLOIDS AND OTHER METALS.														
Aluminium—bar sheet and wire .. .	Kilo	55	9	45		45	52	34	34	9		13	11	5
Antimony, arsenic and bismuth .. .	"	138	550	330		330	587	250	250			28	43	10
Sulphur	"	6,180	7,250	14,348		14,348	10,274	9,426	9,426	79	93	169	140	109
Nickel in cubes and sheet	"	32								10				
Metalloids and other metals, unenumerated	"		410	2,163		2,163	106	340	340		82	434	25	76
TOTAL	"	6,425	8,219	16,886		16,886	11,019	10,050	10,050	103	192	644	219	200
GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINUM.														
Gold leaf, for gilding and dentistry ..	Gramme		15	100		100	96			5	5	19	17	

TEAR AND PITCH	7,593	6,999	9,764	9,069	6,259	91	186	148	125	148	91
Vegetable oils	52,952	12,325	24,506	40,565	34,714	1,492	411	1,739	411	1,245	1,245
Ruin	1,813	300	44,009	56,900	118,987	33	887	1,156	5	864	1,156
Gums, resins and balsams	1,015	2,557	8,976	1,682	1,076	168	272	242	251	176	242
Vegetable extracts, unenumerated	1,220	1,334	1,458	1,790	869	205	343	480	272	480	159
TOTAL	64,598	23,615	88,713	110,066	162,505	1,989	2,171	3,503	1,064	2,171	2,827
CLASS III.—Manufactures.											
COTTON.											
Tapestry, oilcloths and carpets	1,944	1,769	2,067	3,898	3,348	181	319	720	239	404	404
Neckties	1,924	1,126	—	—	—	42	—	4	2	—	9
Hosiery	1,255	3,091	—	—	—	677	905	1,032	596	733	733
Lace, insertions, &c.	2,948	2,949	—	—	—	1,319	1,880	5,114	1,319	3,790	3,790
Wearing apparel	1,060	6,379	—	—	—	2,350	1,385	2,396	1,309	2,247	2,247
Piece goods, bleached	8,379	6,861	8,835	7,413	3,474	1,568	1,579	1,538	1,282	1,579	790
" " unbleached	223	146	—	46	—	39	94	11	94	—	—
" " printed	16,328	8,186	8,555	11,194	5,000	8,478	1,821	2,058	1,846	1,285	1,285
" " dyed	20,723	14,972	11,840	13,864	10,221	3,981	2,447	4,028	3,981	2,447	2,751
" " manumeraled	22,826	46,179	71,645	98,736	76,607	5,760	15,776	24,975	8,072	15,776	19,572
Manufactures of cotton, unenumerated	8,731	9,823	17,050	24,545	13,269	2,333	4,484	7,889	2,266	4,484	4,639
TOTAL	84,131	94,204	—	—	111,919	21,445	30,685	50,671	21,266	30,685	36,240
MANUFACTURES OF ALUMINUM											
Lead, bullets, shot, cartridges, &c.	3,448	2,003	3,882	5,968	11,088	562	586	1,071	326	586	1,803
Firearms, all kinds	668	742	1,016	2,156	5,389	618	793	1,546	462	793	3,850
Arms and ammunition, unenumerated	80	—	55	146	224	40	29	98	—	29	69
TOTAL	4,226	2,745	5,053	8,270	16,701	1,220	1,408	2,715	778	1,408	5,781
HAIR AND FEATHERS.											
Brushes, dusters, brooms, &c.	1,401	1,228	—	154	—	365	554	450	307	554	530
Manufactures, unenumerated	7	2	43	—	375	20	48	174	1	48	250
TOTAL	1,408	1,230	—	—	375	385	602	624	308	602	780
CANE, BAMBOO, OSIER, &C.											
Baskets and hampers	303	122	222	522	464	63	51	133	30	51	109
Manufactures of cane, bamboo, osier, &c., unenumerated	25	184	82	216	—	3	28	45	32	28	—
TOTAL	328	306	304	738	464	66	79	178	62	79	109
CARRIAGES AND OTHER VEHICLES.											
Automobiles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	738	—	—	90
Apparatus	9,400	—	—	555	983	—	313	261	—	313	907
Railway cars and waggons	894	1,382	—	—	264,628	752	14	—	118	—	366
Other vehicles	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	10,294	1,382	—	—	—	800	327	1,019	118	327	10,363
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.											
Lead pipes	746	998	1,337	1,639	2,807	—	159	489	4	—	594
Printers' type	—	22	—	77	360	9	2	13	2	—	41
Manufactures of lead, unenumerated	923	506	785	62	435	62	86	169	36	62	163
" tin	814	229	530	1,017	336	74	171	171	40	171	66
" zinc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2,615	1,833	2,703	4,344	3,988	304	491	842	237	491	810

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF PARANAGUÁ.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.							C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.				
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	
COPPER AND ALLOYS, MANUFACTURES OF.													
Wire, all kinds	Kilo	1,970	7,448	2,525	10,640	7,304	130	664	283	1,169	578		
Cristofle and plated ware	"	429	476	1,288	2,617	1,264	280	203	742	1,266	702		
Objects of art, statuettes, &c.	"	17	4	10	5	3	8	1	2	2	2		
Tubes and pipes	"	79	36	4	500	234	8	6	15	86	22		
Manufactures of copper, unenumerated	"	5,745	5,453	12,209	11,947	15,680	1,384	1,565	3,029	5,027	4,604		
TOTAL	"	8,249	13,417	12,209	25,709	24,545	1,819	2,439	4,073	7,550	5,908		
IRON AND STEEL, MANUFACTURES OF.													
Fish-hooks, spurs, stirrups, locks, &c.	Kilo	11,568	11,916	22,632	28,090	33,150	505	575	1,191	1,810	2,060		
Wire, all kinds	"	47,294	53,659	201,476	458,386	335,389	708	738	3,707	9,320	7,002		
Galvanised corrugated sheets	"	37,581	27,180	56,258	104,897	103,279	595	443	1,176	3,806	1,856		
Cutlery	"	8,581	7,300	10,007	14,165	13,500	1,232	1,243	3,793	2,806	3,917		
Axles, wheels and parts for railway cars	"	8,478	1,200	121,422	33,256	342,621	411	34	3,773	604	7,681		
Axles, wheels and parts for unenumerated vehicles	"	691	1,994	3,951	14,891	14,696	49	60	302	677	1,419		
Enamelled iron goods	"				19,292	34,192				1,430	2,717		
Tinplate goods	"				59,780	3,341				1,103	2,240		
Tin plates	"	44,413	55,514	169,300	147,306	147,504	839	1,034	2,880	2,940	2,510		
Staples, nails, screws and other structural iron for houses, boats, posts, fences, &c.	"	86,931	181,580	1,088,746	243,451	116,970	1,514	2,453	15,067	4,405	1,713		
Furniture	"	81	531	80	80	612	4	4	29	5	31		
Rails and accessories	"	3,127,682	4,317,074	4,326,101	29,200	21,547	21,925	30,610	59,969	50	77,992		
Tubes, pipes and fishplates	"	14,130	401,884	5,714,941	47,289	151,705	303	2,913	39,546	1,253	3,506		
Manufactures of iron, unenumerated	"	147,893	143,376	148,622	203,034	169,955	4,888	6,160	7,946	11,176	10,063		
TOTAL	"	3,534,793	5,201,897	11,880,087	1,403,016	11,758,461	33,004	46,266	107,104	36,608	117,697		
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.													
Phonographs	Kilo				545	686				163	289		
Pianos	One			41	61	70				2,346	3,017		
Musical instruments, unenumerated	Kilo	1,871	2,178	4,747	5,252	3,339				1,620	1,110		
TOTAL	"									4,195	4,396		
SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.													
Articles used in dentistry	Kilo		839	30	32	157			26	19	74		
Surgical and dental instruments, unenumerated	"	445	799	709	1,953	3,003	320	966	336	919	1,065		
TOTAL	"	445	869	739	1,985	3,160	320	966	362	938	1,139		
MATHEMATICAL, OPTICAL & SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.													
Optical instruments	Kilo	154	277				161	298	239	355	205		
Mathematical & scientific instruments, unenumerated	"	347	642				154	140	652	288	537		
TOTAL	"	501	919				315	438	891	643	742		
WOOL, MIXED OR UNMIXED, MANUFACTURES OF.													
Brands, tassels and trimmings, all kinds	Kilo	371	282	211	211	153	138	60	148	114	104		
Tapestry and carpets	"	1,045	261	1,119	1,245	221	73	72	169	246	246		
Apapacs, muslins and other woollen textiles	"	9,389	9,878	10,097	15,102	10,477	4,209	4,624	5,687	9,474	* 6,605		
Blankets	"	269	126	4,536	1,416	527	45	543	304	217	163		
Felts and sarcenet	"	945	1,188	1,061	1,750	266	347	347	403	403	407		
Wearing apparel, all kinds	"	253	323	310	420	890	310	420	890	404	404		
Manufactures of wool, unenumerated	"	1,471	980	3,102	4,458	2,119	568	352	1,019	1,612	766		
TOTAL	"	13,743				16,271	5,737	5,811	8,290	13,004	8,695		

Article	Kilo	61	27	43	11	8	11	7	16
LINEN									
Braid edgings and other trimmings	114	233	—	242	40	18	11	7	16
Tapestries, oilcloths and carpets	746	—	—	—	40	50	19	—	40
Hessians	108	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Twine	737	609	884	—	80	47	64	90	—
Cordage	1,210	1,043	482	318	85	44	30	41	54
Sheeting, towels and napkins	316	121	126	138	39	47	39	97	—
Wearing apparel	297	—	—	—	255	311	656	656	434
Linen piece goods, all kinds	1,666	2,173	3,782	1,840	109	314	508	1,097	467
Manufactures of linen, unenumerated	481	267	83	155	108	59	99	99	85
TOTAL	5,475	—	—	3,256	854	881	1,165	2,090	1,190
JUTE AND HEMP.									
Hessians	—	—	233	62	—	—	—	—	4
Carpets	—	—	1,473	33	—	—	—	40	6
Twine	—	—	1,939	1,312	—	—	—	161	189
Cordage	—	—	378	508	—	—	—	130	114
Piece goods	—	—	361	443	—	—	—	38	55
Manufactures, unenumerated	—	—	47	47	—	—	—	42	19
TOTAL	—	—	4,384	3,405	—	—	—	411	387
EARTHENWARE, GLASS, CHINA AND CRYSTAL.									
Bottles, flasks and goblets, or tumblers of all kinds	11,069	23,794	38,128	102,477	487	625	747	1,279	2,239
Insulators	1,892	1,493	2,890	2,715	59	36	52	99	101
Gauges and other graduated glasses	31	1,015	101	158	8	22	81	15	15
Lenses of all kinds	1	7	2	7	5	6	10	2	4
Burnished glass, with or without foil	834	1,110	531	14	97	71	109	76	3
Window glass	41,610	67,278	95,569	85,503	512	229	1,002	1,300	1,476
Manufactures of earthenware & china, unenumerated	33,612	68,597	154,081	152,963	1,515	2,228	3,125	6,081	6,881
Manufactures of glass and crystal, unenumerated	8,533	21,457	16,375	24,472	674	580	1,312	1,502	2,104
TOTAL	97,582	184,751	307,677	368,303	3,857	4,457	6,438	10,346	12,623
MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS & SUNDRY UTENSILS.									
Alambics, stills and boilers	50,967	30,288	13,414	4,870	1,102	471	634	813	165
Machinery and accessories for electric lighting, unenumerated	7,800	12,480	16,570	18,433	1,132	3,038	2,432	2,334	2,032
Scales and weighing machines	1,579	5,029	5,488	7,406	95	203	304	394	434
Hydraulic pumps	1,287	2,645	3,176	10,046	77	123	208	167	562
Locomotives and parts thereof	226,961	91,294	157,395	107,715	10,765	—	4,537	8,693	5,791
Motors and fixed engines and parts thereof	5,148	19,143	113,357	78,212	337	563	996	5,363	3,792
Sewing machines and parts thereof	10,712	38,296	46,668	65,650	1,181	1,514	3,933	4,992	7,009
Typewriting machines and parts thereof	—	89	124	58	—	39	113	108	59
Industrial machinery and parts thereof	34,661	24,932	138,829	23,529	1,915	1,754	1,831	9,191	1,878
Agricultural machinery and parts thereof	—	14,283	32,420	46,291	46	—	1,066	1,854	1,458
Mills or grinders	—	3,090	15,621	4,085	57	227	171	227	227
Presses, all kinds	789	4,764	15,621	4,085	68	57	2	50	4
Cycles, all kinds, and parts thereof	963	23	614	32	233	123	508	576	511
Machinery, unenumerated	548	914	74,485	124,134	5,903	—	4,929	5,364	7,789
Implements and tools	147,316	64,242	118,705	143,247	—	—	4,824	7,814	9,374
TOTAL	—	—	—	633,708	22,865	12,849	25,858	47,719	40,905
WOOD.									
Furniture	1,635	2,981	4,762	7,553	135	176	264	478	772
Toothpicks	86	299	246	313	24	82	90	81	113
Sticks	5,618	11,439	12,186	9,871	609	847	1,412	1,599	1,934
Manufactures of wood, unenumerated	4,444	6,190	9,679	7,130	375	541	1,407	1,772	1,744
TOTAL	11,783	20,909	26,873	24,867	1,143	1,646	2,173	2,930	2,913

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF PARANAGUÁ.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.							C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.											
		1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908									
IVORY, MOTHER OF PEARL, TORTOISESHELL AND SIMILAR ANIMAL PRODUCTS, MANUFACTURES OF.																				
Manufactures of whalebone	Kilo	—	1	—	31	—	33	2	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " mother of pearl, coral and ivory	"	580	465	786	—	786	—	888	10	283	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70
" " buffalo horn and bone	"	2	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	488
" " animal residues, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		592	508	817	829	900	829	900	304	258	481	405	405	561						
NICKEL, MANUFACTURES OF	Kilo	7	9	70	46	20	46	20	9	17	42	21	21	14						
GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINUM.																				
Gold jewellery	Gramme	1,899	3,904	9,715	9,226	4,309	9,226	4,309	339	620	624	1,106	1,106	579						
Silver	"	17,524	13,379	64,308	80,750	15,843	80,750	15,843	142	133	515	656	656	202						
TOTAL	"	19,423	17,283	74,023	89,976	20,152	89,976	20,152	481	773	1,139	1,762	1,762	781						
STRAW, BROOM, GRASS, PIASSAVA AND OTHER FIBRES, MANUFACTURES OF.																				
Cordage	Kilo	—	319	753	428	544	428	544	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Mats and matting	"	444	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
Brooms and brushes	"	276	150	346	521	106	521	106	25	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Vegetable silk, piece goods	"	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufactures of vegetable silk, unenumerated	"	—	—	24	54	81	54	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156
Manufactures of straw, broom, piassava, &c., unenumerated	"	54	121	62	217	389	217	389	98	64	67	134	134	50						
TOTAL	"	774	590	—	1,787	1,354	1,787	1,354	144	104	183	359	359	202						
PAPER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.																				
Playing cards	Kilo	90	4	540	1,308	—	1,308	—	7	2	108	415	415	141						
Engravings, designs and photographs	"	876	892	5,432	8,393	5,585	8,393	5,585	69	98	886	1,644	1,644	1,157						
Books, newspapers, magazines and the like	"	3,692	6,857	5,432	3,351	2,987	3,351	2,987	573	1,071	866	1,732	1,732	1,473						
Paper, unenumerated	"	85	3,052	9,992	10,710	8,288	10,710	8,288	102	739	3,177	2,945	2,945	2,600						
Paper for unenumerated purposes	"	51,692	13,109	132,205	107,160	88,288	107,160	88,288	1,175	2,303	3,177	2,945	2,945	1,193						
Writing paper	"	8,772	13,329	92,305	107,160	92,571	107,160	92,571	434	593	1,078	744	744	2,974						
Printing paper	"	43,693	63,695	73,329	146,137	138,397	146,137	138,397	870	1,323	1,646	3,412	3,412	2,974						
Milboard and cardboard	"	14,791	13,942	30,037	42,160	39,166	42,160	39,166	449	464	504	885	885	1,184						
Manufactures of paper, unenumerated	"	6,247	4,456	9,289	9,574	4,711	9,574	4,711	466	487	717	1,101	1,101	607						
TOTAL	"	129,815	199,593	274,336	334,413	297,132	334,413	297,132	4,205	6,634	8,872	11,958	11,958	10,279						
STONES, EARTHES AND SIMILAR MINERALS.																				
Asbestos	Kilo	134	376	643	508	973	508	973	12	53	52	93	93	87						
Earthenware and clay pipes and tubes	"	11,582	—	—	2,992	159,594	2,992	159,594	87	—	—	—	—	9						
Glazed tiles	"	3,533	1,270	7,774	12,315	13,803	12,315	13,803	51	12	124	—	—	53						
Fire and common bricks	"	3,679	900	4,385	11,138	6,134	11,138	6,134	87	90	170	244	244	298						
Manufactures of stones and earths, unenumerated	"	18,878	2,546	12,802	27,853	182,112	27,853	182,112	237	155	346	521	521	1,321						
TOTAL	"	110	15	236	125	2,758	125	2,758	55	13	85	65	65	498						
SKINS AND LEATHER, MANUFACTURES OF.																				
Harness, saddles and other articles of saddletry	Kilo	89	272	376	387	568	387	568	20	111	144	152	152	209						
Belts, cases and trunks of all kinds	"	69	195	—	—	—	—	—	25	52	106	30	30	68						
Boots and shoes	"	4	—	49	—	—	—	—	3	5	10	10	10	48						
Belting	"	1,052	1,357	5,254	6,051	9,357	6,051	9,357	398	530	2,132	2,814	2,814	3,092						
Manufactures of leather, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
TOTAL	"	1,324	1,790	—	—	12,837	—	12,837	555	718	2,477	3,076	3,076	3,915						

Article	Kilo	5,041	2,070	4,934	2,007	194	387	179	438	182
Perfumery	"	1,122	1,878	2,393	2,496	945	1,136	1,050	2,004	2,438
Writing ink	"	827	1,453	1,268	819	12	58	86	112	44
Paints, all kinds	"	3,355	4,424	6,650	5,220	367	343	460	429	325
Printing ink	"	—	—	730	1,468	—	—	48	48	82
Varnishes, all kinds	"	—	—	1,550	1,419	—	—	34	203	207
TOTAL	"	10,355	9,277	17,529	13,426	1,519	1,924	1,809	3,234	3,275
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.										
Acetic acid	Kilo	—	—	2,139	9,842	—	—	—	—	490
Sulphuric acid	"	—	—	15,597	2,084	—	—	—	46	35
Acids, unenumerated	"	5,420	11,969	2,001	3,724	375	321	643	904	79
Aerated and mineral waters	"	10,019	1,963	2,001	3,724	29	301	101	106	124
Capsules, globules, dragees and medical sweetmeats	"	44	514	121	524	44	235	350	350	453
Glycerine	"	75	171	167	270	6	22	3	17	19
Cod liver oil	"	—	769	778	217	—	209	264	233	56
Soap and soap tablets, medicinal	"	115	41	106	60	18	10	24	24	11
Chemical products and medicines, unenumerated	"	149,485	273,686	194,497	719,782	3,844	4,960	7,748	6,754	5,417
TOTAL	"	156,508	288,723	215,796	—	4,316	6,026	9,038	8,434	6,684
SILK, MIXED AND UNMIXED, MANUFACTURES OF.										
Brads, loops and other trimmings	Kilo	14	20	144	85	57	58	110	731	500
Ribbons	"	222	155	—	—	557	384	792	2,213	1,426
Neckties	"	17	3	—	—	37	17	21	57	6
Lace	"	—	2	4	32	—	7	38	22	211
Wearing apparel	"	12	5	—	—	—	34	95	189	85
Piece goods	"	303	376	445	582	559	813	1,149	1,351	1,301
Manufactures of silk, unenumerated	"	44	69	106	92	175	134	203	357	343
TOTAL	"	622	607	741	741	1,447	1,447	2,408	4,920	3,872
SCYTHRIES.										
Samples, all kinds	Kilo	523	812	—	—	114	150	166	575	460
Gymnastic appliances and articles for sport	"	227	17	—	12	10	8	28	6	3
Stationery	"	3,869	6,277	10,165	13,600	466	610	798	1,113	1,310
Articles for lighting by gas, kerosene, &c.	"	1,351	1,735	3,392	5,086	180	135	307	432	660
Civil and military equipments	"	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walking sticks, canes and whips	"	511	955	1,651	1,407	126	267	411	526	434
Buttons, all kinds	"	948	978	2,308	1,728	410	439	568	1,326	707
Toys	"	3,452	4,802	5,335	5,062	677	808	1,036	1,779	1,019
Pipes and cigar or cigarette holders	"	1,101	1,541	1,541	1,644	483	171	976	800	836
Boxes and cases, all kinds	"	165	397	346	367	39	64	10	75	180
Tins, beadwork, &c. (passenterie)	"	216	55	127	136	175	59	189	156	122
Pocket books, cigar cases and purses	"	5	7	—	13	6	12	15	9	24
Hats, all kinds	"	465	338	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, parasols and accessories for same	"	513	1,015	—	—	673	385	759	1,203	668
Cigars, cigarettes and other manufactures of tobacco	"	6	—	8	—	170	363	705	829	498
Clocks	"	1,260	2,359	—	—	245	—	—	954	780
Watches	"	30	111	—	—	326	450	721	2,557	3,051
Dynamite and other explosives	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers	"	23	4	134	799	—	—	31	10	40
Fireworks	"	—	964	2,524	2,668	28	86	184	184	202
Kerosene	"	—	794	10,037	10,037	—	18	67	360	1,350
Gasoline	"	—	—	300	130,500	—	—	—	—	—
Fans, all kinds	"	57	77	48	50	64	85	73	64	78
Sandpaper, all kinds	"	1,103	2,199	4,679	1,795	47	80	77	181	74
Manufactures of rubber	"	2,028	1,015	1,439	1,534	864	726	726	748	1,081
Celluloid	"	211	298	354	441	159	133	268	293	340
Steamers, boats and vessels, all kinds	"	20,133	731	—	—	2,531	85	—	1,042	677
Lubricating oils, all kinds	"	43,063	48,255	53,092	73,152	628	795	838	1,042	1,254
Paraffin	"	60,256	9,279	10,332	5,909	1,855	265	317	1,855	1,811
Starch	"	10,405	9,767	12,706	8,334	356	246	344	487	413

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF ANTONINA—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.							C. I. F. VALUE IN \$ STEELING.									
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.							
SUNDRIES																		
Pipes and cigar cigarette holders	Kilo	13							7			1						
Boxes and cases, all kinds	"	3							3									28
Pocket books, cigar cases and purses	"								2,930			2,110						2,517
Hats, all kinds	Kilo	220,594	397,563	220,594	220,594							4						
Kerosene, petroleum and gasoline	"																	
Manufactures of rubber	"	100																
Starch	"		600															147
Sugars	"																	
Sundry unenumerated manufactures	"																	
TOTAL									2,252		4,064	2,115						2,092
CLASS IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder.																		
Alfalfa (lucerne)	Kilo	10,200	9,717	24,095	249,300	137,320			41		31	150						1,083
Rice	"					1,530					76							119
Olive oil	"		20,226								742							3
Codfish	"	7																
Alcoholic beverages	"			616														
Cereals and other grain, unenumerated	"																	
Tea	"	135																
Preserved meats and extracts	"	84																
Spices	"	10																
Bran	"	1,185	1,980	23,023					1		11							303
Wheat flour	"	2,701,223	3,246,180	4,481,331	4,954,951	7,075,389			29,603		35,485	49,570						52,877
Flour and meal, unenumerated	"					1,313												18
Fruits and vegetables, dried	"																	
Fruits and vegetables, fresh	"																	
Condensed milk	"																	
Butter	"		185															
Maize (Indian corn)	"	76				42,000												288
Wheat	"	38,729			1,950	273,380												2,407
Wines, unenumerated	"	88,623				316												36
Vermouth, bitter and similar wines	"																	
Jerked beef (Xarque)	"	13,052	11,718	1,852	4,000	8,148					334	29						203
TOTAL									31,093		36,694	50,100						64,260
CLASS V.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes.																		
Libras sterling																		
Peso—Uruguayun (gold)																		
TOTAL									700									
SUMMARY BY CLASS.																		
CLASS II.—Materials, Raw or Prepared for use in Arts and Industries									238		1,873	1,130						448
III.—Manufactures									2,568		4,453	2,694						4,142
IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder									31,093		36,694	50,100						54,260
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE									33,899		43,020	53,924						58,850
CLASS V.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes									700									
GRAND TOTAL									34,599		43,020	53,924						84,734

FOODSTUFFS AND FODDER.—Continued.	Kilo	2,067	4,837	2,794	100	51	72
Biscuits, all kinds	—	4,102	8,075	8,006	128.	11.	119
Unenumerated grain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beer	270	77	—	40	41	4	2
Olive oil	—	—	458	200	3	—	14
Codfish	—	—	116	57,861	503	—	1,520
Lard	—	—	40	—	2	—	—
Tea	—	—	297	111	11	—	7
Preserved fruit and vegetables	—	—	156	1,224	13	—	100
fish	—	—	30	14	2	—	2
Spices	—	—	351	—	29	—	—
Sweetmeats, all kinds	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Bran	—	1,189	—	—	13	—	—
Wheat flour	—	39,099	70,802	99,515	491	—	1,457
Flour and meals, unenumerated	—	750	7,350	7,350	6	—	327
Beans, all kinds	338	22,480	33,858	5,772	246	—	95
Fruits and vegetables, dried	—	41	—	24	2	—	—
fresh	—	—	60	—	—	—	—
Macaroni, &c.	—	30	268	—	3	—	—
Maize (Indian corn)	—	484	10,724	2,078	11	—	10
Salt	—	11,269	11,467	10,933	121	—	94
Vinegar	—	7,551	54	319	50	—	33
Wines, unenumerated	—	40	—	—	—	—	117
Vermouth, bitters and similar wines	1,080	3,447	3,557	—	79	—	16
Jerked beef (Xarque)	—	2,114	23	119	157	—	159
Foodstuffs and fodder, unenumerated	859	17,977	42,938	36,556	266	—	20
TOTAL	10	365	—	1,321	1,057	—	54
	—	—	—	—	5,104	1,642	5,235

SUMMARY BY CLASS.

CLASS I.—Live Stock	—	—	—	—	—	18	56
II.—Raw Materials, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	751	684
III.—Manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	1,006	1,995
IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder	—	—	—	—	—	223	5,104
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE	—	—	—	—	—	284	7,937

IMPORTS.—STATE OF PARANÁ.

SUMMARY BY PORTS.

POINTS OF DESTINATION:	197,570	202,444	338,725	413,047
Paraná	—	43,020	53,824	84,734
Antonio	—	284	3,417	7,983
Poz do Iguaçu	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	231,409	245,748	394,060	505,714

EXPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS FROM THE PORT OF PARANAGUÁ.

CLASS I.—Animals and their Products.	Specimens for museums	300	61	—	—	—	—
Fish bladders	—	25,209	14,867	—	—	—	—
Wax	25,252	20,476	—	—	—	—	—
Horns	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HIDES—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanned	10,434	15,130	—	—	—	—	—
Salted	—	9,916	—	—	—	—	—
Dry	33,863	—	—	—	—	—	—

EXPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS FROM THE PORT OF PARANAGUÁ.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.								C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.											
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.										
CLASS I.—ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.—Contd.																					
Horse or cow hair and bristles.	Kilo	6,979	3,183	8,802	7,818	6,800	457	217	634	707	618										
Horns	"	1,703	—	3,115	—	—	8	—	25	—	—										
Wool	"	602	—	143	110	—	33	—	—	13	—										
Honey	"	270	30	—	400	—	15	2	10	19	—										
Bones	"	21	—	—	800	—	1	—	—	1	—										
SKINS—	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Other	"	250	15	12	—	11	25	5	2	—	9										
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,012	3,505	4,265	6,813	6,467										
CLASS II.—Minerals and their Products.																					
Goldsmiths' dust	Kilo	—	57	40	200	24	—	—	3	19	6										
Matches	"	—	—	3,635	—	—	—	—	756	—	—										
Scrap metal, other	"	185	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—										
Stones, common	"	28	—	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	2										
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	759	19	8										
CLASS III.—Vegetables and their Products.																					
Rum	Litre	—	874	—	49,766	—	—	16	—	1,000	—										
Mangabeira rubber	Kilo	—	—	10	15	—	—	—	2	3	—										
Brush handles	"	—	220	5,285	3,975	70,520	—	15	351	377	757										
Coffee, in the bean	Bag	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2										
Jams or jellies	Kilo	—	45	91	20	4	—	7	8	2	1										
Sleepers	One	—	1,133	9,652	50	—	—	162	3,027	17	—										
Leaves, resins and roots, medicinal	Kilo	17	57	631	—	8	2	1	39	—	1										
FRUIT—	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Pineapples	Bunches	2,500	3,000	4,000	9,750	4,100	28	53	27	113	49										
Bananas	Hundred	191,700	466,050	480,625	692,537	896,598	4,730	15,545	15,871	21,380	30,223										
Cocoanuts	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—										
Tobacco, leaf	Kilo	—	—	—	—	140	—	—	—	—	63										
Maté	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7										
Firewood	"	15,450,351	13,781,631	17,100,112	14,217,141	14,718,369	318,193	418,305	581,324	445,768	499,505										
TIMBER—	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Cedar	"	5,000	225,300	10,250	17,080	—	—	—	—	112	—										
Pine	"	14,017	9,297	11,675	—	—	18	655	35	—	—										
Pine	Beam	10,215	37,002	37,002	2,469	17,430	1,866	1,873	2,249	500	3,092										
Other	Planks	2,310	115,267	77,212	77,212	117,057	1,220	8,970	2,800	5,641	8,472										
Various native manufactures	Kilo	—	60,400	844,735	298,345	42,900	18	372	2,475	1,850	201										
Sugar cane	"	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—										
Onions	"	—	—	—	—	39,000	—	—	—	—	125										
Carnauba wax	"	—	—	—	—	600	—	—	—	—	25										
Brushes and brooms	"	—	—	—	12,811	600	—	—	—	1,551	56										
Seeds	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Live plants	"	—	—	—	10	8	—	—	—	1	3										
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	326,073	445,975	608,210	478,375	486,572										

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF RECIFE.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.						
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	
CLASS I.—Live Stock.														
Birds and fowls	Head	—	20	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	13	158
Asses, horses and mules .. .	"	—	54	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	872
Goats and sheep	"	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	384
Pigs	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148
Cattle	"	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	448
Live Stock, unenumerated .. .	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,129
CLASS II.—Raw Material or prepared for use in Arts and Industries.														
YARN.														
Sewing thread	Kilo	67,601	58,802	57,961	109,160	69,693	8,489	6,523	8,257	15,377	11,648	8,489	6,523	11,648
Woolen	"	99,452	148,063	172,087	152,614	119,415	31,754	42,570	47,044	47,023	37,253	31,754	42,570	37,253
Washed, combed and in wool or wadding .. .	"	—	—	1,269	457	1,726	—	—	146	—	208	—	—	208
Twisted or braided	"	531	—	3,422	—	192	200	—	386	—	26	200	—	26
Cotton waste	"	1,707	18,668	29,029	34,758	4,712	72	—	717	—	268	72	—	268
TOTAL	"	169,291	225,533	263,768	296,989	200,738	40,515	49,583	57,452	63,240	49,403	40,515	49,583	49,403
HAIR, FURS AND FEATHERS.														
Horse hair	Kilo	—	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
Beaver, hare, rabbit or other furs .. .	"	—	65	112	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feathers—all kinds	"	4	10	28	31	15	69	58	111	96	—	69	58	—
Hair, furs and feathers, unenumerated .. .	"	7	—	7	—	—	3	—	222	235	—	3	—	177
TOTAL	"	11	84	147	150	38	73	180	337	334	—	73	180	190
CANE, BAMBOO, BUSH, OSIER, &c.														
Bush, rattan and osier	Kilo	8,267	9,673	9,732	6,804	7,300	1,073	1,221	1,488	1,022	—	1,073	1,221	977
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.														
Lead—pig, ingot and sheet	Kilo	5,763	10,172	29,354	18,613	12,343	149	400	872	528	—	149	400	555
Tin—bar, rod, sheet and plate .. .	"	6,912	10,417	7,592	5,119	4,399	778	1,403	1,354	778	—	778	1,403	588
Zinc—sheet and plate	"	25,550	37,676	61,259	36,247	32,759	782	1,110	2,134	1,262	—	782	1,110	1,339
TOTAL	"	37,325	58,265	98,205	59,979	49,501	1,709	2,913	4,300	2,730	—	1,709	2,913	2,482
COPPER AND ALLOYS.														
Cast, moulded, filings, &c. .. .	Kilo	56,059	48,429	49,802	95,335	47,166	4,275	3,905	4,886	6,089	—	4,275	3,905	3,865
ANIMAL RESIDUES.														
Whalebone, crude or prepared .. .	Kilo	44	211	91	40	4	22	65	26	8	—	22	65	1
Wax, crude or prepared	"	199	321	946	130	319	41	51	61	23	—	41	51	61
Glue and gelatine	"	1,383	3,240	7,062	8,893	5,315	10	235	470	889	—	10	235	486
Spermaced oil and stearine .. .	"	233	8,787	16,958	1,941	6,525	4	165	900	96	—	4	165	328
Animal and other manures .. .	"	254	305	80	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Animal oils, unenumerated .. .	"	465,887	1,033,116	984,558	403,000	912	—	8	—	—	—	—	8	—
Tallow and grease	"	195	111	140	66	120	11,134	30,446	30,412	13,640	—	11,134	30,446	3,390
Animal residues, unenumerated .. .	"	—	—	—	—	—	64	129	148	146	—	64	129	198
TOTAL	"	468,195	1,091,171	1,009,899	414,085	138,029	11,368	31,116	32,128	14,604	—	11,368	31,116	4,647

Article	Unit	205,310	112,381	501,775	147,066	124,224	3,811	3,806	3,140	3,065	3,905
IRON AND STEEL.											
Steel—bar and rod	Kilo	966,780	1,233,342	1,195,303	1,331,554	757,205	9,804	12,666	13,484	16,340	8,281
Iron—bar, rod, plain and sheet	"	124,464	28,346	172,334	56,378	93,248	778	261	997	444	539
Iron—pig, cast, puddled and flings	"										
TOTAL	"	1,296,554	1,374,669	1,569,412	1,535,498	974,677	14,893	16,733	17,570	19,849	12,725
JUTE AND HEMP.											
Yarn	Kilo	525,233	469,806	673,765	731,041	617,869	14,386	15,783	28,584	33,204	21,907
Prepared	"	16,152	28,558			100	417	883			
Waste or oakum	"	2,724	2,769	375	2,154		1	89	14	57	4
TOTAL	"	544,109	501,133	674,140	734,095	617,969	14,804	16,755	28,598	33,351	22,001
WOOL.											
Washed, carbonised, dyed and raw	Kilo	2,042	2,394	13,322	10,736	719	834	605	3,455	2,832	178
Wool, for embroidery	"	2,717	2,601	8,135	1,917	1,764	806	792	1,096	745	619
Yarn	"	768	213	426	527	1,126	134	79	132	101	387
Waste (scrap)	"		3					2			
TOTAL	"	5,527	5,211	16,883	13,170	3,609	1,824	1,479	4,683	3,768	1,180
LINEN.											
Crude or prepared	Kilo	328		560		455	35		10		14
Yarn and thread	"	5,731	4,281	5,459	3,953	1,623	778	703	937	728	219
TOTAL	"	6,059	4,281	6,019	3,953	2,080	813	703	956	728	233
LEMBER AND TIMBER.											
Staves and hoops	Kilo	277,514	1,632,137	1,490,735	498,267	339,510	3,037	18,239	18,000	6,873	4,420
Match sticks and boxes	"	130,281	453,086	235,235			1,191	4,216	5,234	13,185	5,583
Fire	"						13,139	11,163	1,748	74	2,605
Lumber and timber, unenumerated	"	53,267		305,773	1,317	290,094	132	2			
TOTAL	"						17,509	33,620	27,953	20,132	12,608
STEVANCES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &c.											
Linsced	Kilo				208,182	185,730				6,220	5,506
Terpentine	"	17,463	13,638	213,546	21,586	7,025	800	591	6,199	1,056	335
White lead and zinc white	"	92,443	129,335	128,911	142,316	95,029	2,190	3,024	3,453	3,712	2,258
Indigo and ultramarine blue	"	15,357	16,033	30,640	28,393	32,265	527	843	806	748	806
Soda-ash or potash	"	45,901	41,304	7,175	17,020	4,126	364	329	56	133	38
Resins and archine dyes	"	14,330	20,100	14,920	21,024	26,961	3,542	8,798	6,527	7,445	11,369
Essences of all kinds, unenumerated	"	301,925	205,604	15,839	3,171	3,285	5,571	5,494	983	480	480
Leamp-black and other dry paints	"	82,920	130,890	141,717	123,261	142,353	1,674	3,106	3,114	3,527	4,182
Red lead or minium	"	34,031	40,741	47,349	50,896	37,650	687	3,840	1,119	1,338	900
Substances for perfumery, &c., unenumerated	"	27,830	21,851	8,269	6,759	5,339	887	690	1,097	1,097	976
TOTAL	"	541,330	619,156	605,566	625,908	540,483	16,102	23,303	22,971	26,279	26,940
METALLOIDS AND OTHER METALS.											
Aluminium—bar, sheet and wire	Kilo	3,810	28	650	3,223	15,867	89	10	34	126	416
Antimony, arsenic and bismuth	"	71,931	125,878	94,026	130,682	147,635	658	1,059	859	1,456	1,364
Sulphur	"	72	100	49	44	34	19	17	11	10	10
Mercury or quicksilver	"		3					21	1		76
Nickel, in cubes and sheet	"		100	3				271	275	216	339
Metalloids and other metals, unenumerated	"	243	1,182	1,302	996	1,310	49				
TOTAL	"	76,056	132,204	96,030	134,955	165,387	816	1,579	1,180	1,808	2,205

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF RECIFE.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	C. I. F. VALUE IN \$ Sterling.											
		1974	1905	1906	1907	1908	1914	1905	1906	1907	1908		
QUANTITY.													
GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINUM.													
Gold leaf for gilding and dentistry	Gramme	667	1,211	2,307	3,737	2,065	140	67	87	58	36		
Silver, in bars	"	—	—	2,000	2,520	—	—	—	—	19	—		
Silver leaf for plating and dentistry	"	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	1	—		
TOTAL	"	668	1,211	4,307	6,318	2,065	140	67	100	82	36		
STRAW, BROOM, GRASS, COCOA FIBRE, PITA, PLASSA, PAIXA AND OTHER FIBROUS MATERIALS.													
Mat and hat straw	Kilo	599	306	110	609	—	27	—	187	166	—	16	
Straw, &c., unenumerated	"	400	—	75	2,045	100	16	—	16	104	—	—	
TOTAL	"	999	306	185	2,712	100	53	—	203	270	—	16	
PLANTS, LEAVES, FLOWERS, FRUITS, BERRIES.													
Malt	Kilo	5,625	4,905	6,240	8,700	5,370	126	116	133	190	125		
Leaves, flowers, herbs, stems, roots, barks, medicinal or for dyes	"	56,799	52,976	48,039	47,808	31,768	2,851	2,584	2,761	2,316	2,268		
Hops	"	788	1,800	—	2,007	2,085	107	217	85	207	208		
Tobacco, in leaf	"	689	727	1,416	983	708	75	99	210	133	156		
Live plants, all kinds	"	2,564	1,283	872	2,596	2,564	113	88	61	98	92		
Plants, leaves, flowers, &c., unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTAL	"	66,456	61,691	57,447	62,971	42,958	3,272	3,104	3,250	3,337	2,933		
STONES, EARTH AND OTHER SIMILAR MINERALS.													
Asbestos	Kilo	520	1,550	1,523	2,077	1,016	41	57	20	72	16		
Clay and monliers' sand	"	68,891	63,799	53,086	72,050	65,990	328	336	249	298	342		
Coal	"	72,119,329	60,076,496	65,207,719	88,728,404	72,978,200	96,087	74,946	88,424	144,472	106,596		
Patent fuel	"	253,730	14,523,814	18,254,083	22,177,854	19,020,888	660	16,408	21,758	20,375	25,764		
Cement	"	2,813,094	4,063,176	3,868,340	4,683,734	4,678,872	7,668	11,098	11,413	16,717	15,378		
Coke	"	378,623	233,697	323,041	209,142	236,427	610	480	844	416	366		
Emery stone and powder	"	915	2,560	8,561	6,587	3,265	28	29	76	62	26		
Chalk and gypsum (plaster of Paris)	"	99,059	73,144	70,823	100,289	92,977	335	344	308	467	486		
Marble, alabaster and porphyry	"	66,449	67,639	64,379	43,442	84,490	—	—	544	400	747		
Precious stones	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	906	41		
Saltpetre	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,505	10,063		
Stones, earths, &c., unenumerated	"	486,787	407,068	797,958	477,887	522,240	2,079	3,244	4,629	3,187	3,462		
TOTAL	"	76,247,417	79,520,243	89,381,338	117,036,702	98,103,937	108,391	107,577	128,922	210,877	164,087		
HIDES AND SKINS.													
Tanned and otherwise prepared	Kilo	30,330	53,978	41,054	42,403	33,408	14,021	27,105	24,354	27,011	17,078		
Sole leather	"	152	241	193	236	435	28	60	41	44	100		
TOTAL	"	30,482	54,219	41,247	42,639	33,843	14,049	27,165	24,395	27,055	18,078		
SILK.													
In cocoons, loose and waste	Kilo	—	31	4	—	—	—	60	35	—	—	254	
Yarn and thread	"	178	560	252	157	182	264	347	241	—	—	253	
TOTAL	"	178	291	256	157	182	264	407	276	—	—	253	

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF RECIFE.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.								C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.							
		1904	1905.	1906	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	- 1907.	1908.						
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.																	
Lead pipes	Kilo	16,872	10,642	26,274	22,661	6,828	343	463	659	668	135						
Printers' type .. .	"	5,258	4,701	5,371	8,197	5,425	1,019	1,338	957	1,938	1,107						
Manufactures of lead, unenumerated	"	8,886	1,018	4,841	4,841	572	67	68	29	291	54						
" " " " " "	"	8,083	16,480	13,853	13,785	13,785	1,394	3,300	3,530	2,785	2,703						
" " " " " "	"	3,657	3,738	4,446	4,382	11,621	658	391	643	418	1,200						
TOTAL	"	34,761	36,589	51,366	53,934	38,231	3,481	5,239	6,199	6,120	5,199						
COPPER AND ALLOYS, MANUFACTURES OF.																	
Wire, all kinds .. .	Kilo	5,162	3,291	6,108	8,108	5,255	651	402	761	1,008	546						
Cristofle and plated ware .. .	"	2,404	1,593	2,791	3,353	706	953	643	1,282	1,413	345						
Objects of art, statuettes, &c. . .	"	20	1,098	87	87	26	13	14	56	108	18						
Tubes and pipes .. .	"	4,173	14,638	11,432	41,422	3,964	394	1,260	1,073	1,073	488						
Manufactures of copper, unenumerated	"	43,204	93,663	63,114	69,406	40,250	10,083	12,537	16,780	20,410	9,949						
TOTAL	"	55,023	113,421	83,542	122,382	50,201	12,094	14,901	20,119	24,072	11,346						
IRON AND STEEL, MANUFACTURES OF.																	
Fish-hooks, spurs, stirrups, locks, &c. . .	Kilo	89,151	43,432	59,818	65,400	40,684	9,079	1,859	3,033	3,690	2,083						
Wire, all kinds .. .	"	711,727	839,927	616,464	1,012,368	810,032	8,083	10,326	8,063	13,342	10,362						
Galvanised corrugated sheets .. .	"	203,504	351,129	302,603	326,342	274,910	3,791	4,323	3,791	6,152	3,295						
Cutlery	"	46,240	33,996	44,650	59,198	52,416	7,551	8,224	8,820	11,337	7,501						
Axles, wheels and parts for railway cars	"	282,485	1,960,132	145,062	433,449	558,894	9,063	45,684	3,371	11,376	15,204						
Axles, wheels and parts for unenumerated vehicles	"	19,115	23,473	80,996	17,910	19,087	612	769	1,306	870	1,023						
Enamelled iron goods .. .	"	—	—	—	53,810	12,828	—	—	—	—	—						
Tinplate goods .. .	"	369,763	635,130	617,276	51,269	3,722	6,949	12,233	12,566	1,483	3,112						
Staples, nails, screws and other structural iron for houses, boats, posts, fences, &c. . .	"	609,866	1,901,659	310,885	488,457	1,359,083	12,051	26,052	6,398	11,078	25,456						
Furniture	"	44,173	16,571	16,082	15,689	969	936	869	832	946	946						
Rails and accessories .. .	"	4,831,770	17,233,221	8,168,594	894,063	4,261,307	37,904	103,849	45,130	11,932	34,441						
Tubes, pipes and fishplates .. .	"	267,072	254,812	618,637	564,064	408,123	5,344	5,895	8,408	9,190	8,959						
Manufactures of iron, unenumerated	"	853,772	1,075,915	916,912	952,862	718,125	31,097	36,783	36,860	41,209	28,135						
TOTAL	"	8,378,628	24,449,387	11,895,909	5,626,639	8,850,595	125,883	255,845	141,124	140,477	145,265						
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.																	
Photographs .. .	Kilo	—	—	64	568	2,657	—	4,165	3,366	290	738						
Pianos	One	—	—	—	74	55	—	2,528	3,620	3,620	2,017						
Musical instruments, unenumerated	Kilo	6,596	10,050	12,791	12,082	8,399	2,363	3,398	4,168	3,848	2,722						
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	4,891	7,563	7,534	7,758	6,077						
SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.																	
Articles used in dentistry .. .	Kilo	—	—	923	1,684	158	—	1,569	964	425	124						
Surgical and dental instruments, unenumerated	"	4,469	6,489	6,423	4,805	5,270	1,569	2,921	1,897	1,682	1,678						
TOTAL	"	4,469	6,489	7,346	6,489	5,434	1,569	2,921	2,161	2,107	1,802						
MATHEMATICAL, OPTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.																	
Optical instruments .. .	Kilo	323	489	—	—	—	372	596	1,085	760	336						
Mathematical & scientific instruments, unenumerated	"	7,228	4,632	—	—	—	1,702	1,379	784	504	952						
TOTAL	"	7,551	5,121	—	—	—	2,074	1,975	1,869	1,264	1,288						

Article	806	392	478	523	258	175	189	211	273	101
WOOL, MIXED OR UNMIXED, MANUFACTURES OF.										
Braids, tassels and trimmings, all kinds	6,105	5,708	6,482	7,475	4,991	7,475	1,219	1,820	1,749	1,103
Tapestry and carpets	34,745	40,539	38,900	60,387	31,678	16,425	18,485	18,007	19,056	20,671
Alpacas, muslins and other woollen textiles	39	201	38	81	242	11	47	29	20	50
Blankets	10,372	15,949	12,570	7,391	1,356	2,200	3,688	3,427	1,996	315
Felts and sarcenet	564	1,008	1,257	1,356	1,356	544	1,219	581	468	468
Wearing apparel, all kinds	7,991	8,451	6,036	6,654	4,481	2,995	3,263	2,582	3,091	1,866
Manufactures of wool, unenumerated	60,682	72,248	—	—	—	23,339	27,897	26,157	27,407	24,574
TOTAL	53	100	94	98	68	45	47	47	36	50
LINENS, MANUFACTURES OF.	7,730	6,696	3,814	3,072	299	1,007	1,089	420	392	28
Braid edgings and other trimmings	—	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tapestry, oilcloths and carpets	343	1,396	1,396	669	335	32	105	122	45	35
Resists	31,674	37,563	36,718	2,970	2,970	1,715	1,690	1,715	170	155
Twine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cordage	432	579	828	789	412	244	305	657	357	306
Shirting, towels and napkins	452	831	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wearing apparel	69,214	81,649	81,649	93,055	64,167	13,969	18,846	16,926	20,784	13,709
Linens piece goods, all kinds	4,461	7,575	5,574	3,190	1,880	1,169	2,033	1,212	717	362
Manufactures of linen, unenumerated	114,359	148,872	—	—	—	18,465	24,954	21,568	23,676	15,521
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JUTE AND HEMP.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpets	—	—	—	1,099	1,682	—	—	—	111	249
Twine	—	—	—	553	1,988	—	—	—	58	205
Cordage	—	—	—	25,051	17,150	—	—	—	1,340	762
Piece goods	—	—	—	4,946	2,401	—	—	—	473	181
Manufactures, unenumerated	—	—	—	1,757	2,720	—	—	—	185	222
TOTAL	—	—	—	33,406	25,981	—	—	—	2,167	1,619
EARTHENWARE, GLASS, CHINA AND CRYSTAL.	79,906	114,196	111,998	162,429	104,524	2,745	3,366	3,686	5,044	3,729
Bottles, flasks and goblets, or tumblers of all kinds	4,947	7,901	716	1,46	866	134	87	8	4	77
Insulators	1,405	1,855	3,119	764	1,745	289	445	468	114	283
Gauges and other graduated glasses	—	—	—	39	13	10	9	3	27	9
Lenses of all kinds	3,208	9,225	8,545	9,316	3,964	359	315	429	282	499
Burnished glass, with or without foil	73,668	165,397	58,712	104,052	142,049	1,133	2,604	1,139	1,899	2,095
Window glass	599,829	578,705	943,863	727,096	331,675	22,792	21,051	33,769	27,617	13,725
Manufactures of earthenware & china, unenumerated	66,805	90,805	68,844	77,988	57,888	5,361	6,101	7,282	7,285	5,687
Manufactures of glass and crystal, unenumerated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	829,579	976,147	1,185,000	1,074,830	643,624	32,773	33,998	46,749	42,192	26,103
MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS & SUNDAY UTENSILS.	118,055	534,955	127,469	87,310	155,600	2,890	16,694	4,873	3,042	7,157
Alambics, stills and rollers	15,867	28,663	105,134	30,112	23,622	2,171	3,964	2,887	4,722	5,207
Machinery & accessories for electric lighting, unenumerated	—	—	—	1,095	26,825	—	—	—	—	—
Electric cables	82,149	28,590	44,480	23,209	26,921	2,486	1,317	1,802	1,524	974
Scales and weighing machines	7,497	48,245	24,032	22,530	28,317	726	2,340	1,504	1,876	2,314
Hydraulic pumps	536,878	1,076,333	391,865	385,137	382,689	27,926	58,229	24,082	26,449	25,501
Locomotives and parts thereof	152,363	119,091	123,901	108,561	72,209	5,331	6,162	7,040	6,664	4,446
Motors and fixed engines and parts thereof	46,342	63,889	125,988	174,581	75,812	5,866	7,584	14,145	20,309	9,398
Sewing machines and parts thereof	396	724	675	835	907	505	564	437	817	863
Typewriting machines and parts thereof	—	—	—	748,954	1,106,604	22,468	21,952	32,458	35,370	55,408
Industrial machinery and parts thereof	649,305	559,555	723,866	50,616	468,675	1,464	5,784	3,973	5,600	14,850
Agricultural machinery and parts thereof	—	—	—	92,645	12,108	782	209	1,003	2,655	1,952
Mills or grinders	35,499	183,121	38,834	50,616	794	1,464	5,784	1,003	373	78
Presses, all kinds	17,018	4,451	12,726	7,936	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cycles, all kinds, and parts thereof	1,496	1,319	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery unenumerated	720,371	1,458,902	441,624	261,262	421,444	29,314	61,965	20,360	20,645	24,700
Implements and tools	—	—	454,705	421,574	439,507	—	—	—	20,629	26,818
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	102,234	187,048	143,301	151,439	174,494

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF RECIFE.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.								C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.							
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	
WOOD.																	
Furniture	Kilo	50,470	51,137	70,193	67,366	77,159	4,450	4,777	6,237	6,196	7,680						
Toothpicks	"	3,268	2,946	4,064	4,639	4,054	874	838	1,221	1,336	1,000						
Corks	"	10,365	13,446	11,994	11,994	13,358	1,532	1,932	1,577	1,702	1,010						
Manufactures of wood, unenumerated	"	213,040	46,346	27,937	42,570	32,745	3,685	2,696	2,856	2,730	2,285						
TOTAL	"	277,143	113,875	113,828	126,578	127,317	10,541	10,303	11,331	12,084	12,053						
IVORY, MOTHER OF PEARL, TORTOISESHELL AND SIMILAR ANIMAL PRODUCTS, MANUFACTURES OF.																	
Manufactures of whalebone, unenumerated	Kilo	61	77	—	73	25	25	37	—	19	10						
" mother of pearl, coral and ivory	"	19	66	46	29	23	103	337	308	135	122						
" buffalo horn and bone	"	2,366	4,101	4,519	3,392	2,677	974	1,978	2,133	1,503	1,444						
" animal residues, unenumerated	"	70	16	4	13	23	81	81	21	61	21						
TOTAL	"	2,516	4,260	4,569	3,507	2,748	1,163	2,433	2,462	1,808	1,597						
NICKEL, MANUFACTURES OF																	
	Kilo	134	397	1,579	1,013	165	60	163	473	428	56						
GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINUM																	
Gold jewellery	Gramme	11,635	55,027	51,643	29,768	21,221	2,033	10,087	7,768	3,730	2,380						
Silver	"	286,508	463,164	390,103	298,125	147,503	1,781	3,372	2,625	2,375	867						
Manufactures of platinum	"	25	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—						
TOTAL	"	298,168	518,191	441,746	327,893	168,724	3,817	13,459	10,383	6,105	3,247						
STRAW, BROOK, GRASS, PIASSAVA AND OTHER FIBRES, MANUFACTURES OF.																	
Cordage	Kilo	14,012	7,058	10,048	10,832	13,332	689	279	402	556	558						
Mats and matting	"	4,627	6,616	7,767	5,151	3,363	354	504	532	353	232						
Brooms and brushes	"	387	2,011	2,348	2,844	513	44	211	175	191	37						
Manufactures of vegetable silk, unenumerated	"	—	—	14	3	17	—	—	45	13	42						
Manufactures of straw, broom, piassava, &c., unenumerated	"	1,101	965	809	532	572	337	463	255	191	277						
TOTAL	"	20,327	18,650	21,186	19,362	17,797	1,364	1,457	1,409	1,304	1,146						
PAPER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.																	
Playing cards	Kilo	67	23	46	63	18	20	6	14	28	7						
Engravings, designs and photographs	"	1,291	1,510	630	1,633	370	381	400	217	548	01						
Books, newspapers, magazines and the like	"	17,623	22,378	21,365	11,644	26,381	3,281	4,068	4,186	4,189	4,888						
Printed matter, unenumerated	"	6,298	11,292	6,909	13,302	10,051	821	1,031	1,216	2,797	1,444						
Paper for unenumerated purposes	"	546,365	1,287,198	534,149	567,071	462,068	13,049	23,083	12,091	13,868	13,055						
Writing paper	"	69,321	98,323	72,142	54,434	100,597	3,241	4,446	4,306	2,793	4,667						
Printing paper	"	715,521	599,996	1,017,995	1,907,219	1,288,843	13,088	10,044	14,749	29,013	21,216						
Reinforced and cardboard	"	221,882	244,999	143,341	357,197	247,565	4,009	4,600	2,688	5,623	4,942						
Manufactures of paper, unenumerated	"	12,809	32,315	19,274	16,802	19,831	1,618	2,857	2,043	1,811	2,055						
TOTAL	"	1,591,277	2,297,947	1,816,471	2,049,465	2,155,724	39,508	50,585	41,510	60,670	52,365						

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF RECIFE.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNITS.	QUANTITY.							C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.				
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	
Sundries.—Continued.													
Toys	"	10,251	12,983	15,619	16,182	9,336	2,180	2,836	3,069	3,524	2,069		
Pipes and cigar or cigarette holders	"	12,063	10,259	23,287	20,431	22,708	4,282	3,403	3,069	3,524	2,069		
Boxes and cases, all kinds	"	2,306	9,292	6,231	6,085	3,706	4,088	863	5,539	6,553	4,423		
Trunk, baggage, etc. (passementerie)	"	200	200	303	415	216	250	718	814	1,038	734		
Pocket books, cigar cases and purses	"	8,000	260	310	112	55	402	329	256	135	360		
Hats, all kinds	"	8,476	8,247	18,586	17,020	25,029	5,198	4,999	6,457	6,988	6,583		
Umbrellas, parasols and accessories for same	"	11,476	13,087	18,586	17,020	25,029	2,682	2,987	4,863	3,872	5,182		
Cigars, cigarette and other manufactures of tobacco	"	3,142	2,321	9	17	—	946	60	6	30	—		
Clocks	"	3,142	2,321	—	—	—	946	60	6	30	—		
Watches	"	151	373	1,792	2,420	232	100	1,966	1,134	719	458		
Dynamite and other explosives	"	308	373	1,792	2,420	232	100	1,966	1,134	719	458		
Artificial flowers	"	9,880	11,692	19,946	13,717	1,380	207	260	153	23	646		
Fireworks	"	7,452,526	10,346,445	9,964,216	8,700,220	8,182,070	74,242	89,022	1,533	1,065	119		
Kerosene	"	—	—	—	14,307	6,498	—	—	88,470	79,398	77,574		
Fans, all kinds	"	—	538	—	508	374	594	—	834	480	205		
Sandpaper, all kinds	"	10,824	9,577	12,804	13,855	8,007	566	463	534	707	354		
Manufactures of rubber	"	10,592	17,013	12,044	13,717	14,893	4,684	8,211	5,632	7,229	430		
Celluloid	"	1,161	2,328	3,102	9,004	2,293	985	1,963	2,506	3,887	3,786		
Steamers, boats and vessels, all kinds	"	1,882	161,164	440,737	577,160	462,156	181	2,485	2,567	1,962	3,010		
Lubricating oils, all kinds	"	28,036	86,939	54,394	77,036	58,174	1,208	3,046	5,353	7,660	6,421		
Paraffin	"	489	1,337	15	98	5	56	4	4	1,976	1,976		
Matches	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Starch	"	1,636	3,576	5,278	11,112	17,319	81	145	85	179	289		
Framed pictures and mirrors	"	8,904	17,823	11,443	17,728	11,443	994	1,925	2,010	2,076	1,368		
Photographic appliances and accessories	"	3,643	3,269	6,947	5,183	8,635	623	1,909	1,100	799	1,479		
Specimens for museums	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Soap and saponaceous substances, unscented	"	4,103	2,108	5,174	5,171	3,015	209	322	25	23	167		
Candles, all kinds	"	18,126	37,244	20,026	30,307	9,742	982	1,845	1,156	1,830	3,803		
Sundry unenumerated manufactures	"	—	—	—	—	—	6,582	4,117	3,107	5,267	—		
TOTAL							120,158	157,138	150,913	171,473	142,162		
CLASS IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder.													
Alfalfa (lucerne)	Kilo	621,951	409,248	409,343	450,099	523,180	2,563	2,038	2,070	3,442	4,634		
Rice and onions	"	352,657	265,198	270,105	215,982	230,392	5,106	4,007	5,934	4,057	3,862		
Garlic	"	2,322,794	1,899,095	688,221	353,217	87,247	23,090	19,667	7,868	4,578	1,490		
Sugar	"	245	299	345	345	557	8	14	30	—	—		
Olive oil	"	112,253	177,095	108,819	144,270	108,011	7,083	12,923	8,303	12,167	8,971		
Codfish	"	8,918,881	9,659,343	10,882,274	10,160,432	10,346,346	292,470	299,210	294,659	293,920	298,316		
Lard	"	693,293	726,623	609,056	576,770	28,612	5,642	738	6,513	1,518	1,637		
Potatoes	"	25,268	48,171	63,160	57,044	31,099	6,494	7,069	6,425	6,042	6,072		
Alcoholic beverages	"	—	5,495	4,078	4,078	2,095	101	383	5,363	4,560	3,022		
Unenumerated beverages	"	921	491	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Unenumerated fruits	"	5,036	7,867	4,639	4,639	3,883	584	841	559	280	173		
Biscuits, all kinds	"	231,923	259,465	211,862	157,605	109,368	3,577	4,136	2,501	1,986	4,092		
Unenumerated fruit	"	4,765	4,034	3,100	1,319	1,997	89	95	2,501	1,986	1,426		
Barley	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Beer	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Tea	"	17,031	36,680	42,863	33,667	21,803	188	292	969	1,721	1,131		
Sweetmeats, all kinds	"	13,449	12,910	9,294	8,182	40,497	2,943	5,246	5,773	6,321	5,816		
Preserved meats and extracts	"	41,564	129,641	98,947	80,883	9,710	1,291	1,806	1,183	1,204	985		
fruits and vegetables	"	268,088	220,610	63,659	139,480	72,099	2,377	4,758	4,646	4,235	4,475		
fish	"	182,749	178,234	135,998	205,387	43,891	7,260	6,698	5,508	6,072	5,239		
Spices	"	—	—	—	—	152,327	10,150	8,612	6,873	11,732	5,992		

CLASS III.—VEGETABLES AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

Continued.

Cigarettes	Kilo	18	4,792	5,158	16,936	2,782	0	276	270	856	164
Juan or jellies, guava	"	629	610	4,194	4,969	34,507	4	564	564	325	2,841
" other	"	66	485,462	1,494,600	3,261,201	2,843,163	9,479	3,232	8,504	22,346	19,941
Brum	"	1,687,920	126,218	1,132,561	250	31,564	1	791	7,008	3	387
Flour	"	107	3,064	5,150	140	1,070	4	211	3,308	13	305
Manioca or cassava	"	35	33,892	43,751	38,772	57,349	2,817	1,635	1,510	2,139	2,051
Other	"	110	1,245	1,349	1,308	850	790	690	735	1,008	501
Vegetable fibres	"	132,556	2	4	2,545	16	1	2	11	5	11
Leaves, resins and roots, medicinal	"	20	17	—	—	126	18	—	—	100	3
FRUIT—											
Alligator pears	"	50,764	40,926	67,457	—	—	18	239	285	—	—
Pineapples	"	456	19,400	3,400	1,700	—	15	—	20	9	—
Bananas	"	618	103,392	—	—	—	501	61	2	17	96
Cocoanuts	Bunches	145	—	5	9,050	11,020	—	—	—	—	—
Oranges	Hundred	190	—	14,080	—	—	—	—	29	—	—
Other	Kilo	394,476	75,055	119,471	207,985	177,183	4	5,201	—	—	49
TOBACCO—											
Twist or cord	"	244,003	180	272	1,532	—	982	1,205	536	1,135	1,037
Leaves	"	22,222	—	—	1,800	3,450	7,260	1,489	2,931	4,624	3,538
Copal gum	"	2,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ipecacuanha	"	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Raffis	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fresh vegetables	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TIMBER—											
Jacarandi (rose wood)	"	22,222	40,926	67,457	—	—	18	239	285	—	—
Brazil wood	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pine	Pieces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicines (patent)	Kilo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Molasses or treacle	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maize (Indian corn)	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufactures of wood	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton seed oil	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unenumerated oils	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Live plants	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton seed residues	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seeds	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brushes and brooms	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waste	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL											
								899,363	1,175,352	1,006,731	500,569
CLASS IV.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes.											
Gold coin							397				
Silver coin											
TOTAL							397				
SUMMARY BY CLASS.											
I.—Animals and their products							269,842	139,847	156,826	111,080	108,358
II.—Minerals and their products							1,381	670	949	24,108	4,531
III.—Vegetables and their products							553,833	899,363	1,175,352	1,006,731	447,680
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE							825,056	1,034,180	1,333,127	1,231,919	560,569
CLASS IV.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes							397		969		
GRAND TOTAL							825,453	1,034,180	1,334,096	1,231,919	560,569

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF PARNAHYBA.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.						
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	
CLASS I.—Live Stock.														
Birds and fowls, all kinds	Head	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asses, horses, and mules	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Live stock, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CLASS II.—Raw Material or prepared for use in Arts and Industries.														
COTTON.														
Yarn	Kilo	488	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sewing thread	"	7,743	7,004	3,431	6,131	5,851	180	3,256	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washed, combed and in wool or wadding	"	200	60	—	13	112	16	3,012	1,428	—	—	—	—	—
Twisted or braided	"	210	91	—	713	45	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton waste	"	—	—	10	—	255	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	8,731	7,172	3,441	6,857	6,263	3,476	3,040	1,429	—	—	—	—	—
HAIR, FURS AND FEATHERS.														
Feathers—all kinds	Kilo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CANE, BAMBOO, RUSH, OSPIR, &C.														
Rush, rattan and osier	Kilo	10	55	110	—	35	2	10	21	—	—	—	—	—
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.														
Lead—pig, ingot and sheet	Kilo	8,726	7,789	5,999	6,518	4,435	72	189	167	—	—	—	—	—
Tin—bar, rod, sheet and plate	"	62	733	131	150	950	10	114	29	—	—	—	—	—
Zinc—sheet and plate	"	718	2,221	691	4,173	1,807	29	73	30	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	4,506	10,743	6,541	11,266	6,808	111	376	223	—	—	—	—	—
COPPER AND ALLOYS.														
Cast, moulded, filings, &c.	Kilo	1,049	3,686	1,289	2,611	2,338	82	322	133	—	—	—	—	—
ANIMAL RESIDUES.														
Whalebone, crude or prepared	Kilo	5	18	6	—	—	1	7	2	—	—	—	—	—
Wax, crude or prepared	"	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Glue and gelatine	"	—	3	—	45	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tallow and grease	"	—	50	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Animal residues, unenumerated	"	5	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	25	71	31	91	4	3	9	7	—	—	—	—	—
IRON AND STEEL.														
Steel—bar and rod	Kilo	9,852	9,250	38,896	26,939	30,805	82	482	215	—	—	—	—	—
Iron—bar, rod, plain and sheet	"	16,612	17,552	26,164	35,241	14,127	297	298	444	—	—	—	—	—
Iron—pig, cast, puddled and filings	"	—	10,175	—	—	—	—	92	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	26,464	36,977	45,060	62,180	44,932	379	872	659	—	—	—	—	—
JUTE AND HEMP.														
Yarn	Kilo	2	—	287	—	414	1	—	23	—	—	—	—	—
Waste or oakum	"	101	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	103	—	287	—	414	4	—	23	—	—	—	—	—

	164	229	57	52	40	67	88	23	21	13
Wool, for embroidery										
Kilo										
Linen										
Crude or prepared	363	70	152	58	304	34	23	6	57	10
Yarn and thread	363	70	232	58	304	34	23	27	57	10
TOTAL										
Staves and hoops			910			19	14	48	210	40
Pine			686		5,859			35	535	
Lumber and timber, unenumerated				18,389		19	14	52	735	40
TOTAL				18,389	5,859	19	14	135		
SUBSTANCES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF										
PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &C.										
Linsseed				10,051	3,197				353	123
Turpentine	181	265	5,214	513	467		14	164	34	18
Waxes lead and zinc white	2,396	5,497	4,577	8,220	2,816	96	155	154	245	87
Indigo lead ultramarine blue	1,931	1,221	1,221	932	2,401	114	89	90	48	140
Soda-ash or potash		4,439	1,687	1,774	600		50	22	22	13
Aniline and fuchsine dyes		30	454	151	48		18	126	51	6
Essences of all kinds, unenumerated	4,151	6,972	16	3	37	13	188	6	174	28
Leaves of all kinds, unenumerated	1,051	3,078	3,112	5,370	3,414	23	95	80	174	121
Red lead or minium	1,480	4,774	3,183	10,172	1,248	90	120	94	295	30
Substances for perfumery, &c., unenumerated	500	15	15	475		17		2	29	
TOTAL	11,719	25,345	19,479	87,601	14,228	409	729	775	1,257	574
METALLOIDS AND OTHER METALS.										
Sulphur	1,453	750	1,992	1,295	1,806	26	12	35	29	45
Mercury or quicksilver	5		6	2				1		
Metalloids and other metals, unenumerated								11	2	
TOTAL	1,458	750	2,003	1,297	1,806	26	12	48	31	45
GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINUM.										
Gold leaf, for gilding and dentistry	20					1				
STRAW, BROOM, GRASS, COCOA FIBRE, PAPA, PLASSAY, PAHA AND OTHER FIBROUS MATERIALS.										
Straw, &c., unenumerated		14					1			
PLANTS, LEAVES, FLOWERS, FRUITS, BERRIES, SEEDS, ROOTS, BARK, &C.										
Tobacco					90					32
Leaves, flowers, herbs, stems, roots, barks, medicinal or for dyes	793	1,229	2,126	1,963	1,651	40	70	144	133	104
Plants, leaves, flowers, &c., unenumerated	150	100			47	5	5			5
TOTAL	943	1,329	2,126	1,963	1,788	45	75	144	133	141
STONES, EARTH AND OTHER SIMILAR MINERALS.										
Clay and moulders' sand		7,620	1,016		1,341		40	12		7
Cement	202,070	134,130	93,246	37,795	16,529	830	723	532	245	101
Coke		25,380	5,141	10,414	3,048		152	18	73	5
Chalk and gypsum (plaster of Paris)	102	123	208	134		2	3	2	4	
Marble, alabaster and porphyry	26	443	575	463	54		28	32	25	4
Crystallous stones						4	12	7		4
Patent fuel					1,016					4
Stones, earths, &c., unenumerated			18		44,655			4		51
Saltpetre				3,056	3,483				113	134
TOTAL	202,198	167,686	100,204	51,862	71,148	838	958	607	480	345

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF PARNAHYBA.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.								C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.					
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.				
HIDES AND SKINS.															
Tanned and otherwise prepared	Kilo	67	84	127	53	47	32	40	108	42	48				
Soft leather	"			8					2						
TOTAL	"	67	84	135	53	47	32	40	110	42	48				
SILK.															
In cocoons, loose and waste	Kilo	—	15	1	6	1	14	—	7	—	5				
Yarn and thread	"	7	15	3	6	1	14	37	9	22	5				
TOTAL	"	7	15	3	6	1	14	37	9	22	5				
VEGETABLE EXTRACTS.															
Vegetable oils	Kilo	34	834	141	—	20	3	22	14	—	1				
Resin	"	2,515	2,194	443	5,903	9,866	46	24	11	99	86				
Gums, resins and balsams	"	276	195	97	60	429	9	38	29	26	21				
Vegetable extracts, unenumerated	"	57	45	130	60	109	26	15	43	32	36				
TOTAL	"	2,882	3,268	1,062	6,060	10,424	84	99	97	157	144				
CLASS III.—Manufactures.															
COTTON.															
Tapestry, oilcloths and carpets	Kilo	95	487	71	243	95	11	91	13	33	20				
Neckties	"	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	4	2				
Hosiery	"	938	402	—	—	—	601	291	214	179	119				
Lace, insertions, &c.	"	1,267	2,425	—	—	—	1,489	2,589	1,482	2,695	2,483				
Wearing apparel	"	1,195	479	—	—	—	168	304	226	291	130				
Piece goods, bleached	"	69,178	40,666	34,130	43,648	35,801	11,178	7,088	5,986	8,121	7,045				
" " unbleached	"	2,747	1,657	1,657	4,282	561	373	277	223	680	75				
" " printed	"	51,773	34,000	19,142	35,893	16,368	11,021	7,532	4,456	8,892	4,265				
" " dyed	"	31,510	26,324	16,231	36,571	18,679	6,521	6,008	3,719	8,046	4,606				
" " unenumerated	"	1,550	16,690	11,351	22,252	3,375	339	3,427	2,507	5,079	2,292				
Manufactures of cotton, unenumerated	"	1,753	2,502	1,025	2,846	2,321	481	904	413	1,197	707				
TOTAL	"	161,007	126,311	—	144,735	83,200	82,163	28,523	19,243	35,246	21,704				
MANUFACTURES OF ALUMINIUM	Kilo	—	30	36	149	44	1	27	30	95	53				
ARMS AND AMMUNITION.															
Lead, bullets, shot, cartridges, &c.	Kilo	381	650	254	475	378	112	176	75	180	127				
Firearms, all kinds	"	380	1,430	1,417	500	2,516	174	451	363	178	728				
Swords, foils and other edged weapons	"	—	2	18	—	13	—	1	11	—	10				
Arms and ammunition, unenumerated	"	138	—	17	16	27	49	—	6	5	12				
TOTAL	"	899	2,082	1,706	991	—	335	628	455	363	877				
HAIR AND FEATHERS.															
Brushes, dusters, brooms, &c.	Kilo	86	165	—	—	—	48	80	60	106	77				
Manufactures, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1				
TOTAL	"	—	165	—	—	—	49	80	60	106	78				

Article	Unit	43	51	90	135	26	10	11	22	34	8
CANE, BAMBOO, OSIER, &c.											
Baskets and hampers	Kilo	43	15	2	1		1	4	1	1	
Manufacturers of cane, bamboo, osier, &c., unenumerated	"										
TOTAL	"	44	66	92	136	26	11	15	23	35	8
CARRIAGES AND OTHER VEHICLES.											
Other vehicles	Kilo		23					2			151
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS											
Lead pipes	Kilo	51				669					31
Pringles' type	"	852			884	555	163	4	261	78	128
Manufactures of lead, unenumerated	"	2	3	1,128	5	43	1	1		1	4
" tin	"	92	92	107	261	464	20	36	14	71	56
" zinc	"	49	100	5	117	34	3	14	1	10	6
TOTAL	"	1,025	256	1,243	1,267	1,705	180	55	276	160	225
COPPER AND ALLOYS, MANUFACTURES OF.											
Wire, all kinds	Kilo	15		22	7	40	2		6	34	9
Cristofle and plated wire	"	136	130	126	369	90	62	51	59	119	38
Tubes and pipes	"	193		51	51		23		9	19	
Manufactures of copper, unenumerated	"	1,694	1,891	3,896	2,186	2,316	367	558	839	765	505
TOTAL	"	2,038	2,021	4,095	2,613	2,446	454	609	904	957	552
IRON AND STEEL, MANUFACTURES OF.											
Fish-hooks, spurs, stirrups, locks, &c.	Kilo	1,775	1,090	1,574	1,070	3,125	144	90	117	114	265
Wire, all kinds	"	31,961	7,654	4,335	14,484	8,681	457	116	68	265	170
Galvanised corrugated sheets	"		61		3,864	623		20		187	21
Cutlery	"	5,970	7,246	6,023	6,180	4,809	731	895	1,091	1,116	1,009
Axles, wheels and parts for railway cars	"		101		1,248	1,564		4			138
Axles, wheels and parts for unenumerated vehicles	"				90	27				46	8
Timplate goods	"									29	
Tin plates and manufactures thereof, unenumerated	"	11,468	18,600	6,933	12,272	19,400	263	471	189	311	397
Tin plates	"				1,058	2,677				97	281
Enamelled iron goods	"										
Staples, nails, screws and other structural iron for houses, boats, posts, fences, &c.	"	5,241	3,486	8,139	4,964	4,270	109	111	176	190	168
Furniture	"	40	379	4,846	649	1,138	3	30	223	26	56
Rails and accessories	"	195,190			1,000		1,509			20	
Tubes, pipes and fishplates	"		25,534	36,721	70,353	2,000		596	813	993	87
Manufactures of iron, unenumerated	"	50,483	63,461	38,648	48,131	52,552	1,384	1,984	1,656	1,892	1,755
TOTAL	"	302,128	128,162	108,787	171,363	101,072	4,600	4,317	4,350	5,315	4,355
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.											
Photographs and appliances	Kilo				65	34				28	15
Pianos	One				6	3		281	326	365	161
Musical instruments, unenumerated	Kilo	1,747	2,568	2,049	1,370	1,491	387	588	502	374	544
TOTAL	"						643	869	828	762	720
SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.											
Articles used in dentistry	Kilo	280	354	63	49	123	191	173	21	38	43
Surgical and dental instruments, unenumerated	"			96	420	252		49	49	185	187
TOTAL	"	280	354	159	469	375	191	173	70	223	230
MATHEMATICAL, OPTICAL & SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS											
Optical instruments	Kilo	19	32				38	68	16	215	72
Mathematical & scientific instruments, unenumerated	"	11	4				4	9	13	12	42
TOTAL	"	30	36				42	77	20	227	114

Article or Class	Kilo	33,892	40,304	17,773	23,570	58,807	2,172	2,576	1,533	1,571
Machinery, Implements, &c.— <i>continued</i>										
Machinery unenumerated	"	—	—	14,149	14,346	16,362	—	—	1,174	1,817
Implements and tools	"	—	—	—	—	97,328	6,699	12,070	5,707	11,539
TOTAL	"	100,100	290,208	—	169,049	113,690	6,699	12,070	6,881	22,356
WOOD.										
Furniture	Kilo	425	3,848	2,685	3,582	4,959	44	507	291	364
Toothpicks	"	4	17	15	99	153	—	7	23	23
Cores	"	66	32	126	49	129	40	7	80	11
Manufactures of wood, unenumerated	"	494	1,073	743	444	659	25	122	104	81
TOTAL	"	949	4,970	3,569	4,174	5,900	111	643	429	479
IVORY, MOTHER OF PEARL, TORTOISESHELL AND SIMILAR ANIMAL PRODUCTS, MANUFACTURES OF.										
Manufactures of whalebone, unenumerated	Kilo	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
" mother of pearl, coral and ivory	"	9	1	1	1	3	11	10	17	19
" buffalo horn and bone	"	213	108	36	184	188	139	60	176	176
" animal residues, unenumerated	"	3	13	7	5	2	4	27	18	8
TOTAL	"	225	126	44	190	193	145	99	58	204
NICKEL, MANUFACTURES OF	Kilo	—	3	—	—	28	—	1	—	—
GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINUM.										
Gold jewellery	Gramme	82	461	767	1,994	127	40	163	170	465
Silver	"	77	740	570	3,560	3,058	3	8	7	41
TOTAL	"	159	1,201	1,337	5,554	3,185	43	171	177	506
STRAW, BROOM, GRASS, PIASSAVA AND OTHER FIBRES, MANUFACTURES OF.										
Cordage	Kilo	6,847	9,329	4,918	9,876	7,535	248	339	188	408
Mats and matting	"	—	—	3	—	89	—	—	1	—
Brooms and brushes	"	2	—	—	79	38	—	—	—	5
Manufactures of vegetable silk, unenumerated	"	—	—	2	5	20	—	—	7	13
Manufactures of straw, broom, piassava, &c., unenumerated	"	—	3,442	—	40	—	—	155	—	4
TOTAL	"	6,849	12,771	4,923	10,000	7,682	248	494	196	430
PAPER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.										
Playing cards	Kilo	14	46	45	17	7	6	20	23	14
Engravings, designs and photographs	"	251	122	229	466	15	73	52	37	177
Books, newspapers, magazines and the like	"	78	301	43	330	235	31	75	91	37
Printed matter, unenumerated	"	5,550	10,457	5,158	11,354	12,568	136	272	136	289
Paper for unenumerated purposes	"	2,565	11,125	6,893	4,396	6,618	155	641	411	276
Writing paper	"	2,985	6,169	3,452	3,588	9,698	82	244	83	82
Printing paper	"	146	668	65	23	142	25	79	27	13
Millboard and cardboard	"	2,547	2,149	1,045	561	770	133	202	139	101
Manufactures of paper, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	14,106	31,037	16,930	20,738	30,544	641	1,585	997	1,049
STONES, EARTHS AND SIMILAR MINERALS, MANUFACTURES OF.										
Asbestos	Kilo	14	179	75	461	535	3	28	13	62
Earthenware and clay pipes and tubes	"	—	—	1,055	—	7,990	—	—	25	—
Glaazed tiles	"	—	29,950	5,208	389	—	—	192	84	13
Tiles	"	—	—	—	—	609	—	—	—	—
Fire and common bricks	"	3,688	1,988	238	510	932	50	92	33	97
Manufactures of stones and earths, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	3,702	32,117	6,571	1,340	10,066	53	312	155	172

1 Manufactures of stones and earths, unenumerated

Article	Kilo	52	146	37	—	13	28	37	25	6
Photographic appliances and accessories
Watches	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
Artificial flowers	..	3	3	1	17	401	15	9	35	87
Fireworks	..	451	279	64	145	87	69	11	14	98
Kerosene and petroleum	..	92,117	340,495	235,316	600,122	167,244	1,139	8,758	7,017	2,078
Gasoline	1,903	880	..	..	46	..
Fans, all kinds	..	89	147	106	162	98	92	162	173	107
Sandpaper, all kinds	..	46	150	62	124	28	4	8	79	3
Manufactures of rubber	..	300	363	131	298	302	290	260	106	106
Steamers, boats and vessels, all kinds	..	62	118	107	150	181	93	141	151	161
celluloid	..	53,258	175,152	..	..	..	4,808	9,550	4,519	7,630
Lubricating oils, all kinds	433	219	1,336	2,216	..	..	10	78
Matches	..	150	..	..	..	..	9	..	44	..
Framed pictures and mirrors	..	792	2,413	330	982	600	96	276	47	147
Soap and saponaceous substances, unscented	..	1,141	2,928	792	1,723	95	26	78	39	8
Candles, all kinds	..	1,397	2,558	2,283	3,151	2,610	82	169	188	158
Sacks	4,208	4,961	988	1,012	..	103	202	33
Sundry unenumerated manufactures	171	236	162	569
TOTAL	8,491	16,999	9,001	13,804
CLASS IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder.										
Alfalfa (Lucerne)	Kilo	1,472	4,049	2,974	7,326	4,136	41	..	96	95
Garlic and onions	..	17,346	14,977	..	12,900	100	220	184	185	..
Rice	30	119	8,965	1,349	13	1	10	6
Sugar	..	163	1,339	763	1,760	369	36	116	306	125
Olive oil	..	800	825	399	1,760	..	..	51	92	..
Codfish	291	97	69	64	..	16	17	2
Lard	1,758	1,050	3,131	1,593	13	25	60	23
Potatoes	..	870	1,758	1,050	3,131	1,593	161	90	287	204
Alcoholic beverages	..	2,046	1,148	1,246	3,040	2,236	26	18	120	104
Unenumerated beverages	..	694	170	363	1,442	1,460	43	13	43	34
Biscuits, all kinds	..	423	176	404	602	492	65	22	72	..
Unenumerated grain	..	109	30	42	49	49	4	1	3	..
Barley	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beer	..	84	337	474	1,184	122	1	21	24	9
Tea	..	401	387	440	846	782	61	67	79	111
Sweetmeats, all kinds	..	52	203	40	261	65	12	30	38	18
Preserved meats and extracts	51	35	194	271	..	12	5	53
fruits and vegetables
fish	..	585	1,899	1,807	5,061	4,102	33	142	160	319
Wheat flour	..	284	1,733	1,350	2,859	1,591	27	205	179	190
Flour and meals, unenumerated	..	7,884	8,405	5,749	7,888	11,141	558	578	392	581
Fruits and vegetables, dried	..	22,490	95,967	83,214	130,055	79,008	378	1,636	1,383	1,669
Condensed milk	..	439	56	1,781	1,181	533	..	7	33	11
Fruits and vegetables, fresh	..	889	1,514	2,002	2,593	2,156	30	94	129	136
Liquors and syrups	..	2,093	1,933	10	400	1,253	14	92	1	60
Butter	..	182	1,022	1,858	1,423	764	123	44	85	46
Macaroni, &c.	..	4,391	66	72	1,368	101	18	9	7	6
Macaroni, &c.	..	15	6,769	2,282	5,016	5,095	648	940	348	757
Cheese	..	39	72	43	389	120	1	8	21	18
Bacon	..	298	562	43	562	444	8	84	59	38
Peanut	46	..	16	..	..	4	1	..
vinegar	..	2,657	4,498	1,179	1,844	2,085	95	163	43	63
Champagne and other sparkling wines	..	21	9	..	165	8	8	3	31	56
Wines, unenumerated	..	23,627	40,254	31,768	43,128	28,746	1,474	3,203	2,594	1,639
Vermouth, bitters and similar wines	..	700	573	405	534	2,088	59	52	36	148
Foodstuffs and fodder, unenumerated	..	534	115	61	618	274	..	10	62	24
TOTAL	4,183	7,959	5,713	6,549

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF PARNAHYBA.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.					C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.						
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.		
CLASS V.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes.													
£ Sterling		—	—	—	—	—	720	100	—	1,030	—	—	—
SUMMARY BY CLASS.													
CLASS I.—Live Stock.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	23	352
II.—Materials, Raw or Prepared for use in Arts and Industries		—	—	—	—	—	5,718	6,714	—	4,470	7,738	7,738	5,081
III.—Manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	61,485	77,014	—	50,052	79,803	79,803	61,386
IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder		—	—	—	—	—	4,183	7,059	—	5,713	9,258	9,258	6,549
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE		—	—	—	—	—	71,386	91,687	—	60,259	96,827	96,827	73,968
CLASS V.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes		—	—	—	—	—	720	100	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	72,106	91,787	—	60,259	96,827	96,827	73,968

EXPORTS.—STATE OF PIAUHY.

There is no deep water port in the State of Piahy. Consequently, exports are made via Ilha dos Cajueiros, a port of the State of Maranhão.

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.					C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.						
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.		
CLASS I.—Live Stock.													
Birds and fowls	Head	214	190	—	493	—	361	396	429	891	1,132	891	1,132
Asses, horses and mules	"	83	591	—	12,770	—	8,123	18,328	15,522	14,522	14,522	14,522	28,500
Goats and sheep	"	14,861	15,230	—	28	17,157	12,324	13,307	12,724	16,859	17,593	16,859	17,593
Pigs	"	5	20	—	28	82	82	222	336	349	1,270	349	1,270
Swine	"	—	638	—	44	—	1,972	6,003	1,876	9,614	6,488	9,614	6,488
Cattle	"	—	—	—	—	—	3,142	—	163	1,299	1,054	1,299	1,054
Live stock, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		1,225,114	1,031,591	—	977,745	—	26,004	38,726	31,080	43,514	56,037	43,514	56,037
CLASS II.—Raw Material or prepared for use in Arts and Industries.													
COTTON.													
Yarn	Kilo	537,204	251,831	172,267	203,562	164,852	61,900	30,154	24,471	30,396	28,692	30,396	28,692
Sewing thread	"	327,978	405,360	400,356	333,139	400,360	94,120	100,062	98,568	87,977	107,063	87,977	107,063
Washed, combed and in wool or wadding	"	341,287	368,973	12,293	15,781	15,003	13,077	15,059	1,272	1,241	1,459	1,241	1,459
Twisted or braided	"	18,645	10,427	29,859	40,372	25,514	2,984	1,584	3,900	5,675	3,604	5,675	3,604
Cotton waste	"	—	—	362,970	258,642	267,187	—	—	14,310	9,062	9,448	9,062	9,448
TOTAL		1,225,114	1,031,591	977,745	851,496	872,916	172,091	146,859	142,521	135,274	150,236	135,274	150,236

Horse hair	1,215	6,302	1,905	4,909	1,089	351	849	578	1,366	807
Beaver, hare, rabbit or other furs	20,038	19,809	20,784	30,199	18,632	11,084	11,730	13,889	18,690	10,664
Feathers—all kinds	106	30	193	299	218	391	207	1,230	2,195	1,579
Hair, furs and feathers, unenumerated	1,911	335	852	357	311	1,152	431	592	465	477
TOTAL	23,270	26,476	29,734	35,764	20,250	12,928	13,217	16,289	22,626	13,627
CANE, BAMBOO, RUSH, OSIER, &C.										
Cane and bamboo	34,595	63	230	736	30	—	15	33	151	1
Rush, rattan and osier	34,595	58,967	68,806	58,461	54,520	2,472	3,171	3,556	3,058	3,385
TOTAL	69,190	59,197	54,550	3,209	3,886	2,472	3,186	3,868	3,209	3,886
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.										
Lead—pig, ingot and sheet	1,657,392	2,101,772	2,225,183	3,225,271	3,515,377	22,217	33,209	46,927	59,598	53,161
Tin—bar, rod, sheet and plate	386,160	67,657	85,139	76,496	130,569	7,265	9,999	14,472	18,150	18,150
Zinc—sheet and plate	186,332	244,126	207,182	293,036	308,046	5,388	8,363	9,579	10,038	9,404
TOTAL	2,229,884	2,413,555	2,517,504	3,596,803	3,953,992	34,870	51,471	70,978	84,348	80,715
COPPER AND ALLOYS.										
Cast, moulded, filings, &c.	628,389	780,615	715,789	795,547	1,054,133	44,489	55,255	69,842	74,314	74,363
ANIMAL RESIDUES.										
Whalebone crude or prepared	711	279	1,233	870	360	409	210	623	289	175
Wax crude or prepared	14,846	1,436	3,261	2,327	7,269	334	228	377	367	450
Ghee and tallow	32,975	48,982	64,600	82,733	68,454	3,285	4,218	5,644	6,376	4,986
Spermaceti or stearine	27,910	43,235	55,071	96,387	17,545	1,336	2,253	3,113	6,239	1,118
Grano and other manures	2,791	5,744	12,965	5,972	21,515	15	80	62	62	62
Animal oils, unenumerated	69,383	651	71,168	988	777	526	85	641	64	24
Tallow and grease	344,848	951,975	458,932	596,433	431,840	10,170	26,380	15,421	23,452	15,494
Animal residues, unenumerated	13,180	4,994	7,758	6,234	8,664	2,522	2,886	3,001	3,093	3,899
TOTAL	506,644	1,057,296	674,988	791,944	551,424	19,097	35,840	29,463	40,042	26,100
IRON AND STEEL.										
Steel—bar and rod	1,467,358	2,175,574	1,506,084	2,144,490	1,533,183	22,786	41,597	27,401	30,931	27,609
Iron—bar, rod, plain and sheet	5,655,761	6,550,298	5,286,254	5,023,797	5,537,927	50,667	56,481	66,383	54,667	53,642
Iron—pig, cast, puddled and filings	1,870,461	2,214,817	7,666,538	7,204,277	5,320,153	7,215	8,702	42,363	23,172	30,955
TOTAL	8,993,580	10,940,679	14,458,826	14,372,564	12,396,263	80,668	109,780	125,767	119,120	111,336
JUTE AND HEMP.										
Yarn	2,992,926	2,900,513	3,592,471	4,974,047	4,543,215	87,283	99,028	141,507	230,990	172,906
Prepared	264,915	351,393	555,910	513,770	528,378	7,354	9,728	19,626	16,398	16,836
Waste or oakum	129,750	35,424	26,646	72,479	12,007	4,253	981	1,023	1,656	410
TOTAL	3,387,591	3,287,330	4,175,027	5,560,296	5,088,690	99,392	109,732	162,156	249,044	190,152
WOOL.										
Washed, carbonised, dyed and raw	82,178	54,514	49,900	78,253	40,785	14,304	11,783	11,668	17,866	8,719
Wool for embroidery	62,262	91,233	40,772	39,768	22,528	18,265	24,788	12,772	13,616	7,637
Yarn	60,691	164,400	265,819	260,864	260,864	19,283	32,963	53,168	90,340	77,080
Waste (scrap)	4,317	—	38,381	46,831	15,561	1,118	—	1,752	2,119	692
TOTAL	209,448	272,749	288,453	430,684	339,708	43,972	69,564	79,360	123,461	94,128
LINEN.										
Crude or prepared	30,323	5,295	5,449	19,992	25,476	8,427	319	95	527	404
Yarn and thread	93,167	51,574	149,625	233,987	149,160	12,799	7,917	20,307	35,378	22,784
TOTAL	123,490	56,779	155,075	243,979	173,636	16,226	8,236	20,402	35,905	23,188

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN \$ STERLING.					
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.		
LUMBER AND TIMBER.													
Staves and hoops	Kilo	6,379	50,419	36,808	1,479	21,094	205	1,244	1,210	44	887		
Cork and bark	"	415	96	16	492	3,862	36	46	10	285			
Match sticks and boxes	"	1,690,612	838,786	1,013,401	—	—	19,562	10,652	12,341	45			
Wood pulp, for manufacture of paper	"	163,550	70,754	83,896	70,300	116,840	1,237	633	1,033	759			
Pine	"	—	—	—	4,600,320	52,662,316	193,837	164,450	227,509	314,723			
Lumber and timber, unenumerated	"	518,935	590,630	1,737,102	—	5,320,505	3,198	2,353	6,734	14,439			
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	58,125,517	218,165	179,378	248,843	320,010	246,715		
SUBSTANCES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER, FERTILIZERS, DYES, PAINTS, &c.													
Linseed	Kilo	310,833	838,834	1,678,166	1,241,427	1,422,669	—	—	—	30,321			
Turpentine	"	767,670	1,008,011	654,280	1,034,210	1,417,218	15,314	16,238	56,577	43,375			
White lead and zinc white	"	39,915	56,570	49,806	41,134	67,440	18,808	27,345	29,273	17,981			
Indigo and ultramarine blue	"	1,875,075	1,787,237	1,638,912	1,92,251	1,930,177	1,869	2,671	2,358	31,566			
Soda-ash and potash	"	144,123	1,477,490	136,976	97,481	294,719	12,713	12,581	11,243	13,711			
Aniline and fuchsine dyes	"	1,232,141	22,528	22,528	37,721	253,983	34,455	34,346	39,378	40,322			
Essences of all kinds, unenumerated	"	407,569	397,208	635,776	670,721	459,352	32,460	33,615	40,378	3,298			
Lamp-black and other dry paints	"	164,619	210,509	180,880	903,452	162,870	8,342	9,911	18,132	21,360			
Red lead or minium	"	124,418	97,376	130,971	104,331	299,062	6,020	4,164	4,280	5,232			
Substances for perfumery, &c., unenumerated	"	5,066,383	5,322,108	5,408,625	5,722,464	6,382,197	133,647	146,777	176,450	196,181			
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
METALLOIDS AND OTHER METALS.													
Aluminium—bar, sheet and wire	Kilo	759	202	2,124	1,857	13,002	134	78	513	428			
Antimony, arsenic and bismuth	"	27,488	28,500	19,358	30,827	30,887	167	801	1,129	1,837			
Sulphur	"	1,138,771	1,051,535	613,488	802,841	902,094	8,582	7,890	4,407	6,064			
Mercury or quicksilver	"	56	20	26	4,487	4,008	457	528	694	1,067			
Nickel, in cubes and sheet	"	6,560	5,915	7,622	1	8	19	2	0	2			
Metalloids and other metals, unenumerated	"	1,175,172	1,118,238	645,305	848,213	954,921	11,682	10,787	8,519	11,284			
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINUM.													
Gold—bar, dust and scrap	Gramme	408	21,525	41,151	46,024	52,044	45	1,798	2,283	2,420			
Gold leaf, for gilding and dentistry	"	28,282	4,715	3,465	2,725	2,236	1,689	519	388	639			
Platinum—bar, sheet and wire	"	48,096	34,000	20,467,881	61,269,140	40,449,106	189	143	85,012	280,460			
Silver, in bars	"	14,550	6,080	1,250	14,880	16,020	28	23	10	37			
Silver leaf, for plating and dentistry	"	92,845	66,330	20,513,737	61,352,779	40,519,406	2,090	2,424	87,683	283,556			
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
STRAW, BROOK, GRASS, COCOA FIBRE, PITA, PIASSAVA, PAIXA & OTHER FIBROUS MATERIALS.													
Corn sheaf, for cigarettes	Kilo	23,464	24,659	33,894	20,768	20,294	7,557	8,814	9,254	8,788			
Mat and hat straw	"	7,540	8,426	6,586	5,862	1,727	3,499	2,505	2,564	1,048			
Straw fibre	"	1,198	9,730	200	200	—	355	313	88	—			
Broom straw	"	129,960	148,188	143,314	140,589	122,232	2,349	4,448	4,148	3,005			
Excelsior, zosteria marina	"	37,741	20,046	20,046	24,299	12,583	205	211	377	179			
Straw, &c., unenumerated	"	8,920	10,368	20,713	8,084	5,476	393	562	551	348			
TOTAL	"	208,823	213,236	224,553	199,852	162,312	14,592	17,461	17,190	16,466			

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.					
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	
MANUFACTURES OF ALUMINIUM	Kilo	6,321	4,902	6,027	9,941	15,614	2,350	1,710	2,144	4,321	6,913		
ARMS AND AMMUNITION.													
Artillery	Kilo	2,416	347,447	92,903	771	57,168	1,321	105,327	53,725	858	14,045		
Lead, bullets, shot, cartridges, &c.	"	99,538	79,276	294,031	92,979	77,900	19,661	15,203	63,603	16,660	1,018		
Firearms, all kinds	"	23,503	34,245	52,549	61,013	71,031	17,146	20,686	44,763	43,570	53,029		
Swords, foils and other edged weapons	"	2,068	68,182	2,663	817	934	1,622	953	1,410	1,763	855		
Powder	"	5,530	6,010	32,116	45,817	86,237	521	355	1,309	1,914	7,540		
Arms and ammunition, unenumerated	"	24,011	2,852	5,390	3,457	2,930	2,261	1,062	1,704	1,594	1,007		
TOTAL	"	157,066	537,018	479,652	204,854	296,200	42,532	143,588	196,514	65,368	92,581		
HAIR AND FEATHERS.													
Brushes, dusters, brooms, &c.	Kilo	32,637	36,125	—	—	—	13,577	15,271	16,937	17,031	13,661		
Manufactures, unenumerated	"	9,610	4,864	11,077	4,905	14,457	4,017	2,587	3,860	2,711	3,275		
TOTAL	"	42,247	40,789	—	—	14,457	17,594	17,863	20,797	20,342	16,936		
GANE, BAMBOO, OSIER, &c.													
Baskets and hampers	Kilo	33,373	56,427	50,824	33,870	13,263	1,326	2,203	2,275	1,973	1,122		
Furniture	"	847	565	1,024	4,246	565	76	76	246	729	75		
Manufactures of cane, bamboo, osier, &c., un- enumerated	"	2,742	5,336	4,659	17,550	3,774	540	603	1,031	2,457	704		
TOTAL	"	36,962	62,328	56,507	55,675	17,602	1,932	2,972	3,552	5,159	1,901		
CARRIAGES AND OTHER VEHICLES.													
Automobiles	One	—	—	—	921	157	—	—	66,152	97,122	69,537		
Apparatuses	Kilo	837,319	415,986	87,593	45,366	79,308	14,904	9,706	2,207	17,239	27,650		
Railway cars and waggons	"	228,235	362,479	—	862,914	1,402,535	8,570	17,677	30,450	20,216	50,095		
Other vehicles	"	1,065,554	797,865	—	—	—	22,834	27,443	98,809	159,759	156,830		
TOTAL	"	1,22,738	224,718	129,094	413,445	184,379	13,703	18,039	15,603	35,150	19,584		
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.													
Lead pipes	Kilo	8,337	72,121	20,500	304,364	78,626	138	1,379	424	16,822	3,594		
Printers' type	"	23,163	47,945	38,042	48,123	8,256	3,979	8,256	6,504	8,747	9,097		
Manufactures of lead, unenumerated	"	46,305	34,603	18,637	14,423	12,702	2,469	1,731	1,982	1,982	960		
" tin	"	30,911	36,317	29,795	23,234	23,234	3,293	4,455	4,334	5,130	4,323		
" zinc	"	14,022	31,232	22,070	16,796	13,641	3,794	2,278	2,950	2,449	1,610		
TOTAL	"	122,738	224,718	129,094	413,445	184,379	13,703	18,039	15,603	35,150	19,584		
COPPER AND ALLOYS, MANUFACTURES OF.													
Wire, all kinds	Kilo	814,219	599,490	1,939,034	509,025	490,900	39,884	37,556	92,530	65,922	45,628		
Chisole and plated ware	"	18,077	15,814	6,181	13,723	6,063	11,070	10,731	3,578	6,318	4,030		
Objects of art, statuettes, &c.	"	3,014	1,487	3,391	3,223	2,199	889	450	4,186	2,786	4,957		
Tubes and pipes	"	79,984	63,360	53,362	68,265	58,302	7,246	7,326	6,218	10,265	5,764		
Manufactures of copper, unenumerated	"	335,459	324,170	29,261	426,469	357,434	77,429	85,018	141,640	140,450	105,489		
TOTAL	"	1,247,453	1,004,321	1,997,229	1,021,105	945,567	136,518	141,031	248,152	255,741	165,918		

Article or Class	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
Fish-hooks, spurs, stirrups, locks, &c.	183,885	257,483	555,716	332,290	264,826	11,709	15,081	17,519	23,553	19,021										
Wire, all kinds	5,509,554	6,050,788	4,843,215	7,708,388	6,853,652	60,424	64,663	56,260	100,254	80,786										
Galvanised corrugated sheets	1,883,685	1,671,320	2,022,338	2,940,260	2,473,099	24,728	24,615	34,095	40,254	41,150										
Cutlery	136,946	236,755	2,164,797	212,330	108,745	40,606	42,064	46,674	57,563	57,885										
Axles, wheels and parts for railway cars	2,018,856	3,761,615	4,800,924	3,912,782	4,620,472	35,258	58,210	65,582	94,800	110,459										
Axles, wheels and parts for unenumerated vehicles	175,737	129,883	640,820	495,082	143,618	4,716		17,969	17,950	17,950										
Enamelled iron goods				238,275	261,272															
Tin plates				359,500	26,215															
Staples, nails, screws and other structural iron for houses, boats, posts, fences, &c.	2,015,543	2,338,015	2,531,301	2,796,075	2,266,600	35,772	40,696	48,012	53,286	40,016										
Furniture	6,363,442	9,922,221	21,469,467	29,174,177	17,343,766	92,933	141,940	319,719	376,821	301,862										
Rails and accessories	19,596,322	19,555	37,454	52,030	31,610	440	3,000	2,009	5,485	4,000										
Tubes, pipes and fishplates	3,383,283	4,480,016	31,935,455	47,001,963	37,684,454	139,445	168,957	253,736	406,056	303,276										
Manufactures of iron, unenumerated	3,909,857	4,411,587	4,160,466	4,033,377	3,664,270	42,407	55,974	72,639	593,446	481,827										
TOTAL	45,134,396	60,247,949	78,528,545	128,372,989	115,728,199	634,130	789,436	1,126,728	1,924,446	1,615,231										
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.																				
Phonographs				38,071	46,298															
Pianos				371	700															
Musical instruments, unenumerated	59,117	84,714	83,490	84,839	59,009	18,227	26,502	26,357	27,662	18,217										
TOTAL																				
SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.																				
Articles used in dentistry	75,095	52,126	100,403	4,930	33,777	33,983	41,749	2,243	2,643	19,616										
Surgical and dental instruments, unenumerated	75,095	52,126	104,266	116,032	130,426	33,983	37,235	42,896	47,910	44,768										
TOTAL	150,190	104,252	204,669	216,962	260,852	67,966	78,984	85,792	95,826	84,384										
MATHEMATICAL, OPTICAL & SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.																				
Optical instruments	2,956	12,660																		
Mathematical & scientific instruments, unenumerated	45,153	79,560																		
TOTAL	51,109	92,220																		
WOOL, MIXED OR UNMIXED, MANUFACTURES OF.																				
Brands, tassels and trimmings, all kinds	5,662	4,640	4,595	3,357	2,050	2,178	1,888	1,775	1,697	1,177										
Tapestry and carpets	30,346	33,167	43,545	37,760	35,841	6,323	7,030	9,679	9,255	8,012										
Alpacas, muslins and other woollen textiles	505,892	660,457	403,935	513,060	431,743	208,844	246,210	282,233	249,066	214,917										
Felts and sarcenet	41,718	5,829	6,836	18,540	20,716	1,818	2,126	2,082	4,080	4,452										
Wearing apparel, all kinds	24,446	44,874	50,343	61,736	72,507	9,049	11,445	9,682	12,863	14,175										
Manufactures of wool, unenumerated	50,153	58,875	46,800	62,741	61,229	15,339	17,473	14,500	18,383	14,625										
TOTAL	664,198	740,293	740,293	740,293	740,293	263,921	308,755	291,350	314,576	274,736										
LINEN, MANUFACTURES OF.																				
Braid edgings and other trimmings	3,056	3,565	2,731	2,332	2,414	855	856	737	667	587										
Tapestry, oilcloths and carpets	16,468	25,137	35,457	46,482	12,938	1,100	1,983	2,235	2,128	1,928										
Hessians	270	1,380	611	2,990	1,180	86	86	41	41	—										
Twine	31,338	53,151	43,710	58,750	10,601	3,679	5,884	4,965	4,27	163										
Cor dage	347,723	400,690	420,978	457,110	410,445	15,831	18,234	20,926	24,842	28,842										
Sheeting, towels and napkins	10,436	16,201	23,430	11,793	14,045	4,008	6,892	8,857	4,518	5,085										
Wearing apparel	25,525	18,733	—	—	—	16,212	13,774	16,076	12,712	9,001										
Linen piece goods, all kinds	353,077	400,680	427,140	389,869	393,909	18,211	100,540	97,036	72,277	15,097										
Manufactures of linen, unenumerated	50,539	57,715	92,971	71,078	79,662	11,782	13,958	17,308	18,793	15,097										
TOTAL	841,532	977,252	977,252	977,252	977,252	263,921	308,755	291,350	314,576	274,736										
JUTE AND HEMP.																				
Hessians																				
Carpets																				
Twine																				
Cor dage																				
TOTAL																				

147
1,076
3,381
15,134

1,718
2,855
25,203

139,123
104,701

141,878
171,751

127,579

458,068

2,845
95,170
24,004
433,770

323,687

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN \$ STERLING.								
		1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908					
Jute and Hemp—Continued.																
Piece goods	Kilo	—	—	—	16,274	15,045	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,582	1,404	
Manufactures, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	33,342	37,549	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,572	6,321	
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	519,511	429,486	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,930	28,363	
EARTHENWARE, GLASS, CHINA AND CRYSTAL.																
Bottles, flasks and goblets, or tumblers of all kinds	Kilo	1,804,901	1,203,159	1,951,242	2,330,976	1,582,202	2,330,976	1,582,202	2,330,976	1,582,202	2,330,976	1,582,202	2,330,976	48,885	88,703	
Insulators	"	66,225	57,886	283,873	284,519	132,729	284,519	132,729	284,519	132,729	284,519	132,729	284,519	12,020	6,204	
Gauges and other graduated glasses	"	47,311	38,391	54,242	37,335	32,388	37,335	32,388	37,335	32,388	37,335	32,388	37,335	4,177	6,124	
Lenses of all kinds	"	82	63	79	86	89	86	89	86	89	86	89	86	124	168	
Burnished glass, with or without foil	"	66,431	95,203	88,806	77,101	44,777	77,101	44,777	77,101	44,777	77,101	44,777	77,101	5,048	3,164	
Window glass	"	878,556	1,133,182	1,210,117	1,438,785	1,344,099	1,438,785	1,344,099	1,438,785	1,344,099	1,438,785	1,344,099	1,438,785	23,380	23,380	
Manufactures of earthenware & china, unenumerated ..	"	1,499,903	2,126,719	2,414,181	2,170,448	1,588,233	2,170,448	1,588,233	2,170,448	1,588,233	2,170,448	1,588,233	2,170,448	109,876	77,685	
Manufactures of glass and crystal, unenumerated ..	"	338,694	425,779	474,833	510,230	488,001	510,230	488,001	510,230	488,001	510,230	488,001	510,230	56,680	45,241	
TOTAL	"	4,702,213	5,080,392	6,472,375	6,849,480	5,113,287	6,849,480	5,113,287	6,849,480	5,113,287	6,849,480	5,113,287	6,849,480	260,180	200,072	
MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS & SUNDRY UTENSILS.																
Alambics, stills and boilers	Kilo	749,653	713,500	959,484	716,111	721,284	716,111	721,284	716,111	721,284	716,111	721,284	716,111	28,292	32,848	
Machinery & accessories for electric lighting, unenumerated	"	2,050,338	1,878,927	1,974,647	2,869,782	8,075,246	2,869,782	8,075,246	2,869,782	8,075,246	2,869,782	8,075,246	2,869,782	287,963	293,515	
Electric cables	"	—	—	—	2,143,693	1,074,674	2,143,693	1,074,674	2,143,693	1,074,674	2,143,693	1,074,674	2,143,693	171,826	70,858	
Seals and weighing machines	"	69,975	82,811	167,874	183,840	280,476	183,840	280,476	183,840	280,476	183,840	280,476	183,840	2,973	20,212	
Hydraulic pumps	"	333,149	962,808	2,507,741	2,632,210	4,091,399	2,632,210	4,091,399	2,632,210	4,091,399	2,632,210	4,091,399	2,632,210	9,943	131,892	
Locomotives and parts thereof	"	310,089	297,009	317,990	337,034	609,150	337,034	609,150	337,034	609,150	337,034	609,150	337,034	126,978	131,892	
Motors and fixed engines and parts thereof	"	273,870	439,889	648,333	973,090	1,468,521	973,090	1,468,521	973,090	1,468,521	973,090	1,468,521	973,090	43,777	41,478	
Sewing machines and parts thereof	"	4,090	8,403	13,932	13,932	3,675	13,932	3,675	13,932	3,675	13,932	3,675	13,932	94,574	51,097	
Typewriting machines and parts thereof	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,452	14,525	
Industrial machinery and parts thereof	"	2,384,728	1,555,982	1,530,370	3,870,739	3,423,465	3,870,739	3,423,465	3,870,739	3,423,465	3,870,739	3,423,465	3,870,739	160,586	167,288	
Agricultural machinery and parts thereof	"	—	—	188,641	428,764	590,481	428,764	590,481	428,764	590,481	428,764	590,481	428,764	14,438	18,092	
Mills or grinders	"	57,364	74,763	59,141	59,141	76,640	59,141	76,640	59,141	76,640	59,141	76,640	59,141	4,293	4,887	
Presses, all kinds	"	24,897	75,234	39,536	53,984	83,737	53,984	83,737	53,984	83,737	53,984	83,737	53,984	1,788	1,874	
Cycles, all kinds	"	8,938	11,869	39,536	49,866	85,737	49,866	85,737	49,866	85,737	49,866	85,737	49,866	6,146	6,853	
Cycles, all kinds, and parts thereof	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Machinery unenumerated	"	5,292,281	5,921,721	4,985,407	6,441,508	6,149,433	6,441,508	6,149,433	6,441,508	6,149,433	6,441,508	6,149,433	6,441,508	360,334	390,533	
Implement and tools	"	—	—	1,983,477	2,093,327	2,068,112	2,093,327	2,068,112	2,093,327	2,068,112	2,093,327	2,068,112	2,093,327	151,781	145,724	
TOTAL	"	11,707,169	12,139,293	—	2,093,327	21,010,778	2,093,327	21,010,778	2,093,327	21,010,778	2,093,327	21,010,778	2,093,327	1,477,774	1,398,816	
Furniture	Kilo	172,493	191,086	225,988	281,342	995,700	281,342	995,700	281,342	995,700	281,342	995,700	281,342	23,611	70,902	
Footstools	"	19,663	20,480	23,719	23,268	35,305	23,268	35,305	23,268	35,305	23,268	35,305	23,268	5,701	8,773	
Corks	"	143,715	154,715	130,739	144,428	160,772	144,428	160,772	144,428	160,772	144,428	160,772	144,428	22,431	22,709	
Manufactures of wood, unenumerated	"	298,903	157,175	206,370	430,758	208,469	430,758	208,469	430,758	208,469	430,758	208,469	430,758	44,298	17,629	
TOTAL	"	638,774	523,611	589,816	878,796	1,305,246	878,796	1,305,246	878,796	1,305,246	878,796	1,305,246	878,796	95,951	120,013	
IVORY, MOTHER OF PEARL, TORTOISESHELL AND SIMILAR ANIMAL PRODUCTS, MANUFACTURES OF.																
Manufactures of whalebone, unenumerated	Kilo	58	109	39	652	935	652	935	652	935	652	935	652	255	312	
" " mother of pearl, coral and ivory	"	316	391	563	907	647	907	647	907	647	907	647	907	1,705	1,351	
" " buffalo horn and bone	"	21,749	26,222	20,708	23,078	12,173	23,078	12,173	23,078	12,173	23,078	12,173	23,078	12,402	6,288	
" " animal residues, unenumerated	"	981	587	2,556	998	634	998	634	998	634	998	634	998	1,016	668	
TOTAL	"	28,104	27,309	23,866	25,635	14,389	25,635	14,389	25,635	14,389	25,635	14,389	25,635	15,685	8,569	
NICKEL, MANUFACTURES OF	Kilo	3,831	2,071	2,407	3,514	4,388	3,514	4,388	3,514	4,388	3,514	4,388	3,514	1,116	1,767	

Article	Gramme	1,912,259	3,183,433	127,931	108,465	18,710	16,050	17,567	15,828	14,051
GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINUM.										
Gold jewellery	1,799,717	2,972,633	3,070,615	3,070,615	2,810,578	11,626	18,244	24,109	23,895	20,024
Silver	3,309	1,274	219	191	1,271	226	175	38	124	184
Manufactures of platinum										
TOTAL	1,912,259	3,183,433	3,188,737	2,920,314	2,920,314	25,862	34,469	41,714	38,847	34,259
STRAW, BROOM, GRASS, PIASSAVA AND OTHER FIBRES, MANUFACTURES OF.										
Cordage	24,081	25,355	85,164	177,132	177,132	1,003	909	1,396	1,246	6,802
Mats and matting	24,461	22,449	39,684	31,738	31,738	1,619	1,744	2,506	4,122	3,175
Vegetable silk—piece goods		56	20	10	10			99	35	18
Brooms and brushes	32,766	19,292	29,151	10,692	10,692	1,770	1,108	1,582	1,078	804
Manufactures of vegetable silk, unenumerated			548	578	578			303	752	934
Manufactures of straw, broom, piassava, &c., unenumerated	176,647	72,566	155,842	43,829	43,829	8,088	7,039	14,827	10,318	7,828
TOTAL	258,855	139,662	260,409	263,979	263,979	12,430	10,800	20,713	19,151	10,561
PAPER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.										
Playing cards	1,981	2,485	3,348	3,112	3,112	580	588	944	1,019	1,018
Engravings, designs and photographs	13,007	39,938	7,703	10,558	10,558	3,882	5,509	3,976	4,903	5,360
Books, newspapers, magazines and the like	378,450	404,598	411,397	536,933	536,933	64,901	67,025	68,963	84,222	104,182
Printed matter, unenumerated	131,250	107,909	222,704	306,225	306,225	37,554	34,948	43,952	59,255	83,798
Paper for unenumerated purposes	2,201,567	3,244,693	2,523,083	2,920,866	2,920,866	73,942	83,037	69,110	72,312	84,514
Writing paper	481,711	652,133	656,633	446,946	446,946	21,102	22,629	31,081	37,276	24,717
Millboard and cardboard	4,894,950	6,780,217	7,403,781	7,780,541	7,780,541	77,358	105,409	119,252	128,117	131,508
Manufactures of paper, unenumerated	130,186	186,934	212,883	163,060	163,060	13,523	15,982	17,213	24,349	19,816
TOTAL	9,139,987	12,511,972	13,185,158	13,212,316	13,212,316	306,614	370,920	376,623	432,460	480,920
STONES, EARLES AND SIMILAR MINERALS, MANUFACTURES OF.										
Asbestos	25,613	40,291	105,259	110,631	110,631	1,410	1,891	3,188	7,725	4,170
Earthenware and clay pipes and tubes	1,677,363	2,851,663	3,037,866	7,483,993	7,483,993	8,851	12,641	16,476	11,854	30,796
Glazed tiles	6,842,037	27,803,493	42,680,007	2,773,698	2,773,698	30,495	87,378	142,031	49,672	32,570
Fire and common bricks	1,773,456	5,470,427	2,487,065	14,276,920	14,276,920	11,571	23,131	59,499	21,963	38,058
Manufactures of stones and earthenware, unenumerated			1,850,670	1,850,659	1,850,659				7,851	15,297
TOTAL	10,318,469	35,665,879	48,310,197	23,263,107	30,711,412	52,337	125,041	221,194	145,833	166,988
SKINS AND LEATHER, MANUFACTURES OF.										
Harness, saddles and other articles of saddletry	20,896	4,623	3,515	5,158	5,158	1,892	1,237	1,478	1,474	1,830
Bags, cases and trunks of all kinds	6,173	7,600	11,562	5,309	5,309	3,319	3,470	3,803	4,800	2,710
Boots and shoes	28,226	30,636	49,574	18,622	20,113	15,212	20,113	27,826	22,398	15,546
Belting	30,684	27,254	44,740	44,031	44,031	7,984	7,079	13,306	11,311	12,149
Manufactures of leather, unenumerated	32,048	32,941	36,781	27,698	27,698	16,848	15,487	21,146	25,739	16,456
TOTAL	112,027	103,054	99,256	89,196	89,196	44,755	47,386	67,559	65,812	51,700
PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &C.										
Root blacking	35,036	34,549	37,096	21,284	21,284	2,954	4,093	3,953	4,190	9,557
Perfumery	130,244	153,539	160,883	134,438	134,438	61,970	64,279	83,433	89,129	70,372
Writing ink	23,114	22,688	19,623	1,191	1,191	1,688	1,688	1,733	1,786	1,395
Paints, all kinds	544,253	606,679	554,624	688,305	688,305	29,914	32,726	32,336	30,693	33,932
Printing ink			37,962	98,052	98,052			6,296	7,862	9,411
Varnishes, all kinds			49,532	56,959	56,959				6,512	8,156
TOTAL	738,323	907,931	875,075	1,017,660	1,017,660	96,029	102,786	127,751	140,172	122,282

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNTS.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.							
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.				
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.															
Acetic acid	Kilo	—	—	—	—	62,630	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,818
Sulphuric acid	"	226,379	170,008	214,564	52,201	21,497	8,010	5,900	1,855	6,067	5,904	25,407	2,123	1,756	
Acids, unenumerated .. .	"	401,155	451,577	141,202	7,862	129,447	—	20,746	—	14,752	21,846	3,887	1,489	1,534	
Vacuum carbide	"	1,738	—	383,304	1,326,502	1,335,204	15,064	19,539	17,129	15,900	16,475	12,391	12,391	9,250	
Aerated and mineral waters ..	"	—	—	383,304	345,510	434,035	4,087	8,015	229	15,385	12,391	836	333	—	
Capsules, globules, drages and medical sweetmeats ..	"	—	—	7,309	5,563	15,696	155	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Glycerine	"	1,738	—	3,221	3,221	15,696	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cod liver oil	"	—	—	29,532	35,077	27,155	849	8,027	8,114	9,040	6,774	912	—	—	
Soap and soap tablets, medicinal ..	"	—	—	8,538	3,373	3,679	—	723	790	790	—	—	—	—	
Chemical products and medicines, unenumerated ..	"	4,728,320	5,621,380	5,704,378	5,560,398	5,919,878	208,886	236,204	245,843	278,810	276,747	345,354	347,263	—	
TOTAL	"	5,367,865	6,290,657	7,229,871	7,475,545	8,153,398	239,392	278,589	311,845	384,778	384,778	106,181	112,897	—	
SILK, MIXED AND UNMIXED, MANUFACTURES OF															
Brads, loops and other trimming .. .	Kilo	1,608	1,804	2,252	2,245	1,779	4,355	4,938	5,437	5,783	5,783	5,783	5,783	5,783	
Ribbons	"	8,232	9,469	9,406	9,991	—	19,290	20,746	21,202	25,232	25,407	25,407	25,407	25,407	
Neckties	"	425	539	—	—	—	1,813	2,447	3,887	4,938	5,783	6,067	6,067	6,067	
Lace	"	208	122	—	—	—	1,967	2,447	3,887	4,938	5,783	6,067	6,067	6,067	
Wearing apparel	"	1,248	1,490	—	128	—	4,988	5,417	6,096	6,348	6,348	6,348	6,348	6,348	
Piece goods	"	16,466	23,809	41,899	31,758	34,290	32,106	38,472	39,953	40,926	47,480	51,129	51,129	51,129	
Manufactures of silk, unenumerated ..	"	6,983	6,237	13,877	15,717	10,311	15,759	18,170	25,004	26,424	26,424	26,424	26,424	26,424	
TOTAL	"	35,170	48,570	67,062	59,823	46,532	78,778	85,588	104,820	112,897	112,897	106,181	112,897	106,181	
BUNDRIES.															
Samples, all kinds	Kilo	20,478	22,757	—	—	1,112	4,423	5,463	4,478	8,496	8,496	7,397	7,397	7,397	
Specimens for museums	"	—	—	2,675	7,862	6,736	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gymnastic appliances and articles for sport ..	"	—	—	—	19,684	79,680	329	474	684	1,164	1,164	1,756	1,756	1,756	
Civil and military equipment	Kilo	—	2,445	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Stationery	"	99,139	157,815	170,788	167,098	162,117	17,355	23,636	25,718	27,528	30,200	30,200	30,200		
Walking sticks, canes and whips .. .	"	253,256	106,331	119,496	110,937	191,761	18,707	18,707	18,707	18,707	18,707	18,707	18,707		
Articles for lighting by gas, kerosene, &c. ..	"	4,498	7,631	7,713	7,713	4,821	1,948	1,843	2,113	2,969	1,788	2,969	2,969		
Buttons, all kinds	"	60,181	74,498	77,631	77,631	58,688	28,213	31,989	28,707	31,989	21,838	21,838	21,838		
Toys	"	107,682	182,944	178,972	197,929	120,140	20,714	26,400	35,604	39,608	22,507	22,507	22,507		
Pipes and cigar or cigarette holders ..	"	9,712	14,184	17,872	14,925	149,821	4,052	6,663	7,633	8,916	8,916	8,916	8,916		
Roxes and cases, all kinds	"	46,922	50,690	48,451	66,554	62,311	5,561	6,663	7,633	8,916	8,916	8,916	8,916		
Trussel, beadwork, &c. (passementerie) ..	"	7,552	6,696	10,365	11,412	6,427	1,082	1,082	1,082	1,082	1,082	1,082	1,082		
Pocket books, cigar cases and purses ..	"	15,235	17,454	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hats, all kinds	"	145,878	161,676	173,786	211,794	149,957	17,841	20,585	24,019	29,115	21,257	21,257	21,257		
Umbrellas, parasols and accessories for same ..	"	4,973	2,847	3,376	3,042	3,000	5,360	8,164	6,139	5,281	9,381	9,381	9,381		
Cigars, cigarettes and other manufactures of tobacco ..	"	26,021	30,418	—	—	—	6,521	7,322	9,381	8,171	9,381	9,381	9,381		
Cloaks	"	3,018	2,443	—	—	—	10,948	17,322	8,987	9,381	9,381	9,381	9,381		
Watches	"	169,063	125,723	168,716	176,707	265,282	2,138	2,138	2,138	2,138	2,138	2,138	2,138		
Dynamite and other explosives	"	472	1,043	—	—	3,078	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Artificial flowers	"	23,389	55,389	23,456	44,602	88,374	22,441	22,441	22,441	22,441	22,441	22,441	22,441		
Fireworks	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kerosene	"	15,687,034	15,757,867	16,980,404	16,147,621	17,686,126	144,761	131,074	169,902	149,381	149,381	166,284	149,381		
Gasoline	"	—	—	—	498,517	983,153	2,188	4,044	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188		
Fans, all kinds	"	6,924	3,993	4,531	5,451	5,181	5,181	3,478	5,770	5,770	5,770	5,770			
Sandpaper, all kinds	"	62,878	67,696	59,845	103,097	3,573	3,015	3,307	3,251	3,320	3,532	3,532			
Manufactures of rubber	"	1,424,464	162,998	159,026	134,901	120,233	51,832	64,076	59,682	49,368	46,441	46,441			
" celluloid	"	15,934	21,671	24,018	55,967	10,761	6,707	11,741	25,649	17,388	17,388	25,649			
Steamers, boats and vessels, all kinds ..	"	85,280	491,975	—	—	—	6,707	11,741	25,649	17,388	17,388	25,649			
Lubricating oils, all kinds	"	4,191,787	3,666,759	3,308,298	3,359,083	4,504,272	60,743	51,207	55,008	66,143	73,044	73,044			

Article	Kilo	188,896	171,042	188,096	191,847	172,197	6,000	4,910	5,894	0,214	5,715
Paraffin	"	38,388	61,350	54,877	63,614	75,289	10,731	11,178	10,029	14,958	17,108
Photographic appliances and accessories	"	568	941	537	325	41	77	72	41	48	85
Matches	"	373,821	473,577	775,587	653,353	582,851	10,028	12,373	17,600	16,041	13,820
Scarc	"	50,319	55,074	67,201	115,869	80,905	5,016	5,868	11,039	12,547	9,282
Framed pictures and mirrors	"	58,145	81,021	101,816	100,916	123,593	2,127	2,825	7,284	4,829	5,677
Soup and saponaceous substances, unscented	"	28,260	36,774	21,433	23,044	17,127	1,761	2,184	1,402	370	1,199
Candles, all kinds	"	45,821	29,158	—	—	—	1,161	1,114	1,665	1,865	1,199
Sacks	"	—	—	—	—	—	49,408	34,864	28,691	54,754	66,116
Sundry unenumerated manufactures	"	—	—	—	—	—	568,913	573,319	682,467	805,112	983,557
TOTAL											
CLASS IV.—Footstuffs and Fodder.											
Alfalfa (licerne)	Kilo	9,479,153	11,807,648	14,212,019	11,448,048	10,893,058	31,836	44,052	68,014	49,377	40,855
Garlic and onions	"	1,907,440	1,799,404	1,684,684	1,202,640	1,398,830	26,580	25,912	25,044	19,714	20,006
Rice	"	29,058,955	31,759,414	14,451,306	1,866,524	1,821,618	303,210	280,221	157,048	32,641	31,730
Sugar	"	21,825	21,480	26,088	39,451	153,393	942	560	990	2,909	2,909
Olive oil	"	733,381	1,003,985	698,088	1,053,434	863,043	45,705	63,210	51,339	86,387	65,812
Codfish	"	5,332,578	5,536,830	5,236,050	5,236,050	6,555,153	159,173	203,399	205,895	220,773	220,773
Lard	"	97,817	120,110	99,037	2,018,248	778,607	154,483	9,682	38,074	122,932	42,834
Potatoes	"	13,754,117	12,794,083	9,894,179	12,250,848	12,250,848	108,286	101,652	109,365	91,554	98,905
Alcoholic beverages	"	213,756	274,102	232,724	231,263	180,819	19,809	20,453	19,908	20,791	15,400
Unenumerated beverages	"	2,560	8,973	34,450	64,149	28,438	668	20,468	3,137	3,786	3,786
Biscuits, all kinds	"	870,715	938,864	91,745	21,088	24,029	2,403	8,254	2,446	2,921	2,885
Unenumerated grain	"	88,549	1,019,919	1,017,927	787,749	949,392	12,409	13,022	14,968	10,921	11,778
Barley	"	63,935	4,456	4,610	5,507	5,142	1,382	1,026	1,443	1,677	1,441
Peas	"	8,280	4,446	31,751	81,751	13,007	982	1,226	1,726	562	771
Ice	"	77,928	74,760	78,483	78,483	75,893	241	10,966	9,006	11,804	12,029
Sweetmeats, all kinds	"	58,923	62,605	56,229	43,591	40,654	9,828	6,933	6,735	5,804	5,451
Preserved meats and extracts	"	116,010	134,383	178,613	136,453	141,653	11,954	17,566	19,384	20,304	18,477
Fruits and vegetables	"	322,224	336,189	1,078,243	1,024,520	603,295	18,035	19,019	44,742	44,220	30,379
fish	"	191,200	256,493	349,372	353,547	329,974	12,718	27,352	27,006	26,078	23,221
Spices	"	285,766	227,383	286,663	257,356	276,899	13,341	11,899	15,640	13,319	14,182
Bran	"	—	—	—	—	500	—	—	—	—	—
Wheat flour	"	22,090,105	28,674,213	18,704,816	22,292,266	15,679,649	238,364	298,505	205,628	241,114	175,872
Flour and meals, unenumerated	"	218,128	250,784	182,856	185,682	160,927	7,657	8,600	7,019	9,916	9,407
Beans, all kinds	"	1,695,774	1,680,614	2,005,459	1,329,598	1,507,463	21,149	21,333	36,336	18,245	17,251
Fodder, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fruits and vegetables, dried	"	405,430	486,753	536,633	571,607	476,255	17,875	19,055	28,394	29,299	23,444
Condensed milk	"	8,790,537	5,029,868	4,464,073	4,517,563	5,040,206	93,461	143,017	137,110	151,740	153,120
Liqueurs and syrups	"	436,594	476,163	512,756	599,990	599,732	19,981	19,981	24,980	31,587	40,902
Bitter	"	38,300	44,066	41,354	43,066	33,639	4,934	5,061	4,662	5,400	3,397
Macaroni, &c.	"	31,234	586,191	356,584	435,440	385,974	43,479	77,061	47,925	60,787	46,293
Maize (Indian corn)	"	83,771	33,302	27,669	32,451	31,920	1,183	1,518	1,271	1,640	1,688
Eggs	"	1,003,391	867,343	6,023,501	1,412,502	4,355	5,221	5,305	30,632	8,160	27
Ham	"	159,766	—	4,509	5,834	5	—	—	60	34	—
Cheese	"	23,162	136,457	244,863	227,135	237,376	18,410	23,521	30,890	28,624	28,631
Salt	"	302,382	337,348	337,348	312,056	383,139	23,254	26,731	31,305	29,480	32,258
Bacon	"	59,717	183,094	1815	6,622	30,306	73	893	28	56	80
Wheat	"	115,547,097	137,544,970	141,465,887	200,042,787	165,319,706	1,911	2,330	2,218	4,714	6,003
Vinegar	"	35,209	60,468	75,780	89,707	59,346	747	1,286	1,683	1,556	1,089,196
Champagne and other sparkling wines	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wines, unenumerated	"	18,026,210	-22,162,020	21,322,354	37,607	44,960	8,538	8,965	9,464	7,125	11,924
Vermouth, bitters and similar wines	"	24,151	359,739	21,482,738	21,482,738	20,000,954	597,166	638,344	624,095	627,749	635,856
Jerked beef (Xarque)	"	18,997,074	18,562,160	13,098,352	13,115,155	12,126,354	445,171	591,609	420,476	384,047	324,509
Foodstuffs and fodder, unenumerated	"	621,868	606,126	539,428	148,259	156,092	5,900	5,403	7,670	7,988	343,375
TOTAL		246,463,889	285,365,531	266,318,384	303,105,973	—	3,099,624	3,676,136	3,465,547	3,466,177	3,229,563

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.					C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.				
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
CLASS V.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes.											
£ Sterling	—	—	—	—	—	—	403,029	1,654,320	2,312,280	3,756,159	21,000
Francs	—	—	—	—	—	20	20	2,744	20,767	409,479	1,897
Milreis (fortes) .. .	—	—	—	—	—	4,040	—	1,558	5,490	2,893	—
Peso, Uruguayan (gold) .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,917	—	—	—
" Argentine (gold) .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	—	—	—	—
Pesetas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dollars	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	103	65
Marks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brazilian Reis (gold) .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,576	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	408,363	1,689,570	2,342,113	4,108,677	22,962	—
SUMMARY BY CLASS.											
CLASS I.—Live Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,004	38,726	31,080	43,514	56,037
" II.—Materials, Raw or Prepared for use in Arts and Industries .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,107,162	2,381,860	3,143,796	3,741,380	3,350,737
" III.—Manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,773,291	3,389,184	6,881,089	8,505,610	7,706,562
" IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,099,624	3,676,136	3,465,547	3,466,177	3,239,553
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE	—	—	—	—	—	10,005,991	11,685,906	13,521,512	15,766,681	14,312,889	—
CLASS V.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes .. .	—	—	—	—	—	408,363	1,689,570	2,342,113	4,108,677	22,962	—
GRAND TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	10,414,354	13,375,476	15,863,625	19,925,358	14,365,851	—

EXPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS FROM THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.					C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.				
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
CLASS I.—Animals and their Products.											
Specimens for museums .. .	Kilo	—	—	—	—	—	20	9	53	30	21
Live stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
Scrap leather	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whale oil	Kilo	222,165	15,882	10,000	—	1,587	147	59	—	75	
Whalebone	"	13,411	—	—	—	183	—	—	—	—	
Fish bladders	"	84	—	—	—	68	—	—	—	—	
Dried shrimps	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	159	

CLASS III.—VEGETABLES AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

Continued.

Table with columns: Commodity Name, Unit, Value, Quantity, and Total. Rows include items like Waste, Bran, Flour, Beans, Feijonda, Vegetable fibres, Fresh vegetables, and various oils and manufactured goods.

TOTAL

Summary table for the total exports, showing values for different sections of the data.

Article	Unit	623	7,345	2,120	600	—	387	25	530	353	13
IRON AND STEEL.											
Steel—bar and rod	Kilo	—	—	2,120	600	—	—	—	530	353	13
Iron—bar, rod, plain and sheet	"	28,768	51,904	36,868	5,777	—	—	—	724	490	77
Iron—pig, cast, puddled and filings	"	—	1,016	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
TOTAL	"	28,768	60,265	38,988	6,377	—	387	25	1,262	843	90
WOOL.											
Wool, for embroidery	Kilo	75	48	—	60	—	25	—	20	—	23
LINEN.											
Yarn and thread	Kilo	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	22	—
Staves and hoops	Kilo	14,298	—	—	16,103	—	199	—	—	—	264
LUMBER AND TIMBER.											
SUBSTANCES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF											
PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &c.											
Linsed	Kilo	—	4,556	3,813	900	—	—	—	—	188	15
White lead and zinc white	"	125	2,560	462	154	—	3	—	133	23	8
Indigo and ultramarine blue	"	—	200	500	2,500	—	—	80	100	18	75
Essences of all kinds, unenumerated	"	37	220	305	—	—	17	107	19	34	—
Camphor and other dry paints	"	—	800	3,818	1,724	—	—	62	17	129	58
Red lead or minimum	"	—	1,000	2,005	2,550	—	—	21	25	44	80
Substances for perfume, &c., unenumerated	"	—	2,700	102	200	—	—	—	67	3	3
TOTAL	"	162	11,826	11,005	8,028	—	20	279	361	439	239
METALLOIDS AND OTHER METALS.											
Sulphur	Kilo	—	1,000	1	1,000	—	—	—	12	2	12
PLANTS, LEAVES, FLOWERS, FRUITS, BERRIES,											
SEEDS, ROOTS, BARK, &c.											
Leaves, flowers, herbs, stems, roots, barks, medicinal or for dyes	Kilo	—	255	146	15	—	—	3	20	13	20
STONES, EARTH AND OTHER SIMILAR MINERALS.											
Clay and moulders sand	Kilo	558	1,016	214,343	2,865,188	—	8	10	—	—	—
Coal	"	—	—	213,821	102,211	—	—	—	283	440	4,324
Patent incl	"	30,500	106,219	14,560	864	—	133	6	235	485	218
Cement	"	—	1,102	—	—	—	—	—	—	128	5
Coke	"	—	507	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	—
Chalk and gypsum (plaster of Paris)	"	—	—	150	43	—	—	32	—	—	4
Marble, alabaster and porphyry	"	887	—	1,518	2,789	—	53	—	—	13	93
Saltpetre	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	—
TOTAL	"	31,945	1,906	444,389	2,971,040	—	194	49	530	1,121	4,644
HIDES AND SKINS.											
Tanned and otherwise prepared	Kilo	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	—	—	—
Sole leather	"	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
TOTAL	"	—	6	—	—	—	—	74	7	—	—
SILK.											
Yarn and thread	Kilo	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—
VEGETABLE EXTRACTS.											
Resin	Kilo	—	1,739	1,592	6,457	—	—	—	26	22	103
Vegetable extracts, unenumerated	"	—	100	69	—	—	—	20	19	18	—
TOTAL	"	—	1,839	1,661	6,457	—	—	20	45	40	103

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF NATAL.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.					
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.		
CLASS III.—Manufactures.													
Corros.													
Tapestry, oilcloths and carpets ..	Kilo	—	—	62	88	50	—	—	6	19	10		
Neckties ..	Kilo	—	127	—	—	—	—	95	126	3	—		
Hosiery ..	"	130	32	—	—	—	133	41	41	38	—		
Lace, insertions, &c. ..	"	67	340	—	—	—	57	202	16	142	143		
Wearing apparel ..	"	9,080	25,790	16,048	7,902	6,934	1,067	4,766	3,540	2,422	1,710		
Piece goods, bleached ..	"	312	9,321	1,482	658	1,149	44	302	173	103	150		
" " unbleached ..	"	3,853	4,395	6,099	20,530	17,208	775	1,027	1,493	4,839	4,445		
" " printed ..	"	19,916	33,932	34,052	26,551	13,958	4,198	8,620	8,640	7,205	3,620		
" " dyed ..	"	669	1,817	15,783	20,900	8,766	192	4,117	5,682	2,823	—		
" " unenumerated ..	"	572	1,231	1,809	4,323	1,810	129	333	454	1,158	507		
Manufactures of cotton, unenumerated ..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTAL ..	"	34,608	74,994	—	80,647	49,875	7,195	16,131	18,471	22,026	13,157		
MANUFACTURES OF ALUMINIUM													
Lead, bullets, shot, cartridges, &c. ..	Kilo	—	—	63	55	133	—	—	35	23	47		
ARMS AND AMMUNITION.													
Firearms, all kinds ..	Kilo	91	—	—	57	92	52	—	—	13	27		
Arms and ammunition, unenumerated ..	"	176	—	—	31	37	44	—	—	23	108		
TOTAL ..	"	7	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	4		
HAIR AND FEATHERS.													
Brushes, dusters, brooms, &c. ..	Kilo	274	—	—	88	130	98	—	—	36	139		
Manufactures, unenumerated ..	"	—	5	—	—	—	13	3	—	50	—		
TOTAL ..	"	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
CANE, BAMBOO, OSTER, &C.													
Manufactures, unenumerated ..	Kilo	—	—	—	109	—	—	—	—	19	—		
CARRIAGES AND OTHER VEHICLES.													
Railway cars and waggons ..	Kilo	246	—	—	16,641	29,997	—	—	—	797	1,889		
Other vehicles ..	"	—	346	—	—	—	36	50	126	32	—		
TOTAL ..	"	246	346	—	16,641	29,997	36	50	126	799	1,869		
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.													
Lead pipes ..	Kilo	—	—	100	300	—	—	—	3	0	—		
Printers' type ..	"	—	—	92	382	1,135	—	—	22	84	258		
Manufactures of tin, unenumerated ..	"	—	—	—	2	27	11	—	—	4	—		
" " zinc, ..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
TOTAL ..	"	74	—	192	706	1,162	11	—	25	98	262		
COPPER AND ALLOYS, MANUFACTURES OF.													
Wire, all kinds ..	Kilo	—	52	76	—	90	—	10	14	—	18		
Crustite and plated ware ..	"	—	106	—	40	16	—	37	2	21	10		
Objects of art, statuettes, &c. ..	"	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	3	11		
Manufactures of copper, unenumerated ..	"	—	—	127	212	—	—	—	17	42	—		
Tubes and pipes ..	"	820	916	1,584	488	1,171	71	198	301	298	244		
Manufactures of copper, unenumerated ..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTAL ..	"	820	1,074	1,792	742	1,284	71	245	334	364	283		

Article or Class	Kilo	391	2,500	557	75	729	13	118	26	10	61
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES OF.											
Fish-hooks, spurs, stirrups, locks, &c.	"	26,397	4,338	15,173	—	68,137	317	54	228	—	1,016
Wire, all kinds	"	—	1,088	3,049	—	—	—	18	63	—	—
Galvanised corrugated sheets	"	—	2,079	1,042	1,168	222	148	343	300	297	58
Cutlery	"	488	—	1,865	1,647	226	58	222	225	269	38
Axles, wheels and parts for railway cars	"	45	—	70	—	—	13	2	7	—	—
Tin plates, manufactures thereof, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	544	—	—	—	—	27
Tin plates	"	—	—	—	14	717	—	—	—	4	70
Enamelled iron goods	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staples, nails, screws and other structural iron for	"	11	841	2,210	73	2,854	—	27	48	2	41
houses, boats, posts, fences, &c.	"	2,026	877	2,706	2,005	2,757	100	21	152	110	161
Furniture	"	—	609,036	4,344	4,344	474,836	—	3,778	9,705	82	4,128
Rails and accessories	"	6,855	—	1,161,381	15,916	31,114	146	86	67	34	846
Tubes, pipes and fishplates	"	5,389	—	3,300	32,535	13,370	271	477	744	2,880	598
Manufactures of iron, unenumerated	"	42,252	681,631	1,206,757	57,177	595,506	1,066	4,954	11,653	4,018	7,044
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pianos	One	—	—	—	3	3	—	85	56	133	361
Musical instruments, unenumerated	Kilo	—	—	—	297	309	—	42	63	94	114
TOTAL	Kilo	—	—	—	—	—	—	127	119	277	475
SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surgical and dental instruments, unenumerated	Kilo	5	85	—	6	356	3	26	—	28	179
MATHEMATICAL, OPTICAL & SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Optical instruments	Kilo	5	—	12	—	—	19	—	9	11	48
Mathematical & scientific instruments, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	36	93	27
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	45	104	75
WOOL, MIXED OR UNMIXED, MANUFACTURES OF.	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frauds, tassels and trimmings, all kinds	Kilo	15	—	1,819	142	—	6	—	1,255	—	22
Tapestry and carpets	"	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blankets	"	584	755	—	1,712	583	361	482	—	1,090	236
Alpacas, muslins and other woolen textiles	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wearing apparel, all kinds	"	3	1,410	19	622	—	3	402	34	207	11
Manufactures of wool, unenumerated	Kilo	602	2,165	—	—	655	370	884	1,289	1,370	269
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	2,502	—	—	—	—	—	—
LIKEN, MANUFACTURES OF.	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tapestry, olidots and carpets	Kilo	1,432	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hessians	"	—	—	1,118	—	—	66	—	—	—	—
Twine	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
Sheeting, towels and napkins	"	—	41	—	5	—	—	55	—	—	—
Wearing apparel	"	—	70	—	—	—	—	416	—	75	—
Linen piece goods, all kinds	"	420	1,294	1,759	1,310	3,219	141	49	613	507	1,083
Manufactures of linen, unenumerated	"	—	10	8	89	—	—	9	6	31	—
TOTAL	"	—	1,415	—	1,404	3,219	207	494	693	617	1,083
JUTE AND HEMP.	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Twine	Kilo	—	—	—	66	403	—	—	—	—	102
Cordage	"	—	—	—	1,255	330	—	—	—	62	17
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	1,321	733	—	—	—	69	119
EARTHENWARE, GLASS, CHINA AND CRYSTAL.	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bottles, flasks and goblets, or ampoules of all kinds	Kilo	419	9	—	323	95	19	1	—	70	14
Burnished glass, with or without foil	"	3,680	30	—	446	419	—	—	21	—	1
Window glass	"	206	562	1,244	33,136	21,716	74	6	—	83	12
Manufactures of earthenware and china, unenumerated	"	568	—	367	759	574	129	—	578	1,620	775
Manufactures of glass and crystal, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	136	92
TOTAL	"	4,873	601	—	34,664	22,808	244	56	675	1,909	894

CLASS III.—Vegetables and their Products.	Kilo	102,825	645,600	823,114	1,005,116	92,019	8,632	28,907	43,558	60,372	4,456
Raw cotton	"	1,700,250	656,200	2,147,725	1,675,000	7,050	22,323	7,397	12,006	13,254	—
Sugar, brown (muscavado)	"	—	—	—	11,976	—	—	—	—	166	67
Custor seed or bean	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RUBBER—	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manigoba	"	—	—	—	5,500	—	—	—	—	893	—
Mangabain	"	—	—	—	13,663	—	—	—	—	1,582	39
Cotton seed	"	101,000	24,960	528,000	343,070	560	629	84	2,267	1,728	1,438
Carahubt wax	"	180	—	—	1,892	—	19	—	—	886	141
Bran	"	—	24,000	—	271,360	—	—	159	—	—	1,902
Cotton seed residues	"	1,815	22,468	—	7,529	—	24	559	295	127	52
Cotton waste	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,627	37,106	58,342	78,308	8,095
SUMMARY BY CLASS.											
CLASS I.—Animals and their products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" III.—Vegetables and their products	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,627	37,106	58,342	4,263	1,554
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,627	37,106	58,342	78,308	8,095

EXPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS FROM THE PORT OF MOSSORÓ.

CLASS I.—Animals and their Products.	Kilo	4,425	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horns	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoofs	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CLASS III.—Vegetables and their Products.											
Raw cotton	Kilo	360,000	—	—	100,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manicoba rubber	"	1,080	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oiticica seed	"	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hats of straw	"	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brushes and brooms	"	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carahubta straw	"	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seeds	"	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carahubta wax	"	—	—	—	18,837	—	—	—	—	2,761	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,500	—
SUMMARY BY CLASS.											
CLASS I.—Animals and their products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" III.—Vegetables and their products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,500	—
GRAND TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,500	—

EXPORTS.—STATE OF RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.
SUMMARY BY PORTS.

Natal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mossoró	—	—	—	—	—	—	81,627	37,106	58,342	82,371	9,649
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	81,627	37,106	58,342	82,371	9,649

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF RIO GRANDE.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.					C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.				
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
CLASS I.—Live stock.											
Birds and fowls	Head	—	14	—	7	—	30	—	110	60	
Asses, horses and mules	"	20	—	—	—	13	354	—	207	1,086	
Goats and sheep	"	30	35	—	4	2	273	341	107	84	
Pigs	"	—	4	—	20	—	113	113	52	—	
Cattle	"	—	46	—	45	11	—	3,020	1,423	1,213	
Live stock, unenumerated	"	—	881	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,496	3,962	2,025	2,448	
CLASS II.—Raw Material or prepared for use in Arts and Industries.											
COTTON.											
Yarn	Kilo	269,883	84,810	53,808	1,790	147	24,452	8,006	4,936	—	
Sewing thread	"	23,219	24,705	22,402	26,999	20,544	7,480	6,477	6,814	319	
Washed, combed and in wool or wadding	"	22,118	17,747	40,781	52,634	31,928	66	506	1,290	5,992	
Twisted or braided	"	462	208	225	181	284	475	32	26	1,256	
Cotton waste	"	—	—	64	50	16	—	—	8	50	
TOTAL	"	315,182	127,470	116,790	78,683	71,719	32,483	15,021	11,811	7,352	
HAIR, FURS AND FEATHERS.											
Horse hair	Kilo	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Beaver, hare, rabbit or other furs	"	1,523	—	600	3,216	350	968	—	494	240	
Feathers—all kinds	"	3	2	11	16	11	60	30	182	126	
Hair, furs and feathers, unenumerated	"	13	6	—	5	12	19	5	—	8	
TOTAL	"	1,541	8	611	3,237	373	1,047	35	676	374	
CANE, BAMBOO, RUSH, OSIER, &c.											
Rush, rattan and osier	Kilo	77	173	359	350	91	17	39	50	22	
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.											
Lead—pig, ingot and sheet	Kilo	18,308	13,986	6,625	27,447	13,145	294	228	142	291	
Tin—bar, rod, sheet and plate	"	10,407	11,061	4,545	10,084	17,790	1,801	1,566	805	2,106	
Zinc—sheet and plate	"	30,230	11,088	34,387	26,633	16,686	814	365	1,181	462	
TOTAL	"	58,945	36,135	45,557	64,164	47,630	2,409	2,159	2,128	2,859	
COPPER AND ALLOYS.											
Cast, moulded, filings, &c.	Kilo	26,583	5,794	7,048	26,843	22,909	1,547	463	715	2,008	
ANIMAL RESIDUES.											
Whalebone, crude or prepared	Kilo	—	42	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	
Wax, crude or prepared	"	1,768	750	1,056	1,132	1,086	24	5	3	2	
Ghee and gelatine	"	41	—	—	5	—	291	79	94	95	
Spermaceti or stearine	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guano and other manures	"	—	73	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Animal oils, unenumerated	"	124	186	186	—	106	15	8	6	4	
Tallow and grease	"	1,265	1,574	10,427	4,039	4,203	40	87	415	114	
Animal residues, unenumerated	"	2,055	3,497	3,366	8,704	5,988	168	344	506	757	
TOTAL	"	5,415	5,936	15,106	13,971	11,391	540	523	1,025	972	

Table with 15 columns of numerical data and 10 rows of categorical labels including Iron and Steel, Yarn, Wool, Linen, Lumber and Timber, Perfumery, Dyes, Paints, &c., and Metals. Each row contains multiple values corresponding to different data points.

Article	Kilo	22,519	5,863	16,698	5,576	354	292	69	210	86
Tar and pitch	"	31,412	5,863	16,698	5,576	4,205	1,501	69	210	86
Vegetable oils	"	137,039	46,824	85,527	56,074	4,205	1,501	1,352	3,536	2,423
Oil and wine lees	"	"	598	2,495	"	"	51	51	106	"
Resin	"	1,360,289	792,744	1,080,631	1,605,195	9,855	13,682	9,100	13,827	10,598
Gums, resins and balsams	"	1,978	966	1,889	1,815	271	186	106	213	156
Vegetable extracts, unenumerated	"	790	255	583	247	111	171	61	93	28
TOTAL	"	1,531,508	847,250	1,187,823	1,728,907	14,796	15,832	10,739	18,084	19,291
CLASS III.—Manufactures.										
COTTON.										
Tapestry, oilcloths and carpets	Kilo	1,014	785	812	1,067	89	182	74	134	97
Neckties	"	7	117	"	"	8	10	64	45	3
Hosiery	"	2,100	"	"	"	1,127	1,836	1,130	2,543	628
Lace, insertions, &c.	"	4,846	"	"	"	5,112	3,673	4,063	6,453	2,520
Wearing apparel	"	8,099	7,786	"	"	3,009	2,474	2,400	4,248	2,102
Piece goods, bleached	"	45,198	71,321	55,188	14,186	7,824	10,427	12,824	10,796	2,817
" " unbleached	"	12,568	36,114	15,658	3,479	1,704	2,273	3,905	2,189	502
" " printed	"	61,790	54,911	35,348	14,740	13,652	11,377	13,189	10,301	4,056
" " dyed	"	76,842	70,185	69,660	14,740	18,190	14,820	14,749	17,051	8,535
" " unenumerated	"	36,870	55,482	58,801	81,144	7,440	10,613	12,634	12,144	16,688
Manufactures of cotton, unenumerated	"	16,675	18,434	31,451	10,690	3,773	4,222	5,244	5,773	2,903
TOTAL	"	266,056	296,156	266,868	165,215	62,128	61,407	69,956	71,077	40,851
MANUFACTURES OF ALUMINIUM.										
"	Kilo	89	44	175	250	25	69	26	75	78
ARMS AND AMMUNITION.										
Lead, bullets, shot, cartridges, &c.	Kilo	9,350	7,518	16,669	\$12,773	800	1,186	1,009	2,838	1,826
Firearms, all kinds	"	1,507	898	2,773	2,367	703	977	1,073	2,120	1,994
Swords, foils and other edged weapons	"	19	220	"	"	15	"	24	"	"
Powder	"	"	1,740	288	"	"	217	"	38	"
Arms and ammunition, unenumerated	"	90	14	89	223	23	"	19	31	43
TOTAL	"	10,966	8,711	19,819	15,363	1,541	2,380	2,176	4,927	3,863
HAIR AND FEATHERS.										
Brushes, dusters, brooms, &c.	Kilo	1,979	1,942	"	"	672	478	324	817	396
Manufactures, unenumerated	"	38	4	13	8	106	31	25	25	29
TOTAL	"	2,017	1,987	13	8	778	509	328	842	425
CANE, BAMBOO, OSIER, &C.										
Baskets and hamper	Kilo	99	180	265	140	10	28	25	47	25
Furniture	"	9	28	"	15	2	20	4	"	1
Manufactures of cane, bamboo, osier, &c., unenumerated	"	32	"	"	"	6	"	"	"	3
TOTAL	"	80	188	265	164	18	88	29	47	29
CARRIAGES AND OTHER VEHICLES.										
Automobiles	One	"	"	12	"	"	"	474	525	6
appurtenances	Kilo	"	992,958	1,795,276	3,577,648	"	"	21,764	45,383	125,064
Railway cars and wagons	"	5,674	7,450	"	"	233	495	373	965	478
Other vehicles	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
TOTAL	"	5,674	7,450	"	"	233	495	22,611	46,859	125,548
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.										
Lead pipes	Kilo	2,331	3,375	2,159	1,721	53	72	25	66	81
Printers' type	"	2,271	741	4,058	2,484	335	244	166	889	410
Manufactures of lead, unenumerated	"	66	27	1,947	3,219	32	194	2	203	200
" tin	"	2,187	737	1,620	1,437	374	104	261	370	331
" zinc	"	427	4,955	1,273	844	26	436	146	80	126
TOTAL	"	7,282	92,593	11,166	9,220	800	951	600	1,608	1,157

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF RIO GRANDE.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.								C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.											
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.										
COPPER AND ALLOYS, MANUFACTURES OF.																					
Wire, all kinds	Kilo	3,821	2,946	4,135	16,554	2,400	306	382	1,624	251											
Cristofle and plated ware	"	1,030	419	168	244	1,054	542	105	135	461											
Objects of art, statues, &c.	"	18	30	30	26	8	25	14	45	14											
Tubes and pipes	"	170	504	268	1,048	4,523	24	30	154	403											
Manufactures of copper, unenumerated	"	14,219	12,633	10,961	17,604	10,534	4,639	3,582	4,155	3,195											
TOTAL	"	10,258	16,514	15,562	35,470	18,615	5,686	4,133	6,113	4,324											
IRON AND STEEL, MANUFACTURES OF.																					
Fish-hooks, spurs, stirrups, locks, &c.	Kilo	8,584	3,438	4,200	9,167	6,076	714	369	791	678											
Wire, all kinds	"	1,860,283	1,704,965	1,326,836	1,769,643	2,746,018	22,557	18,337	27,693	41,537											
Galvanised corrugated sheets	"	438,827	570,673	324,446	617,846	480,931	6,413	5,658	12,245	8,626											
Cutlery	"	11,083	6,679	4,289	8,398	7,758	2,423	1,044	2,218	2,227											
Axles, wheels and parts for railway cars	"	436,737	41,593	219,855	119,953	231,348	8,149	4,137	2,405	6,321											
Axles, wheels and parts for unenumerated vehicles	"	8,814	—	10,891	66,649	3,681	166	296	1,149	113											
Enamelled iron goods	"	—	—	—	5,092	7,377	—	—	547	601											
Tin plates	"	—	—	—	168,126	3,814	—	—	3,533	426											
Staples, nails, screws and other structural iron for houses, boats, posts, fences, &c.	"	881,131	894,392	424,894	218,296	1,153,431	15,168	7,717	13,061	20,648											
Furniture	"	594,907	50,351	1,184,478	1,789,845	3,605,314	6,447	10,618	25,047	61,026											
Rails and accessories	"	1,378,522	279	671	262	529	62	19	25	48											
Tubes, pipes and bathplates	"	291,699	63,449	7,379,977	5,632,640	9,275,060	8,539	50,239	40,089	73,600											
Manufactures of iron, unenumerated	"	6,005,118	4,235,182	11,153,636	329,001	225,189	1,045	1,086	5,566	5,294											
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	11,103,408	18,136,974	81,372	62,130	114,211	150,153	230,797										
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.																					
Photographs	Kilo	—	—	—	908	4,756	1,468	—	303	1,875											
Pianos	One	—	—	—	23	13	—	—	376	571											
Musical instruments, unenumerated	Kilo	3,816	4,716	4,373	6,062	3,181	2,351	1,339	1,721	965											
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,754	3,000	3,111											
SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.																					
Articles used in dentistry	Kilo	—	—	46	164	457	—	—	69	117											
Surgical and dental instruments, unenumerated	"	1,670	1,813	2,465	1,188	2,108	677	733	499	622											
TOTAL	"	1,670	1,813	2,511	1,352	2,565	677	748	568	639											
MATHEMATICAL, OPTICAL & SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.																					
Optical instruments	Kilo	34	50	—	—	—	96	155	135	86											
Mathematical & scientific instruments, unenumerated	"	984	3,949	—	—	—	378	297	824	1,318											
TOTAL	"	1,018	3,999	—	—	—	474	452	1,067	1,404											
WOOL, MIXED OR UNMIXED, MANUFACTURES OF.																					
Brads, tassels and trimmings, all kinds	Kilo	637	296	341	137	186	273	131	54	401											
Tapestry and carpets	"	1,380	1,120	1,323	1,877	1,581	355	274	394	308											
Alpacas, muslins and other woollen textiles	"	26,507	23,763	18,302	21,978	11,302	11,985	8,532	11,551	5,766											
Caps, hoods, &c.	"	29	5	—	—	9	—	—	—	—											
Blankets	"	780	1,057	466	267	416	147	193	64	88											
Felts and sarzenet	"	2,135	2,597	1,021	2,039	2,014	655	342	623	445											
Wearing apparel, all kinds	"	1,775	5,743	—	—	—	376	1,248	2,418	854											
Manufactures of wool, unenumerated	"	3,368	3,017	2,117	3,672	1,803	1,030	1,093	1,879	1,018											
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	17,302	15,830	14,819	11,707	16,983	8,560										

Linen.	Braid edgings and other trimmings	281	180	252	454	103	60	52	72	119	45	
	Tapestry, oilcloths and carpets	2,781	961	2,067	495	2,255	109	36	165	119	96	
JUTE AND HEMP.	Hessians	1,494	98	1,741	8	50	8	376	482	23	5	
	Twine	4,654	3,154	5,103	123	459	2,076	1,983	1,441	94	503	
	Cordage	44,652	37,537	34,286	296	292	147	169	115	114	100	
	Sheeting, towels and napkins	401	26	563	—	—	12	5	—	—	—	
	Leas, all kinds	5	733	—	—	—	610	566	694	374	300	
	Wearing apparel	895	733	13,727	6,809	3,720	610	1,404	2,314	1,495	735	
	Woven piece goods, all kinds	13,457	10,957	3,922	302	61	2,083	103	183	555	39	
	Manufactures, unenumerated	172	485	—	—	—	103	103	183	555	105	
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	5,739	4,782	6,005	2,549	1,373	7
	BOTTLEWARE, GLASS, CHINA AND CRYSTAL.	Tapestry	—	—	—	289	101	—	—	—	—	16
Wife bagging		—	—	—	5,532	3,440	—	—	—	—	366	
Twine		—	—	—	3,979	5,278	—	—	—	—	371	
Cordage		—	—	—	40,415	35,234	—	—	—	—	1,817	
Piece goods		—	—	—	5,084	3,978	—	—	—	—	342	
Manufactures, unenumerated		—	—	—	2,158	330	—	—	—	—	256	
TOTAL		—	—	—	57,457	48,367	—	—	—	—	3,168	
MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS & SUNDRY UTENSILS.		Bottles, flasks and goblets, or tumblers of all kinds	28,310	25,198	21,462	148,572	169,004	665	437	475	1,833	1,844
		Insulators	4,366	2,061	14,384	12,248	3,515	14	59	541	529	129
		Gauges and other graduated glasses	132	1,231	847	587	2,702	74	109	91	75	130
	Lenses of all kinds	1,113	9	—	—	681	—	2	—	—	—	
	Burnished glass, with or without foil	103,993	90,957	79,330	880	681	—	86	—	7	49	
	Window glass	32,462	60,310	50,496	54,784	81,088	1,489	1,191	1,229	2,180	1,577	
	Manufactures of earthenware and china, unenumerated	19,206	13,944	9,013	15,233	26,088	1,533	2,494	2,527	2,018	3,675	
	Manufactures of glass and crystal, unenumerated	180,832	194,133	176,085	352,152	391,971	1,204	1,065	1,062	1,550	2,124	
	TOTAL	84,457	58,211	25,487	129,009	31,761	5,122	5,378	5,932	9,201	9,328	
	Furniture.	Alambics, stills and boilers	7,458	18,306	17,371	42,444	30,785	1,192	2,562	1,514	6,134	1,513
Machinery & accessories for electric lighting, unenumerated		—	—	—	3,570	8,116	—	—	—	—	10	
Electric cables		21,775	5,143	34,403	41,023	8,506	701	220	820	1,242	565	
Seats and weighing machines		11,266	4,776	23,391	47,143	32,458	626	266	1,253	3,009	1,513	
Hydraulic pumps		13,391	13,158	719,126	533,053	1,852,222	752	956	29,027	38,044	106,746	
Locomotives and parts thereof		30,296	23,373	31,786	141,593	367,672	1,159	995	1,810	6,343	15,870	
Motors and fixed engines and parts thereof		50,250	34,854	46,624	57,609	20,202	4,512	3,198	3,764	4,812	15,687	
Sewing machines and parts thereof		139	240	1,397	1,093	806	1,225	1,225	1,937	2,295	926	
Typewriting machines and parts thereof		374,138	860,551	42,012	94,413	89,047	11,155	20,532	2,835	5,784	4,859	
Industrial machinery and parts thereof		—	—	178,503	492,586	315,094	—	—	—	—	9,368	
Agricultural machinery and parts thereof	9,573	17,596	18,994	29,566	4,437	502	578	4,295	11,340	292		
Mills or grinders	342	559	2,471	958	563	—	—	—	—	105		
Presses, all kinds	108	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57		
Cycles, all kinds, and parts thereof	372,393	458,330	155,146	266,920	388,107	20,243	22,091	18,001	14,275	203		
Machinery, unenumerated	—	—	67,348	123,987	74,653	—	—	—	4,480	8,504		
Implement and tools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	43,433	53,742	72,221	107,276	178,953		
Wood.	Furniture	4,469	7,499	3,653	1,814	6,274	907	760	467	180	981	
	Toothpicks	1,921	847	701	701	167	498	167	349	211	564	
	Corks	3,787	3,254	6,447	1,401	2,027	469	364	221	368	368	
	Manufactures of wood, unenumerated	12,466	4,460	6,309	9,859	14,494	557	359	562	591	996	
TOTAL	22,343	16,038	17,226	13,775	24,815	2,371	1,680	2,192	1,203	2,969		

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF RIO GRANDE.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.					
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.		
Strudries—Continued.													
Framed pictures and mirrors	Kilo	3,846	848	379	3,708	587	269	147	42	337	114		
Photographic appliances	"	969	1,162	1,369	2,732	3,135	393	358	358	642	258		
Soap and saponaceous substances, unscented	"	5,123	1,152	2,477	6,065	6,223	122	202	35	35	558		
Candles, all kinds	"	2,789	3,946	2,732	1,742	2,035	526	102	108	108	125		
Sacks	"	15,730	—	70	—	—	233	1	7	—	—		
Sundry unenumerated manufactures	"	—	—	—	—	—	2,812	5,888	4,179	5,207	3,161		
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	57,040	64,925	60,915	96,840	98,465		
CLASS IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder.													
Alfalfa (Lucerne)	Kilo	71,246	413,329	42,750	—	—	362	1,542	192	—	—		
Garlic and onions	"	—	1,650	6,000	—	—	—	10	82	—	—		
Rice	"	1,057,314	1,112,904	1,112,904	584,093	95,274	10,560	11,873	13,007	7,189	1,613		
Sugar	"	21,123	14,813	30	45	22,862	4,801	277	1	9,997	9,337		
Olive oil	"	77,791	121,159	88,733	135,570	132,675	4,801	7,700	6,133	5,456	6,095		
Codfish	"	78,707	105,798	70,014	123,394	130,567	3,659	4,315	2,887	—	—		
Potatoes	"	—	6,000	6,000	—	—	—	—	43	—	—		
Alcoholic beverages	"	24,127	15,953	11,753	15,148	15,580	2,989	902	670	1,105	1,057		
Unenumerated beverages	"	—	151	151	117	240	3	—	14	—	—		
Biscuits, all kinds	"	479	676	130	36	346	3	—	20	8	42		
Unenumerated grain	"	17,801	20,543	68,090	63,901	62,340	382	265	1,059	900	950		
Barley	"	1,771	32	3,230	650	25	25	2	37	—	—		
Beer	"	—	188	2,588	2,153	900	—	—	126	107	33		
Tea	"	15,970	10,242	10,985	12,808	9,418	2,161	2,865	1,573	1,085	1,614		
Sweetmeats, all kinds	"	2,951	2,237	8,337	2,021	2,353	388	260	201	285	393		
Preserved meats and extracts	"	1,104	881	1,037	4,374	1,386	167	402	405	405	299		
Fruits and vegetables	"	12,968	11,908	55,764	56,524	67,414	719	700	2,236	2,819	2,699		
Spices	"	34,281	42,721	22,708	42,744	27,022	2,693	2,800	1,878	3,328	2,532		
fish	"	50,143	29,229	17,821	27,030	30,345	2,713	1,522	953	1,686	1,682		
Bran	"	113,740	30,700	16,300	12,210	16,300	164	54	54	—	109		
Wheat flour	"	12,772,042	8,899,880	9,138,242	7,941,135	6,656,437	136,866	93,469	99,068	80,319	74,775		
Flour and meals, unenumerated	"	31,034	42,699	11,377	14,634	12,155	623	1,206	609	609	738		
Beans, all kinds	"	—	11	3,975	4,475	58	—	—	—	—	1		
Fodder, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Fruits and vegetables, dried	"	40,344	4,013	32,300	39,503	32,392	—	4	2,922	2,983	2,588		
Condensed milk	"	52,869	32,086	62,006	12,562	20,259	2,000	2,965	2,922	2,965	2,965		
Vegetables and syrups	"	93,378	76,192	16,294	16,292	20,259	2,965	3,434	3,434	3,434	3,434		
Butter	"	1,976	1,330	64,825	42,030	61,805	2,948	3,434	3,434	3,434	3,434		
Margarine, &c.	"	19,146	1,330	2,257	1,599	1,107	249	268	268	268	268		
Mace (Indian corn)	"	—	18,671	23,058	12,850	4,743	2,689	2,685	2,685	2,685	2,685		
Masaroni, &c.	"	33	1,177	1,177	1,467	300	—	—	—	—	—		
Maize	"	212,464	238,773	4,238,676	758,714	216,495	1,212	1,261	24,025	5,050	1,343		
Ham	"	3,145	2,910	1,761	2,537	2,811	257	337	312	387	367		
Chinese	"	11,222	11,151	13,072	16,501	15,762	925	904	1,154	1,737	1,737		
Salt	"	15,690,921	10,309,955	11,196,970	18,736,468	10,796,126	26,111	18,165	17,152	37,152	22,165		
Rice	"	16	189	40	27	106	—	—	—	—	—		
Wheat	"	5,365,007	4,291,512	10,792,224	3,353,060	6,693,766	36,128	39,492	74,375	61,404	52,147		
Vinegar	"	2,689	3,715	3,550	3,403	5,623	65	65	65	70	101		
Champagne and other sparkling wines	"	3,769	4,365	3,882	3,663	1,189	1,189	1,236	668	37,916	678		
Wines, unenumerated	"	1,547,871	1,181,560	1,079,678	1,340,981	1,154,435	45,186	32,498	27,038	37,492	31,906		
Vermouth, bitters and similar wines	"	16,118	11,309	22,894	41,508	28,201	2,232	936	3,184	6,724	2,706		
Foodstuffs and fodder, unenumerated	"	26,037	38,793	7,292	9,647	9,797	368	436	436	68	549		
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	295,168	229,888	289,626	285,497	224,706		

TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	295,168	228,888	289,826	255,97	224,709
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CLASS V.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes.

£ Sterling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peso, Uruguayan (gold)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY BY CLASS.

CLASS I.—Live Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" II.—Materials, Raw or Prepared for use in Arts and Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" III.—Manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CLASS V.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF PELOTAS.

CLASS I.—Live Stock.																			
Goats and sheep ..	Head		122	106	22	9													
Cattle ..	"		4,868	319															
TOTAL ..																			
CLASS II.—Raw material or prepared for use in Arts and Industries.																			
COTTON.																			
Yarn ..	Kilo			56				27	13										
Sewing thread ..	"	319		784				101	127										
Washed, combed and in wool or wadding ..	"	400		54				77	56										
Twisted or braided ..	"	2,549	364	20	387	79		112	3										
Cotton waste ..	"	300	340	1,408	470	54		68	108										
TOTAL ..	"	—	2,203	6,956	6,706			90											
HAIR, FURS AND FEATHERS.																			
Beaver, hare, rabbit or other furs ..	"	3,568	2,927	9,258	7,642			289	289										
Feathers—all kinds ..	Kilo	2,591	3,388	4,039	4,817			1,822	2,590										
Hair, furs and feathers, unenumerated ..	"	6	10	10	61			4	24										
TOTAL ..	"	2,598	3,401	4,056	4,880			1,844	2,640										
CANE, BAMBOO, RUSH, OSIER, &C.																			
Rush, rattan and osier ..	Kilo	224	316	352	287			37	41										
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.																			
Lead—pig, ingot and sheet ..	Kilo	7,418	1,978	5,207	16,865			154	151										
Tin—bar, rod, sheet and plate ..	"	3,860	2,261	7,204	5,179			478	980										
Zinc—sheet and plate ..	"	8,170	6,489	5,519	7,250			172	274										
TOTAL ..	"	19,448	22,196	17,930	29,294			804	1,855										

CLASS V.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes. £ Sterling, Peso, Uruguayan (gold), TOTAL.

SUMMARY BY CLASS. CLASS I.—Live Stock, CLASS II.—Materials, Raw or Prepared for use in Arts and Industries, CLASS III.—Manufactures, CLASS IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder, CLASS V.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes, GRAND TOTAL.

CLASS I.—Live Stock. Goats and sheep, Cattle. CLASS II.—Raw material or prepared for use in Arts and Industries. COTTON. Yarn, Sewing thread, Washed, combed and in wool or wadding, Twisted or braided, Cotton waste. HAIR, FURS AND FEATHERS. Beaver, hare, rabbit or other furs, Feathers—all kinds, Hair, furs and feathers, unenumerated. TOTAL. CANE, BAMBOO, RUSH, OSIER, &C. Rush, rattan and osier. LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS. Lead—pig, ingot and sheet, Tin—bar, rod, sheet and plate, Zinc—sheet and plate. TOTAL.

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF PELOTAS.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.								C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.							
		1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
COPPER AND ALLOYS.																	
Cast, moulded, filings, &c.	Kilo	3,084	4,050	2,624	1,629	6,283	304	340	267	197	510						
ANIMAL RESIDUES.																	
Whalebone, crude or prepared	Kilo	1	36	35	22	—	2	—	8	5	—						
Wax, crude or prepared	"	26	160	100	52	103	10	9	17	14	34						
Glue and gelatine	"	2,228	257	1,621	402	1,800	243	36	211	62	220						
Spermaceti or stearine	"	10	20	—	24	15	1	2	—	2	2						
Guanos and other manures	"	—	5,000	7	24	—	—	44	—	1	—						
Animal oils, unenumerated	"	569	—	—	410	520	10	—	—	15	10						
Tallow and grease.	"	04	770	486	601	210	16	117	20	28	18						
Animal residues, unenumerated	"	18	753	886	1,270	57	28	60	207	230	71						
TOTAL	"	2,016	6,845	3,054	2,800	2,824	309	307	464	358	364						
IRON AND STEEL.																	
Steel—bar and rod	Kilo	9,782	12,410	10,280	10,193	17,592	207	275	302	422	630						
Iron—bar, rod, plain and sheet	"	405,805	300,426	363,897	432,001	480,665	2,478	2,636	3,307	4,018	4,730						
Iron—pig, cast, puddled and filings.	"	16,856	10,150	10,165	10	—	77	48	52	1	—						
TOTAL	"	481,873	322,986	384,312	451,204	507,257	2,822	2,959	3,811	5,341	5,406						
JUTE AND HEMP.																	
Yarn	Kilo	109	871	—	25	3,877	19	15	—	4	200						
Prepared	"	1,986	308	—	—	—	16	12	—	—	—						
Waste of oakum	"	472	2,192	1,581	1,780	626	16	69	50	60	31						
TOTAL	"	1,677	2,863	1,581	1,805	4,503	50	96	50	64	240						
WOOL.																	
Washed, carbonised, dyed and raw	Kilo	—	244	500	—	—	—	—	105	—	—						
Wool, for embroidery	"	250	—	244	184	215	59	74	81	68	91						
TOTAL	"	250	244	744	184	215	50	74	186	68	91						
LINEN.																	
Yarn and thread	Kilo	637	752	719	901	587	131	161	197	202	109						
LUMBER AND TIMBER.																	
Staves and hoops	Kilo	2,105	—	96	127	7,720	50	—	3	5	292						
Lumber and timber, unenumerated	"	70	85	536	92	7	8	11	22	37	1						
TOTAL	"	2,175	85	632	219	7,727	58	11	25	42	293						
SUBSTANCES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &c.																	
Linseed	Kilo	—	1,270	—	35,112	28,897	—	—	—	1,087	830						
Turpentine	"	2,195	25,426	5,161	2,938	5,161	104	69	701	180	220						
White lead and zinc white	"	15,625	14,200	16,693	19,990	12,677	315	312	391	550	316						
Indigo and ultramarine blue	"	1,480	1,498	1,699	2,337	610	79	80	80	105	51						
Soda-ash or potash	"	1,353	751	2,181	1,654	508	20	8	11	18	11						
Aniline and fuchsine dyes	"	—	1,036	1,313	1,383	1,114	172	176	232	245	239						
Essences of all kinds, unenumerated	"	26,055	28,187	897	721	2,474	1,093	864	170	266	173						
Lamp-black and other dry paints	"	17,535	19,005	26,433	15,997	9,640	311	392	532	367	275						
Red lead or minium	"	4,048	5,193	3,130	2,852	8,547	81	106	81	90	208						
Substances for perfumery, &c., unenumerated	"	4,641	7,397	10,731	3,784	17,928	109	218	264	151	341						
TOTAL	"	74,275	78,447	88,455	86,828	87,556	2,278	2,229	2,491	3,037	2,664						

TOTAL 74,275 78,447 88,455 86,828 87,556 2,278 2,229 2,491 3,037 2,664

Article	Unit	45	9	767	120	1,664	17	4	25	6	63	
METALLOIDS AND OTHER METALS.												
Aluminium—bar, sheet and wire	Kilo	280	850	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Antimony, arsenic and bismuth	"	2,202	4,200	2,648	2,380	2,425	29	19	40	41	36	
Sulphur	"	—	—	—	207	103	—	8	—	47	27	
Mercury or quicksilver	"	—	—	—	85	100	8	12	25	16	13	
Nickel, in cubes and sheet	"	40	75	137	1	29	18	11	120	1	36	
Metalloids and other metals, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	"	2,582	5,175	3,627	2,793	4,321	80	107	210	111	175	
GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINUM.												
Gold leaf, for gilding and dentistry	Gramme	2	1,360	75	309	540	15	32	15	8	9	
STRAW, BROOM, GRASS, COCOA FIBRE, PITA, PIASSAVA, PALMA & OTHER FIBROUS MATERIALS.												
Cori sheaf, for cigarettes	Kilo	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	
Matt and hat straw	"	5	6	20	—	—	10	2	56	—	1	
Straw fibre	"	75	147	—	—	—	55	49	—	—	—	
Broom straw	"	6,185	8,703	13,781	12,847	16,639	168	278	592	330	326	
Straw, &c., unenumerated	"	—	1,378	352	963	317	—	88	21	46	13	
TOTAL	"	6,265	10,284	14,118	13,810	16,956	233	367	674	376	342	
PLANTS, LEAVES, FLOWERS, FRUITS, BERRIES, SEEDS, ROOTS, BARK, &c.												
Malt	Kilo	256,950	139,200	248,715	417,950	325,450	4,724	3,187	4,804	8,807	6,942	
Leaves, flowers, herbs, stems, roots, barks, medicinal or for dyes	"	8,988	8,202	5,856	5,853	8,281	1,558	1,001	363	376	529	
Tobacco, in leaf	"	—	2	9,419	5,406	3,198	—	—	840	428	428	
Live plants, all kinds	"	—	2	—	—	—	4	7	—	—	1	
Plants, leaves, flowers, &c., unenumerated	"	4,386	1,760	943	738	1,300	—	76	44	43	99	
TOTAL	"	270,926	154,937	267,406	432,210	340,025	381	371	156	190	133	
STONES, EARTH AND OTHER SIMILAR MINERALS.												
Ashes	Kilo	39,310	20,396	—	20,307	311	—	—	—	—	5	
Clay and moulders' sand	"	4,401,872	4,652,221	4,088,614	4,417,934	22,489	232	108	7	146	106	
Coal	"	76,175	106,555	130,130	63,040	4,206,977	8,442	9,618	8,989	11,513	12,121	
Cement	"	5,053	—	10,000	—	124,300	291	566	532	237	657	
Coke	"	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	38	—	—	
Emery stone and powder	"	36	—	41	30	53	—	2	1	—	3	
Chalk and gypsum (plaster of Paris)	"	3,658	5,632	8,407	14,781	10,256	32	61	00	114	97	
Marble, alabaster and porphyry	"	82,943	71,975	18,714	12,655	87,520	588	661	168	139	735	
Precious stones	"	—	—	—	—	—	358	73	—	—	143	
Salt-petre	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	201	195	
Stones, earthen, &c., unenumerated	"	2,593	3,246	3,354	6,922	2,589	73	69	—	127	74	
TOTAL	"	4,610,940	4,920,120	4,260,240	4,543,139	4,550,500	10,040	11,157	9,915	12,478	14,226	
HIDES AND SKINS.												
Tanned and otherwise prepared	Kilo	6,263	6,095	7,284	7,780	9,546	4,469	4,780	6,115	7,750	7,504	
Sole leather	"	—	109	25	—	17	—	19	6	—	5	
TOTAL	"	6,263	6,204	7,309	7,780	9,565	4,469	4,799	6,121	7,750	7,509	
YARN AND THREAD.												
Yarn and thread	Kilo	124	48	57	89	46	213	93	168	215	140	

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF PELOTAS.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.								C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.							
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	
VEGETABLE EXTRACTS.																	
Tar and pitch	Kilo	8,650	18,193	5,231	5,647	3,485	114	198	73	100	70						
Vegetable oils	"	2,200	2,918	2,972	4,470	0,882	72	104	116	216	431						
Resin	"	4,482	4,395	111,761	18	55,801	—	48	1,269	1	587						
Gums, resins and balsams	"	4,482	4,395	4,101	2,428	2,591	316	209	378	330	280						
Vegetable extracts, unenumerated	"	1,272	591	539	431	1,491	128	84	89	116	108						
TOTAL	"	10,404	28,927	124,644	12,994	73,340	630	703	1,925	702	1,636						
CLASS III.—Manufactures.																	
COTTON.																	
Tapestry, cloths and carpets	Kilo	1,624	3,993	1,471	1,944	990	198	253	148	235	180						
Neckties	"	768	1,515	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	270						
Hosiery	"	2,104	2,898	—	—	—	436	841	673	398	431						
Lace, insertions, &c.	"	3,175	2,193	—	—	—	1,823	2,325	800	2,330	2,415						
Weaving apparatus, &c.	"	9,701	10,000	—	—	—	996	886	800	1,485	415						
Piece goods, bleached	"	677	1,455	8,833	4,155	5,478	1,686	1,795	1,937	891	1,153						
"	"	9,643	1,455	1,435	4,155	5,478	1,077	212	1,238	50	86						
"	"	16,089	5,382	4,824	4,783	5,764	1,971	2,214	1,180	1,383	1,607						
"	"	17,337	14,208	6,257	5,510	10,783	3,474	2,375	1,449	1,733	2,876						
"	"	6,404	7,169	5,507	4,975	8,493	3,875	6,063	6,545	6,545	8,103						
Manufactures of cotton, unenumerated	"	67,534	76,707	5,507	49,975	8,493	2,274	2,023	2,055	2,482	3,516						
TOTAL	"	306	151	93	521	990	123	73	15,373	229	20,821						
MANUFACTURES OF ALUMINIUM.																	
Lead, bullets, shot, cartridges, &c.	Kilo	7,340	3,945	7,235	11,783	9,532	1,419	432	623	1,084	800						
Firearms, all kinds	"	115	1,646	1,187	1,405	2,730	—	1,045	—	670	1,512						
Swords, foils and other edged weapons	"	—	64	408	—	—	72	11	—	—	—						
Powder	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Arms and ammunition, unenumerated	"	7,537	5,687	8,906	13,308	12,375	1,520	1,503	1,708	1,806	2,322						
TOTAL	"	665	488	—	—	—	275	235	209	311	311						
HAIR AND FEATHERS.																	
Brushes, dusters, brooms, &c.	Kilo	8	172	—	22	787	75	27	4	37	121						
Manufactures, unenumerated	"	673	660	—	22	787	350	262	213	348	432						
TOTAL	"	146	95	—	37	84	22	21	—	9	30						
CANE, BAMBOO, OSIER, & C.																	
Baskets and hampers	"	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Furniture	"	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Manufactures of cane, bamboo, osier, &c., unenumerated	"	147	99	87	49	84	22	22	24	13	30						
TOTAL	"	1,971	3,323	—	—	—	110	449	—	89	279						
CARRIAGES AND OTHER VEHICLES.																	
Automobiles	One	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Other vehicles	Kilo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
TOTAL	"	4,165	1,818	2,770	1,242	—	86	42	71	40	80						
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.																	
Lead pipes	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Printers' type	"	17	562	94	24	100	3	41	22	7	19						
Manufactures of lead, unenumerated	"	1,501	3,544	1,301	1,285	1,311	203	561	173	246	287						
" tin	"	79	202	107	565	139	17	33	27	111	27						
" zinc	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
TOTAL	"	6,328	6,965	6,659	5,104	1,624	401	910	798	776	413						

Article	Unit	6,328	6,965	6,659	5,104	1,624	401	910	798	776	413
COPPER AND ALLOYS, MANUFACTURES OF											
Wire, all kinds	Kilo	522	907	971	909	607	67	98	121	123	109
Castings and plated ware	"	2,533	2,155	1,424	1,395	2,419	1,109	907	714	752	1,073
Objects of art, statuary, &c.	"	11	51	1,495	932	1	2	96	8	8	1
Tubes and pipes	"	12,461	10,777	9,102	12,963	11,532	3,520	3,839	167	163	40
Manufactures of copper, unenumerated	"	16,267	17,398	12,992	16,201	15,073	4,761	4,982	2,983	3,986	3,980
TOTAL	"										5,212
IRON AND STEEL, MANUFACTURES OF.											
Fish-hooks, spurs, stirrups, locks, &c.	Kilo	20,100	16,755	11,119	91,908	15,595	1,299	1,899	848	1,555	1,192
Wire, all kinds	"	399,812	295,746	218,803	244,820	286,002	5,132	2,191	2,827	3,863	5,096
Galvanized corrugated sheets	"	62,454	48,651	65,438	156,369	97,189	1,023	1,280	1,280	2,822	1,707
Cutlery	"	10,967	11,517	3,924	9,882	11,489	2,802	2,803	1,682	2,550	3,670
Axles, wheels and parts for railway cars	"	480	—	6,081	15,324	7,836	30	168	154	447	181
Trucks, wheels and parts for unenumerated vehicles	"	12,853	4,421	—	17,744	—	383	—	—	—	572
Tin plates and manufactures thereof, unenumerated	"	41,623	119,571	156,484	96,642	4,302	1,576	2,107	3,016	4,544	445
Tin plates	"	—	—	—	12,679	202,070	—	—	—	—	4,151
Enamelled iron goods	"	—	—	—	13,211	—	—	—	—	962	1,058
Staples, nails, screws and other structural iron for houses, boats, posts, fences, &c.	"	41,192	31,298	30,879	47,422	426,142	1,263	1,048	1,170	1,677	7,686
Furniture	"	266	1,194	—	50	2,086	18	25	5	5	79
Rails and accessories	"	38,654	25	42,182	3,212	292,175	291	2	352	42	2,10
Tubes, pipes and fishplates	"	27,247	136,566	32,723	21,141	273,665	428	1,392	755	564	3,578
Manufactures of iron, unenumerated	"	119,825	84,285	60,067	93,301	109,014	5,274	4,607	3,410	4,804	4,768
TOTAL	"	775,363	659,909	629,700	742,382	1,758,522	19,589	16,523	15,494	25,127	36,396
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.											
Photographs and supplies	Kilo	—	—	—	985	1,532	—	—	—	289	480
Pianos	One	—	—	—	11	8	196	545	180	581	386
Musical instruments, unenumerated	Kilo	2,850	1,264	1,445	1,502	1,322	476	340	597	596	346
TOTAL	"						672	885	777	1,466	1,162
SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.											
Articles used in dentistry	Kilo	3,657	1,838	299	204	6	1,224	743	245	260	11
Surgical and dental instruments, unenumerated	"	—	—	3,488	2,691	2,228	—	—	1,219	913	911
TOTAL	"	3,657	1,838	3,787	2,895	2,234	1,224	743	1,464	1,173	922
MATHEMATICAL, OPTICAL & SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.											
Optical instruments	Kilo	107	125	—	—	—	221	189	52	283	166
Mathematical & scientific instruments, unenumerated	"	153	444	—	—	—	139	157	118	261	490
TOTAL	"	260	569	—	—	—	360	346	170	484	656
WOOL, MIXED OR UNWAXED, MANUFACTURES OF.											
Brads, tassels and trimmings, all kinds	Kilo	34	163	46	63	46	35	91	29	50	21
Tapestry and carpets	"	854	1,033	963	497	222	3,366	223	194	106	107
Alpacas, muslins and other woollen textiles	"	5,417	5,805	4,770	3,785	5,958	—	2,694	2,827	2,573	3,945
Shawls, hoodies, &c.	"	2	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Blankets	"	3	48	45	—	—	4	19	9	—	—
Felts and sarronet	"	168	1,580	87	28	1,089	59	158	35	9	263
Wearing apparel, all kinds	"	1,042	503	—	—	—	514	335	602	110	212
Manufactures of wool, unenumerated	"	816	1,489	689	930	1,873	319	359	173	419	915
TOTAL	"	8,336	10,671	—	5,283	8,939	4,467	3,839	3,869	3,267	5,463
LINEN, MANUFACTURES OF.											
Braid edgings and other trimmings	Kilo	16	—	29	122	165	10	—	7	10	7
Tapestry, oilcloths and carpets	"	1,834	976	348	2,471	4,065	151	66	151	166	218
Hosiery	"	2,693	—	—	—	—	129	47	—	—	36
Twine	"	388	217	251	152	163	54	27	—	14	19
Cordage	"	11,880	8,760	7,070	144	393	576	474	37	—	9

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF PELOTAS.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.										C. I. F. VALUE IN \$ Sterling								
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.									
<i>Linen, Manuf. of.—Continued.</i>																				
Sheeting, towels and napkins .. .	Kilo	32	81	143	180	12	17	66	77	97	718									
Lace, all kinds .. .	"	149	238	1	—	—	—	—	51	272	—									
Wearing apparel .. .	"	4,415	2,695	1,672	7,330	2,314	620	368	395	1,019	477									
Linen piece goods, all kinds .. .	"	192	402	159	96	69	106	118	38	58	23									
Manufactures of linen, unenumerated .. .	"	20,549	15,201	—	10,804	7,781	1,793	1,308	986	1,613	1,507									
TOTAL .. .																				
<i>JUTE AND HEMP.</i>																				
Tapestry, oilcloths and carpets .. .	Kilo	—	—	—	380	4,742	—	—	—	15	300									
Hessians .. .	"	—	—	—	5,244	2,968	—	—	—	340	42									
Twine .. .	"	—	—	—	1,339	12,148	—	—	—	21	594									
Cordage .. .	"	—	—	—	6,378	—	—	—	—	347	—									
Piece, goods, all kinds .. .	"	—	—	—	92	251	—	—	—	23	37									
Manufactures of, unenumerated .. .	"	—	—	—	73	—	—	—	—	12	—									
TOTAL .. .					12,915	17,400	—	—	—	758	973									
<i>BATHINGWARE, GLASS, CHINA AND CRYSTAL.</i>																				
Bottles, flasks and goblets, or tumblers of all kinds .. .	Kilo	103,303	259,112	745,640	779,391	457,971	1,737	3,584	9,205	10,554	6,357									
Insulators .. .	"	265	948	—	1,419	1,117	83	149	155	191	296									
Gauges and other graduated glasses .. .	"	888	4	57	—	3	23	2	2	—	13									
Lenses of all kinds .. .	"	3	1,868	1,960	56,650	53,737	94	173	111	887	714									
Burnished glass, with or without foil .. .	"	37,643	73,088	46,899	46,899	109,489	2,925	3,904	3,498	4,380	4,382									
Window glass .. .	"	65,609	80,009	74,353	75,582	19,223	1,385	1,846	1,374	1,820	2,032									
Manufactures of earthenware & china, unenumerated .. .	"	14,518	21,136	13,834	15,582	19,223	1,385	1,846	1,374	1,820	2,032									
Manufactures of glass and crystal, unenumerated .. .	"	223,538	436,165	833,848	935,877	641,639	6,828	10,711	15,070	17,832	14,900									
TOTAL .. .																				
<i>MAHONEY, IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS & SUNDRY UTENSILS</i>																				
Alenbics, stils and boilers .. .	Kilo	11,782	7,914	8,002	5,901	57,952	293	112	456	297	2,401									
Machinery & accessories for electric lighting, unenumerated .. .	"	1,611	3,402	2,046	4,989	8,395	323	531	533	1,236	1,297									
Scales and weighing machines .. .	"	1,767	1,655	2,061	2,750	3,043	92	120	113	102	207									
Hydraulic pumps .. .	"	2,284	1,384	1,300	2,764	2,314	135	145	172	218	172									
Locomotives and parts thereof .. .	"	3,776	17,992	13,242	1,429	86,377	162	955	1,110	435	3,756									
Motors and fixed engines and parts thereof .. .	"	13,120	17,688	20	7,327	7,352	1,622	2	3	758	685									
Sewing machines, lines and parts thereof .. .	"	17	1,081	2	20	132	18	2	3	28	128									
Typewriting machines and parts thereof .. .	"	70,207	40,981	157	369	47,193	1,634	1,059	45	44	2,994									
Industrial machinery and parts thereof .. .	"	5,474	4,993	3,329	98,530	93,673	356	318	1,300	2,637	3,011									
Agricultural machinery and parts thereof .. .	"	16,794	345	—	9,410	1,800	396	12	193	447	317									
Mills or grinders .. .	"	140	27	20	62,595	140,281	26	6	4	32	29									
Presses, all kinds and parts thereof .. .	"	109,060	88,796	59,513	63,749	64,973	7,036	6,218	5,897	4,840	9,071									
Machinery, unenumerated .. .	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,272	5,033									
Implementis and tools .. .	"	240,932	184,271	189,931	259,829	518,478	12,093	11,009	9,891	15,398	29,173									
TOTAL .. .																				
<i>WOOD.</i>																				
Furniture .. .	Kilo	550	3,358	1,980	1,563	2,515	49	431	229	193	349									
Toothpicks .. .	"	65	175	77	443	307	11	50	23	131	125									
Corks .. .	"	2,629	9,744	3,554	2,463	1,445	432	1,764	756	573	330									
Manufactures of wood, unenumerated .. .	"	4,106	2,064	3,135	3,668	5,711	231	1,190	316	363	506									
TOTAL .. .		7,950	15,941	9,046	7,537	10,038	723	2,455	1,354	1,260	1,310									

IVORY, MOTHER OF PEARL, TORTOISESHELL, AND

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF PELOTAS.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.								C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.											
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.										
PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &c.																					
Boot blacking	Kilo	1,131	850	1,270	1,144	909	94	08	125	102	97										
Perfumery	"	1,378	1,630	2,635	2,316	2,508	1,112	1,213	1,000	1,432	1,839										
Writing ink	"	486	387	501	1,178	436	51	33	49	86	54										
Paints, all kinds	"	9,432	4,556	4,986	6,444	7,868	459	282	455	360	523										
Printing ink	"	—	—	313	903	3,035	—	—	57	54	30										
Varnishes, all kinds	"	—	—	—	1,294	3,035	—	—	—	180	368										
TOTAL	"	13,126	7,423	9,685	13,278	15,204	1,716	1,704	3,360	2,234	2,886										
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.																					
Acetic acid	Kilo	—	—	—	—	400	—	—	—	—	29										
Sulphuric acid	"	—	—	—	1,207	3,875	—	—	—	30	48										
Acids unenumerated	"	11,321	14,021	60,094	4,946	4,880	408	424	906	370	314										
Calcium carbide	"	—	—	5,980	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	41										
Asrated and mineral waters	"	6,786	7,218	12,625	12,312	9,770	292	302	569	672	444										
Gapsules, globules, drages and medical sweetmeats	"	350	647	854	396	735	657	474	566	531	534										
Glycerine	"	445	275	300	350	450	47	20	23	20	30										
Cod liver oil	"	—	2,990	3,389	2,953	3,434	—	—	936	483	710										
Soap and soap tablets, medicinal	"	254	197	47	210	249	92	38	13	51	171										
Chemical products and medicines, unenumerated	"	108,041	85,084	108,001	123,172	138,705	8,658	8,614	9,951	12,021	12,065										
TOTAL	"	127,197	110,432	199,790	146,112	164,498	10,154	10,520	12,488	14,793	14,285										
SILK, MIXED AND UNMIXED, MANUFACTURES OF.																					
Braids, loops and other trimmings	Kilo	112	138	208	385	398	233	384	366	679	800										
Ribbons	"	307	181	167	—	—	611	456	478	707	625										
Neckties	"	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	38										
Lace	"	5	—	13	7	14	—	—	—	—	—										
Wearing apparel	"	30	30	2	181	181	704	982	682	120	132										
Piece goods	"	218	372	281	285	402	732	315	397	461	522										
Manufactures of silk, unenumerated	"	306	139	805	358	1,055	2,427	2,206	2,067	679	943										
TOTAL	"	979	826	805	358	1,055	2,427	2,206	2,067	2,687	3,144										
SUNDRIES.																					
Samples, all kinds	Kilo	678	670	—	—	150	144	126	40	88	204										
Gymnastic appliances and articles for sport	"	9	26	13	59	306	5	10	4	11	34										
Stationery	"	3,624	5,689	4,109	5,829	3,906	484	620	589	760	654										
Articles for lighting by gas, kerosene, &c.	"	1,470	2,355	2,510	2,206	2,120	528	575	520	427	3,110										
Walking sticks, canes and whips	"	150	88	95	93	95	109	97	38	97	62										
Buttons, all kinds	"	1,262	380	380	1,205	960	408	589	208	504	476										
Toys	"	3,640	3,970	3,989	5,043	4,348	616	676	909	909	923										
Pipes and cigar or cigarette holders	"	68	53	853	1,435	491	32	24	122	482	359										
Boxes and cases, all kinds	"	1,168	1,368	1,288	2,035	1,770	143	127	165	252	217										
Trunks, beadwork, &c. (passementerie)	"	39	36	67	72	55	31	35	41	55	49										
Pocket books, cigar cases and purses	"	214	251	188	47	14	183	268	186	61	18										
Hats, all kinds	"	1,326	1,826	1,506	1,282	1,529	463	269	402	618	480										
Unbrillias, parasols and accessories for same	"	486	1,080	—	—	—	336	393	323	388	363										
Clocks	"	297	98	1,293	1,290	41	263	200	251	98	280										
Watches	"	127	52	202	647	488	37	205	188	723	401										
Dynamite and other explosives	"	65,250	—	103,500	2,000	400	146	51	998	227	276										
Artificial flowers	"	—	—	—	30,085	10,875	37	5	—	275	2										
Kerosene	"	—	—	—	2,067	400	594	—	—	296	173										
Gasoline	"	—	—	—	15	18	—	—	—	16	13										
Fans, all kinds	"	88	160	35	1,061	18	71	104	26	90	56										
Sandpaper, all kinds	"	2,033	1,500	1,364	3,067	1,061	1,061	1,653	70	182	32										
Manufactures of rubber	"	2,479	2,970	1,462	1,464	2,558	1,499	1,653	1,120	837	1,362										

Fans, all kinds 160 88 2,479 1,500 2,970 1,892 1,184 1,992 1,484 2,553 1,120 837 90 182 1,061 65 1,120 32 56 1,061 65 1,120 32 56 1,061 65 1,120 32 56

Table with multiple columns containing numerical data and text labels for various goods and categories. Includes sections for 'Sundries—Continued', 'CLASS IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder', and 'SUMMARY BY CLASS'.

Sundries—Continued.

CLASS IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder.

SUMMARY BY CLASS.

CLASS I.—Live Stock
II.—Materials, Raw or Prepared for use in
III.—Manufactures
IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT PORTO ALEGRE.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.								C. I. F. VALUE IN \$ Sterling.							
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	
CLASS I.—Live Stock.																	
Birds and fowls	Head	—	144	—	6	—	2	—	87	42	—	385	—	13			
Asses, horses and mules .. .	"	12	14	—	—	—	—	—	480	967	—	222	—	103			
Goats and sheep .. .	"	63	3	11	1	6	—	—	264	170	—	—	—	43			
Pigs .. .	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	—	—	—	—			
Swine .. .	"	1	21	11	21	—	—	—	887	2,076	—	401	—	123			
Cattle .. .	"	35	61	77	—	10	—	—	480	—	—	—	—	—			
Live stock, unenumerated .. .	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	406	8	—	—	—	—			
TOTAL																	
CLASS II.—Raw Material or prepared for use in Arts and Industries.																	
Yarn .. .	Kilo	46,002	53,726	17,887	9,466	24,310	0,425	5,749	1,001	2,534	1,001	5,140	—	5,140			
Sewing thread .. .	"	68,402	71,070	92,795	93,088	112,078	17,780	19,650	25,522	22,712	25,522	22,712	—	22,712			
Washed, combed and in wool or wadding .. .	"	884	10,682	434	56	310	41	369	4	37	4	90	—	90			
Twisted or braided .. .	"	—	—	—	183	444	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Cotton waste .. .	"	1,060	20	18,288	15,028	11,083	6	674	564	674	564	427	—	427			
TOTAL																	
HAIR, FURS AND FEATHERS.																	
Horse hair .. .	Kilo	2,909	6,402	107	11,584	10,706	36	1,709	3	80	—	16	—	16			
Beaver, hare, rabbit or other furs .. .	"	17	1	6,340	—	51	—	208	488	4,837	8,047	6,888	—	6,888			
Feathers—all kinds .. .	"	74	142	12	24	460	—	48	110	8	18	74	—	74			
Hair, furs and feathers, unenumerated .. .	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
TOTAL																	
CANE, BAMBOO, RUSH, OSIER, &C.																	
Cane and bamboo .. .	Kilo	8,000	0,545	6,530	11,680	10,933	—	1,905	4,630	5,363	8,245	7,417	—	7,417			
Rush, rattan and osier .. .	"	3,072	3,819	2,795	2,909	4,928	70	4	—	580	605	1,023	—	1,023			
TOTAL																	
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.																	
Lead—pig, nugot and sheet .. .	"	6,815	26,481	56,450	25,909	49,933	142	142	671	1,215	720	988	—	988			
Tin—bar, rod, sheet and plate .. .	"	17,484	27,822	9,728	14,778	19,730	983	983	1,634	1,634	2,769	2,769	—	2,769			
Zinc—sheet and plate .. .	"	—	71,900	30,858	32,371	54,421	508	508	2,061	1,041	1,728	1,562	—	1,562			
TOTAL																	
COPPER AND ALLOYS.																	
Cast, moulled, filings, &c. .. .	Kilo	14,177	29,727	32,024	90,173	49,613	1,427	1,427	2,823	3,365	8,051	5,025	—	5,025			
ANIMAL RESIDUES.																	
Whalebone, crude or prepared .. .	Kilo	31	25	45	200	90	29	29	7	12	72	21	—	21			
Wax, crude or prepared .. .	"	193	189	225	239	130	28	28	33	41	42	42	—	42			
Glue and gelatine .. .	"	765	2,046	2,210	3,515	2,590	178	178	429	309	908	482	—	482			
Spermacetil or stearine .. .	"	—	10	50	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—			
Guano and other manures .. .	"	985	7,330	10,000	—	—	50	50	97	147	—	—	—	—			
Animal oils, unenumerated .. .	"	93	139	100	—	106	23	23	343	343	283	123	—	123			
Tallow and grease .. .	"	7,453	4,197	7,788	6,109	3,933	281	281	183	94	134	196	—	196			
Animal residues, unenumerated .. .	"	144	156	135	120	202	88	88	99	94	134	134	—	134			
TOTAL																	
TOTAL																	
TOTAL																	

Iron and steel	141	135	120	202	88	875	954	1,439	846
Iron—pig, cast, puddled and flings	9,064	14,092	20,553	10,183	7,051	647	875	1,439	846
TOTAL									

Article	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
IRON AND STEEL.										
Steel—bar and rod	42,451	44,444	34,004	111,175	145,889	2,009	1,068	2,612	3,425	3,593
Iron—bar, rod, plain and sheet	714,922	1,979,203	1,691,512	3,106,638	1,928,536	6,090	16,346	15,872	33,874	19,767
Iron—pig, cast, puddled and flings	67,871	27,163	72,658	163,402	375,030	1,009	201	652	1,009	2,175
TOTAL	825,244	2,050,810	1,798,174	3,381,275	2,449,455	8,477	17,615	19,141	38,308	25,535
JUTE AND HEMP.										
Yarn	18,694	47,092	7,900	63,686	20,512	651	1,483	333	3,151	1,027
Waste or oakum	1,804	5,480	2,753	4,652		60	130	101	156	
TOTAL	20,498	52,572	10,653	68,338	20,512	711	1,563	434	3,309	1,027
WOOL.										
Waste, scrap				606					148	
Washed, carbonised, dyed and raw	11,250	298	295	2,010	2,010	828	58	65		512
Wool, for embroidery	5,168	3,708	3,163	3,584	2,684	1,534	1,485	1,073	1,410	701
Yarn	4,725	7,768	4,230	3,403	25,673	1,790	2,385	1,551	4,158	7,506
TOTAL	21,143	11,772	7,708	15,803	30,347	4,202	3,928	2,689	6,205	8,719
LINEN.										
Crude or prepared	113	4,079	4,414	5,267	5,351	7	1,077	1,154	1,689	1,129
Yarn and thread	3,808	4,079	4,414	5,267	5,351	815	1,077	1,154	1,689	1,129
TOTAL	2,400	2,899	60,584	42,879	42,879	48	70	1,024	1	1,962
LUMBER AND TIMBER.										
Staves and hoops	40	2	24	39	9,028	1	2	4		208
Cork and bark	5,000	5,000	5,000	42,410	35,320	59		70	405	166
Wood pulp, for manufacture of paper	54	1,084	131	849	801	18	4	1	22	12
Lumber and timber, unenumerated	7,464	3,915		43,298	88,028	126	70	1,699	428	2,348
TOTAL	845,610	1,336,758	1,296,222	1,126,151	924,204	11,962	18,102	18,454	21,670	20,043
SUBSTANCES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF										
PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &c.										
Linseed	6,929	105	57,914	76,346	114,780	324	9		2,432	3,507
Turpentine	38,907	65,065	68,157	17,012	9,827	818	1,124	1,646	611	989
White lead and zinc white	3,680	22,977	19,863	107,080	70,460	469	758	478	2,572	1,833
Indigo and ultramarine blue	686,223	883,369	771,788	18,579	6,113	4,725	6,293	5,576	889	330
Soda-ash or potash	1,372	2,103	3,440	688,180	368,555	297	577	628	4,827	2,897
Aniline and fuchsine dyes	66,746	80,608	10,644	6,053	6,170	2,687	3,004	1,396	1,004	1,654
Essences of all kinds, unenumerated	29,201	47,927	90,486	10,842	68,204	2,731	1,100	2,311	2,017	2,462
Lamp-black and other dry paints	12,089	18,248	25,704	10,312	31,913	235	384	2,311	2,082	2,677
Red lead or minium	23,473	218,155	253,226	132,081	206,327	1,686	4,873	4,472	3,824	3,819
Substances for perfumery, &c., unenumerated										
TOTAL	845,610	1,336,758	1,296,222	1,126,151	924,204	11,962	18,102	18,454	21,670	20,043
METALLOIDS AND OTHER METALS.										
Aluminium—bar, sheet and wire	30	30	2,675	17	41	10	10		4	5
Antimony, arsenic and bismuth	1,270	5,155	31,223	10,815	8,505	55	169	145	513	330
Sulphur	23,179	26,704	81,223	59,231	50,750	269	303	352	662	525
Mercury or quicksilver	40	119	26	94	152	11	35	8	23	41
Nickel, in cubes and sheet	10	25	35	35	168	9	4		37	87
Nickel, in cubes and sheet, unenumerated	1,777	601	636	500	623	381	147	158	117	126
TOTAL	25,306	32,634	34,560	70,742	60,241	728	668	643	1,328	1,004

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT PORTO ALEGRE.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.								C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.						
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.					
GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINUM.																
Gold leaf, for gilding and dentistry	Gramme	1,880	10,060	—	1,300	405	22	66	—	10	20					
Platinum, bar sheet and wire	"	—	—	72,041	—	—	—	—	—	8	—					
Silver, in bars	"	—	75,268	2,000	4,908	101,027	—	265	240	589	428					
Silver leaf, for plating and dentistry	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	20	—					
TOTAL	"	1,880	85,337	74,041	183,046	101,402	22	321	264	627	448					
STRAW, BROOM, GRASS, COCOA FIBRE, PITA PRASSAVA, PAINA & OTHER FIBROUS MATERIALS.																
Corn sheaf, for cigarettes	Kilo	—	128	276	422	4,037	—	25	128	106	1,721					
Matt and hat straw	"	19	68	207	406	182	32	30	56	480	201					
Broom straw	"	137	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—					
Excelsior, zosteria marina	"	2,300	19,386	10,622	7,400	8,350	45	568	501	159	223					
Straw, &c., unenumerated	"	4,117	2,926	1,546	3,390	3,045	240	120	85	174	103					
TOTAL	"	6,573	23,570	18,051	11,678	15,614	328	790	870	910	2,338					
PLANTS, LEAVES, FLOWERS, FRUITS, BERRIES, SEEDS, ROOTS, BARK, &c.																
Malt	Kilo	207,750	511,545	579,780	865,045	943,727	3,994	9,811	10,939	18,268	10,220					
Leaves, flowers, herbs, stems, roots, barks, medicinal or for dyes	"	21,558	28,681	12,073	14,218	9,704	3,488	8,722	906	890	633					
Hops	"	1,877	891	25,432	26,714	24,022	—	3,440	3,440	4,294	2,698					
Tobacco, in leaf	"	1,130	1,224	1,493	705	312	247	273	334	378	309					
Live plants, all kinds	"	8,498	35,997	12,375	21,708	13,443	679	1,145	154	70	103					
Plants, leaves, flowers, &c., unenumerated	"	240,613	578,338	683,006	935,046	994,243	8,471	15,047	10,405	24,910	23,887					
TOTAL	"	488,296	1,440,187	1,877,974	2,766,567	3,078,764	13,186	33,786	35,783	67,812	47,563					
STONES, BARTH AND OTHER SIMILAR MINERALS.																
Asbestos	Kilo	38	981	904	5	411	2	13	25	1	24					
Clay and moulders' sand	"	32,683	28,500	32,683	136,042	32,100	288	188	222	671	280					
Coal	"	812,000	86,000	607,483	146,080	280,000	—	204	1,315	739	764					
Patent fuel	"	815,103	406,000	—	—	—	2,018	927	—	—	—					
Cement	"	39,354	2,400,407	2,814,584	4,903,168	3,566,031	3,184	9,067	9,886	22,083	17,767					
Coke	"	4,566	70,950	62,000	75,000	298,500	120	209	289	507	1,105					
Emery stone and powder	"	50,880	139,301	152,927	204,710	98,441	295	810	119	140	139					
Chalk and gypsum (plaster of Paris)	"	194,420	166,533	88,052	145,400	236,875	1,580	1,238	804	1,374	744					
Marble, alabaster and porphyry	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Precious stones	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Asphalte	Kilo	12,265	83,131	135,722	164,673	137,261	271	—	1,132	854	928					
Salpetre	"	2,001,438	3,334,031	3,901,650	5,812,521	4,673,973	7,849	13,171	14,808	26,931	1,150					
Stones, earths, &c., unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
TOTAL	"	2,001,438	3,334,031	3,901,650	5,812,521	4,673,973	7,849	13,171	14,808	26,931	25,071					
HIDES AND SKINS.																
Tanned and otherwise prepared	Kilo	16,910	25,589	25,047	84,200	36,256	9,279	15,988	16,378	21,362	23,497					
Sole leather	"	—	5	468	205	86	—	—	114	58	24					
TOTAL	"	16,910	25,594	25,515	84,405	36,342	9,279	15,993	17,092	21,440	23,521					

	16,910	25,594	25,515	34,405	36,342	9,279	15,993	17,092	21,440	23,521
TOTAL	16,910	25,594	25,515	34,405	36,342	9,279	15,993	17,092	21,440	23,521
STALK.										
In cocoons, loose and waste	692	935	664	526	995	1,546	2,118	1,737	20	1,272
Yarn and thread	692	944	664	535	995	1,546	2,130	1,737	1,292	2,194
TOTAL	11,727	48,067	28,751	39,324	24,778	171	602	313	620	455
VEGETABLE EXTRACTS.										
Tar and pitch	43,350	73,738	98,570	130,877	77,740	1,561	2,335	3,389	5,671	3,711
Vegetable oils	81,796	43,115	86,578	260,474	77,752	1,557	2,896	979	3,552	818
Resin	54,084	6,743	7,808	7,446	9,708	1,557	1,141	1,024	1,142	1,288
Gums, resins and balsams	34,041	47,943	4,801	8,711	6,560	990	1,318	418	745	1,990
Vegetable extracts, unenumerated	223,998	221,206	222,443	446,335	196,338	5,051	5,792	6,123	11,730	7,272
TOTAL	3,697	4,540	4,741	10,806	10,574	479	611	716	1,177	1,301
CLASS III.—Manufactures.										
GOITEX.										
Tapestry, oilcloths and carpets	6,721	8,364	—	—	—	3,683	4,189	3,494	2,474	1,982
Netties	14,429	16,642	—	—	—	14,489	13,582	8,944	13,090	11,130
Hosiery	15,355	10,338	—	—	—	6,168	5,869	6,401	7,129	3,909
Lace, insertions, &c.	76,732	71,547	—	—	—	13,182	12,989	15,036	11,728	5,388
Wearing apparel	24,315	39,711	86,593	59,096	26,521	3,399	4,631	4,579	2,285	1,077
Piece goods, bleached	162,274	99,321	33,796	14,758	7,859	3,399	20,597	17,768	18,644	8,512
" " unbleached	263,936	187,371	78,391	76,630	32,055	99,863	42,519	27,782	32,320	23,320
" " printed	225,869	378,625	405,192	623,159	590,475	49,360	78,337	57,781	130,609	133,358
" " dyed	62,515	55,188	73,668	118,618	113,084	19,291	17,759	23,429	39,590	41,879
Manufactures of cotton, unenumerated	856,384	873,134	—	1,048,997	873,649	206,080	199,482	197,909	268,445	231,884
TOTAL	263	274	347	1,493	287	114	100	137	398	122
MANUFACTURES OF ALUMINUM.										
Lead, bullets, shot, cartridges, &c.	12,757	18,965	22,770	30,812	42,238	1,525	1,925	2,355	3,542	5,352
Firearms, all kinds	7,142	4,242	5,914	13,126	19,617	1,213	2,310	2,729	7,439	11,636
Swords, foils and other edged weapons	118	98	255	317	549	74	54	138	165	211
Powder	—	—	1,204	484	—	—	—	145	80	—
Arms and ammunition, unenumerated	—	380	271	747	444	100	142	162	292	254
TOTAL	20,239	23,650	30,414	45,486	62,848	2,912	4,431	5,529	11,538	17,453
HAIR AND FEATHERS.										
Brushes, dusters, brooms, &c.	2,161	2,536	—	—	—	1,047	1,084	1,246	1,923	1,431
Manufactures, unenumerated	87	265	30	75	143	367	478	146	243	179
TOTAL	2,218	2,841	—	75	143	1,414	1,562	1,392	2,176	1,610
CANE, BAMBOO, OSIER, &c.										
Baskets and hampers	142	113	105	171	495	33	26	25	50	70
Furniture	—	54	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
Manufactures of cane, bamboo, osier, &c., unenumerated	23	7	41	44	399	6	1	5	10	86
TOTAL	165	174	146	215	894	39	43	30	60	156
CARRIAGES AND OTHER VEHICLES.										
Automobiles	—	—	—	11	3	—	—	—	1,887	1,531
Appurtenances for automobiles	—	—	—	1,085	239	—	—	—	9,462	93
Railway cars and waggons	—	6,989	—	162,499	—	—	—	—	5,000	—
Other vehicles	3,462	3,462	—	—	—	132	182	319	1,678	835
TOTAL	3,462	10,451	—	—	—	132	275	1,480	16,780	1,959

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT PORTO ALEGRE.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.							C. I. F. VALUE IN \$ SVERDRUP		
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.			
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.											
Lead pipes	Kilo	1,626	3,059	3,457	4,166	3,000	75	64	77	101	155
"	"	5,136	5,103	6,365	8,103	8,447	1,275	1,272	45	1,645	1,800
Printers' type	"	3,630	344	306	583	487	123	59	45	1,110	203
Manufactures of lead, unenumerated	"	17,216	4,836	3,111	6,031	770	887	1,304	134	3,357	167
"	"	17,931	21,262	780	2,346	1,001	383	438	134	357	167
zinc	"	45,439	34,004	13,028	21,211	15,950	2,565	2,008	1,953	3,594	2,408
TOTAL	"	2,240	3,845	21,004	23,790	21,715	303	407	2,213	2,657	2,247
COPPER AND ALLOYS, MANUFACTURES OF											
Wire, oil tin	Kilo	2,353	2,100	1,203	3,599	2,482	1,411	1,295	723	1,886	1,274
Objects of zinc, unenumerated	"	—	2,821	65	1,130	9,071	—	45	45	685	4,730
Tubes and pipes	"	488	607	682	1,132	1,886	32	51	78	120	149
Manufactures of copper, unenumerated	"	31,455	54,401	48,503	61,755	55,374	9,280	13,769	13,862	21,485	18,595
TOTAL	"	36,536	63,834	71,517	91,406	90,028	11,026	16,515	16,861	26,813	20,995
IRON AND STEEL, MANUFACTURES OF											
Fish-hooks, spurs, stirrups, locks, &c.	Kilo	34,325	43,089	50,765	63,615	63,353	1,735	2,726	3,201	4,727	5,723
Wire, all kinds	"	972,564	1,369,906	1,801,606	2,697,551	3,056,607	9,803	15,483	24,575	39,282	43,645
Galvanized corrugated sheets	"	187,653	571,485	730,349	1,383,422	920,047	2,861	8,506	14,287	28,622	16,830
Articles, wheels and parts for railway cars	"	28,075	31,072	31,095	51,038	40,021	5,188	6,652	6,782	12,071	9,694
Axles, wheels and parts for unenumerated vehicles	"	27,127	42,660	4,275	27,303	27,553	622	3,405	673	1,121	2,107
Trucks	"	523	7,753	6,895	18,246	15,449	64	307	228	852	681
Trucks	"	630,888	1,713,661	1,740,836	2,457,712	4,553	10,445	30,505	34,075	6,071	40,951
Tin plates	"	—	—	—	{ 1,426,474	2,104,571	—	—	—	30,929	40,951
Enamelled iron goods	"	—	—	—	28,433	27,046	—	—	—	2,566	2,008
Staples, nails, screws and other structural iron for	"	188,650	188,783	446,110	1,549,594	472,107	2,578	2,418	7,413	23,039	7,114
Furniture	"	1,253	363	990	856	598	57	192	192	71	103
Rails and accessories	"	178,105	400,606	4,044,330	2,911,551	204,073	1,978	3,532	97,927	94,534	2,645
Tubes, pipes and fishplates	"	33,309	309,898	601,031	968,560	70	3,768	3,768	10,058	10,051	12,908
Manufactures of iron, unenumerated	"	297,125	446,168	532,588	759,343	769,412	14,814	18,314	23,876	40,024	37,345
TOTAL	"	2,529,574	5,155,452	11,738,757	11,634,774	8,763,948	50,912	96,800	162,217	224,510	182,534
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.											
Photographs and appliances	Kilo	—	—	—	1,726	3,877	—	—	—	633	1,180
Flutes	One	—	—	—	105	120	—	—	—	5,208	6,552
Musical instruments, unenumerated	Kilo	8,375	15,498	14,063	18,525	18,744	3,608	3,714	4,080	5,064	4,476
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	5,740	6,962	9,378	11,641	12,208
SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.											
Articles used in dentistry	Kilo	—	—	202	485	1,078	—	—	206	334	649
Surgical and dental instruments, unenumerated	"	3,325	6,428	5,416	10,447	4,316	1,774	3,040	2,719	3,693	2,120
TOTAL	"	3,325	6,428	5,617	10,932	5,398	1,774	3,040	2,925	4,027	2,769
MATHEMATICAL, OPTICAL, SCIENTIFIC & INSTRUMENTS.											
Optical instruments	Kilo	678	826	—	—	—	440	534	633	944	813
Mathematical & scientific instruments, unenumerated	"	1,768	6,083	—	—	—	2,045	3,055	3,507	4,539	4,533
TOTAL	"	2,446	6,909	—	—	—	2,485	3,589	4,140	5,483	5,346

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT PORTO ALEGRE.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN \$ STERLING.						
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	
WOOD.														
Furniture	Kilo	2,300	3,233	3,134	62,422	8,506	365	618	419	2,696	918			
Footstools	"	1,100	1,191	1,677	2,810	2,475	284	365	485	451	728			
Corks	"	18,878	24,861	30,751	20,841	20,183	2,292	3,135	4,260	3,292	4,002			
Manufactures of wood, unenumerated	"	12,688	16,408	19,780	20,802	20,000	922	1,089	1,672	1,482	1,829			
TOTAL	"	35,122	45,623	55,242	106,974	61,153	3,757	5,197	6,742	7,924	8,158			
IVORY, MOTHER OF PEARL, TORTOISESHELL AND SIMILAR ANIMAL PRODUCTS, MANUFACTURES OF.														
Manufactures of whalebone, unenumerated	Kilo	59	00	00	8	87	15	15	5	2	22			
" mother of pearl, coral and ivory	"	27	16	20	147	62	114	70	90	313	111			
" buffalo horn and bone	"	3,358	3,852	2,657	2,869	2,224	1,578	2,021	1,653	1,545	1,415			
" animal residues, unenumerated	"	20	133	83	273	117	17	30	22	75	96			
TOTAL	"	3,464	4,090	2,750	3,297	2,481	1,724	2,139	1,670	1,636	1,644			
NICKEL, MANUFACTURES OF	Kilo	43	49	28	24	190	13	30	11	32	74			
GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINUM.														
Gold jewellery	Gramme	9,336	17,169	5,939	5,094	3,209	902	2,004	732	398	256			
Silver	"	201,422	71,786	246,624	171,061	16,407	677	450	1,648	1,483	1,28			
Manufactures of platinum	"	125	85	—	—	—	11	9	—	—	—			
TOTAL	"	210,873	88,990	252,463	177,045	19,676	1,500	2,463	2,380	1,881	383			
STRAW, BROOM, GRASS, PIASSAVA AND OTHER STRAW, FIBRES, MANUFACTURES OF.														
Cordage	Kilo	12,908	7,928	10,620	5,197	13,613	414	261	323	183	508			
Mats and matting	"	874	934	2,600	1,692	2,254	54	69	182	127	290			
Vegetable silk, piece goods	"	—	45	191	13	—	—	—	19	—	—			
Brooms and brushes	"	—	—	140	85	55	—	—	23	16	0			
Manufactures of vegetable silk, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	123	—	—	—	335	253	220			
Manufactures of straw, broom, piassava, &c., unenumerated	"	1,931	1,607	1,415	3,007	1,633	899	988	1,383	802	642			
TOTAL	"	15,834	10,514	14,966	10,017	17,647	1,370	1,322	2,246	1,460	1,579			
PAPER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.														
Playing cards	Kilo	77	228	89	51	128	33	104	19	21	34			
Engravings, designs and photographs	"	742	392	272	562	1,022	304	208	74	88	249			
Books, newspapers, magazines and the like	"	25,798	26,139	26,760	24,757	27,870	3,281	4,067	4,853	4,863	5,665			
Printed matter, unenumerated	"	7,863	7,863	8,198	10,367	2,469	2,858	2,129	2,858	2,129	1,653			
Paper for unenumerated purposes	"	172,580	347,792	171,044	257,553	344,598	6,074	10,923	5,676	8,472	11,232			
Writing paper	"	46,043	51,303	31,174	78,866	78,866	1,881	2,318	1,810	3,148	3,845			
Printing paper	"	152,421	319,457	373,464	394,636	617,992	3,202	6,044	7,839	7,839	12,272			
Milboard and cardboard	"	50,532	101,464	89,122	130,843	147,729	1,034	1,721	1,721	2,709	3,769			
Manufactures of paper, unenumerated	"	9,948	15,561	13,228	21,365	20,893	1,086	1,563	1,461	2,245	2,000			
TOTAL	"	461,903	870,259	713,351	892,927	1,246,808	17,892	29,536	34,685	31,594	40,691			

Article	Unit	1,231	1,609	859	1,345	8,878	72	69	114	90	231
STONES, FLINTS, SIMILAR MINERALS, MANUF. OF.											
Asbestos	Kilo	125	—	—	110,179	825,270	70	—	—	985	3,849
Earthenware and clay pipes and tubes	"	—	—	—	40,886	9,655	—	—	—	860	237
Glazed tiles	"	—	—	—	4,420	16,666	—	—	—	179	98
Fire	"	51,591	195,762	17,227	74,324	36,835	546	92	1,034	416	310
Tiles and common bricks	"	—	—	—	43,751	131,837	—	—	—	1,442	2,084
Manufactures of stones and earths, unenumerated	"	17,549	38,626	102,652	43,751	131,837	614	2,259	1,082	1,442	2,084
TOTAL	"	70,796	120,788	120,788	274,944	729,041	1,302	2,420	2,230	3,391	6,890
SKINS AND LEATHER, MANUFACTURES OF											
Harness, saddles and other articles of saddlery	Kilo	182	159	62	18	332	55	32	106	25	205
Bags, cases and trunks of all kinds	"	468	893	820	808	493	368	603	521	508	303
Boots and shoes	"	258	218	218	—	—	247	134	321	586	1,609
Rattling	"	142	345	345	1,048	1,661	47	116	228	321	536
Gloves	"	17	9	9	—	—	25	24	38	3,959	4,135
Manufactures of leather, unenumerated	"	2,211	3,684	3,684	5,535	7,634	1,083	1,837	2,305	3,959	4,135
TOTAL	"	3,258	5,333	5,333	7,399	10,120	1,825	2,745	3,530	5,489	6,883
PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &C.											
Boot blacking	Kilo	7,720	10,208	7,986	10,573	7,185	612	590	743	1,108	940
Perfumery	"	7,351	9,559	10,232	14,077	11,199	3,495	5,149	5,753	6,280	4,978
Writing ink	"	1,675	2,679	2,679	4,158	2,946	142	202	190	307	211
Paints, all kinds	"	31,612	40,166	40,166	37,756	37,759	1,891	2,207	1,297	2,508	2,020
Printing ink	"	—	5,073	—	6,114	8,279	—	—	285	341	586
Varnishes, all kinds	"	—	—	—	6,385	7,413	—	—	—	701	956
TOTAL	"	48,368	61,013	45,250	79,068	74,731	6,140	8,148	8,268	11,245	9,691
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.											
Acetic acid	Kilo	—	—	—	—	32,769	—	—	—	—	1,423
Sulphuric acid	"	—	—	—	13,321	15,705	—	—	—	310	416
Acids, unenumerated	"	34,315	34,873	49,994	37,469	10,836	1,241	1,998	1,522	1,877	632
Calcium carbide	"	—	53,250	53,250	157,482	184,801	—	—	1,039	3,135	3,928
Aerated and mineral waters	"	15,152	11,893	11,893	12,539	7,851	584	514	536	605	378
Capsules, globules, dragées and medical sweetmeats	"	511	538	538	446	241	554	838	853	1,013	400
Glycerine	"	—	461	461	110	220	33	31	7	20	20
Coâ liver oil	"	—	3,315	3,315	1,865	1,783	—	658	733	388	204
Soap and soap tablets, medicinal	"	52	203	203	489	366	13	46	48	144	90
Chemical products and medicines, unenumerated	"	483,640	794,577	742,178	846,504	706,760	17,236	24,328	24,922	29,221	24,420
TOTAL	"	484,082	899,181	808,572	1,070,365	1,021,112	19,061	28,413	29,660	36,722	31,891
SILK, MIXED AND UNWALKED, MANUFACTURES OF.											
Birds, loops and other trimmings	Kilo	73	236	334	542	168	219	914	805	1,717	551
Bibbiss	"	961	1,089	1,527	—	—	2,857	4,196	3,351	4,986	2,878
Reckies	"	41	23	23	—	—	169	107	161	206	193
Lace	"	52	21	21	16	9	230	130	117	77	106
Weaving apparel	"	54	3,643	122	2,603	1,477	230	339	247	318	106
Piece goods	"	1,799	2,182	1,791	2,603	1,477	4,080	3,808	4,080	5,880	3,540
Manufactures of silk, unenumerated	"	429	1,170	798	1,634	1,902	1,650	2,062	3,108	4,570	4,597
TOTAL	"	3,379	4,617	4,617	4,795	3,556	9,221	11,556	12,469	17,564	11,658
SUNDRIES.											
Samples, all kinds	Kilo	2,904	3,804	3,804	420	—	898	1,035	865	1,596	1,697
Gymnastic appliances and articles for sport	"	—	183	183	26,230	38,283	1,850	2,357	2,569	2,878	3,564
Stationery	"	17,339	19,033	19,033	10,553	93,716	960	1,167	1,246	2,159	5,377
Articles for lighting by gas, kerosene, &c.	"	6,172	7,521	7,521	465	52	—	—	—	99	10
Civil and military encampment	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walking sticks, canes and whips	"	202	1,173	219	1,052	361	178	121	263	317	156
Buttons, all kinds	"	11,009	14,419	9,918	12,486	17,920	4,454	4,643	3,798	5,140	6,450
Boys and cigar or cigarette holders	"	14,075	23,469	23,469	31,477	23,522	2,357	3,520	3,805	5,596	3,994
Boxes and cases, all kinds	"	348	8,803	1,079	9,960	14,795	517	517	1,870	2,715	3,619
Trusef, beadwork, &c. (passementerie)	"	3,120	3,294	3,294	4,558	3,754	303	566	1,520	2,714	3,554
TOTAL	"	335	620	620	1,124	629	427	359	330	302	648

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT PORTO ALEGRE.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.						
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.		
Sundries—Continued.														
Pocket books, cigar cases and purses	Kilo	360	115	216	113	58	363	119	260	133	104	3,314	2,028	1,903
Rates, all kinds	"	1,002	1,073	9,015	7,234	11,311	1,052	1,079	3,323	2,415	3,314	2,028	1,903	1,800
Umbrellas, parasols and accessories for same	"	4,517	5,319	26	33	16	702	880	1,788	71	1,403	1,800	1,403	1,403
Cigars, cigarettes and other manufactures of tobacco	"	3,635	5,315	—	—	—	—	807	1,385	1,510	1,403	1,800	1,403	1,403
Clocks	"	853	465	—	—	—	30	30	2,219	173	1,21	1,800	1,403	1,403
Watches	"	437	348	8,142	2,101	1,563	30	91	786	284	375	1,800	1,403	1,403
Dynamite and other explosives	"	57	337	78	536	840	18	180	244	182	188	1,800	1,403	1,403
Artificial flowers	"	654	854	341	1,731	1,443	198	180	40	182	188	1,800	1,403	1,403
Tireworks	"	1,649	1,649	341,418	530,319	148,561	1,873	110	3,877	5,471	1,533	1,800	1,403	1,403
Kerosene	"	—	—	—	6,533	5,088	—	—	—	—	303	1,800	1,403	1,403
Gasoline	"	—	—	—	6,533	5,088	—	—	—	—	303	1,800	1,403	1,403
Fans, all kinds	"	883	671	721	650	1,020	597	485	738	550	828	1,800	1,403	1,403
Sandpaper, all kinds	"	5,585	5,237	9,723	9,232	8,558	315	301	4,052	5,435	5,049	1,800	1,403	1,403
Manufactures of rubber	"	9,801	11,782	8,598	12,377	11,529	4,035	4,035	1,732	1,942	2,119	1,800	1,403	1,403
Manufactures of celluloid	"	1,446	1,274	1,890	2,190	5,148	1,187	1,497	2,984	1,113	1,321	1,800	1,403	1,403
Steamers, boats and vessels, all kinds	"	45	369	—	—	—	15	15	1,414	2,331	2,568	1,800	1,403	1,403
Lubricating oils, all kinds	"	59,440	81,944	80,295	123,457	130,014	1,056	1,056	1,702	1,025	1,016	1,800	1,403	1,403
Paraffin	"	17,926	21,984	21,136	24,653	24,789	817	742	—	—	—	1,800	1,403	1,403
Matches	"	—	590	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,800	1,403	1,403
Starch	"	11,828	24,487	22,889	17,074	18,228	479	392	908	736	762	1,800	1,403	1,403
Framed pictures and mirrors	"	8,006	10,147	10,247	13,025	13,025	363	616	1,055	1,404	1,328	1,800	1,403	1,403
Photographic appliances and accessories	"	7,705	4,649	3,634	7,990	4,653	1,103	1,065	1,950	1,506	1,422	1,800	1,403	1,403
Soap and saponaceous substances, unscented	"	2,120	7,694	9,340	9,542	8,004	149	1,395	1,999	660	437	1,800	1,403	1,403
Candles, all kinds	"	7,062	28,601	3,605	993	1,232	454	9	199	66	76	1,800	1,403	1,403
Sacks	"	2,268	450	—	—	—	23	23	—	—	—	1,800	1,403	1,403
Sundry unenumerated manufactures	"	—	—	—	—	—	4,282	4,370	4,369	7,056	8,008	1,800	1,403	1,403
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	36,512	39,571	48,741	60,313	62,979	1,800	1,403	1,403
CLASS IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder.														
Alfa (licorne)	Kilo	140,877	338,224	249,811	—	64,640	606	1,319	1,101	—	294	1,011	1,068	1,068
Garlic and onions	"	96,417	4,800	20,000	83,946	43,921	1,156	1,875	8,630	1,305	10	1,068	1,068	1,068
Rice	"	1,877	485	49,272	89,312	58,242	608	2,605	2,605	7,546	2,844	2,844	2,844	2,844
Sugar	"	35,763	35,763	49,143	44,901	68,654	608	675	1,353	2,025	2,844	2,844	2,844	2,844
Olive oil	"	15,856	16,417	24,000	44,901	68,654	608	675	1,353	2,025	2,844	2,844	2,844	2,844
Cocoa	"	71	266	24,000	8,904	11,229	400	929	808	785	24	1,238	1,238	1,238
Alcoholic beverages	"	4,669	10,660	16,241	8,904	11,229	400	929	808	785	24	1,238	1,238	1,238
Unenumerated beverages	"	18	715	69	562	213	68	369	50	50	31	1,238	1,238	1,238
Biscuits, all kinds	"	290	469	469	562	213	68	369	50	50	31	1,238	1,238	1,238
Unenumerated grain	"	7,533	25,729	50,774	48,278	58,556	235	505	1,145	1,087	1,123	1,238	1,238	1,238
Barley	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rice	"	1,427	582	375	16,281	16,281	91	26	1,493	902	915	1,238	1,238	1,238
Tea	"	6,873	10,906	10,474	12,385	13,233	1,129	1,702	1,601	2,075	2,075	1,238	1,238	1,238
Sweetmeats, all kinds	"	2,221	9,469	9,469	5,590	4,450	304	703	787	804	318	1,238	1,238	1,238
Preserved meats and extracts	"	1,251	2,417	70,363	86,584	90,798	220	346	359	355	318	1,238	1,238	1,238
Preserved fruits and vegetables	"	33,239	60,876	70,363	86,584	90,798	220	346	359	355	318	1,238	1,238	1,238
" fish	"	48,130	70,876	70,363	86,584	90,798	220	346	359	355	318	1,238	1,238	1,238
Slices	"	68,101	108,925	83,491	113,377	80,746	4,017	4,367	5,426	8,987	8,210	1,238	1,238	1,238
Wheat flour	"	3,868	6,277	15,539	12,957	12,957	3,945	4,754	4,698	6,746	3,701	1,238	1,238	1,238
Flour and meals, unenumerated	"	12,076	17,015	15,539	15,539	16,631	45,091	72,721	179,394	151,305	150,689	1,238	1,238	1,238
Beans, all kinds	"	24,091	42,497	62,481	68,511	55,513	1,942	2,709	4,091	5,300	3,956	1,238	1,238	1,238
Fruits and vegetables, dried	"	56,280	68,551	41,908	84,385	30,276	2,142	2,593	2,273	1,815	1,729	1,238	1,238	1,238

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE FRONTIER STATION LIVRAMENTO.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.								C. I. F. VALUE IN \$ SPERLING.							
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.																	
Lead—pig, ingot and sheet.	Kilo	3,300	300	180	1,450	—	—	20	—	—	18	2	4	13	—	—	
Tin—bar, rod, sheet and plate.	"	263	—	—	—	170	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	
Zinc—sheet and plate	"	—	165	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	—	—	—	
TOTAL	"	3,563	465	380	1,450	190	—	—	—	—	35	7	13	13	—	5	
COPPER AND ALLOYS.																	
Cast, moulded, flings, &c.	Kilo	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	
ANIMAL RESIDUES.																	
Glue and gelatine	Kilo	40	925	—	—	1,030	—	—	—	—	3	24	—	—	—	59	
Guano and other manures	"	85,700	69,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	67	—	—	—	—	
Tallow and grease.	"	500	4,000	388	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	104	17	—	—	—	
TOTAL	"	86,240	73,985	388	—	1,030	—	—	—	—	71	195	17	—	—	58	
IRON AND STEEL.																	
Steel—bar and rod	Kilo	7,451	42,040	92	7,850	19,908	—	—	—	—	99	421	133	174	—	338	
Iron—bar, rod, plain and sheet	"	7,451	42,040	10,662	7,850	19,908	—	—	—	—	99	421	134	174	—	338	
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
WOOL.																	
Wool, for embroidery	Kilo	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	
LUMBER AND TIMBER.																	
Staves and hoops	Kilo	—	37,480	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	275	—	—	—	205	
Pine	"	—	2,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	—	—	—	205	
Lumber and timber, unenumerated	Kilo	2,500	—	3,000	3,830	2,009	—	—	—	—	245	14	13	20	—	14	
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	3,830	2,009	—	—	—	—	245	14	13	20	—	14	
SUBSTANCES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &C.																	
Insect	Kilo	—	—	—	—	292	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Turpentine	"	—	199	783	140	624	—	—	—	—	—	10	30	4	—	10	
White lead and zinc white	"	302	—	90	—	73	—	—	—	—	9	—	4	—	—	30	
Indigo and ultramarine blue	"	—	—	222	50	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	
Soda-ash or potash	"	500	24,045	80	2,640	300	—	—	—	—	4	104	2	48	—	3	
Essences of all kinds, unenumerated	"	—	30	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Lamp-black and other dry paints	"	—	1,941	814	533	430	—	—	—	—	—	26	21	13	—	18	
Substances for perfumery, &c., unenumerated	"	584	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	"	1,366	26,227	1,989	3,463	1,719	—	—	—	—	19	146	63	76	—	62	
METALLOIDS AND OTHER METALS.																	
Aluminum—bar, sheet and wire	Kilo	1,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	
Antimony, arsenic and bismuth.	"	200	—	—	40	57	—	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	—	4	
Sulphur	"	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Mercury or quicksilver.	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	"	2,000	—	50	95	57	—	—	—	—	12	—	1	3	—	4	

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE FRONTIER STATION LIVRAMENTO.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.						
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	
MANUFACTURES OF ALUMINIUM	Kilo	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
ARMS AND AMMUNITION.														
Lead, bullets, shot, cartridges, &c.	Kilo	294	45	243	245	591	42	15	38	41	102	4,778	26	
Firearms, all kinds	"	82	161	10	104	205	80	55	18	63	179	4,778	957	
Powder	"	—	—	—	—	85	—	—	—	—	7	156	156	
TOTAL	"	370	206	259	400	881	123	71	50	104	298	6,877	298	
HAIR AND FEATHERS.														
Brushes, dusters, brooms, &c.	Kilo	15	31	—	—	—	1	0	2	4	1	—	1	
CARRIAGES AND OTHER VEHICLES.														
Other vehicles	Kilo	4,489	1,678	—	—	—	144	53	0	47	6	—	6	
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.														
Lead pipes	Kilo	80	200	150	104	263	4	4	—	9	11	—	11	
Printers' type	"	—	138	10	110	10	—	10	1	42	2	—	2	
Manufactures of tin, unenumerated	"	—	95	10	—	24	—	10	—	—	8	—	8	
" zinc	"	—	122	—	—	500	—	30	4	—	48	—	48	
" lead	"	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	
TOTAL	"	80	555	160	274	881	4	60	5	51	75	—	75	
COPPER AND ALLOYS, MANUFACTURES OF														
Wire, all kinds	Kilo	—	15	8,000	33	50	—	2	269	6	8	—	8	
Cristofle and plated ware	"	30	3,434	136	98	345	7	64	176	42	143	—	143	
Manufactures of copper, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	"	39	3,449	8,136	131	402	7	66	445	48	150	—	150	
IRON AND STEEL, MANUFACTURES OF.														
Fish-hooks, spurs, stirrups, locks, &c.	Kilo	80	339	310	104	684	3	40	15	10	23	—	23	
Wire, all kinds	"	154,051	92,010	82,010	250,764	294,968	2,161	1,334	1,325	4,160	4,778	—	4,778	
Galvanised corrugated sheets	"	41,470	46,169	22,167	115,509	44,968	597	709	405	2,463	977	—	977	
Cutlery	"	151	305	—	14	589	9	133	—	4	156	—	156	
Axles, wheels and parts for unenumerated vehicles	"	25	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enplate goods	"	19,780	5,669	1,150	{ 6,074	{ 12,920	228	145	17	187	88	—	88	
Tin plates	"	—	—	—	{ 2,616	{ 492	—	—	—	—	11	—	11	
Enamelled iron goods	"	—	—	—	381	3,784	—	—	—	—	36	—	36	
Staples, nails, screws and other structural iron for	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Houses, boats, posts, fences, &c.	"	476	2,011	6,417	8,693	4,881	19	100	145	108	94	—	94	
Furniture	"	1,500	30	360	1,411	1,411	30	22	7	57	107	—	107	
Tubes, pipes and fishplates	"	480	300	400	1,445	4,445	17	22	1	1	85	—	85	
Manufactures of iron, unenumerated	"	5,466	6,737	10,975	4,990	5,309	424	415	274	340	299	—	299	
TOTAL	"	223,579	155,154	122,539	390,641	372,066	3,558	2,911	2,180	7,900	6,877	—	6,877	
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.														
Photographs and appliances	Kilo	—	—	—	7	63	—	—	—	—	26	—	26	
Pianos	One	—	—	—	—	3	380	218	451	431	957	—	957	
Musical instruments, unenumerated	Kilo	1,116	973	195	667	1,166	286	109	35	152	194	—	194	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	596	417	486	573	577	—	577	

2

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	2	16	1	45	1	3	1	8
SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.								
Surgical and dental instruments, unenumerated ..								
MATHEMATICAL, OPTICAL & SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.								
Optical instruments ..	40	16				38	110	7
Mathematical & scientific instruments, unenumerated ..		1,033				187		278
TOTAL ..		1,054				225	110	285
WOOL, MIXED OR UNMEXED, MANUFACTURES OF.								
Tapestry and carpets ..		34	35			10	8	
Alpacas, muslins and other woollen textiles ..	657	658	1,356	956	356	316	373	683
Blankets ..		221	122	504		63	58	88
Wearing apparel, all kinds ..	27	179	86	26	20	126	98	397
Manufactures of wool, unenumerated ..		177		98		33	108	108
TOTAL ..	684	1,269	1,599	1,584	376	579	736	1,273
LINEN.								
Hessians ..	70	125				13	8	
Twine ..		55	76		2	3		
Cordage ..	60		34		2		4	
Sheeting, towels and napkins ..	43		620	239	11	38	204	77
Linen piece goods, all kinds ..	510	171		43	24			22
Manufactures of linen, unenumerated ..								99
TOTAL ..	653	351	730	282	39	54	222	50
JUTE AND HEMP.								0
Hessians ..				2,840				22
Twine ..				410				
Cordage ..				3,336				78
TOTAL ..								26
EARTHENWARE, GLASS, CHINA AND CRYSTAL.								5
Bottles, basins and goblets, or tumblers of all kinds ..		879	3,257	545	39	44	50	2
Insulators ..	1,237	98		249	33		33	4
Gauges and other graduated glasses ..			60	43	8			75
Burnished glass, with or without foil ..	34	1,248	3,406	8155	24	20	36	360
Window glass ..	1,520	3,785	1,186	6,612	131	284	288	123
Manufactures of earthenware & china, unenumerated ..	2,053	853	1,840	1,680	61	93	74	
Manufactures of glass and crystal, unenumerated ..	692							596
TOTAL ..	6,210	6,813	9,748	11,334	296	399	481	16
MACHINERY, IMP'Y M'YS, TOOLS & SUNDRY UTENSILS.								130
Motors, skills and boilers ..	1,010	2,696	3,060	500	17	71	184	21
Machinery & accessories for electric lighting, unenumerated ..	362	198	6,015	1,335	60	49	134	36
Scales and weighing machines ..	17		285	162	1		272	482
Hydraulic pumps ..		1,750	2,840	9,480	49	65	986	144
Motors and fixed engines and parts thereof ..	1,424	712	1,140	1,719	109	78	156	361
Sewing machines and parts thereof ..	2,269	2,579	988	13,886	66		21	160
Industrial machinery and parts thereof ..	492	383	2,942	4,523	17	28	31	26
Agricultural machinery and parts thereof ..		8700	960	374		156		9
Mills or grinders ..		8,700						21
Presses, all kinds ..		5,204	12,686	69,673		513	246	822
Cycles, all kinds, and parts thereof ..	6,165		954	1,337	259		47	2,578
Machinery, unenumerated ..								99
Implements and tools ..	12,087	22,227	31,517	102,804	549	1,009	2,076	4,062
TOTAL ..	44,087	63,813	93,911	102,804	1,628	1,628	1,628	4,062

TOTAL

TOTAL

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE FRONTIER STATION LIVRAMENTO.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.								U. S. F. VALUE IN \$ STERLING.							
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	
WOOD.																	
Furniture	Kilo	50	466	1,520	1,211	974	119	43	145	102	02						
Manufactures of wood, unenumerated	"	4,131	26,729	899	1,509	830	23	61	55	55	90						
TOTAL	"	4,181	27,195	2,428	2,810	1,813	142	104	290	157	182						
IVORY, MOTHER OF PEARL, TORTOISESHELL AND SHEET PLAINA PRODUCTS, MANUFACTURES OF.	Kilo	80	11	45	112	33	53	6	19	55	23						
Manufactures of buffalo horn and bone																	
GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINUM.																	
Silver jewelry	Gramme	857	270				21	6									
STRAW, BROOM, GRASS, PASSAVA AND OTHER FIBRES, MANUFACTURES OF.	Kilo	1,165	1,700				30	52									
Carriage mats and matting	"	13	32		10		1	2			3						
Brooms and brushes	"																
Manufactures of straw, broom, passava, &c., unenumerated	"		20		20	18		9			15					3	
TOTAL	"	1,178	1,758		30	18	31	64			18					3	
PAPER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.																	
Books, newspapers, magazines and the like	Kilo		8	12		436		4								11	
Printed matter, unenumerated	"		7		4,351	5,728		6								171	
Paper for unenumerated purposes	"	10,162	7,258	4,456	130	541	250	200	124	133	34					34	
Writing paper	"	560	125	500	733	1,516	7	9	30	10	28						
Printing paper	"	346			733		15	11		13							
Milking paper	"	771	240		633		8	27		13						32	
Milkbags and cardboard	"	61	199		74	540				18							
Manufactures of paper, unenumerated	"						303	257	155	182	276						
TOTAL	"	11,880	7,837	4,968	5,902	8,800											
STONES, BARKS AND SIMILAR MINERALS.																	
MANUFACTURES OF.																	
Asbestos	Kilo		100	700		1,030		18								11	
Earthenware and clay pipes and tubes	"				11,859	7,539										73	
Glazed tiles	"	7,800	10,876	13,138		4,850	52	91	132							20	
Tiles	"				1,500	2,000										23	
Fire and common bricks	"		1,787	440	1,050	1,330		68	6	26	52						
Manufactures of stones and earthen, unenumerated	"				14,523	16,749	52	177	149	157	184						
TOTAL	"	7,800	12,823	14,278													
SKINS AND LEATHER, MANUFACTURES OF.																	
Harness, saddles and other articles of saddlery	Kilo		30		12											3	
Bags, cases and trunks of all kinds	"		53		7											5	
Boots and shoes	"	5	187		210	118		1	4							85	
Manufactures of leather, unenumerated	"	269		530			36	54	171								
TOTAL	"	274	370	530	223	118	37	61	171	98	65						

	274	270	530	229	118	37	61	171	98	65
PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &C.										
Root blacking	121	30	990	66	80	9	2	66	6	18
Perumery	1,088	57	502	135	—	306	12	120	36	—
Writing ink	—	—	—	888	746	—	9	30	—	28
Paints, all kinds	178	331	468	47	99	—	—	—	3	7
Varnishes, all kinds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,337	418	1,950	1,146	925	327	23	216	77	53
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.										
Sulphuric acid	—	—	—	4,560	1,000	—	—	—	35	14
Acids, unenumerated	40	170	4,159	—	790	—	—	51	—	8
Alkalis, unenumerated	475	433	117	250	1,300	10	14	8	7	13
Aerated and mineral waters	—	54	—	290	—	—	—	56	5	—
Capsules, globules, drages and medical sweetmeats	—	50	—	44	—	243	5	—	—	2
Soap and soap tablets, medicinal	62,153	16,008	7,041	14,766	18,921	—	205	135	300	216
Chemical products and medicines, unenumerated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	62,668	16,661	11,871	19,866	22,255	254	230	250	347	253
SILK, MIXED AND UNMIXED, MANUFACTURES OF.										
Brands, loops and other trimmings	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Ribbons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neckties	—	—	9	29	25	—	—	53	—	64
Piece goods	13	51	—	13	10	58	182	—	83	25
Manufactures of silk, unenumerated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	15	54	9	42	35	68	185	53	240	89
SUNDRIES.										
Civil and military encampments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samples, all kinds	—	24	—	—	45	—	5	18	—	8
Stationery	11	52	—	—	17	—	2	—	—	7
Articles for lighting by gas, kerosene, &c.	50	172	76	172	—	29	29	6	23	114
Buttons, all kinds	69	182	27	166	109	41	41	17	50	87
Toys	303	217	97	467	521	—	—	27	73	—
Pipes and cigar or cigarette holders	—	—	166	57	—	4	2	29	20	—
Boxes and cases, all kinds	44	7	133	13	5	—	—	46	4	45
Hats, all kinds	140	—	—	—	—	42	—	39	4	15
Umbrellas, parasols and accessories for same	167	—	—	—	—	44	2	20	13	—
Clocks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dynamite and other explosives	—	—	—	44	695	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fireworks	105,884	105,970	63,377	80,270	134,425	1,489	2	358	1,065	2,190
Kerosene	—	—	—	—	8,929	—	—	—	—	13
Photographic appliances and accessories	—	—	—	1,400	—	—	—	—	—	101
Gasoline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
Fans, all kinds	—	175	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Sandpaper, all kinds	1	—	8	20	10	2	—	8	16	—
Manufactures of rubber	372	10	680	1,655	1,038	15	1	19	26	23
Lubricating oils, all kinds	388	238	390	492	551	27	31	5	57	35
Starch	—	121	56	643	—	—	—	19	8	—
Straw pictures and mirrors	—	300	475	254	39	—	14	8	—	—
Soap and saponaceous substances, unseated	767	190	120	—	—	44	14	43	—	—
Candles, all kinds	—	—	—	—	—	161	128	—	688	566
Sundry unenumerated manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,901	1,654	1,654	2,236	3,421	1,901	1,654	1,154	2,236	3,421

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE FRONTIER STATION QUARAHY.

CLASS I.—Live Stock.												
Asses, horses and mules	Head	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128
Goats and sheep	"	7,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,438
Cattle	"	—	12,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,215
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,781
CLASS II.—Raw Material or prepared for use in Arts and Industries.												
COTTON.												
Washed, combed and in wool or wadding	Kilo	48	—	—	280	—	540	—	—	—	—	18
Cotton waste	"	—	—	—	—	3,099	—	—	—	—	—	92
TOTAL	"	48	—	—	280	—	3,639	—	—	—	—	110
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.												
Lead—pig, ingot and sheet	Kilo	260	1,005	—	750	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Tin—bar, rod, sheet and plate	"	240	1,040	—	560	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Zinc—sheet and plate	"	600	1,200	—	4,280	—	7,400	—	—	—	—	146
TOTAL	"	1,100	3,245	—	5,590	—	7,400	—	—	—	—	178
COPPER AND ALLOYS.												
Cast, moulded, rings, etc.	Kilo	50	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ANTIMAL RESIDUES.												
Glue and gelatine	Kilo	610	996	—	452	—	—	—	—	—	—	92
IRON AND STEEL.												
Iron—bar, rod, plain and sheet	Kilo	4,470	7,529	—	3,470	—	12,080	—	—	—	—	214
LINEN.												
Grude or prepared	Kilo	310	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LUMBER AND TIMBER.												
Staves and hoops	Kilo	28,585	7,000	—	20,000	—	120,100	—	—	—	—	—
Pine	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lumber and timber unenumerated	Kilo	24,000	650	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SUBSTANCES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &C.												
Linseed	Kilo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turpentine	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soda-ash or potash	"	—	1,589	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Essences, all kinds, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lamp-black and other dry paints	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	80	1,589	—	40	—	5,550	—	—	—	—	24

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE FRONTIER STATION QUARANTY.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.								C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.												
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.											
STONES, EARTH AND OTHER SIMILAR MINERALS.																						
Coal	Kilo	22,500	58,510	102,770	17,500	67,800	87	193	294	82	224											
Cement	"	6,840	60,200	20,920	11,000	12,250	36	411	240	95	60											
Stones, earths, &c., unenumerated	"	5,000	18,770	2,000	1,000	8,920	24	88	12	9	65											
TOTAL	"	34,340	140,480	134,690	31,300	88,970	147	682	492	186	355											
VEGETABLE EXTRACTS.																						
Tar and pitch	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Resin	Kilo	—	17,468	13,140	18,681	20,397	—	145	150	107	130											
Gums, resins and balsams	"	3,650	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—											
TOTAL	"	3,650	17,468	13,140	18,684	20,397	42	145	150	197	130											
CLASS III.—Manufactures.																						
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.																						
Manufactures of zinc, unenumerated																						
Wire, all kinds	Kilo	—	2,700	50	—	100	—	47	3	—	8											
COPPER AND ALLOYS.																						
Wire—all kinds	Kilo	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—											
IRON AND STEEL.																						
Galvanized corrugated sheets	"	25,200	91,878	83,528	75,150	92,319	360	1,174	1,362	1,307	1,513											
Enamelled iron goods	"	4,880	14,520	1,630	15,210	12,673	70	191	34	342	305											
Thin plate goods	Kilo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—											
Thin plates	"	—	15,740	33,950	5,820	13,855	—	838	675	140	323											
Staples, nails, screws and other structural iron for houses, boats, posts, fences, &c.	"	1,080	130	853	60	150	10	6	14	3	16											
Pipes, pipes and appliances	"	—	145	55	—	—	—	5	6	—	—											
Manufactures of iron, unenumerated	"	—	2,860	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—											
TOTAL	"	29,197	125,073	120,016	96,240	118,897	401	1,749	2,091	1,852	2,157											
LINEN.																						
Tapestry, oil cloths and carpets																						
Hessians	Kilo	2,400	24,430	4,200	—	—	—	701	146	—	—											
Twine	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—											
Cordage	Kilo	—	790	550	—	—	—	47	88	—	—											
Manufactures of linen, unenumerated																						
TOTAL	Kilo	2,400	25,220	4,750	—	—	68	748	179	—	—											
JUTE AND HEMP.																						
Hessians	Kilo	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	42											
Cordage	"	—	—	—	—	1,554	—	—	—	—	69											
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	3,554	—	—	—	—	111											

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE FRONTIER STATION QUARAHY.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN \$ STERLING.			
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
CLASS IV.—FOODSTUFFS AND FODDER.											
<i>Continued.</i>											
Wheat	Kilo	—	—	—	1,180	1,455	—	—	—	15	11
Wines, unmermented	"	—	—	—	3,257	—	—	—	—	352	—
Foodstuffs and fodder, unmermented	"	—	—	—	—	141	—	—	—	—	48
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,337	9,720	11,745	10,308	—
SUMMARY BY CLASS.											
CLASS I.—Live Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,960	—	6,118	4,781	—
II.—Materials, Raw or Prepared for use in Arts and Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	913	1,800	2,440	1,110	—
III.—Manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,004	3,304	3,317	3,713	—
IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,337	7,788	11,745	10,308	—
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,214	41,928	28,230	19,912	—

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE FRONTIER STATION URUGUAYANA.

Cattle	Head	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,020	—	—	—	1,090	
Goats and sheep	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	15	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	1,111	
CLASS II.—Raw Material or prepared for use in Arts and Industries.															
<i>COTTON.</i>															
Yarn	Kilo	124	57	—	—	209	29	—	—	7	—	—	—	38	
Sewing thread	"	4,312	5,577	4,026	4,314	3,710	963	—	—	1,379	1,129	—	—	896	
Washed, combed and in wool or wadding	"	184	1,277	690	1,206	46	4	—	—	144	1	—	—	8	
Cotton waste	"	—	—	—	—	1,848	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	53	
TOTAL	—	4,570	6,911	4,721	5,520	5,813	996	—	—	1,530	1,169	—	—	985	
<i>CANE, BAMBOO, RUSH, OSIER, &c.</i>															
Cane and bamboo	Kilo	1,003	137	3,300	7,016	14,068	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	
Rush, rattan and osier	"	1,003	137	3,818	7,016	14,068	15	—	—	18	51	—	—	167	
TOTAL	—	2,238	3,349	5,907	4,140	6,030	57	—	—	75	106	—	—	187	
<i>LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.</i>															
Lead—pig, ingot and sheet	Kilo	350	66	115	190	265	10	—	—	1	6	—	—	7	
Tin—bar, rod, sheet and plate	"	1,888	3,283	5,870	3,950	4,630	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	113	
Zinc—sheet and plate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	—	2,238	3,349	5,907	4,140	6,030	57	—	—	75	106	—	—	225	

				158.		40				15		4
Copper and alloys.												
Cut, moulded, filings, &c.	Kilo											
AMALAM RESIDUES.												
Whalebone, crude or prepared	Kilo			12						3		
Wax, crude or prepared	"			276	60	439				13	5	92
Ghee and gelatine	"			700	2,988	302				36	82	25
Spermaceti or stearine	"											
Animal oils, unenumerated	"			10					1			
Tallow and grease	"			378		6,480			2	50		162
Animal residues, unenumerated	"			15								
TOTAL	"	86	682	2,108	3,058	7,311			2	102	87	209
IRON AND STEEL.												
Steel—bar and rod	Kilo	545	1,385	1,107	871	207			13	64	34	10
Iron—bar, rod, plain and sheet	"	59,901	43,286	48,382	56,791	49,624			582	567	769	644
TOTAL	"	60,446	44,671	49,489	57,662	49,831			595	631	793	654
JUTE AND HEMP.												
Yarn	Kilo	99	95			95			12			14
Waste or oakum	"	514	750	450	490				28		19	
TOTAL	"	613	845	450	490	95			40	17	19	14
WOOL.												
Wool, for embroidery	Kilo		106	60	28					13	8	
LINEN.												
Crude or prepared	Kilo	108	280	40		210			15			9
Yarn and thread	"					250				6		33
TOTAL	"	108	220	40		460			15	6		42
LUMBER AND TIMBER.												
Staves and hoops	Kilo	31,200		64,775	62,270	91,750			275	799	735	826
Cork and bark	"		40		125,271	61,656			442	1,419	1,894	789
Pine	"	8,689	5,890	101,433	185,280	400,375			77	338	432	886
Lumber and timber, unenumerated	"											
TOTAL	"								794	2,556	2,561	2,501
SUBSTANCES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PERFORMER, DYES, PAINES, &c.												
White lead and zinc white	Kilo				180							
Linsed	"				8,429	4,335					5	179
Turpentine	"	1,435	2,864	4,894	4,049	2,715				184	291	128
Indigo and ultramarine blue	"	406	388	380	452	453				11	15	5
Soda-ash or potash	"		51	315	13					3		
Essences of all kinds, unenumerated	"	3,390	3,011	44	363	130			139	109	29	2
Lamp-black and other dry paints	"	1,381	4,103	4,723	5,932	2,932			42	78	93	59
Red lead or minium	"	153	447	622	3,000	485			4	20	117	19
Substances for perfumery, &c., unenumerated	"	155		400	97					18	4	
TOTAL	"	6,920	10,874	11,378	23,105	11,015		284	352	311	774	382

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IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE FRONTIER STATION URUGUAYANA.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.								C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING							
		1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	
METALLOIDS AND OTHER METALS.																	
Antimony, arsenic and bismuth.	Kilo		170	220		80						3	9			2	
Sulphur	"	545	310	129	144	170						5	2			2	
Metalloids and other metals, unenumerated	"		11									0					
TOTAL	"	545	461	340	144	230						14	11			4	
STRAW, BROOM, GRASS, COCOA FIBRE, PITA, PIASSAVA, PALM AND OTHER FIBROUS MATERIALS.																	
Corn sheaf, for cigarettes	Kilo	15	40	62								8	12				
Mat and hat straw	"	69	34									6					
Broom straw	"			560									13				
Straw, &c., unenumerated	"	24	195	600		90						20	15			5	
TOTAL	"	108	269	1,231		90						34	40			5	
PLANTS, LEAVES, FLOWERS, FRUITS, BERRIES, SEEDS, ROOTS, BARK, &c.																	
Malt	Kilo	6,678	5,250	7,515	7,550	4,480						119	124			83	
Leaves, flowers, herbs, stems, roots, barks, medicinal or for dyes	"	817	771	59	192							41	3			4	
Hops plants, all kinds	"	110	375	280	60	340							36			10	
Plants, leaves, flowers, &c., unenumerated	"	2,500	6,841	5,807	3,361	3,525						11	144			48	
TOTAL	"	9,105	13,237	13,661	11,163	8,541						179	307			169	
STONES, EARTH AND OTHER SIMILAR MINERALS.																	
Clay and moulders' sand	Kilo	2,141	660	419,314	1,775,804	1,129,100						55	805			2,050	
Coal	"	758,195	1,517,210	2,340								1,575	2,497			2,650	
Patent fuel	"	219,361	280,112	494,668	450,701	624,621						925	1,056			2,343	
Cement	"	110	160									2	6				
Emery stone and powder	"	6,536	5,355	16,058	20,665	7,708						31	26			46	
Chalk and gypsum (plaster of Paris)	"	33,610	23,840	13,200	12,510	7,000						235	148			71	
Marble, alabaster and porphyry	"																
Precious stones	"																
Stones, carths, &c., unenumerated	"	7,291		29,494	26,823	558						54	138			4	
TOTAL	"	1,305	1,982	1,543	1,403	1,912						2,877	3,370			5,114	
HIDES AND SKINS.																	
Tanned and otherwise prepared.	Kilo	1,305	1,982	1,543	1,403	1,297						208	510			668	
Sole leather	"					15										6	
TOTAL	"	1,305	1,982	1,543	1,403	1,312						208	510			674	
Yarn and thread SILK.																	
	Kilo			10									5			3	

	Yarn and thread	SILK.		10				5		3
VEGETABLE EXTRACTS.										
Tar and pitch	2,930	2,640	2,404	1,550	1,000	39	37	28	15	10
Vegetable oils	900	1,240	688	13,040	26,394	30	38	25	528	844
Resin	17,997	16,840	41,682	65,913	30,892	190	199	659	717	459
Gums, resins and balsams	50,919	42,720	2,082	21,930	1,65	507	541	32	318	15
Vegetable extracts, unenumerated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	72,746	63,410	46,206	102,433	58,451	766	815	644	1,578	1,328
CLASS III.—Manufactures.										
CORDROY.										
Tapestries, oilcloths and carpets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neckties	249	1,285	848	763	705	30	140	106	155	104
Hosiery	9	—	—	—	—	6	1	2	—	—
Lace, insertions, &c.	1,176	1,940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wearing apparel	678	1,271	—	—	—	281	512	406	190	104
Piece goods, bleached	3,794	4,083	—	—	—	288	465	293	357	413
" unbleached	1,368	784	144	—	—	990	1,007	638	774	253
" printed	1,938	1,729	—	—	—	206	129	28	—	—
" dyed	37	1,149	—	—	—	208	243	—	—	—
" unenumerated	1,875	2,462	304	375	180	8	260	—	71	—
Manufactures of cotton, unenumerated	80,689	98,623	48,017	29,353	32,442	11,743	16,394	8,488	5,658	30
TOTAL	6,810	9,740	3,176	2,611	2,294	1,019	1,751	709	492	403
MANUFACTURES OF ALUMINIUM										
Lead, bullets, shot, cartridges, &c.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Firerams, all kinds	731	272	291	372	841	91	39	19	22	51
Swords, foils and other edged weapons	79	302	247	460	348	19	215	59	37	156
Powder	40	—	40	—	—	6	—	8	—	—
Arms and ammunition, unenumerated	134	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	984	574	578	832	861	157	254	86	59	292
HAIR AND FEATHERS.										
Brushes, dusters, brooms, &c.	30	2	—	—	—	15	14	29	—	—
Manufactures, unenumerated	—	33	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
TOTAL	30	35	—	—	—	15	28	29	18	34
CANE, BAMBOO, OSIER, &c.										
Baskets and bampers	—	200	—	43	49	—	11	—	6	12
Manufactures of cane, bamboo, osier, &c., unenumerated	—	321	—	83	—	—	10	—	8	—
TOTAL	—	521	—	126	49	—	21	—	13	12
CARRIAGES AND OTHER VEHICLES.										
Other vehicles	1,792	345	—	—	—	35	13	45	8	105
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.										
Lead pipes	20	456	136	569	—	1	11	3	20	—
Printers' type	277	349	75	—	193	42	71	17	—	63
Manufactures of lead, unenumerated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
tin	—	—	—	153	276	1	—	—	10	39
zinc	50	1,177	—	177	—	10	81	—	39	—
TOTAL	347	2,482	211	904	474	54	113	20	69	102

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE FRONTIER STATION URUGUAYANA.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.										C. I. F. VALUE IN \$ STRLING.					
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.						
CLASS IV.—FOODSTUFFS AND FODDER.—Contd.																	
Preserved fish	Kilo	4,382	5,002	8,672	9,783	9,652	208	386	509	630	531						
Spices	"	3,806	4,004	6,980	8,002	7,866	384	243	308	384	296						
Bran	"	48,427	66,384	160,920	65,190	135,610	161	406	789	467	683						
Wheat flour	"	3,190,460	2,968,842	3,383,001	2,759,869	3,574,950	25,485	25,006	30,789	22,698	29,300						
Flour and meals, unenumerated	"	2,000	1,745	3,383,949	22,007	11,732	55	69	66	298	85						
Beans, all kinds	"	7,813	12,567	10,125	4,560	11,879	132	187	308	76	166						
Fruits and vegetables, dried	"	11,904	15,329	15,428	20,525	20,465	459	540	658	804	785						
" fresh	"	10,767	6,253	3,763	2,893	3,863	297	200	111	95	136						
Condensed milk	"	824	1,045	5,174	3,725	7,346	36	48	208	161	316						
Liquors and syrups	"	520	973	884	1,583	1,395	41	22	74	122	106						
Butter	"	238	548	1,082,045	1,646	1,394	40	78	96	67	43						
Macaroni, &c.	"	85	108	108	—	—	1	—	2	—	—						
Maize (Indian corn)	"	229,795	334,972	1,082,045	232,370	217,330	864	1,613	5,352	1,362	1,377						
Ham	"	999	1,456	135	180	242	28	12	13	22	25						
Cheese	"	662	1,184	1,400	1,141	1,322	101	109	109	85	109						
Salt	"	1,867,211	388,860	904,355	1,894,400	1,697,906	3,496	717	1,685	3,176	3,247						
Wheat	"	4,171,213	74,384	432,432	1,411,230	1,176,100	304	325	3,108	913	2,288						
Vinegar	"	2,892	3,660	5,093	8,374	4,883	88	70	106	91	55						
Champagne and other sparkling wines	"	176	263	263	157	162	24	21	138	61	138						
Wines, unenumerated	"	209,869	210,270	160,178	183,300	111,601	4,434	4,800	3,349	4,368	2,910						
Vermouth, bitters and similar wines	"	16,637	14,776	14,776	18,008	20,632	1,037	632	3,741	695	897						
Foodstuffs and fodder, unenumerated	"	2,208	29,580	2,738	2,386	5,338	85	328	105	104	131						
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	47,920	48,226	58,208	44,609	40,392						
SUMMARY BY CLASS.																	
CLASS I.—Live Stock		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
II.—Materials, Raw or Prepared for use in Arts and Industries		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
III.—Manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
IV.—Foodstuffs and fodder		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE FRONTIER STATION ITAQUI.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.										C. I. F. VALUE IN \$ STRLING.					
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.						
CLASS I.—Live Stock.																	
Asses, horses and mules	Head	1,062	—	285	458	9	1,773	—	116	2,734	82						
Goats and sheep	"	—	—	—	1,456	—	—	—	—	525	—						
Cattle	"	—	—	—	1,251	5,409	1,008	—	562	4,964	14,749						
TOTAL	"	1,563	—	360	—	—	2,781	—	678	8,223	14,831						

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE FRONTIER STATION ITAQUI.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.								C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.			
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	
CLASS III.—Manufactures.													
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.													
Lead pipes	Kilo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufactures of zinc, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
COPPER AND ALLOYS, MANUFACTURES OF.													
Manufactures of copper, unenumerated	Kilo	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IRON AND STEEL, MANUFACTURES OF.													
Wire, all kinds	Kilo	25,860	41,990	15,000	93,980	67,735	194	491	2,158	975	—	—	—
Galvanized corrugated sheets	"	640	—	103	13,900	25,400	—	—	2,227	385	—	—	—
Plates and manufactures thereof, unenumerated	"	—	—	350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staples, nails, screws and other structural iron for houses, boats, roofs, fences, &c.	"	905	—	131	2,785	10,861	5	—	33	480	—	—	—
Tubes, pipes and fishplates	"	1,000	101	—	1,440	4,000	—	4	22	122	—	—	—
Manufactures of iron, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	4,600	3,900	—	—	32	182	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	28,405	42,091	15,584	116,705	120,896	214	495	2,472	2,094	—	—	—
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.													
Pianos	One	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Musical instruments, unenumerated	Kilo	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MACHINEERY, IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS AND SUNDRY UTENSILS.													
Industrial machinery and parts thereof	Kilo	880	1,981	—	—	1,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural machinery and parts thereof	"	—	568	3,300	1,440	15,320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery, unenumerated	"	—	—	1,936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Implement and tools	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	—	—	5,236	1,540	16,720	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WOOD.													
Manufactures of wood, unenumerated	Kilo	109	—	—	1,500	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
STONES, EARTHS AND SIMILAR MINERALS.													
Earthenware and clay pipes and tubes	Kilo	—	—	—	1,452	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufactures, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	340	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	1,792	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SKINS AND LEATHER, MANUFACTURES OF.													
Belting	Kilo	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	Kilo	—	240	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.													
Chemical products and medicines, unenumerated	Kilo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	Kilo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE FRONTIER STATION S. BORJA.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS	UNIT.	QUANTITY.								C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING							
		1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908						
STONES, EARTH AND OTHER SIMILAR MINERALS.																	
Crout	Kilo	—	—	900	4,250	4,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36		
Chalk and gypsum (plaster of Paris)	"	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35		
Stones, carals, &c., unenumerated	"	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTAL	"	—	60	900	5,250	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	71		
VEGETABLE EXTRACTS.																	
Tar and pitch	Kilo	245	935	550	1,295	2,525	4	16	8	25	40	—	—	—	40		
Resin	"	—	—	—	1,050	8,335	—	—	—	7	134	—	—	—	134		
Vegetable extracts, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	8,185	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTAL	"	245	935	550	10,530	10,860	4	16	8	66	183	—	—	—	183		
CLASS III.—Manufactures.																	
LEAD, TIN, ZINC, AND ALLOYS.																	
Manufactures of zinc, unenumerated	Kilo	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
IRON AND STEEL, MANUFACTURES OF.																	
Wire, all kinds	Kilo	48,820	40,099	19,760	79,535	55,510	532	533	223	1,195	700	—	—	—	700		
Galvanized corrugated sheets	"	—	—	2,800	6,206	3,200	—	—	43	97	69	—	—	—	69		
Staples, nails, screws and other structural iron for houses, boats, posts, fences, &c.	"	26	—	—	93	134	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2		
Manufactures of iron, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	50	332	—	—	—	3	12	—	—	—	12		
TOTAL	"	49,846	40,099	22,560	85,817	59,176	534	533	266	1,200	843	—	—	—	843		
MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS AND SUNDRY TRIFLES.																	
Industrial machinery and parts thereof	Kilo	1,274	670	—	3,010	2,024	113	6	—	38	47	—	—	—	47		
Machinery, unenumerated	"	16	550	—	—	900	—	—	—	—	76	—	—	—	76		
Impplements and tools	"	—	—	—	902	40	—	—	—	21	9	—	—	—	9		
TOTAL	"	2,290	1,220	—	3,912	3,564	114	18	—	59	132	—	—	—	132		
PAPER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.																	
Paper for unenumerated purposes	Kilo	—	—	—	375	250	—	—	—	6	11	—	—	—	11		
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.																	
Calcium carbide	Kilo	—	280	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	83		
Chemical products and medicines, unenumerated	"	180	—	—	3,252	2,515	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTAL	"	180	280	1,000	3,252	2,515	6	3	45	26	83	—	—	—	83		
SUNDRIES.																	
Gasoline	Kilo	—	25,200	15,596	1,325	1,250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31		
Kerosene	"	—	—	—	—	26,730	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	422		
Carborating oils, all kinds	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Sundry unenumerated manufactures	Kilo	—	—	—	—	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11		
TOTAL	"	—	25,200	15,596	1,325	26,730	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	464		

33	198	329	486	3	35	464
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CLASS IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder.

Alfafa (incense)	6,950	4,150	1,000	7,260	43	21	4	91	—
Rice	24,760	44,520	3,000	19,250	282	509	34	208	94
Codfish	1,964	2,000	400	1,240	48	58	14	56	09
Potatoes	400	—	1,000	350	6	—	8	3	5
Barley	—	—	800	672	—	—	5	8	—
Tea	—	—	—	202	—	—	2	12	—
Wheat flour	—	—	—	218,435	—	1,826	1,898	1,597	1,392
Unenumerated grain	195,350	223,700	229,660	182,430	1,493	—	—	4	66
Maize (Indian corn)	—	—	1,000	180	—	—	5	63	18
Salt	170,270	49,540	152,800	172,690	—	103	271	647	680
Wheat	850	—	11,220	5,518	8	—	82	44	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	2,078	2,517	2,923	2,924	2,324

SUMMARY BY CLASS.

CLASS I.—Live Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II.—Materials, Raw or Prepared for use in Arts and Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	493	2,257
III.—Manufactures	—	—	—	—	35	53	50	163	301
IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder	—	—	—	—	1,144	2,517	2,323	1,422	1,533
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE	—	—	—	—	2,078	3,453	2,891	2,924	2,324

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT SUNDRY FRONTIER CUSTOMS STATIONS.

CLASS I.—Live Stock.

Birds and fowls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asses, horses and mules	—	—	—	10	—	72	—	19	79
Goats and sheep	200	—	—	5,055	46	391	100	1,590	3,176
Swine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle	57	—	—	4,427	98	9,426	6,888	11,155	13,685
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	144	9,889	6,988	12,765	16,940

CLASS II.—Raw Material or prepared for use in Arts and Industries.

Cotton waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zinc—sheet and plate	—	—	—	654	—	—	—	18	—
ANIMAL RESIDUES.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glue and gelatine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tallow and grease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IRON AND STEEL.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron-bar, rod, plain and sheet	—	—	—	37,284	—	—	44	402	131
TOTAL	—	—	—	37,284	—	—	—	—	—

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT SUNDRY FRONTIER CUSTOMS STATIONS—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						G. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.												
		1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908									
MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS AND SUNDRY																				
UTENSILS.																				
Machinery & accessories for electric-lighting, unenumerated	Kilo			61	73	502														185
Seales and weighing machines	"			65	356	342														34
Sewing machines and parts thereof	"																			
Industrial machinery	"																			
Alembrics, stills and boilers	Kilo				17,865	1,180														150
Implements and tools	"				684	825														24
Agricultural machinery	"				1,583	657														38
Fixed engines	"																			120
Machinery, unenumerated	"			1,582	87	1,943														
TOTAL	"			1,708	20,448	5,530														570
WOOD.																				
Furniture	Kilo			288	42	16														
Manufactures of wood, unenumerated	"			7																3
TOTAL	"			295	42	16														3
GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINUM.																				
Silver jewellery	Gramme				2,400															
STRAW, BROOM, GRASS, &C.																				
Mats and matting	Kilo				253															15
PAPER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.																				
Printed matter, unenumerated	Kilo			24	925	5,395														420
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.																				
Chemical products and medicines, unenumerated	Kilo			83	3,248	1,187														
STONES, EARTHS, &C.																				
Manufactures, unenumerated	Kilo				123	6,040														32
SKINS AND LEATHER.																				
Manufactures, unenumerated	Kilo				26															30
SUNDRIES.																				
Samples, all kinds	"																			
Stationery	Kilo			23	30															32
Toys	"			251	61															17
Hats, all kinds	"			29																
Clocks	"																			
Kerosene, petroleum, and gasoline	"																			
Manufactures of rubber	Kilo			1,860																
Manufacturing oils, all kinds	"			2																
Sundry unenumerated manufactures	"			36																105
TOTAL	Kilo																			304

CLASS IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder.

Unenumerated grain 43
Preserved meat 202

23

56

	92	15	20	18	12	18
PAPER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.						
Books, newspapers, magazines and the like	92					
Manufactures of paper, unenumerated	23					
TOTAL	115					
STONES, EARTHS AND SIMILAR MINERALS.						
Asbestos						
PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &c.						
Paints and varnishes, all kinds	1,487	1,150				
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.						
God liver oil	37					
Chemical products and medicines, unenumerated	362					
TOTAL	399					
SUNDRIES.						
Articles for lighting by gas, kerosene, &c.	3					
Manufactures of rubber	24					
Soap and saponaceous substances, unscented	32					
Sundry unenumerated manufactures						
TOTAL						
CLASS IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder.						
Sweetmeats, all kinds	4					
Preserved meats and extracts	8					
fish		544				
Bran	3,795		500			
Wheat flour	4,350					
Maize (Indian corn)	6,880		6,425			
Wines, unenumerated	350					
TOTAL	3,560					
CLASS I.—Live Stock.						
II.—Materials, Raw or Prepared for use in						
Arts and Industries						
III.—Manufactures						
IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder						
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE						

IMPORTS.—STATE OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL.
SUMMARY BY DESTINATIONS.

	804,465	686,422	871,185	1,163,170	1,224,477
Rio Grande	181,192	202,665	208,260	1,183,170	1,224,477
Colinas	653,999	849,562	1,120,346	238,784	298,330
Toró Alegre	620	21,014	11,107	1,440,941	1,317,418
Jaguarió	35,688	33,945	24,446	3,583	542
Livramento	24,214	41,923	14,927	51,071	67,250
Quarabý	92,870	112,861	102,580	23,230	19,912
Uruguayana	6,519	2,183	4,304	102,852	101,022
Itaquí	3,257	3,483	2,891	15,809	23,320
S. Borja	3,916	9,589	8,960	5,002	6,414
Sundry				16,974	21,425
TOTAL	1,804,740	1,964,925	2,371,131	3,061,416	3,079,119

EXPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS FROM THE PORT OF RIO GRANDE.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.								C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.							
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	
		CLASS I.—Animals and their Products.															
Scrap leather	Kilo	8,300	—	—	—	129,585	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	807	
Lard	"	100	—	—	—	80	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Fish bladders	"	14,471	15,195	7,870	11,782	13,808	1,015	1,135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,022	
Dried shrimps	"	9,000	500,000	500,000	229	371,710	16	327	784	—	—	—	—	—	—	483	
Cinnamon	"	30,000	—	—	520,958	—	20	999	412	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Preserved meat	"	240	8,409	5,777	474	25,422	478	933	607	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,858	
Wax	"	4,987	507,625	433,908	426,797	400,425	9,279	18,376	19,322	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,432	
Horns	"	965,589	3,873,750	1,116,883	3,148,714	4,359,582	6,616	8,077	2,823	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,152	
Bone ash	"	2,800,143	—	—	—	744	1,553	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	
HIDES—Horse	"	93,427	1,329	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tanned	"	—	8,383,971	10,202,041	11,310,875	11,109,120	483,585	347,990	532,644	—	—	—	—	—	—	394,445	
Dry	"	11,025,907	646,885	580,049	216,948	404,490	55,957	49,898	37,232	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,258	
Horse or cow hair and bristles.	"	728,244	110,065	153,896	95,385	180,708	11,907	8,125	13,895	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,112	
Live Stock—Horses	Head	187,380	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sheep	"	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hoofs	Kilo	305,085	230,181	80,493	110,387	69,873	1,426	1,366	616	—	—	—	—	—	—	463	
Fish glue	"	—	708	—	15,070	10,411	52	52	5,540	—	—	—	—	—	—	353	
Wool	"	516,167	57,108	69,287	293,009	66,501	27,113	3,952	14,759	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,863	
Tongues, dried and preserved	"	241,853	170,470	176,292	—	10,520	29,720	18,779	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,607	
Butter	"	40	84	—	—	60	4	170	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	
Manufactures of leather	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honey	"	—	—	—	—	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	
Bones	"	—	—	—	—	488,347	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129	
Fish, dried and preserved	"	60	—	—	13	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Over saddle cloths (pellegos)	"	4,776	900	330	—	—	245	129	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SKINS—Goat	"	598	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sheep	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other	"	4,192	3,259	752	23,021	3,219	202	244	1,464	—	—	—	—	—	—	290	
FEATHERS—Eggs	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other	"	36,000	37,000	5,000	—	12,077	30	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,228	
Soap	"	44,000	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Horn piths	"	2,500	6,750	4,500	40	220,654	112	163	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	520	
(Navels) piths	"	196,100	204,400	146,380	248,855	180,883	177	280	204	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,323	
Jerked beef (Xarque)	"	81,510	83,519	200,911	205,390	—	380	501	1,433	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
Tallow	"	—	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Guano	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bullock's blood	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Candies	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
CLASS II.—Minerals and their Products.																	
Jewels	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SCRAP METAL—Steel or iron	Kilo	—	15,044	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other	"	2,182	—	—	9,490	—	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Minerals, unenumerated	"	52	85,000	—	367,335	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Copper ore	"	598,963	6,530	1,433,106	1,393,571	785,582	5,629	9,564	1,416	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,480	
Gold, bar	"	—	648,848	34,350	9,000	5,650	—	—	3,763	—	—	—	—	—	—	612	
Stones, agate	"	—	7,424	750	—	4,849	5	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	
Matches	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mineral waters	"	281	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Coal	"	1,925	476	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
											684,850	462,315	645,729	662,638	409,924		

Article	Quantity	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight
Copper ore	34,350	9,000	5,650	31	5,935	11	60	5,935	11	60	5,935	11	60
Gold, bar	7,424	750	4,840	131	5,935	11	13	5,935	11	13	5,935	11	13
Stones, agate	281	476	300	5	5,935	11	38	5,935	11	38	5,935	11	38
Matches	1,925	14,940	300	87	5,935	11	13	5,935	11	13	5,935	11	13
Mineral waters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stones, common	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bricks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL													
CLASS III.—Vegetables and their Products.													
Rum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jute bagging	2,400	5,280	960	85	55,300	85	750	55,300	85	750	55,300	85	750
Sugar, white	28,662	3,000	12,000	—	2,790	75	—	2,790	75	—	2,790	75	—
Oil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barba timiao (medicinal herb)	150	56	130	—	235	—	—	235	—	—	—	—	—
Biscuits, sailors' and other	105	15	40	—	38	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee, in the bean	25	—	—	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee, ground	1,787	—	—	—	83	—	—	83	—	—	—	—	—
Cars and their appurtenances	24,640	11,000	4,500	—	54,780	—	—	54,780	—	—	—	—	—
Onions	2,400	48	—	—	12	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Beer	87,236	8,850	—	—	3,000	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—
Cigars	1,502	—	—	—	42	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—
Alimentary substances	849	148	39	—	1,259	—	—	1,259	—	—	—	—	—
Jam or jellies, unenumerated	99,810	82,372	27,870	—	5,530	—	—	5,530	—	—	—	—	—
Card exiles	84,000	—	—	—	304	—	—	304	—	—	—	—	—
Bran	5,300	323,537	44,950	—	252,100	—	—	252,100	—	—	—	—	—
Flour, maniocca or cassava	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—
Flour, other	340	638	60	—	120	—	—	120	—	—	—	—	—
Beans	540	—	—	—	43	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	—
Leaves, resins and roots, medicinal	1,200	—	—	—	21	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—
Fruits, pineapples	18	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Oranges	—	—	—	—	110	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	—
All other	30	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco-Gut	—	8,269	1,731	—	370	—	—	370	—	—	—	—	—
Twist or cord	5,291	174,085	53,350	—	107,434	—	—	107,434	—	—	—	—	—
Leaf	15,264	79,016	84,087	—	195	—	—	195	—	—	—	—	—
Maté	278	13,000	7,477	—	30,754	—	—	30,754	—	—	—	—	—
Liquors	1,800	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Timber, unenumerated	200	128	304	—	360	—	—	360	—	—	—	—	—
Soup extracts (massa para sopa)	429	500	—	—	31	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—
Medicines (patent)	262	500	—	—	38	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—
Manufactures of wood	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peppers, all kinds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Live plants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Starch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wines	60	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Manobi (medicinal plant)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar, mascao	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Braises and brooms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tejofeia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Various native manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar cake (rapadura)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL													
SUMMARY BY CLASS.													
I.—Animals and their products	662,638	645,729	462,315	—	634,850	—	—	634,850	—	—	—	—	—
II.—Minerals and their products	4,153	7,565	11,285	—	5,823	—	—	5,823	—	—	—	—	—
III.—Vegetables and their products	679,519	689,236	483,762	—	2,867	—	—	2,867	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE	1,345,110	1,342,530	957,362	—	643,540	—	—	643,540	—	—	—	—	—

750 98 6 8,019 75 13 12 438 194 11 80 1 508 16 10 96 65 2,395 3 6 49 1,732 2,254 200 40 1 11 15 3 76 70 70 4 12 10 8,038 469,924 8,019 8,038 662,638 12,628 4,153 645,729 35,922 7,565 462,315 10,162 11,285 634,850 5,823 2,867 483,762 643,540 11,285 7,565 4,153 662,638 12,628 4,153 645,729 35,922 7,565 462,315 10,162 11,285 634,850 5,823 2,867 483,762 643,540

EXPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS FROM THE PORT OF PELOTAS.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN \$ STERLING.					
		1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	
CLASS I.—Animals and their Products.													
Scrap leather	Kilo	—	—	22,964	—	—	—	—	131	—	—	—	—
Cinnamon	"	—	—	18,000	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	18
Wax	"	6,150	—	4,150	—	728	—	697	487	2	—	—	1,513
Horns	"	72,949	—	71,600	—	9,061	—	2,006	2,224	—	—	—	2,455
Bone ash	"	1,806,970	—	1,645,000	—	175,016	—	3,842	3,704	—	—	—	1,133
HIDES—	"												
Horse	"	5,059	—	1,264	—	—	—	193	45	—	—	—	—
Salted	"	950,270	—	1,397,856	—	2,999,565	—	39,797	70,727	—	—	—	60,700
Dry	"	1,577,968	—	1,447,632	—	818,151	—	115,454	141,288	—	—	—	94,111
Horse or cow hair and bristles..	"	116,000	—	125,545	—	197,586	—	9,147	10,762	—	—	—	10,964
Horns	"	13,989	—	28,582	—	47,905	—	—	208	—	—	—	54
Guano	"	—	—	6,700	—	—	—	60	22	—	—	—	917
Glycerine	"	—	—	—	—	11,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	391
Wool	"	300,578	—	322,342	—	250,072	—	16,021	24,406	—	—	—	17,332
Tongues, dried and preserved	"	515	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	1
Honey	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,447
Bones	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over saddle cloths (pellegos)	"	441	—	300,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SKINS—	"												
Goat	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	"	1,945	—	6,053	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horn pligs	"	178,360	—	84,157	—	1,417	—	77	592	—	—	—	—
Jerked beef (Xarque)	"	—	—	—	—	57,855	—	163	173	—	—	—	89
Fish bladders	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131
Pligs	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	2,120	—	187,530	255,907	—	—	—	203,718
CLASS III.—Vegetables and their Products.													
Rum	Litre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leaves, resins and roots (medicinal)	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jam or jellies, other	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Timber, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medicines (patent)	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	75
SUMMARY BY CLASS.													
CLASS I.—Animals and their products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	187,536	169,657	—	—	—	203,718
" III.—Vegetables and their products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	17	—	—	—	75
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	187,538	169,674	—	—	—	203,793

EXPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS FROM PORTO ALEGRE.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.								C. I. P. VALUE IN £ STERLING			
		1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908		
CLASS III.—VEGETABLES & THEIR PRODUCTS.—Con.													
Rice	Kilo	54,700	300	480	300	480	300	480	705	7	10	0	12
Sugar, white	"	22,500	370	7,500	4,380	7,875	4,380	7,875	470	13	108	155	263
Oil	"	—	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unenumerated beverages	"	—	—	—	3,000	43,140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manabi (medicinal plant)	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Biscuits, sailors' and other	"	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
Mangabeira rubber	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coffee, in the bean	Bag	—	3	2	72	36	—	—	—	9	5	119	82
Coffee, ground	Kilo	1,201	5,215	800	12,780	—	—	—	65	341	53	740	—
Cars and their appurtenances	"	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Charcoal	"	—	280	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Onions	"	—	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beer	Barrel	—	—	—	2,400	—	—	—	10	—	—	74	—
Cigars	Cie	—	—	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cigarettes	Kilo	—	187	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alimentary substances	"	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vegetable ash	"	20,150	1,875	—	—	—	—	—	598	—	—	—	—
Jam or jellies, guáyo	"	400	320	—	185	740	—	—	25	15	—	—	—
Sleepers	"	139	50	—	1,860	—	—	—	12	4	—	—	—
Spices	"	12	—	—	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Flour, maniocca or cassava	"	1,680	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
Flour, other	"	905,410	2,134,840	779,320	770,850	805,470	—	—	8,984	27,202	10,422	7,905	7,080
Beans	"	12,000	13,680	160	4,800	7,860	—	—	130	180	477	90	107
Feijoads	"	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—
Vegetable fibres	"	—	178	—	7,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	472	—
Leaves, resins and roots, medicinal	"	—	856	46,465	8,305	166	—	—	—	45	313	142	12
Furru—Oranges	"	—	4	—	486	—	—	—	—	—	127	212	89
TOBACCO—Cut	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Twist or cord	"	—	160	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mafé	"	100,205	63,100	33,943	43,772	37,762	—	—	7,973	3,745	2,662	3,055	2,043
Leaf	"	422,772	1,761,371	881,220	2,514,108	60,513	—	—	13,144	70,105	13,926	68,072	2,133
Leaf	"	4,107,233	4,201,772	11,009,437	7,739,017	6,770,523	—	—	60,657	66,920	236,650	170,837	115,767
Pine	"	11,080	—	50,800	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Pine	Packs	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	252	—	7	—	—
Other	Boxes	10,375	3,330	—	660	—	—	—	629	351	—	—	—
Medicines (patent)	Kilo	38,250	1,840	11,850	—	11,100	—	—	71	18	67	—	—
Maize (Indian corn)	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—
Various native manufactures	"	—	1,500	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufactures of wood	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peppers, all kinds	"	—	715	720	—	—	—	—	13	11	—	—	—
Live plants	"	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Starch	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cake sugar	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton piece goods	Kilo	1,440	3,700	14,150	15,600	6,050	—	—	23	24	38	2	19
Wines	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Excelaior (Inociera marina)	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brushes and brooms	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Molasses or treacle	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vinegar	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91,038	169,879	206,892	277,766	120,171

91,088	169,879	265,892	277,766	120,171
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EXPORTS BY CLASS FROM PORTO ALEGRE.

SUMMARY BY CLASS.				
CLASS I.—Animals and their products ..	218,123	176,790	279,300	160,587
" II.—Minerals and their products ..	293	1,629	4,478	6,406
" III.—Vegetables and their products ..	91,038	169,879	265,892	277,766
TOTAL ..	309,454	348,298	549,670	444,759
				268,513

EXPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS FROM THE FRONTIER STATION URUGUAYANA.

CLASS I.—Animals and their Products.										
Bristles ..	761	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—
Horns ..	10,066	2,080	—	—	—	—	—	—	291	—
Hides—Horse ..	29,848	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	741	—
" ..	29,856	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,201	—
Salted ..	527,527	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37,742	4,582
Dry ..	38,902	50,320	149,096	97,000	48,400	—	—	—	15,416	7,906
Horse or cow hair and bristles ..	117,589	1,080	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wool ..	3,289	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over saddle cloths (pellejos) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bones ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skins, lamb ..	82,801	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feathers, emu ..	805,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52,125	4,792
									16,372	7,906
CLASS III.—Vegetables and their Products.										
Maté ..	—	—	—	4,500	5,875	—	—	—	—	—
									—	127
									—	90

SUMMARY BY CLASS.				
CLASS I.—Animals and their products ..	52,125	4,792	16,372	7,966
" III.—Vegetables and their products ..	—	—	—	127
TOTAL ..	52,125	4,792	16,372	8,093
				3,107
				90
				3,287

EXPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS FROM THE FRONTIER STATION ITAQUI.

CLASS I.—Animals and their Products.										
Horns ..	3,500	3,006	2,576	3,146	2,321	113	63	77	97	68
HIDES—Horse ..	16,854	30	6,141	3,48	352	297	142	142	2	12
" ..	11,732	10,333	3,094	3,954	2,680	465	461	186	186	92
Salted ..	11,223	141,558	59,177	59,177	152,017	8,021	11,060	12,777	4,527	11,041
Dry ..	13,206	15,759	133,838	7,750	11,677	1,078	1,213	1,133	703	1,988
Horse or cow hair and bristles ..	222	427	146	133	279	1	8	1	1	2
HOOPS ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wool ..	21,659	24,782	62,668	20,850	40,205	1,153	1,606	5,556	1,750	2,786
SKINS—Sheep ..	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Lamb ..	2,308	1,593	5,324	2,472	8,398	59	51	214	152	598
Horn tips ..	1,236	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
Scrap leather ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over saddle cloths (pellejos) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	—	—	—	—	—	11,223	14,488	20,062	7,420	15,718

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF S. FRANCISCO.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.					
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.		
CLASS II.—Raw Material or prepared for use in Arts and Industries.													
COTTON.													
Yarn	Kilo	7,871	16,021	37,957	48,488	22,302	1,034	2,095	4,020	8,105	3,403		
Sewing thread	"	495	1,477	8,000	14,410	4,546	58	197	1,199	2,683	798		
Twisted or braided	"	148	37	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—		
Cotton waste	"	—	—	916	500	2,350	—	—	23	14	62		
TOTAL	"	8,514	17,535	47,833	63,398	20,207	1,107	2,301	5,848	10,812	4,263		
HAIR, FURS AND FEATHERS.													
Feathers—all kinds	Kilo	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	10	7		
CANE, BAMBOO, RUSH, OSIER, &C.													
Cane and bamboo	Kilo	—	50	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	1		
Rush, rattan and osier	"	—	20	—	73	55	—	—	—	14	11		
TOTAL	"	—	70	—	73	80	—	—	—	14	12		
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.													
Lead—pig, ingot and sheet	Kilo	—	50	200	1,719	4,411	—	1	5	36	82		
Tin—bar, rod, sheet and plate	"	104	50	105	501	500	17	0	22	96	73		
Zinc—sheet and plate	"	502	500	504	5,088	3,341	15	16	20	185	100		
TOTAL	"	606	600	800	7,308	8,252	32	26	47	317	261		
COPPER AND ALLOYS.													
Cast, moulded, flings, &c.	Kilo	1,959	1,372	673	2,709	171	115	141	73	364	12		
ANIMAL RESIDUES.													
Whalebone, crude or prepared	Kilo	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	26	—		
Glue and gelatine	"	40	30	23	28	44	40	47	23	26	22		
Spermaceti or stearine	"	19,040	11,000	—	—	200	767	460	—	—	4		
Animal oils, unenumerated	"	3	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	4	—		
Tallow and grease	"	8,579	9,083	—	1,451	2,235	—	280	—	33	46		
Animal residues, unenumerated	"	1	—	—	14	7	2	—	—	11	5		
TOTAL	"	27,663	20,083	23	1,660	2,486	1,021	767	23	100	77		
IRON AND STEEL.													
Steel—bar and rod	Kilo	407	—	1,744	15,265	7,172	17	—	56	272	575		
Iron—bar, rod, plain and sheet	"	20,443	—	13,878	163,208	94,360	248	—	128	1,662	967		
Iron—pig, cast, puddled, and flings	"	—	—	—	—	18,160	—	—	—	—	95		
TOTAL	"	20,850	—	15,622	168,473	119,682	265	—	184	1,934	1,637		
JUTE AND HEMP.													
Yarn	Kilo	965	—	986	485	527	68	—	36	19	18		
Waste or oakum	"	350	—	—	464	—	14	—	—	13	—		
TOTAL	"	1,315	—	986	949	527	72	—	36	32	18		

TOTAL 1,315 986 949 527 36 32 18

Article	82	11	13	94	66	25	4	6	20
Wool, for embroidery..	—	5	—	177	—	—	2	6	—
Yarn ..	82	16	13	201	66	25	6	74	20
TOTAL ..	150	—	204	289	102	24	—	27	21
Yarn and thread	—	—	—	1,663	67	—	—	24	6
LINEN.									
Staves and hoops..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LUMBER AND TIMBER.									
Substances for the manufacture of									
Linseed ..	—	793	3,475	2,751	3,765	—	—	94	107
Perfumery, dyes, paints, &c.	—	—	—	3,805	685	5	35	183	20
Turpentine ..	—	—	745	2,370	100	—	—	58	3
White lead and zinc white	—	—	—	570	410	11	—	59	16
Indigo and ultramarine blue	—	—	—	45,873	30,373	76	76	410	273
Soda-ash or potash	10,261	10,534	10,171	113	68	—	—	23	24
Andlime and fuchsine dyes	—	183	151	441	3	111	9	44	3
Essences of all kinds, unenumerated	2,330	—	165	1,656	939	—	6	62	69
Camphor and other dry paints	—	34	—	400	100	—	—	9	2
Raw-silk and other dry paints	—	—	—	1,726	17,839	1	1	80	372
Red lead or minium ..	5	91	141	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substances for perfumery, &c., unenumerated	—	—	—	59,705	54,232	203	127	1,031	889
TOTAL ..	12,926	11,655	14,848	896	850	—	—	14	11
METALLOIDS AND OTHER METALS.									
Sulphur ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Nickel, in chips and sheet	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	—	4	—	896	850	—	2	—	—
PLANTS, BROOM, GRASS, COCOA FIBRE, PITA, PIASSAVA, PALMA & OTHER FIBROUS MATERIALS.									
Mat and hat straw	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Straw fibre ..	5	—	16	9	—	—	—	6	—
Straw, &c., unenumerated	46	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	51	—	16	9	—	7	—	6	—
PLANTS, LEAVES, FLOWERS, FRUITS, BERRIES, SEEDS, ROOTS, BARK, &c.									
Malt ..	12,150	22,763	12,750	42,450	56,550	239	496	850	1,203
Leaves, flowers, herbs, stems, roots, barks, medicinal or for dyes	3,396	2,498	3,035	726	1,162	894	841	48	16
Hops ..	—	—	—	3,766	1,346	—	—	563	172
Live plants, all kinds	—	85	—	90	266	—	4	6	27
Plants, leaves, flowers, &c., unenumerated	350	202	288	588	860	36	39	33	82
TOTAL ..	15,896	25,543	16,073	47,820	60,184	1,099	880	1,500	1,500
STONES, EARTH AND OTHER SIMILAR MINERALS.									
Clay and moulders sand ..	—	—	—	10	566	—	—	—	0
Cement ..	20,975	303,925	5,250	189,025	369,704	117	1,005	897	1,246
Chalk and gypsum (plaster of Paris)	590	511	1,963	225	4,968	5	3	12	24
Marble, alabaster and porphyry	—	727	—	2,712	2,560	—	13	9	14
Stones, earths, &c., unenumerated	—	—	—	588	5,573	—	—	75	82
Coke ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	18
TOTAL ..	21,567	305,163	7,218	193,855	382,935	122	1,021	1,002	1,393

TOTAL ..

TOTAL											14	1,334	1,202	4,708	158
	LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.														
Kilo	Lead pipes	204	10	12	—	—	41	59	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
"	Printers' type	73	—	9	—	32	282	15	—	1	—	—	—	—	48
"	Manufactures of tin, unenumerated	30	—	26	—	88	36	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	9
"	Manufactures of zinc	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
"	TOTAL	307	10	47	—	120	380	79	—	7	—	—	—	—	84
	COPPER AND ALLOYS.														
Kilo	Wire, all kinds	78	—	50	—	1,089	1,526	9	—	6	—	—	—	—	120
"	Cristofle and plated ware	64	—	69	—	93	20	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
"	Tubes and pipes	—	—	355	—	1,004	800	—	—	91	—	—	—	—	21
"	Manufactures of copper, unenumerated	226	26	—	—	—	—	33	—	8	—	—	—	—	379
"	TOTAL	368	26	474	—	2,186	2,456	81	—	8	—	—	—	—	584
	IRON AND STEEL.														
Kilo	Fish-hooks, spurs, stirrups, locks, &c.	991	300	1,264	—	2,733	2,938	40	—	15	—	—	—	—	137
"	Wire, all kinds	4,940	8,800	203	—	285,710	787,735	60	—	46	—	—	—	—	8,663
"	Galvanised corrugated sheets	1,667	9,875	4,407	—	15,097	9,966	34	—	105	—	—	—	—	202
"	Cutlery	596	355	431	—	2,703	1,356	124	—	39	—	—	—	—	280
"	Axles, wheels and parts for railway cars	—	—	10,419	—	10,950	1,970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
"	Triples and manufactures thereof, unenumerated	223	250	96	—	6,077	360	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	11
"	Nails, screws and other structural iron for houses, boats, posts, fences, &c.	857	766	1,476	—	49,767	31,616	17	—	20	—	—	—	—	944
"	Turnbuts	493	673,046	304,513	—	138,348	260,124	19	—	9,699	—	—	—	—	4,177
"	Rails and accessories	—	—	2,861,351	—	165,029	8,298	—	—	15,209	—	—	—	—	5
"	Tubes, pipes and fishplates	—	1,659,854	—	—	3,490	11,712	—	—	1,604	—	—	—	—	104
"	Manufactures of iron, unenumerated	4,316	54,762	19,833	—	21,658	30,939	176	—	—	—	—	—	—	323
"	TOTAL	13,533	2,382,808	3,204,053	—	702,074	1,156,050	473	—	26,809	—	—	—	—	1,488
	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.														
Kilo	Photographs	—	—	—	—	5	384	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68
One	Pianos	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	167
Kilo	Musical instruments, unenumerated	548	139	522	—	811	577	120	—	74	—	—	—	—	192
"	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	166	—	74	—	—	—	—	427
	SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.														
Kilo	Surgical and dental instruments, unenumerated	39	40	—	—	115	24	32	—	26	—	—	—	—	24
	MATHEMATICAL, OPTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.														
Kilo	Optical instruments	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
"	Mathematical and scientific instruments, unenumerated	7	289	—	—	—	—	8	—	136	—	—	—	—	228
"	TOTAL	9	289	—	—	—	—	12	—	136	—	—	—	—	239
	WOOL, MIXED OR UNWAZED, MANUFACTURES OF.														
Kilo	Braids, tassels and trimmings, all kinds	38	2	9	—	21	9	12	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
"	Tapestry and carpets	—	25	1,314	—	1,340	672	20	—	14	—	—	—	—	4
"	Alpacas, muslins and other woollen textiles	101	219	—	—	—	—	6	—	162	—	—	—	—	362
"	Blankets	46	—	—	—	—	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
"	Felts and sarcenet	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
"	Wearing apparel, all kinds	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	18
"	Manufactures of wool, unenumerated	31	—	11	—	—	197	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84
"	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	—	180	—	—	—	—	492

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF S. FRANCISCO.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.					
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	
LINEN.													
Hosiery	Kilo	—	—	828	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gordage	"	200	347	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sheeting, towels and napkins	"	2	3	—	46	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wearing apparel	"	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Woolen piece goods, all kinds	"	44	736	—	57	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Manufactures of linen, unenumerated	"	5	41	—	22	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
JUTE AND HEMP.													
Hosiery	Kilo	—	—	—	1,284	501	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wine	"	—	—	—	113	402	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cordage	"	—	—	—	2,704	3,528	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	4,101	4,434	—	—	—	—	—	—	
BARRENWARE, GLASS, CHINA, AND CRYSTAL.													
Bottles, flasks and goblets, or tumblers of all kinds	Kilo	202	5,990	3,142	5,498	2,591	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gauges and other graduated glasses	"	16	—	—	88	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Glasses of all kinds	"	—	—	—	—	167	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Burnished glass, with or without foil	"	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Window glass	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Manufactures of earthenware & china, unenumerated	"	2,705	11,020	2,700	9,326	10,889	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Manufactures of glass and crystal, unenumerated	"	295	5,350	1,972	9,301	7,951	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	"	3,238	22,546	11,224	20,397	23,449	—	—	—	—	—	—	
MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS AND SUNDRY UTENSILS.													
Alenbies, sails and boilers	Kilo	9,854	—	—	8,887	11,708	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Machinery and accessories for electric lighting, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scutes and weighing machines	"	130	2,595	29,553	1,707	640	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hydraulic pumps	"	44	—	—	665	1,987	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Locomotives and parts thereof	"	—	12	40	1,929	5,059	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Steam and fixed engines and parts thereof	"	—	55,945	80,368	18,268	4,055	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sewing machines and parts thereof	"	—	—	—	18,339	16,339	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Industrial machinery and parts thereof	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Agricultural machinery and parts thereof	"	26,088	7,242	11,808	22,565	5,674	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mills or grinders	"	58	—	—	51,775	50,834	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cycles, all kinds, and parts thereof	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Machinery, unenumerated	"	11,504	29,626	43,484	77,794	95,348	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Implements and tools	"	—	—	—	25,127	33,893	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wood.													
Furniture	Kilo	—	60	—	23	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Corks	"	945	762	1,537	1,016	731	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Manufactures of wood, unenumerated	"	60	6	29	889	1,096	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	"	1,005	828	1,566	2,828	1,843	—	—	—	—	—	—	

TOTAL	1,005	828	1,566	2,828	1,843	138	53	152	290	175
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IVORY, MOTHER OF PEARL, TORTOISESHELL AND SIMILAR ANIMAL PRODUCTS, MANUFACTURES OF. Manufactures of buffalo horn and bone	55	—	55	540	40	30	—	39	243	28
" " animal residues, unenumerated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	55	—	55	540	40	30	—	39	243	28
GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINUM	Gramme									
Gold jewellery	—	—	—	18	271	1	—	—	2	19
Silver	1	—	612	1,577	6,725	13	—	6	20	60
TOTAL	1	—	612	1,595	6,996	14	—	6	22	79
STRAW, BROOK, GRASS, PLASSAVA AND OTHER FIBRES, MANUFACTURES OF.	Kilo									
Cordage.	150	—	1,596	4,224	2	9	—	64	165	—
Mats and matting	—	24	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Manufactures of straw, broom, piassava, &c., unenumerated	12	9	112	92	30	6	4	34	43	16
TOTAL	163	33	1,708	4,317	32	15	6	98	208	16
PAPER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.	Kilo									
Engravings, designs and photographs	—	129	8	14	3	—	—	5	—	—
Books, newspapers, magazines and the like	263	446	1,100	1,100	385	29	—	105	5	72
Printed matter, unenumerated	266	21	19	124	7	—	—	—	—	13
Paper for unenumerated purposes	678	497	5,335	24,007	24,007	28	—	164	149	514
Writing paper	247	1,074	—	996	1,840	18	—	—	42	61
Printing paper	7,852	—	—	2,994	16,100	99	—	—	76	200
Millboard and cardboard	2,298	1,165	1,571	17,819	37,382	28	—	29	324	504
Manufactures of paper, unenumerated	71	154	139	545	686	8	—	40	87	49
TOTAL	11,670	3,040	7,835	28,927	80,508	216	212	351	864	1,473
STONES, EARRES AND SIMILAR MINERALS, MANUFACTURES OF.	Kilo									
Earthenware and clay pipes and tubes	—	—	1,177	—	83	—	—	16	—	5
Stones, mosaics and bricks, all kinds	175	—	310	950	145	6	—	19	29	17
Manufactures of stones and earths, unenumerated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	175	—	1,487	950	228	6	—	35	29	22
SKINS AND LEATHER.	—									
Boots and shoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belting	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gloves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufactures of leather, unenumerated	1	9	17	232	21	1	—	19	104	17
TOTAL	1	12	17	232	21	1	3	20	105	17
PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &C.	Kilo									
Boot blacking	7	25	767	475	709	1	1	22	46	84
Perfumery	43	16	3	57	40	20	15	1	38	10
Writing ink	2	—	—	372	6	—	—	—	17	—
Paints, all kinds	1,004	—	208	1,863	0,863	21	—	11	32	185
Varnishes, all kinds	—	—	—	14	88	—	—	—	3	13
TOTAL	1,056	327	977	2,281	7,228	42	24	34	136	292

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF S. FRANCISCO.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNT.	QUANTITY.								C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.										
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.									
CHEMICALS, PRODUCTS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.																				
Sulphuric acid	Kilo	1,381	1,395	4,878	327	1,022	63	62	143	12	20									
Acids, unenumerated .. .	"	28	25	7	9	200	4	1	2	49	11									
Aerated and mineral waters	"	—	10	—	34	265	—	2	—	2	12									
Capsules, globules, drugges and medical sweetmeats	"	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	4	12									
Chycoline	"	20	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	40									
Chemical products and medicines, unenumerated	"	4,352	18,580	5,581	21,202	53,410	225	377	205	746	1,302									
TOTAL	"	5,781	20,010	10,416	22,183	54,048	283	442	350	813	1,339									
SILK, MIXED AND UNMIXED, MANUFACTURES OF.																				
Brads, loops and other trimmings .. .	Kilo	2	3	—	14	—	4	0	—	27	470									
Neckties	"	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	76	—									
Piece goods	Kilo	1	1	39	1	2	1	3	10	—	1									
Manufactures of silk, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	3									
TOTAL	"	4	—	—	—	—	7	16	20	122	482									
STATIONERY.																				
Steamers, boats, &c. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,596									
Samples, all kinds .. .	"	148	75	451	5,576	2,448	33	1	21	11	11									
Stationery	Kilo	400	191	237	442	1,775	15	5	38	211	115									
Articles for lighting by gas, kerosene, &c. .	"	—	—	37	98	188	37	27	—	53	156									
Walking sticks, canes and whips .. .	"	121	260	1,260	502	250	30	—	153	26	51									
Buttons, all kinds	"	318	554	765	2,743	1,588	44	56	121	198	197									
Toys	"	—	—	—	139	96	2	—	1	445	276									
Pipes and cigar or cigarette holders	"	18	—	23	110	54	—	—	—	77	276									
Boxes and cases, all kinds .. .	"	11	—	—	12	41	—	—	—	14	10									
Tinsel, beadwork, &c. (enumerated)	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28									
Pocket books, cigar cases and purses	"	19	35	9	454	2,349	14	23	30	80	32									
Hats, all kinds	"	24	171	—	—	—	14	41	8	145	471									
Umbrellas, parasols and accessories for same	"	37	—	—	—	—	10	—	26	507	140									
Clocks	"	3	2	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	103									
Watches	"	4	1	—	4	2	7	—	—	15	4									
Artificial flowers	"	176,475	176,826	1,243,944	1,588,710	1,580,303	1,834	1,648	12,204	15,685	15,847									
Kerosene	"	—	—	—	1,238	—	—	—	—	30	—									
Gasoline	"	—	—	—	340	—	—	—	—	24	—									
Fireworks	"	—	—	40	5	—	—	—	—	11	3									
Fans, all kinds	"	240	9	—	584	—	3	1	13	11	3									
Sandpaper, all kinds .. .	"	31	21	1	72	87	16	9	2	22	65									
Manufactures of rubber .. .	"	—	—	—	243	—	1	—	—	122	9									
Inbricating oils, all kinds .. .	"	—	232	1,273	14,638	31,154	1	7	34	276	596									
Paraffin	"	642	569	—	3,981	2,003	27	20	—	143	74									
Searin	"	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	8	—									
Framed pictures and mirrors .. .	"	—	9	101	396	311	—	—	—	38	20									
Soap and saponaceous substances, unperfumed	"	—	229	54	—	702	—	12	—	—	24									
Candles, all kinds	"	1,025	169	805	25	—	51	47	109	782	588									
Sundry unenumerated manufactures	"	—	—	—	—	—	199	94	—	—	—									
Photographic appliances and accessories	Kilo	20	220	42	46	121	7	43	90	28	44									
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,366	2,039	13,056	10,040	22,377									

IRON AND STEEL.												
Steel—bar and rod	24,828	26,192	12,712	57,435	27,538	492	407	384	1,090	775		
Iron—bar, rod, plain and sheet	245,349	200,183	148,533	455,952	382,205	2,245	1,827	1,710	4,837	3,846		
Iron—pig, cast, puddled and filings	35,400	42,734	10,160	91,440	50,500	184	260	58	548	291		
TOTAL	305,577	269,109	171,405	604,827	470,643	2,921	2,494	2,152	6,484	4,912		
JUTE AND HEMP.												
Yarn	80	364	921	100	97	8	26	64	9	12		
Prepared	852	1,091	204	500	—	138	65	15	35	—		
Waste or oakum	392	435	—	—	—	12	13	—	—	—		
TOTAL	1,324	1,890	1,125	600	97	158	104	79	44	12		
WOOL.												
Wool, for embroidery	363	817	985	1,291	2,111	101	238	307	439	688		
Yarn	—	476	1,254	2,404	1,977	—	160	462	825	706		
TOTAL	363	1,293	2,239	3,695	4,088	101	398	769	1,264	1,404		
LINEN.												
Crude or prepared	—	—	5	—	352	—	—	1	—	13		
Yarn and thread	93	316	315	602	360	27	35	34	147	157		
TOTAL	93	316	320	602	1,312	27	35	35	147	170		
LUMBER AND TIMBER.												
Match sticks and boxes	—	12,310	14,024	—	—	—	173	257	—	—		
Lumber and timber, unenumerated	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	1	5	—		
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
SUBSTANCES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF												
PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &C.												
Lubricated	—	—	—	23,733	45,806	—	—	—	735	1,373		
Turpentine	8,297	5,456	32,265	1,372	2,722	895	258	1,050	89	116		
White lead and zinc white	26,044	14,079	18,205	20,282	18,234	580	346	522	561	491		
Indigo and ultramarine blue	2,146	2,121	2,564	4,740	3,058	99	131	142	244	182		
Soda-ash or potash	26,097	17,884	7,884	9,033	38,105	239	132	75	244	372		
Aniline and fuchsine dyes	83	4	2	115	316	18	2	2	21	54		
Essences of all kinds, unenumerated	27,787	17,795	375	1,131	1,131	778	502	94	90	108		
Lamp-black and other dry paints	12,100	12,940	20,535	15,663	11,375	103	327	493	293	282		
Red lead or minium	5,514	9,198	10,155	12,398	12,398	102	187	240	363	263		
Substances for perfumery, &c., unenumerated	4,327	303	2,657	2,924	1,577	109	46	340	317	95		
TOTAL	112,335	79,578	94,142	92,663	135,342	2,508	1,631	2,658	2,302	3,336		
METALLOIDS AND OTHER METALS.												
Aluminium—bar, sheet and wire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Antimony, arsenic and bismuth	60	320	400	275	510	8	0	32	16	20		
Sulphur	4,118	4,968	3,302	10,662	4,920	49	46	29	101	51		
Mercury or quicksilver	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	1	—	1		
Metalloids and other metals, unenumerated	—	30	150	150	100	—	9	31	—	22		
TOTAL	4,178	5,381	3,942	11,087	5,532	52	80	92	150	94		
GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINUM.												
Gold leaf, for gilding and dentistry	1,250	200	240	10	—	4	2	3	1	—		

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF FLORIANOPOLIS.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.										C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.					
		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	
STRAW, BROOM, GLASS, COCOA FIBRE, PAPA, PIASSAVA, PATINA AND OTHER FIBROUS MATTERIALS.	Kilo	42	187	815	190	877	21	75	137	70	335	22	157	20	31	15	31
Corn sheaf, for cigarettes	"	44	17	59	45	157	10	6	20	15	33	44	1,739	927	50	33	33
Mat and hat straw	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Straw fibre	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Straw, &c., unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	108	228	875	1,974	1,991	30	86	157	135	404	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLANTS, LEAVES, FLOWERS, FRUITS, BERRIES, SEEDS, ROOTS, BARK, &c.	Kilo	71,567	73,964	72,049	155,930	82,000	1,222	1,283	1,358	2,759	1,000	6,131	4,411	987	74	64	71
Malt	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leaves, flowers, herbs, stems, roots, barks, medicinal or for dyes	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hops	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Live plants, all kinds	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plants, leaves, flowers, &c., unenumerated	"	1,965	744	806	4,362	1,354	118	102	112	221	380	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	78,763	78,653	77,192	163,587	90,017	2,339	1,862	1,892	3,729	2,831	—	—	—	—	—	—
STONES, EARTH AND OTHER SIMILAR MINERALS.	Kilo	3	224	2	77	—	1	6	—	9	—	1,855,130	6,390,501	13,127,131	2,975	24,645	23,464
Clay and moulders' sand	"	958,100	418,920	708,975	850,440	943,100	2,975	1,975	2,738	3,480	3,991	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal	"	30,000	—	—	—	—	208	—	—	—	113	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cement	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onyx	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emerald stone and powder	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chalk and gypsum (Plaster of Paris)	"	46,489	22,042	35,065	58,803	40,984	196	91	192	310	208	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precious stones	"	4,701	3,002	1,285	12,141	6,135	59	—	30	368	171	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stones, carths, &c., unenumerated	"	—	—	—	93	159	—	—	—	13	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marble	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	2,544,433	6,974,889	3,823,371	14,048,685	15,923,709	5,414	12,212	8,236	28,818	27,957	—	—	—	—	—	—
HIDES AND SKINS.	Kilo	1,598	1,614	1,714	2,018	1,801	707	1,246	1,331	1,610	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanned and otherwise prepared	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yarn and thread	Kilo	74	22	35	77	58	90	31	52	142	116	—	—	—	—	—	—
SILK.	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tar and pitch	Kilo	33,040	18,173	29,437	29,561	10,049	325	194	368	353	110	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vegetable oils	"	7,468	7,254	8,116	4,611	2,750	1,740	482	891	372	584	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resin	"	229,337	561,334	93,425	28,678	63,980	1,740	482	891	372	584	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gums, resins and balsams	"	761	803	622	748	942	95	149	156	182	128	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vegetable extracts, unenumerated	"	844	993	821	653	681	95	149	156	182	128	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	271,410	83,737	132,421	64,251	79,391	2,531	1,169	1,781	1,259	1,143	—	—	—	—	—	—

CLASS III.—Manufactures.

Article	Unit	630	823	559	1,413	1,627	113	140	87	288	246
COTTON.											
Tapestry, oilcloths and carpets..	Kilo	630	823	559	1,413	1,627	113	140	87	288	246
Neckties	"	226	1	—	—	—	—	111	—	982	243
Hosiery	"	1,980	2,000	—	—	—	1,120	1,431	1,326	1,225	1,243
Lace, insertions, &c.	"	655	564	—	—	—	224	227	200	453	1,738
Wearing apparel	"	1,232	1,800	2,697	1,592	1,394	255	398	714	467	334
Piece goods, bleached	"	400	954	—	—	—	214	143	23	—	—
" " printed	"	3,981	6,600	4,761	7,283	2,620	800	1,369	1,126	1,660	630
" " dyed	"	10,740	12,265	13,264	17,550	17,049	2,375	2,369	3,099	3,863	3,667
" " unenumerated	"	73,816	92,119	90,082	142,546	89,189	14,413	18,232	18,386	32,722	18,900
Manufactures of cotton, unenumerated	"	5,401	11,525	11,522	19,689	14,231	1,433	2,476	2,381	4,379	3,454
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	20,972	26,779	27,776	46,072	29,745
MANUFACTURES OF ALUMINIUM											
.. .. .	Kilo	12	79	300	340	252	8	44	141	198	103
ARMS AND AMMUNITION.											
Lead, bullets, shot, cartridges, &c.	Kilo	3,435	4,821	4,620	4,600	2,916	511	457	620	741	537
Fire arms, all kinds	"	287	814	919	2,280	3,491	232	405	414	1,075	1,683
Swords, foils and other edged weapons	"	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Arms and ammunition, unenumerated	"	65	73	40	580	57	42	34	18	192	51
TOTAL	"	3,787	5,719	5,579	7,460	6,464	785	897	1,052	2,008	2,271
HAIR AND FEATHERS.											
Brushes, dusters, brooms, &c.	Kilo	558	769	—	—	—	159	230	211	264	262
Manufactures, unenumerated	"	2	1	1	1	3	8	3	1	6	8
TOTAL	"	560	770	1	1	3	167	242	212	270	270
CANE, BAMBOO, OSIER, &c.											
Baskets and hampers	Kilo	27	13	17	40	53	4	2	2	7	8
Manufactures of cane, bamboo, osier, &c., un- enumerated	"	—	18	6	81	116	—	3	1	12	16
TOTAL	"	27	31	23	130	169	4	5	3	19	24
CARRIAGES AND OTHER VEHICLES.											
Automobiles	One	—	7,372	—	—	39,078	—	—	—	—	113
Railway cars and wagons	Kilo	1,801	—	—	5,314	—	42	—	154	115	1,954
Other vehicles	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	210
TOTAL	"	1,801	7,372	—	—	—	42	149	154	115	2,277
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.											
Printers' type	Kilo	608	74	523	1,167	894	139	20	86	231	92
Manufactures of lead, unenumerated	"	180	638	—	—	26	7	21	—	—	5
" " tin	"	107	162	176	260	374	12	19	53	56	59
" " zinc	"	73	78	279	468	181	13	17	51	51	36
TOTAL	"	968	952	978	1,885	975	170	77	156	338	192
COPPER AND ALLOYS, MANUFACTURES OF.											
Wire, all kinds	Kilo	840	712	1,044	2,197	6,007	79	63	111	228	418
Cristofle and plated ware	"	143	93	105	74	153	38	96	31	33	95
Objects of art, statuettes, &c.	"	—	6	—	55	—	—	—	—	7	1
Tubes and pipes	"	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufactures of copper, unenumerated	"	5,241	4,136	2,755	5,267	6,830	1,026	1,002	1,014	1,564	1,746
TOTAL	"	6,224	4,950	3,904	7,593	12,983	1,143	1,254	1,156	1,892	2,260

Article or Class	Kilo	1,042	886	955	2,064	1,981	110	162	162	3,083	458	295
<i>Linen—Continued.</i>												
Linen piece goods, all kinds		46	5	138	67	63	25	6	28	9	9	72
Manufactures of linen, unenumerated											1,171	1,515
TOTAL							2,134	1,923	3,083			
<i>JUTE AND HEMP.</i>												
Carpels	Kilo				94						8	
Hessians	"				1,288						112	
Twine	"				6,778	12,864					793	1,440
Gordace	"				5,951	10,809					449	1,050
Piece goods	"				14						1	
Manufactures unenumerated	"				39	31					5	5
TOTAL					14,044	23,204					1,303	2,405
<i>EARTHENWARE, GLASS, CHINA AND CRYSTAL.</i>												
Bottles, flasks and goblets, of tumblers of all kinds	Kilo	17,081	34,022	30,290	51,297	43,068	421	801	845		1,500	1,982
Insulators	"		66	545	2,152	507		4	16		67	21
Gauges and other graduated glasses	"	9		148	717	62	2		11		56	15
Lenses of all kinds	"		5	8	2			4	7		2	
Burnished glass, with or without foil	"	309		354			22	24	40		690	402
Window glass	"	20,976	51,110	37,557	64,388	34,881	268	653	452		6,840	6,274
Manufactures of earthenware & china, unenumerated	"	92,502	84,520	116,776	204,727	185,587	2,005	2,848	3,513		840	1,174
Manufactures of glass and crystal, unenumerated	"	7,517	7,402	4,408	9,509	10,860	443	433	352		9,704	9,168
TOTAL		138,394	177,488	190,113	332,667	275,415	4,091	4,837	5,266			
<i>MACHINERY, IMPRINTS, TOOLS & SUNDAY UTENSILS.</i>												
Agricultures, tools and bolers	Kilo				5,107	4,622		468	84		298	193
Machinery & accessories for electric lighting, unenfd.	"	43	98	618	4,448	10,997	5	26	111		389	1,401
Photographic appliances and accessories	"	456	872	480	116	111	116	158	233			245
Scales and weighing machines	"	2,159	2,254	2,495	4,065	5,027	82	118	125		230	100
Hydraulic pumps	"		145	4,555	6,082	3,655	82	118	233		495	190
Locomotives and parts thereof	"	5,785	5,518	12,728	5,470	6,982		441	690		406	1,343
Motors and fixed engines and parts thereof	"	8,082	9,414	5,968	15,908	22,623	369	569	439		826	3,150
Sewing machines and parts thereof	"	20	7,564	16,404	49,804	28,330	899	915	1,822		5,443	3,750
Typewriting machines and parts thereof	"	13			44	55	19	11			54	37
Industrial machinery and parts thereof	"	12,076	16,807	15,961	35,279	14,407	468	1,020	1,028		1,730	615
Agricultural machinery and parts thereof	"	2,937	18,204	18,204	48,307	28,997	157	82	541		1,440	1,320
Mills or grinders	"	143	881	1,594	4,178	3,620	6	7	126		243	275
Cycles, all kinds, and parts thereof	"	408	174	896		11		82	30		84	142
Machinery, unenumerated	"	98,244	120,106	95,517	93,564	74,726	4,076	55	43		4,558	5,844
Implements and tools	"			84,010	126,395	108,128		4,755	4,218		5,844	4,365
TOTAL		127,057	175,165	259,459	399,751	304,938	6,456	8,680	13,228		21,878	18,821
<i>Wool.</i>												
Furniture	Kilo	2,308	2,521	2,117	3,052	3,578	212	184	159		456	344
Footstools	"	45	180	108	85	122	12	46	31		32	31
Corks	"	4,790	4,055	3,198	3,841	7,007	449	425	393		411	652
Manufactures of wood, unenumerated	"	3,281	1,684	2,048	2,411	3,020	108	116	173		237	239
TOTAL		10,424	8,440	7,411	10,289	14,337	781	771	756		1,136	1,286
<i>IVORY, MOTHER OF PEARL, TORTOISESHELL AND SIMILAR ANIMAL PRODUCTS, MANUFACTURES OF.</i>												
Manufactures of whalebone, unenumerated	Kilo			14	76	5			4		12	2
Manufactures of pearl, coral and ivory	"	4	5	2			14	4	5		2	
Buffalo horn and bone	"	156	415	404	526	408	67	189	185		395	249
Animal residues, unenumerated	"				130						4	
TOTAL		160	420	420	1,032	473	81	188	194		413	251

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF FLORIANOPOLIS.—Continued.

C. I. F. VALDE IN \$ SPRELLING.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.										1909.			
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.				
NICKEL, MANUFACTURES OF ..	Kilo	—	1	46	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINUM	Gramme	109	172	487	189	228	25	21	52	18	19	19	21	52	18
Gold jewellery ..	"	1,147	1,270	1,169	1,407	11,957	4	25	58	90	16	25	25	58	90
Silver ..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	"	1,256	1,442	1,656	1,656	12,185	119	46	119	108	35	46	46	119	108
STRAW, BROOM, GRASS, PIASSAVA AND OTHER FIBRES, MANUFACTURES OF.	Kilo	28,439	3,765	6,286	6,623	1,207	243	205	243	44	135	174	284	243	44
Cordage ..	"	76	288	52	126	4	10	25	10	.19	18	27	17	10	.19
Mats and matting ..	"	—	107	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Brushes ..	"	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufactures of vegetable silk, unenumerated ..	"	—	39	149	204	150	32	42	32	60	10	42	32	60	60
Manufactures of straw, broom, piassava, &c., unenumerated ..	"	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	"	28,600	4,199	6,487	7,026	1,576	284	284	284	145	174	284	284	284	145
PAPER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.	Kilo	122	102	110	315	94	94	20	27	16	20	27	17	44	16
Engravings, designs and photographs ..	"	6,269	6,542	7,592	6,542	5,885	574	574	635	540	635	574	677	847	540
Books, newspapers, magazines and the like ..	"	201	607	1,064	1,981	2,404	42	42	104	269	1,078	1,176	880	1,176	1,107
Printed matter, unenumerated ..	"	55,876	58,709	45,798	61,151	61,933	1,143	397	235	339	256	339	339	562	562
Paper for unenumerated purposes ..	"	10,040	6,182	13,512	11,088	30,131	281	281	438	438	256	438	319	565	565
Writing paper ..	"	17,639	15,950	21,769	18,502	790	790	790	418	418	220	418	519	870	870
Printing paper ..	"	83,992	23,173	35,994	48,775	70,711	186	186	236	236	186	186	182	170	170
Millboard and cardboard ..	"	1,646	1,522	2,579	1,657	1,903	135	135	256	256	186	256	182	170	170
Manufactures of paper, unenumerated ..	"	175,585	110,329	121,607	149,439	184,169	3,391	3,391	2,744	3,036	2,744	3,036	3,782	4,301	4,301
TOTAL ..	"	6	254	879	4,483	1,127	1	1	19	51	19	51	112	89	89
STONES, MARBLES & SIMILAR MINERALS, MANUFACT.	Kilo	—	1,256	—	910	1,233	—	—	18	—	18	—	39	68	68
Asbestos ..	"	3,130	—	5,856	—	18,305	55	55	63	100	63	100	109	69	69
Earthenware and clay pipes and tubes ..	"	1,630	3,621	5,526	6,464	6,010	37	37	157	157	157	157	—	—	—
Stones, mosaics and bricks, all kinds ..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufactures of stones and earthen, unenumerated ..	"	4,766	5,111	12,261	11,857	26,875	93	93	100	308	100	308	260	862	862
TOTAL ..	"	186	67	10	75	—	54	54	44	12	—	—	57	18	18
SKINS AND LEATHER, MANUFACTURES OF.	Kilo	18	—	41	21	36	10	10	—	16	—	—	14	—	—
Harness, saddles and other articles of saddletry ..	"	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	—	—	0	—	—
Bags, cases and trunks of all kinds ..	"	9	115	298	1,043	1,055	5	5	53	64	—	—	262	260	260
Boots and shoes ..	"	3	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bathing ..	"	20	146	—	63	170	17	17	108	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gloves ..	"	269	329	—	—	—	107	107	210	283	210	283	415	363	363
Manufactures of leather, unenumerated ..	"	1,085	1,275	898	2,109	1,826	72	72	107	69	107	69	163	177	177
TOTAL ..	"	442	246	292	379	1,547	93	93	85	140	85	140	222	266	266
PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &C.	Kilo	523	766	1,031	950	1,268	43	43	72	64	72	64	58	58	58
Foot blacking ..	"	18,733	13,536	12,257	26,741	13,887	750	750	535	477	535	477	16	16	16
Perfumery ..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writing ink ..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paints, all kinds ..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Printing ink ..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varnishes, all kinds ..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	"	20,783	15,823	14,560	31,240	18,220	904	904	799	759	799	759	1,494	1,333	1,333

ACIDS	824	1,284	1,782	1,655	1,429	65	110	116	78	48
Aerated and mineral waters	773	552	2,155	2,278	1,755	37	26	63	118	77
Capsules, globules, drages and medical sweetmeats	23	149	9	92	82	30	3	17	302	310
Glycerine	7	26	116	200	200	1	8	9	—	14
Cod liver oil	—	420	573	416	716	—	96	206	67	192
Soap and soap tablets, medicinal	—	95	148	140	13	3	—	7	4,755	32
Chemical products and medicines, unenumerated	79,897	85,755	109,510	112,141	141,650	2,518	2,944	3,736	—	4,096
TOTAL	81,546	98,221	114,143	116,724	145,910	2,684	3,394	4,154	5,333	4,778
SILK, MIXED AND UNMIXED, MANUFACTURES OF.										
Brands, loops and other trimmings	4	1	13	—	21	18	16	58	93	75
Ribbons	63	53	86	61	—	216	190	229	240	546
Neckties	—	—	—	4	8	2	1	8	8	14
Lace	—	—	—	—	—	17	1	—	—	37
Wearing apparel	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	28	19
Piece goods	16	61	64	256	202	44	113	123	439	605
Manufactures of silk, unenumerated	14	6	14	33	64	25	25	45	100	177
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	324	346	464	940	1,473
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPLIANCES.										
Samples, all kinds	—	—	—	901	404	—	—	—	—	—
Gymnastic appliances and articles for sport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stationery	8,471	3,281	3,535	6,367	9,037	443	318	347	431	560
Articles for lighting by gas, kerosene, &c.	1,718	3,058	5,135	89	7,865	200	319	555	857	973
Walking sticks, canes and whips	34	13	3	3	33	7	4	4	50	9
Buttons, all kinds	1,824	1,359	1,705	2,831	3,901	482	344	574	915	1,123
Toys and cigar or cigarette holders	2,146	2,466	3,476	6,582	6,343	329	386	578	1,182	1,024
Boxes and cases, all kinds	481	774	528	1,285	720	217	266	223	532	321
Trunks, trunks, &c. (Dassementarie)	102	892	222	635	328	17	101	44	83	51
Trunk, bedwork, &c. (Dassementarie)	102	17	138	44	170	66	7	93	25	160
Trunk, books, cigar cases and purses	105	17	4	12	11	14	7	6	8	5
Hats, all kinds	265	43	—	—	—	58	86	167	137	136
Umbrellas, parasols and accessories for same	239	829	883	1,786	2,825	47	137	204	306	413
Cigars, cigarettes and other manufactures of tobacco	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clocks	2,873	3,136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watches	8	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dynamite and other explosives	216	216	148	187	133	35	38	30	105	111
Artificial flowers	3	2	14	38	34	16	14	15	18	12
Fireworks	—	—	854	243	432	7	6	23	13	26
Kerosene	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fans, all kinds	2,299,676	1,113,265	1,650,692	290,000	963,123	22,341	9,818	15,080	2,607	9,794
Sandpaper, all kinds	1,152	1,832	733	1,402	1,180	43	84	30	52	42
Manufactures of rubber	330	1,252	910	687	910	174	444	341	318	252
Celluloid	36	60	107	137	139	81	40	122	—	106
Steamers, boats and vessels, all kinds	—	1,590	—	—	—	3,710	40	—	—	—
Lubricating oils, all kinds	30,020	20,701	22,591	33,439	28,806	727	508	556	709	621
Paraffin	—	419	3,530	—	—	—	12	106	—	—
Starch	2,978	2,694	4,835	4,381	3,567	68	92	165	152	131
Printed pictures and mirrors	1,049	882	706	3,320	1,912	84	73	65	286	163
Soup and sapaceous substances, unscented	158	96	523	410	168	6	3	36	23	8
Candles, all kinds	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	5	6
Sundry unenumerated manufactures	23	42	91	58	35	2	2	5	5	8
Gasoline	—	—	—	—	—	1,731	544	611	1,278	875
TOTAL	—	—	—	280,744	6,569	81,319	14,150	21,533	13,924	17,940

CAVE, BAMBOO, OSIER, &c.											
Baskets and hamper	Kilo	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	40
CARRIAGES AND OTHER VEHICLES.											
Other vehicles	Kilo	—	—	22,631	—	—	—	—	—	542	7,103
LEAD, TIN, ZINC, AND ALLOYS.											
Manufactures of zinc, unenumerated	Kilo	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	3	57
COPPER AND ALLOYS, MANUFACTURES OF.											
Manufactures of copper, unenumerated	Kilo	102	—	—	9	—	—	—	7	3	412
IRON AND STEEL, MANUFACTURES OF.											
Wire, all kinds	Kilo	23,690	—	21,275	—	—	—	—	278	—	407
Galvanised corrugated sheets	"	—	—	—	620	—	—	—	—	11	270
Cutlery	"	27	—	254	—	—	—	—	7	—	95
Axles, wheels and parts for railway cars	"	108	—	2,434	—	—	—	—	3	—	243
Trunk plates and manufactures thereof, unenumerated	"	50,153	—	10,828	—	—	—	—	733	—	567
Staples, nails, screws and other structural iron for houses, boats, posts, fences, &c.	"	26,479	—	2,315	—	—	—	—	—	—	208
Tubes, pipes and fishplates	"	279	—	1,659	259	—	—	—	370	—	206
Manufactures of iron, unenumerated	"	8,884	—	44,362	201	—	—	—	4	—	372
Balls and accessories	"	—	—	1,933,977	—	—	—	—	296	—	1,503
TOTAL	"	103,620	—	2,017,104	1,080	—	—	—	1,691	—	24,829
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.											
Photographs	Kilo	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	169
Pianos	One	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	76	—	72
Musical instruments, unenumerated	Kilo	—	—	76	—	—	—	—	12	—	287
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	—	528
LENEX.											
Tapestry, oilcloths and carpets	Kilo	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	18
JUTE AND HEMP.											
Tapestry	Kilo	—	—	277	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
Cordage	"	—	—	185	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Manufactures, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
TOTAL	"	—	—	462	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
EARTHENWARE, GLASS, CHINA AND CRYSTAL.											
Bottles, flasks and goblets, or tumblers of all kinds	Kilo	1,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	130
Window glass	"	4,311	—	—	1,470	—	—	—	44	—	63
Manufactures of earthenware & china, unenumerated	"	6,249	—	158	—	—	—	—	160	—	212
Manufactures of glass and crystal, unenumerated	"	440	—	71	102	—	—	—	24	—	212
Insulators	"	—	—	3,493	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
TOTAL	"	12,730	—	3,722	—	—	—	—	237	—	655

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF ITAJAÍHY.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN \$ SPELLING.					
		1974	1905	1906	1907.	1908.	1908.	1904.	1905	1906	1907.	1908.	
MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS, SUNDRY UTENSILS.													
Motors and fixed engines and parts thereof	Kilo	4,521	—	—	6,483	3,644	152	—	—	—	407	209	
Sewing machines and parts thereof	Kilo	106	—	45	397	970	60	—	3	—	50	140	
Industrial machinery and parts thereof	"	27,443	—	—	24	1,063	16	—	—	—	20	197	
Agricultural machinery and parts thereof	"	—	—	—	171	27,112	156	—	—	—	21	1,595	
Cycles, all kinds, and parts thereof	"	12	—	—	—	11,071	—	—	1	—	—	370	
Machinery, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	33,628	29,654	—	—	—	1,323	—	1,724	
Implement and tools	"	3,624	—	432	11,149	37,982	132	—	10	—	—	1,827	
Machinery for electric lighting, &c.	"	—	—	—	648	3,104	—	—	—	121	—	484	
Scales and weighing machines	"	—	—	—	194	4,171	—	—	—	13	—	143	
Hydraulic pumps	"	—	—	—	3,691	7,877	—	—	—	947	—	136	
Locomotives and parts thereof	"	—	—	—	52,411	17,323	—	—	—	3,078	—	1,006	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	531	—	14	—	5,675	7,921	
WOOD.													
Furniture	Kilo	—	412	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	8	
Corks	"	164	—	—	—	2,041	50	—	1	—	—	190	
Manufactures of wood, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	611	27	—	—	—	—	58	
TOTAL	"	576	—	4	—	2,700	86	—	1	—	—	265	
PAPER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.													
Books, newspapers, periodicals and the like	Kilo	192	—	—	115	2,485	10	—	—	—	—	108	
Printed matter, unenumerated	"	8	—	—	900	5,776	1	—	—	—	—	54	
Paper for unenumerated purposes	"	3,723	—	—	75	567	70	—	—	—	—	215	
Writing paper	"	115	—	250	72	1,078	4	—	—	—	—	58	
Millboard and cardboard	"	858	—	—	36	1,212	11	—	6	—	—	33	
Manufactures of paper, unenumerated	"	28	—	—	11,349	2,251	4	—	—	—	—	120	
Printing paper	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	
TOTAL	"	4,929	—	250	12,547	13,857	109	—	6	—	257	726	
STONES, EARTHS AND SIMILAR MINERALS.													
Manufactures of stones and earths, unenumerated	Kilo	34	—	—	6	3,261	7	—	—	—	1	200	
PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &C.													
Perfumery	Kilo	8	—	—	—	24	2	—	—	—	—	11	
Writing ink	"	28	—	—	—	52	1	—	—	—	—	2	
Paints and varnishes, all kinds	"	448	—	—	—	12,968	40	—	—	—	—	411	
TOTAL	"	484	—	—	4	13,034	43	—	—	—	3	424	
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.													
Acids	Kilo	2,160	—	—	900	537	51	—	—	—	—	17	
Chemical products and medicines, unenumerated	"	15,125	—	—	1,000	26,568	252	—	—	—	13	825	
Calcium carbide	"	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	19	1	
TOTAL	"	20,285	—	—	1,900	27,117	273	—	—	—	32	843	
SKINS AND LEATHER.													
Manufactures, unenumerated	Kilo	—	—	—	12	172	—	—	—	—	4	48	

OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	466
WOOL	Kilo	—	—	—	—	295	—	—	—	—	—	144

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF JOINVILLE.—(Continued).

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.								C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.							
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	
CLASS II.—Raw Material or prepared for use in Arts and Industries.																	
COTTON.																	
Yarn	Kilo	15,564	3,460	2,540	692	4,175	2,272	430	358	85	420	2,272	430	358	85	420	
Sewing thread .. .	"	203	1,069	1,050	872	396	33	249	247	270	—	33	249	247	270		
Washed, combed and in wool or wadding .. .	"	188	769	—	—	—	4	12	—	—	—	4	12	—	—		
Twisted or braided .. .	"	135	—	480	208	—	22	—	11	38	—	22	11	38	—		
Cotton waste .. .	"	—	—	—	485	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	12	—		
TOTAL .. .	"	10,100	5,298	4,079	2,257	4,571	2,331	691	616	405	549	2,331	691	616	405		
HAIR, FURS AND FEATHERS.																	
Feathers, all kinds .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	—	—	2	3	3	—		
CANE, BAMBOO, RUSH, OSIER, &C.																	
Cane and bamboo .. .	Kilo	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Rush, rattan and osier .. .	"	20	—	150	25	50	4	—	3	2	4	4	19	2	4		
TOTAL .. .	"	20	—	200	25	50	4	—	22	2	4	4	22	2	4		
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.																	
Lead—pig, ingot and sheet .. .	Kilo	2,419	3,685	6,014	2,442	7,972	36	71	121	54	100	36	71	121	54		
Tin—bar, rod, sheet and plate .. .	"	708	413	657	1,370	705	85	61	128	238	95	85	61	128	238		
Zinc—sheet and plate .. .	"	1,500	7,735	4,273	4,910	5,510	38	231	148	150	155	38	231	148	155		
TOTAL .. .	"	4,627	11,833	11,544	8,337	14,188	159	363	397	402	410	159	363	397	402		
COPPER AND ALLOYS.																	
Cast, moulded, filings, &c. .. .	Kilo	221	2,313	1,709	2,970	3,080	16	138	183	318	255	16	138	183	318		
ANIMAL RESIDUES.																	
Wax, crude or prepared .. .	Kilo	—	55	40	62	47	4	—	—	14	—	4	—	14	—		
Glue and gelatine .. .	"	3,040	17,072	24,520	787	—	124	696	986	50	—	124	696	986	50		
Spermaceti or stearine .. .	"	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		
Animal oils, unenumerated .. .	"	3,618	3,566	4,570	2,880	3,910	63	73	72	47	—	63	73	72	47		
Tallow and grease .. .	"	—	—	1	5	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	1	4		
Animal residues, unenumerated .. .	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTAL .. .	"	6,068	20,693	29,131	3,834	3,961	192	778	1,073	115	68	192	778	1,073	115		
IRON AND STEEL.																	
Steel—bar and rod .. .	Kilo	3,568	6,845	6,715	4,323	702	54	156	170	179	85	54	156	170	179		
Iron—bar, rod, plain and sheet .. .	"	88,311	125,766	134,394	111,280	44,852	794	1,039	1,206	1,227	589	794	1,039	1,206	1,227		
Iron—pig, cast, puddled and filings.. .	"	5	413	—	—	—	1	10	—	—	—	1	10	—	—		
TOTAL .. .	"	91,884	133,024	141,109	115,603	45,554	849	1,205	1,376	1,406	674	849	1,205	1,376	1,406		
JUTE AND HEMP.																	
Yarn .. .	Kilo	—	—	8	67	—	—	—	3	26	—	—	—	—	—		
WOOL.																	
Wool for embroidery .. .	Kilo	51	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—		
LINEN.																	
Yarn and thread .. .	Kilo	192	25	373	340	440	14	11	38	87	43	14	11	38	87		

	192	25	373	340	440										
SUBSTANCES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF															
PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &c.															
Linsed	100	60	2,919	1,498	2,523	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82
Turpentine	160	1,576	3,103	100	3,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White lead and zinc white	621	1,026	1,408	1,059	712	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78
Indigo and ultramarine blue	—	—	10,849	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
Perish of soda-ash	—	—	3	217	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amine and resin dyes	2,331	1,136	44	241	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Essences, all kinds, unenumerated	1,407	3,101	2,884	2,540	3,292	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
lamp-black and other dry paints	585	287	300	—	725	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82
Red lead or minium	254	62	311	712	326	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Substances for perfumery, &c., unenumerated	5,557	7,248	20,712	16,367	10,891	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63
TOTAL	5,557	7,248	20,712	16,367	10,891	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	388
METALLOIDS AND OTHER METALS.															
Sulphur	569	560	2,206	1,040	936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
STRAW, BROOM, GRASS, COCOA FIBRE, PITA, PLASSAY, PAIKA AND OTHER FIBROUS MATERIALS.	—	—	14	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matt and hat straw	—	100	97	428	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Straw, &c., unenumerated	—	—	111	446	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	100	111	446	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLANTS, LEAVES, FLOWERS, FRUITS, BERRIES, SEEDS, ROOTS, BARK, &c.															
Male	49,150	44,250	71,740	57,000	41,567	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	854
Leaves, flowers, herbs, stems, roots, barks, medicinal or for dyes	977	1,026	429	106	788	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Hops	—	20	94	—	800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Live plants, all kinds	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Plants, leaves, flowers, &c., unenumerated	464	1,459	470	748	786	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
TOTAL	50,591	46,755	72,733	57,854	43,461	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	964
STONES, EARTHS AND OTHER SIMILAR MINERALS.															
Asbestos	—	—	55	—	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Argil, clay and moulders' sand	30	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal	19,185	85,005	126,946	84,942	113,063	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	575
Cement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emery stone and powder	2,423	3,559	1,512	1,868	1,696	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Chalk and gypsum (plaster of Paris)	49	1,662	733	2,293	733	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Stones, earths, &c., unenumerated	—	—	—	3,100	1,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Saltpetre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
TOTAL	21,687	90,226	139,801	92,173	117,295	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	656
HIDES AND SKINS.															
Tanned and otherwise prepared	398	762	2,179	771	612	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	275
Stuck.	—	7	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yarn and thread	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEGETABLE EXTRACTS.															
Tar and pitch	2,704	5,126	4,587	2,106	939	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Vegetable oils	3,880	824	2,043	4,623	19,720	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	539
Gums, resins and balsams	27	70	25	214	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Vegetable extracts, unenumerated	5	104	122	283	172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
TOTAL	6,616	6,124	6,797	7,226	20,979	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	607

Yarn and thread

Kilo

192

25

373

340

440

1

1

1

1

1

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF JOINVILLE.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.								C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.							
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
CLASS III.—Manufactures.																	
COTTON.																	
Tapestry, olivets and carpets.	Kilo	89	134	234	31	30	14	19	46	4	5						
Neckties	Kilo	55	127	—	—	—	17	46	25	38	17						
Hosiery	"	465	322	—	—	—	305	172	188	202	282						
Lace insertions, &c.	"	775	618	—	—	—	299	275	276	282	288						
Wearing apparel	"	3,645	2,230	3,933	1,408	311	630	262	787	290	50						
Piece goods, bleached	"	—	837	—	—	—	183	181	358	—	82						
" " printed	"	894	1,722	—	—	406	1,000	894	2,095	1,333	369						
" " dyed	Kilo	5,819	4,299	12,519	6,437	1,540	1,100	2,695	5,113	3,687	2,850						
" " unenumerated	"	16,136	18,211	23,944	16,616	12,580	2,808	3,119	5,113	3,687	2,850						
Manufactures of cotton, unenumerated	"	1,643	3,070	9,145	10,641	3,397	363	565	1,946	2,702	933						
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,818	5,471	11,434	8,591	4,886						
Manufactures of aluminium	Kilo	—	—	9	21	3	—	—	9	8	1						
ARMS AND AMMUNITION.																	
Bullets, shot, cartridges, &c.	Kilo	1,714	4,378	479	403	933	72	235	115	104	102						
Firearms, all kinds	"	267	190	213	368	455	69	74	85	126	213						
Swords, foils and other edged weapons	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Arms and ammunition, unenumerated	Kilo	101	1	—	435	—	23	2	—	36	—						
TOTAL	"	2,082	4,569	692	1,260	1,388	104	311	200	206	315						
HAIR AND FEATHERS.																	
Brushes, dusters, brooms, &c.	Kilo	97	934	—	—	—	18	1	12	—	24						
Manufactures, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	174	—	235	—	—	35						
TOTAL	"	97	935	—	—	174	18	236	12	—	59						
CANE, BAMBOO, OSIER, &c.																	
Baskets and hampers	Kilo	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—						
Other vehicles	Kilo	25	163	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	14						
CARRIAGES AND OTHER VEHICLES.																	
Lead pipes	Kilo	1	173	—	225	220	—	—	—	6	3						
Printers' type	"	121	68	23	16	44	4	57	6	10	17						
Manufactures of tin, unenumerated	"	45	1	68	42	39	20	—	12	12	4						
" " zinc	"	—	—	854	—	138	7	—	41	—	20						
TOTAL	"	167	174	945	280	544	31	57	59	28	44						
COPPER AND ALLOYS, MANUFACTURES OF.																	
Wire, all kinds	Kilo	9	68	81	221	628	1	6	6	20	47						
Cristofle and plated ware	"	—	16	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—						
Objects of art, statuettes, &c.	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—						
Tubes and pipes	Kilo	245	937	1,009	1,114	95	20	—	388	29	9						
Manufactures of copper, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	1,142	770	—	143	—	309	239						
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	154	356	304	295						

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
IRON AND STEEL, MANUFACTURES OF.																	
Fish-hooks, spurs, stirrups, locks, &c.	Kilo	1,928	890	1,102	1,128	2,450	80	45	50	50	110						
Wire all kinds	"	368,265	344,705	885,001	906,055	5,082	3,405	3,491	4,276	4,276	465						

TOTAL	295	364	356	154	30	45	50	45	80	2,450	1,138	1,102	890	1,328	2,450	80	80	45	50	110
FISH-HOOKS, SPURS, SHIRUPS, LOCKS, &c.	65	4,276	10,908	3,491	3,605	1,138	985,001	364,705	369,265	5,082	306,055	985,001	364,705	1,328	369,265	1,328	369,265	369,265	4,276	65
Wire, all kinds	570	225	4,449	225	290	52,776	16,312	16,312	19,544	32,316	22,776	22,776	16,312	19,544	22,776	19,544	19,544	225	4,449	570
Galvanised corrugated sheets	191	399	153	245	137	2,056	975	2,726	1,024	828	2,056	975	2,726	1,024	2,726	1,024	1,024	245	399	191
AXLES, wheels and parts for railway cars.	23	33	19	16	27	659	1,957	1,957	1,322	1,145	659	1,957	1,957	1,322	1,957	1,322	1,322	16	33	23
AXLES, wheels and parts for unenumerated vehicles	65	873	605	552	999	45,733	31,920	33,948	81,643	36,102	45,733	31,920	33,948	81,643	45,733	31,920	31,920	552	605	65
Templates and manufactures thereof, unenumerated	4	20	120	74	28	3,422	5,507	2,093	306	2,775	3,422	5,507	2,093	306	2,775	2,093	2,093	74	120	4
Staples, nails, screws and other structural iron for houses, boats, posts, fences, &c.	1112	97	115	81	23	4,709	3,910	3,910	809	60,884	4,709	3,910	3,910	809	60,884	3,910	3,910	81	115	1112
Manufactures of iron, unenumerated	935	1,932	2,150	1,469	1,387	47,189	49,182	46,261	30,466	23,557	47,189	49,182	46,261	30,466	23,557	49,182	49,182	1,469	2,150	935
TOTAL	3,947	8,737	14,722	6,199	6,377	165,235	1,106,788	471,902	—	165,235	461,158	1,106,788	471,902	—	165,235	461,158	461,158	6,199	14,722	3,947
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.																				
Phonographs	159	6	—	—	—	839	—	—	—	839	33	—	—	—	839	33	33	—	—	159
Planes	107	66	190	422	36	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	3	1	1	422	190	107
Musical instruments, unenumerated	134	98	206	172	124	393	—	—	—	414	393	—	—	—	414	393	393	172	206	134
TOTAL	400	170	396	594	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	594	396	400
SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.																				
Articles used in dentistry	34	7	8	8	54	113	11	46	142	—	8	11	46	142	—	8	8	8	8	34
Surgical and dental instruments, unenumerated	34	17	59	8	54	113	131	46	142	—	20	131	46	142	—	20	20	8	59	34
TOTAL	68	24	67	16	108	226	242	92	284	—	28	242	92	284	—	28	28	16	67	68
MATHEMATICAL, OPTICAL & SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS																				
Optical instruments	20	3	—	—	—	55	4	73	23	—	20	4	73	23	—	20	20	—	—	20
Mathematical & scientific instruments, unenumerated	518	907	1,188	283	568	1,188	1,000	1,178	2,198	—	2,437	1,000	1,178	2,198	—	2,437	2,437	283	1,188	518
TOTAL	538	910	1,188	283	568	1,188	1,000	1,178	2,198	—	2,437	1,000	1,178	2,198	—	2,437	2,437	316	1,188	538
WOOL, MIXED OR UNMIXED, MANUFACTURES OF																				
Braids, tassels and trimmings, all kinds.	20	6	2	26	4	55	4	73	6	—	20	4	73	6	—	20	20	—	—	20
Tapestry and carpets	20	3	140	4	4	84	350	18	14	—	599	350	18	14	—	599	599	4	140	20
Alpacas, muslins and other woolen textiles	518	907	344	283	568	1,188	1,000	1,178	2,198	—	2,437	1,000	1,178	2,198	—	2,437	2,437	283	344	518
Blankets	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kelts and sarcoenet	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woolen apparel all kinds	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woolen piece goods, unenumerated	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufactures of wool, unenumerated	16	172	201	23	75	18	535	128.	168	—	486	535	128.	168	—	486	486	23	201	16
TOTAL	30	4	687	336	664	1,355	1,889	1,397	2,401	—	3,738	1,889	1,397	2,401	—	3,738	3,738	336	687	30
TEXTILES.																				
Braid edgings and other trimmings	—	14	—	—	—	—	226	—	4	—	45	226	—	4	—	45	45	—	—	—
Tapestry, olivoids and carpets	—	15	—	—	—	—	206	530	151	—	320	206	530	151	—	320	320	—	—	—
Twine	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,368	3,622	541	—	500	6,368	3,622	541	—	500	500	—	—	—
Cordage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheeting, towels and napkins	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, all kinds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wearing apparel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linen piece goods, all kinds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufactures of linen, unenumerated	2	32	1	1	1	5	44	40	65	—	75	26	40	65	—	75	75	1	1	2
TOTAL	60	208	509	296	100	—	—	—	903	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	296	509	60
JUTE AND HEMP.																				
Twine	91	55	—	—	—	670	—	—	—	—	394	—	—	—	670	394	394	—	—	91
Cordage	24	147	—	—	—	201.	—	—	—	—	1,756	—	—	—	201.	1,756	1,756	—	—	24
Hessians	30	8	—	—	—	145	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	145	21	21	—	—	30
Manufactures, unenumerated	2	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	2
TOTAL	153	205	—	—	—	1,025	—	—	—	—	2,171	—	—	—	1,025	2,171	2,171	—	—	153

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF JOINVILLE - Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.								C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.				
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.			
BARLEN WARE, GLASS, CHINA AND CRYSTAL.														
Bottles, flasks and goblets, or tumblers of all kinds	Kilo	3,913	3,997	6,156	18,128	6,474	85	126	301	226				
Tinsulators	"		51	48		850		4		19				
Gauges and other graduated glasses	"	0				8				2				
Painted glass, with or without foil	"		2			55				3				
Window glass	"	10,342	5,037	13,481	14,363	5,750	114	143	179	54				
Manufactures of earthenware and china, unenumerated	"	21,219	21,517	19,781	43,328	28,211	683	772	1,493	854				
Manufactures of glass and crystal, unenumerated	"	1,195	877	2,189	2,293	4,654	80	128	134	163				
TOTAL		36,675	31,481	41,655	78,112	46,002	962	1,173	2,107	1,326				
MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS AND DRY UTENSILS.														
Axles, shafts and bolters	Kilo	2,782	28	45	68	14,086	35	5	14	300				
Machinery & accessories for electric lighting, unenumerated	"	17	53			62,614	3			4,286				
Photographic appliances and accessories	"	37	13	535			4	65						
Scales and weighing machines	"	920	184	415	501	500	51	37	28	22				
Hydraulic pumps	"	303	160	66	504	895	18	8	22	33				
Motors and fixed engines and parts thereof	"	708	1,404	3		124	88	1		870				
Sewing machines and parts thereof	"	2,642	4,743	10,101	8,476	7,110	267	1,144	955					
Typewriting machines and parts thereof	"		15	18	20		19	25	10					
Industrial machinery and parts thereof	"	11,643	20,201	9,427	2,335	34,603	240	899	100	1,122				
Agricultural machinery and parts thereof	"			13,740	26,432	24,268	112	81	670	613				
Mills or grinders	"	1,246	863	316	447	1,098	7		190	49				
Presses, all kinds	"		479	57					68	89				
Cycles, all kinds, and parts thereof	"	18	129	2,888	20,618	19,259	1	305	1,043	1,212				
Machinery, unenumerated	"		42,273	19,679	16,347	15,564	1,082	1,404	720	832				
Implements and tools	"	26,989												
TOTAL							1,037	3,143	3,784	9,501				
WOOD.														
Furniture	Kilo			141		9								
Corks	"	516	2,922	1,870	1,024	1,776	51	329	168	220				
Manufactures of wood, unenumerated	"	368	230	266	1,039	247	43	32	45	16				
TOTAL		884	2,482	2,277	2,063	2,032	94	338	213	238				
IVORY, MOTHER OF PEARL, TORTOISESHELL AND SIMILAR ANIMAL PRODUCTS, MANUFACTURES OF.														
Manufactures of buffalo horn and bone	Kilo	588	98	128	151	18	41	59	59	16				
NICKEL, MANUFACTURES OF														
Gold jewellery	Kilo			3				1						
Silver	"													
TOTAL														
STRAW, BROOM, GLASS, PIASSAVA AND OTHER FIBRES, MANUFACTURES OF.														
Cordage	Kilo		277		152	1,363		7	4	53				
Mats and matting	"	276	61		44	157	9	4	6	14				
Manuf. of straw, broom, piassava, &c., unenumerated	"	28	22	85	103	64	24	15	13	10				
TOTAL		304	363	228	290	1,534	33	26	23	79				

PAPER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.
 Engravings, designs and photographs
 Books, newspapers, periodicals and the like

UNIT.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Kilo	126	17	1,260	1,248	14
"	556	1,193	49	138	82
"	238	45	1,032	1,199	10
"					931
"					98
"					39
"					13
"					85

Article	126	17	1,260	1,248	14	13	4	125	98	5
PAPER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.										
Engravings, designs and photographs	126	17	1,260	1,248	14	13	4	125	98	5
Books, newspapers, periodicals and the like	556	1,193	49	138	1,326	49	82	9	39	13
Printed matter, unenumerated	238	45	12,494	27,772	5,333	12	11	169	386	82
Paper for unenumerated purposes	2,818	307	97,775	15,751	178	51	21	11	80	4
Writing paper	4	16,432	20,585	12,673	606	1	320	448	400	410
Printing paper	8,711	33,981	479	398	205	123	19	198	184	24
Miliboard and cardboard	10,601	170	68,392	61,830	19,785	13	939	33	39	59
Manufactures of paper, unenumerated	103	64,747				423		993	1,226	754
TOTAL	23,157	64,747	68,392	61,830	19,785	423	939	993	1,226	754
STONES, EARTHES AND SIMILAR MINERALS, MANUFACTURES OF.										
Asbestos		4,572		120	102				4	10
Stones, mosaics and bricks, all kinds		797	489	1,111	826	70	23	20	27	2
Manufactures of stones and earths, unenumerated	2,520									30
TOTAL	2,520	5,369	489	1,240	961	70	34	20	31	42
SKINS AND LEATHER, MANUFACTURES OF.										
Harness, saddles and other articles of saddletry	89	2	8	5		9	1		2	11
Bags, cases and trunks of all kinds					28					11
Books and shoes					31					
Belting										
Gloves			344	689	361	107	7	119	260	122
Manufactures of leather, unenumerated	336	51								
TOTAL	425				392	116	11	124	262	144
PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &C.										
Boot blacking	352	388	522	548	483	23	11	37	39	28
Perfumery	40	7		37	14	10	4	3	16	9
Writing ink	71	84	265	165	59	4	2	7	10	7
Paints, all kinds	2,769	2,528	6,168	4,247	2,920	66	62	132	109	87
Printing ink				251	178			20	38	38
Varnishes, all kinds				75	156				5	22
TOTAL	3,292	3,004	7,089	5,123	3,810	103	79	199	224	185
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.										
Acids	1,171	3,905	17,321	6,639	3,948	50	56	218	142	73
Aerated and mineral waters			230	82	404			13		11
Soap and soap tablets, medicinal	1					1				
Chemical products and medicines, unenumerated	15,267	24,857	29,127	30,976	37,218	436	670	874	815	1,129
TOTAL		28,762	46,678	37,697	4,630	487	726	1,105	957	1,213
SILKS, MIXED AND UNMIXED, MANUFACTURES OF.										
Brads, loops and other trimmings	1	13	13			1		33		46
Ribbons	6	12			11	31	40		60	
Neckties									1	
Wearing apparel									11	
Piece goods	12	3	1	4		21	7	5	22	
Manufactures of silk, unenumerated	1					1	1	2		
TOTAL	20	16	16	4		54	48	40	94	46
TOTAL SUNDRIES.										
Samples, all kinds	760	223				27	26	29	30	30
Stationery	611	1,315	509	1,194	484	23	33	43	59	54
Articles for lighting by gas, kerosene, &c.	848	1,041	1,041	1,583	1,601	72	102	104	160	220
Walking sticks, canes and whips	196	105	61	217	217	49	26	15	69	63
Buttons, all kinds	573	465	687	574	358	87	128	185	170	114
Toys	1,473	1,102	2,310	1,582	1,501	204	190	359	334	298

TOTAL

304

363

228

239

1,534

33

20

00

23

17

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF JOINVILLE.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.					
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.		
Sundries—Continued.													
Pipes and cigar or cigarette holders	Kilo	137	352	174	40.	96	66	34	92	18	14		
Boxes and cases, all kinds	"	143	86	129	265	162	21	14	25	59	24		
Tinsel, beadwork, &c. (passementerie)	"	1	18	—	13	8	—	8	5	9	5		
Pocket books, cigar cases and purses	"	—	—	3	8	59	—	—	6	40	40		
Hats, all kinds	"	26	8	—	—	—	91	11	66	98	—		
Umbrellas, parasols and accessories for same	"	2,475	342	1,087	787	544	429	94	171	253	114		
Gloves	"	154	774	—	—	—	18	118	18	588	88		
Watches	"	—	15	—	—	—	—	4	—	24	9		
Dynamite and other explosives	Kilo	2	13	3	—	12	10	15	8	—	2		
Artificial flowers	"	—	10	191	—	2	—	—	4	—	3		
Kerosene, petroleum and gasoline	"	—	62	70	186	—	3	5	13	10	—		
Fans, all kinds	"	60	257	91	199	328	126	52	40	42	69		
Sandpaper, all kinds	"	16	—	—	61	20	9	14	37	14	14		
Manufactures of rubber	"	11,392	14,868	10,894	14,345	3,917	197	175	132	184	56		
Lubricating oils, all kinds	"	4,490	1	—	550	906	141	24	46	54	84		
Paraffin	"	250	688	1,280	1,543	1,690	17	24	14	43	19		
Starch	"	2	23	6	635	61	—	33	29	—	6		
Framed pictures and mirrors	"	2	—	—	9	—	8	—	—	4	—		
Soap and saponaceous substances, unscented	"	158	676	440	—	—	90	230	247	454	384		
Candles, all kinds	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23		
Sundry unenumerated manufactures	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Photographic appliances	Kilo	—	—	—	—	81	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTAL							1,628	1,346	1,021	2,425	1,693		
CLASS IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder.													
Afafa (lucerne)	Kilo	—	0,619	2,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Rice	"	5,900	850	—	—	—	60	42	14	—	4		
Sugar	"	—	25	—	—	100	—	21	—	—	78		
Olive oil	"	538	457	895	729	905	46	36	72	86	16		
Codfish	"	—	—	225	1,375	211	—	—	9	65	—		
Alcoholic beverages	"	295	230	—	49	—	7	—	—	13	—		
Biscuits, all kinds	"	30	71	—	—	—	5	6	—	—	23		
Cereals and other grain, unenumerated	"	292	220	274	400	352	6	—	9	15	—		
Barley	"	—	1,590	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—		
Beer	"	—	174	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	3		
Tea	"	5	—	31	40	12	1	—	4	7	—		
Sweetmeats, all kinds	"	312	9	12	80	160	44	2	2	17	29		
Preserved meats and extracts	"	25	—	5	—	—	—	—	3	—	—		
" fruits and vegetables	"	256	284	478	2,013	—	16	31	33	113	—		
fish	"	12,244	10,263	14,068	8,633	971	384	251	384	276	30		
Wheat flour	"	3,124	3,415	3,003	4,705	1,669	177	175	159	274	85		
Flour and meals, unenumerated	"	145,580	440,143	579,766	393,178	206,598	4,916	4,916	5,298	4,828	4,628		
Beans, all kinds	"	—	266	474	55	60	12	29	36	9	6		
Fruits and vegetables, dried	"	152	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Fruits and vegetables, fresh	"	3,138	1,682	2,551	1,736	2,575	137	71	127	106	141		
Condensed milk	"	644	1,650	1,791	1,471	88	33	81	91	83	29		
Liqueurs and syrups	"	40	—	126	127	221	2	—	6	7	13		
Macaroni, &c.	"	—	—	9	—	30	—	—	4	—	—		
Ham	"	—	45	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1		
Cheese	"	88	34	52	39	8	11	8	—	—	—		
Salt	"	445	410	453	538	557	—	23	—	—	—		
		19,230	49,050	218	—	—	—	134	—	—	42		

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF SANTOS.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.										C. I. F. VALUE IN \$ Sterling.										
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.											
HAIR, FURS AND FEATHERS.																						
Horse hair	Kilo	3	150	55	250	1,276	13	59	12	186	59	12	186	59								
Beaver, hare, rabbit or other furs .. .	"	25,368	23,794	33,477	49,519	33,690	17,670	16,428	25,829	30,540	16,428	25,829	30,540									
Feathers—all kinds	"	372	372	1,172	563	110	307	633	1,155	1,805	633	1,155	1,805									
Half, furs and feathers, unenumerated ..	"	—	495	463	289	298	278	446	315	354	278	446	354									
TOTAL	"	—	24,812	35,167	50,420	35,369	18,334	17,586	27,311	38,855	18,334	27,311	38,855									
CANE, BAMBOO, RUSH, OSIER, &C.																						
Cane and bamboo	Kilo	1,201	611	1,495	1,621	545	41	34	52	50	34	52	43									
Rush, rattan and osier	"	34,274	12,359	47,780	48,837	29,556	1,683	1,373	2,188	2,715	1,683	2,188	2,715									
TOTAL	"	35,475	12,970	49,285	50,458	30,101	1,724	1,407	2,240	2,765	1,724	2,240	2,765									
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.																						
Lead—pig, ingot and sheet	Kilo	301,583	425,027	440,564	307,707	423,987	4,448	8,068	8,006	8,137	4,448	8,006	8,137									
Tin—bar, rod, sheet and plate	"	35,025	41,051	42,202	47,124	44,435	4,560	5,379	7,534	9,179	4,560	7,534	9,179									
Zinc—sheet and plate	"	96,901	114,942	115,085	107,424	109,843	2,728	3,588	—	3,809	2,728	—	3,809									
TOTAL	"	433,510	581,020	597,801	522,254	578,215	11,742	17,035	19,539	21,125	11,742	19,539	21,125									
COPPER AND ALLOYS.																						
Cast, nonalloyed filings, &c.	Kilo	194,491	257,157	220,350	221,707	240,792	14,167	21,022	21,709	24,793	14,167	21,709	24,793									
ANIMAL RESIDUES.																						
Whalebone, crude or prepared	Kilo	269	160	98	439	461	83	45	40	129	83	40	129									
Wax, crude or prepared	"	1,147	1,419	1,223	3,073	1,800	182	184	193	379	182	193	379									
Glue and gelatine	"	21,702	25,416	27,316	34,969	45,633	3,637	2,849	3,424	4,270	3,637	3,424	4,270									
Spermaceti or stearine	"	568	498	295	1,201	1,019	37	26	15	85	37	15	85									
Gruano and other manures	"	3,927	2,500	22,379	14,931	4,627	68	32	381	205	68	381	205									
Animal oils, unenumerated	"	4,748	3,239	3,388	3,238	3,238	135	198	1,068	3,105	135	1,068	3,105									
Tallow and grease	"	17,791	24,505	38,483	113,306	65,904	337	568	1,068	3,105	337	1,068	3,105									
Animal residues, unenumerated	"	—	20,283	37,337	35,400	32,533	800	1,811	4,072	4,312	800	4,072	4,312									
TOTAL	"	—	78,020	127,399	206,062	151,326	5,502	5,643	9,230	12,665	5,502	9,230	12,665									
IRON AND STEEL.																						
Steel—bar and rod	Kilo	543,989	484,399	1,318,144	630,435	1,147,936	11,030	10,242	26,312	15,676	11,030	26,312	15,676									
Iron—bar, rod, plain and sheet	"	5,334,201	4,331,757	6,249,785	6,249,785	6,004,848	42,225	35,806	58,037	62,435	42,225	58,037	62,435									
Iron—pig, cast, puddled and flings .. .	"	1,721,201	1,849,758	1,355,701	1,298,809	1,611,187	4,960	6,779	5,644	3,730	4,960	5,644	3,730									
TOTAL	"	7,599,341	6,715,914	8,923,630	8,178,722	8,763,971	68,815	52,827	89,993	83,881	68,815	89,993	83,881									
JUTE AND HEMP.																						
Steel—bar and rod	Kilo	4,936,300	5,983,198	8,272,479	8,307,481	5,626,086	131,616	187,323	312,699	376,112	131,616	312,699	376,112									
Yarn	"	594,002	637,316	721,743	785,515	2,200,860	15,350	20,889	23,051	30,305	15,350	23,051	30,305									
Waste or cakum	"	77,370	16,210	11,265	10	—	2,836	432	407	1	2,836	407	1									
TOTAL	"	5,577,732	6,657,164	9,005,487	9,096,006	7,826,896	140,802	208,644	336,157	406,418	140,802	336,157	406,418									

	5,577,732	6,657,164	9,005,457	9,096,006	7,526,896	149,802	208,644	336,157	406,418	232,407
WOOL.										
Washed, carbonised, dyed and raw	56,531	83,355	56,512	116,278	91,321	12,055	18,240	13,067	27,125	21,550
Wool, for embroidery	20,326	8,619	11,020	12,183	9,706	4,886	3,793	3,793	4,042	3,435
Wool	201,217	164,274	234,234	358,204	216,086	43,482	53,043	53,043	96,969	60,798
Waste (scrap)	7,204	4,627	15,852	3,014	282	2,107	1,368	2,201	804	79
TOTAL	288,278	260,875	317,627	489,079	318,856	63,430	58,664	72,104	128,940	85,862
LEXEN.										
(Crute or prepared)	1,725	592	—	—	1,164	294	—	—	—	232
Yarn and thread	24,693	24,279	24,581	25,344	22,750	3,203	3,277	3,705	4,522	4,238
TOTAL	26,418	24,871	24,581	25,344	23,914	3,437	3,290	3,705	4,522	4,470
LUMBER AND TIMBER.										
Slaves and hoops	—	21,157	2,503	38,847	21,493	280	508	61	1,251	748
Cork and bark	1,869	731	725	688	738	86	42	58	44	47
Match sticks and boxes	335,688	188,943	146,575	502,089	1,231,180	3,621	1,833	1,865	—	—
Wood pulp, for manufacture of paper	298,308	925,920	1,750,071	—	—	2,825	8,503	15,039	5,454	10,348
Pine	—	—	—	1,024,193	2,085,530	12,387	21,876	18,244	43,454	9,377
Lumber and timber, unenumerated	—	203,706	1,561,653	—	2,245,396	2,681	1,291	8,074	5,091	9,260
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	5,384,657	21,882	33,543	44,241	56,264	30,290
SUBSTANCES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF										
PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &C.										
Linseed	98,498	76,489	706,060	507,766	568,943	—	—	—	16,240	17,133
Turpentine	408,744	361,288	955,352	394,390	146,341	4,655	3,588	23,265	14,283	5,841
White lead and zinc white	25,883	46,162	27,290	396,811	427,026	9,169	10,212	10,779	11,990	12,008
Indigo and ultramarine blue	39,176	51,206	55,721	71,554	53,595	1,196	2,314	1,249	2,775	2,775
Aniline and incense dyes	211,459	223,526	285,728	319,246	43,048	9,272	11,696	12,863	15,311	12,483
Soda-ash or potash	188,697	270,369	266,344	9,289	292,460	1,621	1,886	2,260	2,508	3,453
Essences of all kinds, unenumerated	34,240	39,092	62,719	42,867	336,435	3,827	4,763	5,810	6,415	8,117
Lamp-black and other dry paints	—	58,797	41,623	219,075	85,384	697	1,043	1,043	1,506	1,087
Red lead or minium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Substances for perfumery, &c., unenumerated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	1,586,510	2,100,019	2,275,342	2,034,267	40,613	52,473	67,642	84,502	72,238
METALLOIDS AND OTHER METALS.										
Aluminium—bar, sheet and wire	145	131	244	41	132	30	20	67	12	23
Antimony, arsenic and bismuth	38,764	37,885	24,865	37,125	47,569	929	963	1,317	1,894	1,641
Sulphur	298,613	200,815	216,448	228,356	275,425	2,099	1,318	1,631	1,798	1,660
Mercury or quicksilver	341	567	412	133	634	99	153	113	38	170
Nickel, in ores and sheet	—	—	35	91	—	—	—	10	30	—
Metalloids and other metals, unenumerated	—	2,382	3,310	2,371	2,160	408	514	698	654	506
TOTAL	—	241,278	244,814	268,317	276,920	3,565	2,968	3,836	4,416	4,000
GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINUM.										
Gold—bar, dust and scrap	—	—	2,854	—	—	—	—	94	—	—
Gold leaf, for gilding and dentistry	14,378	11,818	17,267	10,855	4,100	420	555	392	270	77
Platinum—bar, sheet and wire	687	—	556	89	530	89	—	103	—	40
Silver, in bars	21,000	2,607	10,300	47,089	41,743	—	—	100	237	193
Silver leaf, for plating and dentistry	—	—	—	18,148	—	86	43	29	196	—
TOTAL	36,065	14,425	56,530	76,092	46,373	595	598	718	703	310

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF SANTOS.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.						
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.			
STRAW, BROOM, GRASS, COCOA FIBRE, PITA, PALM-SAWA, PAISA AND OTHER FIBROUS MATERIALS.														
Corn sheaf for cigarettes	Kilo	2,885	3,461	6,230	2,008	5,586	1,124	1,523	2,380	1,037	2,400			
Mat and hat straw	"	2,306	775	394	638	305	614	236	175	415	318			
Straw fibre	"	—	—	—	560	—	25	—	—	16	—			
Broom straw	"	179,883	214,448	382,008	402,140	192,024	3,405	5,800	11,483	11,073	4,067			
Excelsior, zosterina marina	"	3,281	3,484	5,448	10,225	3,123	170	72	250	48	709			
Straw, &c., unenumerated	"	—	9,715	22,250	21,263	10,428	347	603	1,570	1,308	—			
TOTAL	"	—	231,883	417,925	446,324	212,406	5,085	8,324	15,090	14,059	8,561			
PLANTS, LEAVES, FLOWERS, FRUITS, BERRIES, SEEDS, ROOTS, BARK, &c.														
Malt	Kilo	1,852,085	2,168,092	1,876,450	2,965,878	2,549,947	31,752	39,970	33,736	54,096	40,081			
Leaves, flowers, herbs, stems, roots, barks, medicinal or for dyes	"	—	94,538	32,273	47,463	27,762	18,066	12,232	2,854	13,310	1,098			
Hops	"	—	82,762	113,874	8,718	61,848	—	—	11,174	14,310	7,621			
Tobacco, in leaf	"	4,907	9,235	6,919	9,329	9,329	992	855	1,300	1,421	1,421			
Live plants, all kinds	"	—	8,527	15,020	13,280	8,410	—	797	860	634	758			
Plants, leaves, flowers, &c., unenumerated	"	—	43,882	140,190	107,994	112,547	1,932	1,989	2,708	3,282	3,248			
TOTAL	"	—	2,321,874	2,153,614	3,257,217	2,769,863	53,886	65,843	52,319	77,895	65,227			
STONES, MARBLE AND OTHER SIMILAR MINERALS.														
Asbestos	Kilo	4,874	255	2,044	2,089	15,265	155	6	28	22	175			
Clay and moniders' sand	"	52,870	38,613	62,076	88,345	80,904	216	162	282	348	323			
Coal	"	151,397,244	137,938,232	164,169,513	220,705,940	177,019,125	186,722	171,360	234,807	344,122	256,139			
Patent fuel	"	1,000,000	828,345	800,000	—	4,099,250	2,046	1,134	1,059	—	5,025			
Cement	"	25,444,991	20,060,427	37,717,648	24,644,035	39,715,662	59,183	49,523	98,190	70,053	106,045			
Coke	"	1,671,912	2,439,087	1,848,398	2,308,370	2,281,665	2,482	4,022	3,731	5,244	4,337			
Emery stone and powder	"	948	1,235	69,227	314,905	64,784	40	45	611	2,104	438			
Chalk and gypsum (plaster of Paris)	"	200,992	251,103	277,776	268,823	391,301	1,478	1,437	1,542	1,763	2,215			
Marble, alabaster and porphyry	"	592,455	1,001,060	875,240	940,618	1,154,130	3,690	5,830	4,549	5,776	6,719			
Precious stones	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Asphalte	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Sulphate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Stones, earths, &c., unenumerated	"	—	225,144	395,997	455,243	493,103	2,222	1,767	2,519	3,759	4,089			
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	225,423,312	261,921	240,570	350,586	441,978	396,755			
HIDES AND SKINS.														
Tanned and otherwise prepared	Kilo	160,534	180,663	222,439	274,037	207,766	85,610	102,946	131,853	160,409	124,790			
Sole leather	"	2,299	16,302	6,068	6,869	8,715	437	3,101	1,306	1,417	1,746			
TOTAL	"	162,833	196,965	228,507	280,906	216,481	86,047	106,047	133,159	161,826	126,536			
SILK.														
In cocoons, loose and waste	Kilo	—	23	29	—	—	—	26	20	—	—			
Yarn and thread	"	4,535	5,092	4,936	9,759	8,352	7,876	8,207	10,649	22,712	10,661			
TOTAL	"	4,535	5,115	4,965	9,759	8,352	7,876	8,233	10,669	22,712	10,661			

TOTAL	4,535	5,115	4,965	9,759	8,352	7,376	8,233	10,669	22,712	22,712	10,661
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Article	Kilo	17,012	18,217	26,980	462,794	219,105	231	229	352	3,434	1,803
VEGETABLE EXTRACTS.											
Tar and pitch	"	2,003,155	1,574,024	2,274,780	2,979,766	2,145,812	52,312	36,836	61,250	106,154	68,493
Vegetable oils	"	920	462	10	50	9	1	20	1	1	26,511
Oil and wine lees	"	1,671,638	1,982,977	1,305,956	2,581,325	2,538,857	13,008	17,623	15,464	92,784	5,044
Resin	"	13	11	5	—	33	3	2	5,802	5,234	2,042
Wax	"	36,917	41,174	79,905	57,836	47,479	1,328	3,845	3,808	5,234	403,898
Gums, resins and balsams	"	—	13,369	20,176	25,106	9,042	2,285	1,594	86,677	152,120	
Vegetable extracts, unenumerated	"	—	—	3,797,772	6,106,877	4,900,358	69,576	60,149	—	—	
TOTAL	"	—	3,580,254	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GLASS III.—Manufactures.											
COTTON.											
Tapestry, oilcloths and carpets	Kilo	19,921	17,505	22,911	39,457	32,965	3,072	2,211	3,210	5,900	5,321
Neckties	"	—	155	—	—	—	40	136	163	88	222
Hosiery	"	—	17,541	—	—	—	6,037	8,887	8,544	9,338	11,027
Lece, insertions, &c.	"	—	40,263	—	—	—	26,551	30,272	36,933	54,719	42,887
Wearing apparel	"	—	31,523	—	—	—	17,187	17,176	24,667	29,139	19,378
Piece goods, bleached	"	94,701	165,715	132,260	170,808	122,583	16,317	26,509	20,100	33,907	23,539
" unbleached	"	299,313	92,581	23,219	23,219	35,923	37,782	12,054	542	3,739	4,769
" printed	"	254,532	354,073	178,497	194,883	84,718	47,630	64,708	41,954	47,607	21,124
" dyed	"	201,776	188,681	199,917	180,846	160,846	44,356	42,284	33,195	51,084	43,043
" unenumerated	"	518,456	414,235	549,100	984,704	595,171	107,908	92,383	137,816	236,529	149,267
Manufactures of cotton, unenumerated	"	—	177,081	172,635	359,700	216,638	34,702	47,035	47,572	109,973	65,786
TOTAL	"	—	1,499,373	—	—	1,248,842	342,294	343,695	363,635	581,993	386,263
MANUFACTURES OF ALUMINUM	Kilo	1,982	2,043	—	2,293	1,488	697	821	842	1,152	846
ARMS AND AMMUNITION.											
Artillery	"	—	51,559	74,520	105,713	82,903	14,401	8,439	11,244	16,924	13,801
Lead, bullets, shot, cartridges, &c.	"	—	11,932	26,386	37,923	38,957	7,288	10,072	23,127	35,317	34,559
Firearms, all kinds	"	—	66	7	985	250	1	16	8	409	210
Swords, foils and other edged weapons	"	—	6	—	2,862	29,028	—	1,775	3,062	822	2,178
Powder	"	—	5,080	2,050	1,330	1,250	—	1,775	554	740	475
Arms and ammunition, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	"	—	75,023	121,784	148,783	152,388	27,877	21,236	37,995	54,812	51,453
HAIR AND FRATERS.											
Brushes, dusters, brooms, &c.	Kilo	—	8,243	—	—	—	3,479	3,515	4,907	7,398	6,178
Manufactures, unenumerated	"	—	1,653	1,549	2,764	3,358	1,242	1,285	1,366	2,399	1,771
TOTAL	"	—	9,896	—	—	—	4,721	4,803	6,273	9,797	7,949
CANE, BAMBOO, OSIER, &c.											
Baskets and hampers	Kilo	—	1,321	1,379	1,994	3,928	317	258	260	440	654
Furniture	"	—	429	596	825	107	450	25	88	50	23
Manufactures of cane, bamboo, osier, &c., unenumerated	"	—	734	70	391	2,236	296	127	22	69	346
TOTAL	"	—	2,474	2,045	2,680	6,271	1,063	410	370	565	1,023
CARRIAGES AND OTHER VEHICLES.											
Automobiles	One	—	—	—	82	96	—	—	9,247	24,928	29,762
appurtenances	Kilo	—	108,855	2,259,387	2,080,392	3,874,344	330	4,917	58,986	2,372	1,983
Railway cars and waggons	"	—	30,258	—	—	—	1,416	1,845	2,583	2,607	117,992
Other vehicles	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,108
TOTAL	—	—	139,113	—	—	—	1,746	6,763	70,826	97,045	152,755

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF SANTO.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.								C. I. F. VALUE IN \$ SPENDING.						
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.																
Lead pipes	Kilo	16,870	4,131	0,058	5,029	15,454	387	90	225	157	357	7,978	3,553	5,743	157	357
Printers' type	"	43,897	30,937	18,788	20,766	38,753	6,536	4,982	4,982	4,982	7,978	4,982	3,553	5,743	4,982	7,978
Manufactures of lead, unenumerated	"	851	1,080	10,370	3,834	2,290	79	240	581	338	338	3,834	240	581	338	338
tin,	"	8,827	11,400	14,087	22,148	16,391	1,512	1,719	3,705	3,831	3,831	1,719	3,705	3,831	3,831	3,831
zinc,	"	3,421	6,410	4,110	4,513	5,478	498	668	940	806	1,366	668	940	806	1,366	1,366
TOTAL	"	73,806	53,958	57,328	65,890	78,366	8,902	7,690	7,810	10,830	14,070	7,690	7,810	10,830	14,070	14,070
COPPER AND ALLOYS, MANUFACTURES OF.																
Wire, all kinds	Kilo	153,194	155,719	228,102	231,000	308,292	9,802	12,340	21,841	25,705	24,808	3,090	3,090	4,480	4,480	24,808
Crucible and plated ware	"	8,075	10,086	6,065	8,510	6,335	4,680	5,976	3,806	4,480	3,090	3,090	3,806	4,480	4,480	3,090
Objects of art, statuary, &c.	"	563	1,377	7,185	1,377	645	2,040	1,693	2,025	2,725	1,509	1,509	2,025	2,725	2,725	1,509
Tubes and pipes	"	25,039	16,693	18,700	146,100	147,356	20,325	22,638	28,157	45,522	37,875	20,325	22,638	28,157	45,522	37,875
Manufactures of copper, unenumerated	"	—	153,331	107,204	146,100	147,356	20,325	22,638	28,157	45,522	37,875	20,325	22,638	28,157	45,522	37,875
TOTAL	"	—	338,342	367,316	411,814	478,200	37,801	42,402	58,253	78,839	68,340	37,801	42,402	58,253	78,839	68,340
IRON AND STEEL, MANUFACTURES OF.																
Fish-hooks, spurs, shirups, locks, &c.	Kilo	—	110,816	163,980	210,701	177,493	5,770	7,127	10,212	15,742	12,557	5,770	7,127	10,212	15,742	12,557
Wire, all kinds	"	4,151,390	5,053,591	5,050,745	7,044,885	6,193,797	45,837	56,911	60,926	106,207	74,297	45,837	56,911	60,926	106,207	74,297
Galvanised corrugated sheets	"	932,680	2,088,485	2,088,485	2,002,078	1,402,870	13,696	14,436	35,072	37,069	25,104	13,696	14,436	35,072	37,069	25,104
Cutlery	"	—	54,844	74,948	135,541	68,123	10,047	15,099	21,239	38,535	22,114	10,047	15,099	21,239	38,535	22,114
Axles, wheels and parts for railway cars	"	581,593	2,374,682	3,068,361	2,296,007	3,193,191	14,132	40,520	44,854	63,593	72,025	14,132	40,520	44,854	63,593	72,025
Enamelled iron goods	"	50,796	43,193	119,585	238,047	46,435	1,356	7,734	9,887	1,800	1,800	1,356	7,734	9,887	1,800	1,800
Tinplate goods	"	—	—	—	437,747	284,687	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staples, nails, screws and other structural iron for houses, boats, posts, fences, &c.	"	1,029,715	866,750	1,089,433	1,217,502	36,087	21,313	16,905	23,542	36,575	17,997	21,313	16,905	23,542	36,575	17,997
Furniture	"	1,317,636	1,612,879	3,972,330	5,094,241	7,172,455	19,053	23,414	65,484	100,358	109,332	19,053	23,414	65,484	100,358	109,332
Rails and accessories	"	10,146,599	4,724	7,547	8,038	12,822	495	345	517	1,176	1,176	495	345	517	1,176	1,176
Tubes, pipes and fishplates	"	9,882,851	17,247,597	21,021,192	26,300,274	25,325,454	71,290	176,070	163,988	206,354	210,191	71,290	176,070	163,988	206,354	210,191
Manufactures of iron, unenumerated	"	247,124	2,644,732	8,884,836	7,053,471	6,655,272	44,426	35,500	108,711	117,907	103,570	44,426	35,500	108,711	117,907	103,570
TOTAL	"	—	32,543,970	47,406,870	57,230,818	53,522,077	301,225	438,711	640,896	877,207	753,120	301,225	438,711	640,896	877,207	753,120
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.																
Phonographs	Kilo	—	—	—	15,837	44,664	7,228	12,059	13,435	4,710	8,764	7,228	12,059	13,435	4,710	8,764
Pianos	Ore	—	—	—	209	367	5,794	7,631	13,293	12,861	16,382	5,794	7,631	13,293	12,861	16,382
Musical instruments, unenumerated	Kilo	—	—	—	85,654	29,018	13,022	19,690	20,728	33,044	34,099	13,022	19,690	20,728	33,044	34,099
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.																
Articles used in dentistry	Kilo	—	—	—	28,297	23,291	8,800	10,288	11,523	10,823	7,908	8,800	10,288	11,523	10,823	7,908
Surgical and dental instruments, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	665	9,417	—	—	—	893	4,020	—	—	—	893	4,020
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	28,962	32,708	8,800	10,288	11,523	11,716	11,928	8,800	10,288	11,523	11,716	11,928
MATHEMATICAL, OPTICAL & SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.																
Optical instruments	Kilo	—	1,483	—	—	—	931	1,507	3,013	4,576	1,652	931	1,507	3,013	4,576	1,652
Mathematical & scientific instruments, unenumerated	"	—	14,954	—	—	—	6,503	4,827	4,807	8,246	8,246	6,503	4,827	4,807	8,246	8,246
TOTAL	"	—	16,437	—	—	—	7,434	6,334	7,820	13,100	9,898	7,434	6,334	7,820	13,100	9,898

TOTAL 16,457 7,434 6,334 7,820 13,100 9,808

Article	Unit	5,235	5,838	9,671	3,128	1,239	1,048	1,146	2,120	1,594
WOOL, MIXED OR UNMIXED, MANUFACTURES OF.										
Brads, tassels and remainings, all kinds	Kilo	—	5,838	9,671	3,128	1,239	1,048	1,146	2,120	1,594
Tapestry and carpets	"	—	16,027	18,395	24,189	24,449	3,375	3,442	4,488	6,217
Alpacas, muslins and other woolen textiles	"	—	298,924	339,194	228,256	70,855	104,109	100,753	162,965	120,796
Blankets	"	—	7,802	6,325	8,729	846	1,569	3,120	2,814	1,649
Felts and saraceni	"	4,220	11,860	29,055	24,093	3,166	6,073	5,544	9,077	6,256
Wearing apparel, all kinds	"	13,761	20,363	20,123	14,273	3,641	7,777	10,652	8,328	8,328
Manufactures of wool, unenumerated	"	—	15,500	—	—	3,641	5,244	4,897	10,910	7,561
TOTAL			381,923	—	300,264	94,304	129,395	126,737	202,976	151,401
LINEN.										
Braid edgings and other trimmings	Kilo	1,275	904	940	833	289	205	224	366	193
Tapestry, oilcloths and carpets	"	7,738	73,622	20,824	10,847	2,063	6,543	10,482	2,136	1,309
Hessians	"	—	519	—	—	—	—	47	—	—
Twine	"	—	7,635	1,868	726	788	1,174	1,050	335	166
Cordage	"	7,050	30,469	5,431	1,872	901	1,454	2,183	1,542	253
Sheeting, towels and napkins	"	22,194	37,762	2,886	2,813	1,006	1,444	2,168	1,542	1,519
Wearing apparel	"	—	4,096	—	—	3,990	2,613	4,073	5,890	4,201
Linon piece goods, all kinds	"	66,655	113,507	142,777	96,820	13,618	10,225	28,240	39,030	26,520
Manufactures of linen, unenumerated	"	—	9,316	14,907	6,304	1,644	3,254	3,569	6,275	2,910
TOTAL			207,328	—	129,774	24,389	35,912	51,725	59,206	37,071
JUTE AND HEMP.										
Carpets	Kilo	—	—	54,063	39,847	—	—	—	7,697	6,313
Hessians	"	—	—	—	247	—	—	—	—	17
Twine	"	—	—	—	8,926	—	—	—	—	1,050
Cordage	"	—	—	66,327	27,895	—	—	—	3,689	1,454
Piece goods	"	—	—	7,753	7,996	—	—	—	931	942
Manufactures, unenumerated	"	—	—	3,103	6,373	—	—	—	578	1,143
TOTAL			—	144,470	91,084	—	—	—	14,399	10,919
BARRENWARE, GLASS, CHINA, AND CRYSTAL.										
Bottles, flasks and goblets, or tumblers of all kinds	Kilo	—	544,948	910,370	355,079	5,785	7,212	14,100	18,734	10,804
Insulators	"	—	76,126	147,949	93,117	1,007	2,111	3,426	6,129	2,998
Gauges and other graduated glasses	"	—	12,152	10,996	15,963	1,004	590	1,230	1,274	1,800
Lenses of all kinds	"	—	82	49	36	38	54	80	83	55
Burnished glass, with or without foil	"	26	20,017	38,345	32,559	1,084	1,685	1,772	2,944	2,724
Widow glass	"	689,211	565,234	619,896	888,894	8,328	15,247	8,064	9,354	11,591
Manufactures of earthenware & china, unenumerated	"	—	1,016,230	1,444,927	1,164,896	28,580	85,162	40,408	57,612	40,401
Manufactures of glass and crystal, unenumerated	"	—	289,300	146,296	144,893	10,212	8,691	13,596	10,059	16,407
TOTAL			2,533,839	3,018,828	2,645,437	56,533	73,752	82,726	119,189	95,840
MACHINERY, INSTRUMENTS, TOOLS & SUNDRY UTENSILS.										
Alambics, stills and boilers	Kilo	—	146,117	176,545	157,118	2,309	6,014	5,383	7,059	6,043
Machinery & accessories for electric lighting, unenumerated	"	—	541,479	803,245	599,094	31,979	77,769	56,045	97,685	77,167
Electric cables	"	—	167,124	121,966	69,781	1,564	1,267	1,974	10,059	11,270
Scales and weighing machines	"	—	31,723	64,914	66,783	1,033	1,409	3,056	3,818	4,114
Hydraulic pumps	"	—	32,956	89,270	93,112	1,564	1,267	1,974	3,818	4,114
Locomotives and parts thereof	"	—	661,778	1,210,785	1,145,445	7,705	12,114	39,450	65,912	53,979
Motors and fixed engines and parts thereof	"	—	363,976	739,476	777,067	3,437	17,226	29,065	47,070	46,739
Sewing machines and parts thereof	"	—	371,202	829,481	659,076	16,467	24,160	86,730	86,730	71,900
Typewriting machines and parts thereof	"	—	2,174	4,761	6,464	830	2,223	2,294	4,519	5,921
Industrial machinery and parts thereof	"	—	1,409,482	3,250,523	4,335,068	111,628	100,862	61,940	144,339	180,524
Agricultural machinery and parts thereof	"	—	592,385	856,240	984,826	—	—	23,198	23,396	37,750
Mills or grinders	"	—	77,718	124,146	89,426	—	—	89,426	7,440	5,645
Presses, all kinds	"	—	25,468	23,794	20,003	1,805	2,875	4,547	7,440	735
Cycles, all kinds, and parts thereof	"	—	13,034	—	—	1,950	2,570	4,703	4,881	3,800

Article	Unit	8	8,555	11,966	91,647	25,863	365	456	278	1,680	917
STONES, EARTHS, AND SIMILAR MINERALS.											
MANUFACTURES OF.											
Asbestos	Kilo	—	8,555	11,966	91,647	25,863	365	456	278	1,680	917
Earthenware and clay pipes and tubes	"	—	5,995	37,256	8,047	78,225	1	54	206	54	613
Glazed tiles	"	—	3,052,410	2,703,970	978,200	563,162	5,244	11,094	11,420	6,779	8,408
Tiles	"	—	206,458	387,155	925,716	1,092,770	3,419	4,993	5,605	3,864	1,719
Fire and common bricks	"	—	3,273,368	3,140,347	5,696,502	2,959,278	9,023	16,597	17,599	12,298	3,668
Manufactures of stones and earthenware, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,960
TOTAL	"	—	3,273,368	3,140,347	5,696,502	2,959,278	9,023	16,597	17,599	32,325	23,265
SKINS AND LEATHER, MANUFACTURES OF.											
Harness, saddles and other articles of saddletry	Kilo	—	2,353	3,264	10,649	6,906	463	888	1,025	5,842	2,227
Bags, cases and trunks of all kinds	"	—	2,742	3,326	5,248	3,004	1,632	1,203	1,442	2,130	2,122
Boots and shoes	"	—	3,694	—	—	—	2,983	2,409	3,440	4,495	5,620
Raffia	"	18,563	35,385	38,989	46,020	41,744	4,687	8,043	8,992	11,904	10,807
Manufactures of leather, unenumerated	"	—	14,878	19,457	29,708	25,142	7,006	8,581	12,517	21,026	16,713
TOTAL	"	—	59,052	—	—	77,696	10,856	21,074	27,410	45,467	37,379
PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &c.											
Foot bleaching	Kilo	15,007	15,610	17,112	21,474	12,692	1,349	1,836	1,624	2,922	1,400
Perfumery	"	—	95,551	45,829	49,893	41,220	13,907	15,121	32,152	33,620	27,161
Writing ink	"	—	12,536	19,524	20,433	16,168	1,314	1,083	1,509	1,773	1,423
Paints, all kinds	"	20,288	—	150,964	152,418	132,676	10,174	10,573	10,418	8,488	6,026
Printing ink	"	—	145,080	20,069	34,373	38,874	—	—	1,214	2,873	2,451
Varnishes, all kinds	"	—	—	20,069	28,628	35,830	—	—	—	3,328	5,235
TOTAL	"	—	198,727	253,488	307,221	277,539	26,894	28,563	46,917	52,113	43,696
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.											
Acetic acid	Kilo	—	—	—	—	149,203	—	—	—	—	6,001
Sulphuric acid	"	—	—	—	94,987	84,646	—	—	—	—	1,063
Acids, unenumerated	"	—	237,482	191,907	179,582	73,313	9,744	8,897	10,331	11,043	5,758
Calcium carbide	"	—	—	386,996	262,850	208,176	6,279	8,402	6,333	11,014	8,966
Azated and mineral waters	"	143,695	—	178,369	443,549	550,261	1,260	1,903	7,916	7,892	9,562
Capsules, globules, dragées and medical sweetmeats	"	—	685	1,668	5,507	1,047	1,325	1,441	3,074	3,607	3,546
Glycerine	"	—	1,331	918	8,477	8,477	—	122	88	144	567
Cod liver oil	"	3,747	—	13,486	13,200	30,604	—	2,349	3,140	4,011	2,630
Soap and soap tablets, medicinal	"	511	722	1,570	740	1,704	108	165	300	223	440
Chemical products and medicines, unenumerated	"	—	3,420,116	3,662,496	4,616,054	4,377,922	75,842	82,351	99,548	133,209	115,176
TOTAL	"	—	3,869,227	4,437,440	5,618,058	5,485,353	93,558	104,120	130,930	173,031	153,639
SILK, MIXED AND UNSWISS, MANUFACTURES OF.											
Braids, loops and other trimmings	Kilo	451	403	604	697	1,250	2,042	1,312	2,453	2,308	3,369
Ribbons	"	4,100	4,513	3,567	6,753	—	7,804	8,935	8,188	20,580	25,011
Neckties	"	—	182	—	—	—	2,782	551	1,280	1,560	1,558
Lace	"	28	118	165	185	156	106	780	1,105	1,350	1,119
Wearing apparel	"	—	648	—	—	—	1,454	2,482	8,150	3,435	2,061
Piece goods	"	4,070	7,125	5,852	9,479	5,565	8,501	13,715	13,267	21,436	14,732
Manufactures of silk, unenumerated	"	—	3,253	3,110	5,967	6,647	4,250	5,252	7,483	12,280	13,463
TOTAL	"	—	16,195	23,001	23,001	13,618	25,119	33,016	36,950	62,889	61,943
SUNDRIES.											
Samples, all kinds	Kilo	—	6,707	—	—	—	1,220	1,162	983	2,004	2,374
Specimens for museums	"	—	—	—	—	—	127	16	15	33	85
Gymnastic appliances and articles for sport	"	—	2,497	2,696	4,355	5,114	717	789	770	1,094	707
Stationery	"	—	55,270	53,013	96,017	67,776	8,254	8,254	10,530	14,872	15,943
Articles for lighting by gas, kerosene, &c.	"	—	111,527	40,047	60,361	55,484	10,418	9,073	9,382	13,850	13,814
Walking sticks, canes and whips	"	—	854	1,643	3,869	1,227	409	387	705	1,659	736

TOTAL

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF SANTOS.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.					
		1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908.		
Sundries.—Continued.													
Bulions, all kinds	Kilo	—	24,079	21,852	34,782	25,922	6,533	8,232	10,526	17,201	11,530		
Toys	"	—	30,278	65,305	80,000	80,000	7,481	6,002	13,082	19,122	12,032		
Pipes and cigar or cigarette holders	"	—	14,110	28,873	41,876	34,303	2,842	6,327	8,705	14,543	11,930		
Boxes and cases, all kinds	"	—	11,629	11,029	10,553	16,355	1,204	1,055	2,906	3,375	2,686		
Civil and military equipment	"	—	893	3,372	4,354	2,526	1,600	1,152	1,502	4,902	3,729		
Tinzel, headwork, &c. (passanterie)	"	—	237	443	299	344	484	425	579	383	388		
Pocket books, cigar cases and purses	"	—	5,228	—	—	—	9,481	9,541	13,045	17,730	13,055		
Hats, all kinds	"	—	29,855	57,413	107,127	70,157	3,077	4,745	8,633	17,319	13,190		
Umbrellas, parasols and accessories for same	"	—	761	1,089	1,013	1,950	3,048	2,508	5,008	2,020	2,899		
Clears, cigarettes and other manufactures of tobacco	"	—	31,638	—	—	—	3,422	5,036	8,692	16,053	8,205		
Clocks	"	—	3,150	72,417	94,082	72,964	6,724	4,880	7,243	9,744	7,520		
Dynamite and other explosives	"	—	47,323	242	4,243	5,081	3,950	250	273	1,552	2,328		
Artificial flowers	"	—	13,208	—	19,601	19,110	705	1,266	1,954	1,731	1,731		
Fireworks	"	—	13,208	15,243,963	15,243,963	15,871,706	84,124	94,953	117,940	132,874	145,723		
Carbons	"	—	9,189,763	12,449,480	167,797	230,768	—	—	—	5,327	6,327		
Caseins	"	—	383	405	749	693	518	405	673	697	610		
Case all kinds	"	—	23,770	33,223	38,368	20,093	20,509	36,232	30,763	22,912	1,844		
Sandpaper, all kinds	"	—	97,769	84,758	62,245	60,447	3,796	3,895	4,504	9,603	9,869		
Manufactures of rubber	"	—	6,655	6,764	15,333	6,234	604	604	2,863	8,459	9,300		
Stearns' boats and vessels, all kinds	"	—	4,244	—	—	—	936	604	2,863	8,459	9,300		
Lubricating oils, all kinds	"	—	1,266,705	1,009,378	2,621,954	1,957,102	24,482	21,690	29,413	43,804	41,036		
Paraffin	"	—	32,033	44,653	107,048	83,728	384	1,299	1,359	3,275	2,498		
Matches	"	—	180,443	—	219	219	—	—	—	11	10		
Search	"	—	227,444	241,030	249,203	214,343	4,088	4,972	7,469	7,572	6,532		
Photographic apparatus and accessories	"	—	14,438	14,438	29,654	25,139	1,459	1,282	1,892	3,749	2,588		
Song and apocryphous substances, unscented	"	—	24,269	21,154	35,180	37,635	4,771	5,240	4,757	6,295	6,745		
Candles, all kinds	"	—	31,045	40,427	43,877	56,705	4,771	1,088	2,182	2,346	2,346		
Sundry unenumerated manufactures	"	—	57,166	19,791	16,904	7,390	3,302	1,696	1,190	1,089	543		
							15,727	21,122	15,832	35,345	32,502		
TOTAL							214,586	276,272	328,176	454,880	418,886		
CLASS IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder.													
Alfafa (lucerne)	Kilo	10,398,320	10,279,503	10,159,487	11,948,491	12,170,204	30,569	37,402	45,634	48,263	43,889		
Garlic and onions	"	1,042,105	851,354	871,340	452,971	528,205	14,440	10,330	15,358	9,108	6,692		
Rice	"	18,841,682	12,251,537	13,350,751	1,547,801	1,078,810	169,484	182,971	159,638	20,232	1,749		
Sugar	"	3,163	1,970	2,141	8,105	11,506	66	74	69	200	250		
Orive oil	"	694,090	774,716	1,100,347	1,100,347	803,134	36,768	43,259	53,493	84,792	66,980		
Codfish	"	2,286,590	2,684,084	3,076,458	4,432,241	2,990,104	71,362	93,471	114,942	182,982	140,102		
Lard	"	6,022	5,956	6,022	2,980,000	280,061	284	276	276	85,494	16,934		
Peas	"	3,464,712	2,894,188	3,453,348	2,936,511	3,447,375	27,607	22,528	27,683	24,598	27,406		
Potatoes	"	171,817	214,990	212,255	228,320	203,378	16,280	20,828	25,035	28,952	25,995		
Alcoholic beverages	"	6,385	6,385	6,385	7,865	7,460	206	105	583	594	577		
Unenumerated beverages	"	18,891	18,228	19,302	22,472	15,188	1,827	1,840	1,900	2,440	1,697		
Biscuits, all kinds	"	305,717	350,148	503,964	656,438	517,358	5,105	5,026	7,990	10,887	7,776		
Unenumerated grain	"	166	3,026	91	561	32	2	32	16	16	33		
Barley	"	11,622	5,116	252,248	59,251	77,051	658	236	12,091	3,069	3,939		
Beer	"	26,024	34,494	36,067	43,027	32,588	4,776	4,776	5,263	7,134	5,112		
Tea	"	9,588	11,628	12,606	11,409	11,443	1,267	1,646	2,133	1,783	3,760		
Sweetmeats, all kinds	"	35,894	40,153	45,075	51,239	56,541	4,360	5,280	6,673	8,074	8,849		
Preserved meats and extracts	"	295,784	355,372	736,272	980,053	874,946	13,177	15,177	23,701	40,024	39,022		
" fish	"	492,973	1,046,207	1,266,794	1,248,721	1,109,383	20,710	47,063	59,273	67,144	62,613		

CLASS IV.—FOODSTUFFS AND FODDER—Continued.	Kilo	260,720	206,774	258,788	303,095	214,081	14,097	12,040	14,109	16,670	9,698
Spices	"	20,463,877	27,615,777	39,636,061	44,131,122	23,332,707	227,440	209,037	445,266	481,700	263,047
Bran	"	72,378	77,687	71,939	108,215	77,104	5,100	3,208	4,120	7,023	6,073
Wheat flour	"	424,478	284,731	306,312	460,870	477,873	5,275	4,327	5,076	7,147	4,622
Beans, all kinds	"	515	—	—	—	6,092	6	—	—	—	58
Fodder, unenumerated	"	281,317	349,761	334,341	416,921	361,307	10,812	13,878	16,071	22,070	16,908
Fruits and vegetables, dried	"	1,156,948	1,314,906	1,086,245	1,183,961	1,206,761	30,691	37,898	36,190	40,900	30,712
fresh	"	110,451	153,250	140,707	297,433	258,728	4,728	6,482	7,175	15,356	16,079
Condensed milk	"	28,403	19,202	18,786	29,036	26,557	2,221	2,325	2,485	3,488	3,020
Liqueurs and syrups	"	103,802	133,045	74,995	103,350	61,494	12,800	18,702	11,177	16,228	9,364
Butter	"	5,071	12,589	13,368	14,614	9,741	200	470	635	602	541
Macaroni, &c.	"	334,078	620,896	417,110	59,600	226,020	1,632	3,265	2,113	3,92	1,608
Maze (Indian corn)	"	79,856	85,435	118,149	130,045	115,847	8,097	8,577	13,044	14,817	13,452
Ham	"	606,271	589,785	847,893	817,050	799,122	51,400	50,337	74,942	81,940	85,216
Cheese	"	2,343,180	1,577,717	3,465,000	6,395,077	2,309,670	7,013	2,010	3,871	9,124	2,956
Salt	"	125,880	131,463	192,886	287,155	233,665	7,089	7,089	11,706	18,226	14,173
Bacon	"	70,565,543	72,386,665	78,766,702	77,406,531	87,432,852	406,262	483,582	546,678	579,206	712,624
* Vinegar	"	8,005	8,215	13,355	23,104	17,850	262	216	314	652	612
Champagne and other sparkling wines	"	20,794	18,533	25,623	30,421	25,407	4,211	4,854	6,810	8,140	6,810
Wines, unenumerated	"	14,856,636	17,979,434	16,848,685	22,843,009	19,434,935	402,148	453,639	457,349	618,550	488,907
Vermouth, bitters and similar wines	"	48,063	288,767	336,477	577,644	436,266	17,294	22,445	26,180	42,662	33,432
Jerked beef (Xarque)	"	761,578	562,002	61,044	30,350	171,465	1,202	16,302	4,784	3,130	4,784
Foodstuffs and fodder, unenumerated	"	—	164,519	152,382	107,312	94,651	2,238	3,450	7,637	5,837	5,101
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,716,673	1,900,671	2,286,076	2,600,030	2,199,790
CLASS V.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes.											
£ Sterling	"	—	—	—	—	—	280,000	936,800	411,000	85,000	—
Francs	"	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	3,607	—	—
Milreis (forte)	"	—	—	—	—	—	180	—	—	—	—
Peso, Argentine (gold)	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	436	—
" (paper)	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lira	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marks	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,370	—	—
Peetas	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dollars	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,439	3,500	7,650
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	281,427	945,471	417,416	88,936	7,077
SUMMARY BY CLASS.											
CLASS I.—Live Stock	"	—	—	—	—	—	4,021	9,283	20,029	30,528	21,302
" II.—Materials, Raw or Prepared for use in	"	—	—	—	—	—	984,710	1,010,766	1,420,548	1,887,362	1,405,631
" III.—Manufactures	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,768,794	2,106,967	2,682,542	3,096,583	3,402,953
" IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,716,673	1,900,671	2,286,076	2,600,030	2,199,790
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE	"	—	—	—	—	—	4,469,128	5,116,687	6,403,795	8,464,523	7,119,766
CLASS V.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes	"	—	—	—	—	—	281,427	945,471	417,416	88,936	7,077
GRAND TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	4,750,555	6,062,158	6,827,211	8,553,459	7,126,843

Preserved meats and extracts	35,894	40,153	45,075	51,239	56,541	4,360	5,290	6,673	8,074	8,840
" "	295,784	352,372	736,272	980,053	874,946	15,701	15,177	20,670	40,624	36,022
" " fish	492,978	1,046,267	1,266,794	1,248,721	1,109,383	20,710	47,063	59,278	67,144	62,613

EXPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS FROM THE PORT OF SANTOS.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.					
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1914.	1905.	1906.	1917.	1909.	
CLASS I.—Animals and their Products.													
Specimens for museums	Kilo	163	—	—	—	50	130	—	—	—	—	1	
Live stock	Kilo	—	—	18,000	—	23,000	—	—	—	—	—	188	
Scrap leather	"	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Books and shoes	"	200	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Preserved meat	"	4,006	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Felt hats	"	101,662	—	670	—	63,805	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wax	"	—	69,556	58,490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Horns	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
HIDES—	"	98	100	—	—	814	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tanned	"	731,007	473,518	601,855	680,040	383,000	23,143	13	28,402	26,683	12,100	—	
Salted	"	57,024	37,701	90,363	13,077	3,040	2,626	2,027	6,442	740	185	—	
Dry	"	4,277	4,063	3,598	5,080	4,980	232	322	287	287	280	—	
Horse hair	"	35,144	—	40,000	18,000	—	33	—	63	29	—	—	
Hoofts	"	—	—	450	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	
Oysters	"	—	300	1,032	3,380	8,278	—	25	132	132	346	—	
Wool	"	—	29,300	10,787	43	60	53	—	—	—	—	—	
Honey	"	27,118	—	1,250	—	21,200	—	—	43	—	—	—	
Bones	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	—	—	—	
Fish, dried and preserved	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SKINS—	"	25	—	3,600	1,070	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	
Goat	"	160	17	2,983	—	—	146	—	—	—	—	—	
Other	"	4,400	—	—	—	—	91	—	—	—	—	—	
Horn tips	"	33,206	—	—	—	—	350	—	—	—	—	—	
Scrap sole leather	"	33,403	—	—	—	30,500	80	—	—	—	—	—	
Horn piths	"	351	—	—	—	—	158	—	—	—	—	—	
Sole leather	Half	—	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Stearine residues	Kilo	—	1,000	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wool rags	"	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Jerked beef (Xarque)	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scrap wool	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wool piece goods	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	32,258	22,232	38,916	31,711	10,479	—	
CLASS II.—Minerals and their Products.													
Mineral waters	Kilo	100	—	876	590	—	15	—	49	17	—	241	
Goldsmiths' dust	"	1,345	1,040	1,374	1,101	1,405	153	92	146	277	—	—	
Crystal	"	20,928	31,302	20,291	20,113	26,777	2,340	3,345	1,859	3,129	—	3,356	
Jewels	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Manganese	Ton	—	13	17	43	—	—	10	25	70	—	—	
Scrap METAL—	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Steel or iron	"	711,106	230,750	1,777,845	315,780	92,000	1,294	534	5,254	903	2,4	—	
Lead and zinc	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other	"	4,000	103,440	34,819	34,197	13,221	134	3,475	1,677	1,572	582	—	
Scrap silver	Gramme	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mica	"	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Iron	Kilo	580,000	1,440	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Stones, common	"	—	103,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other ore	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,334	7,593	9,389	6,576	4,606	—	

Steel-bar and rod	1,707	126	138	182	492	403
Iron—bar, rod, plain and sheet	1,253	126	138	107	522	403
TOTAL	23,472	23,715	17,355	49,805	40,633	40,633
Wool, for embroidery						
Yarn and thread						
LINEN						
Pine						
LUMBER AND TIMBER						
SUBSTANCES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PERFORMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &C.						
Turpentine	3,850	9,033	300	934		
White lead and zinc white	305	8,000	1,052	7,551	15	28
Indigo and ultramarine blue	4	634	7	2,473	29	151
Aniline and luciline dyes	4,058				42	162
Essences of all kinds, unenumerated	1,200	2,889	7,907	8,490	4	202
Lamp-black and other dry paints		704	108	1,939	187	202
Red lead or minium		500	1,248	551	6	28
TOTAL	9,413	22,813	11,065	21,947	72	11
METALLOIDS AND OTHER METALS.						
Antimony, arsenic and bismuth						
Sulphur						
TOTAL						
SPRAY, BROOK, GRASS, COCOA FIBRE, PITA, PIASSAVA, PALMA AND OTHER FIBROUS MATERIALS.						
Straw fibre						
TOTAL						
STONES, EARTH AND OTHER SIMILAR MINERALS.						
Coal						
Cement						
Clay						
TOTAL						
HIDES AND SKINS						
Tanned and otherwise prepared						
TOTAL						
VEGETABLE EXTRACTS.						
Tar and pitch						
Vegetable oils						
Resin						
Gums, resins and balsams						
Vegetable extracts, unenumerated						
TOTAL						
CLASS III.—Manufactures.						
COTTON.						
Tapestry, oilcloths and carpets						
Hosiery						
Lace, insertions, &c.						
Wearing apparel						
Piece goods, bleached						
" printed						
" dyed						
" unenumerated						
Manufactures of cotton, unenumerated						
TOTAL						
MANUFACTURES OF ALUMINIUM						

TOTAL 610 604 60 19 171 328 115 4

	610	604	60	19	171	328	115
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.							
Acids	101	69,248		13,356	76,202	418	936
Chemical products and medicines, unenumerated.	33,225	69,248		13,356	76,202	418	936
TOTAL	30,042	69,248		13,356	76,202	418	936
SILK, MIXED AND UNMIXED, MANUFACTURES OF.							
Ribbons, loops and other trimmings	17		2		7		37
Ribbons	54	26					18
Wearing apparel	5	132	7		35	31	121
Manufactures of silk, unenumerated							
TOTAL	76		9		42	125	176
SUNDRIES.							
Samples, all kinds	13						
Stationery	85	89	585	292	1	3	77
Articles for lighting by gas, kerosene, &c.	126	1,800	418	1,468	45	47	80
Walking sticks, canes and whips	266	2		13		55	11
Buttons, all kinds	89	250	189	266	21	120	163
Toys	405	230	587	351	60	133	66
Pipes and cigar or cigarette holders	57	16	1,916	2,849	52	163	258
Boxes and cases, all kinds			15			1	6
Pocket books, cigar cases and purses	20	762			61		28
Hats, all kinds	1,154		1,903	21	179	354	6
Umbrellas, parasols and accessories for same.	50	58,826	174,826	194,504	558	1,506	1,824
Clocks			70	189		3	40
Kerosene, petroleum and gasoline	2	64					
Fans, all kinds	54	67	13			18	59
Sandpaper, all kinds	1,680	93	65	47	60	53	87
Manufactures of rubber		3,482	9,182	7,898	72	34	147
celluloid		941		244		33	24
Lubricating oils, all kinds	82		468		22	69	26
Enamed pictures and mirrors	1,081		462		15	58	54
Candles, all kinds							
Sundry unenumerated manufactures							
TOTAL					321	2,818	2,864

	610	604	60	19	171	328	115
CLASS IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder.							
Olive oil	63	482	3,405	318	4	231	39
Potatoes	900		900	1,800	6	6	16
Alcoholic beverages	2,324	750	2,219	3,157	80	90	121
Jerked beef (Xarque)				68,393			1,786
Biscuits, all kinds	193				19		
Unenumerated grain	1,043			3,540	20		39
Beer							
Tea	83	20	150	150	12	10	10
Preserved meats and extracts			15			2	
fruits and vegetables	22	31	314	100	1	14	7
fish	13						
Spices	1,774	10	5,074	2,694	109	237	93
Wheat flour	1,347	54,087	157,712	120,454	1,497	2,115	1,875
Flour and meals, unenumerated	104,987			271	774		7
Fruits and vegetables, dried	20			928	2		84

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF ARACAJÚ—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.					
		1904	1905	1906	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907	1908.		
CLASS IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder.—Continued.													
Condensed milk	Kilo	105	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	
Butter	"	5,413	3,783	1,246	5,007	16,567	724	483	138	642	—	2,242	
Ham	"	63	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	
Cheese	"	302	—	—	—	1,320	20	—	—	—	—	97	
Vinegar	"	40	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Vermouth, bitters and similar wines	"	—	—	—	438	—	57	—	12	14	—	—	
Foodstuffs and fodder, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	22,020	8	—	—	—	—	380	
Wines, unenumerated	"	1,857	—	225	323	43	—	—	—	0	—	5	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,581	2,217	995	3,370	—	6,792	
SUMMARY BY CLASS.													
CLASS II.—Materials, Raw or Prepared for use in													
Arts and Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
III.—Manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,744	2,000	6,574	5,562	—	7,064	
IV.—Foodstuffs and fodder	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,979	18,250	28,910	48,715	—	35,510	
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,581	2,217	995	3,370	—	6,792	
CLASS III.—Manufactures.													
SUNDRIES.													
Kerosene, petroleum and gasoline	Kilo	—	—	—	20,000	—	308	259	—	265	—	—	

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS AT THE PORT OF ESTANCIA.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.					
		1904	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907	1908.		
CLASS III.—Manufactures.													
SUNDRIES.													
Kerosene, petroleum and gasoline	Kilo	—	—	—	20,000	—	308	259	—	265	—	—	

IMPORTS.—STATE OF SERGIPE.

SUMMARY BY PORTS.

PORTS OF DESTINATION:	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.					
	1904	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907	1908.		
Aracaju	—	—	—	—	—	15,304	23,466	36,479	57,647	49,375		
Estancia	—	—	—	—	—	308	259	—	265	—		
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	15,612	23,725	36,479	57,912	49,375		

EXPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS FROM THE PORT OF ARACAJÚ.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.					C. I. F. VALUE IN \$ STEERLING.				
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
TOTAL							15,612	23,725	36,479	57,912	49,375
CLASS III.—Vegetables and their Products.											
Sugar, brown (muscavo)	Kilo	—	684,000	1,400,000	—	—	—	8,307	8,840	—	—

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS.—ALL BRAZIL.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.					C. I. F. VALUE IN \$ STEERLING.				
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
CLASS I.—Live Stock.											
Birds and fowls	Head.	—	—	—	—	—	596	912	871	1,527	2,166
Asses, horses and mules	"	2,656	1,833	2,038	1,759	—	30,510	30,010	30,010	38,867	—
Horses	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,164
Mules	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38,145
Animals	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,028
Goats	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,268
Sheep	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,190
Goats and sheep	"	17,875	17,160	16,250	20,739	43,501	10,854	18,096	16,136	29,805	—
Pigs	"	207	180	45,878	66	977	706	1,068	514	514	1,861
Swine	"	—	—	—	—	—	105,739	247,372	83,061	102,572	101,682
Cattle	"	14,146	42,714	15,142	17,543	24,966	4,086	6,951	818	1,744	1,703
Live stock, unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	161,500	318,780	141,520	169,029	177,207
CLASS II.—Raw Material or prepared for use in Arts and Industries.											
COTTON.											
Yarn	Kilo	1,800,080	976,243	698,919	984,648	722,971	197,923	105,041	87,887	136,188	117,355
Sewing thread	"	989,531	1,441,058	1,265,902	1,310,113	1,216,357	297,339	317,115	345,624	392,738	348,065
Washed, combed and in wool or wadding	"	67,967	59,812	45,878	25,362	23,880	8,897	7,336	5,929	2,291	2,472
Twisted or braided	"	471,724	534,400	39,028	40,128	40,128	17,283	21,818	20,216	8,346	5,610
Cotton waste	"	—	—	555,540	502,529	478,095	—	—	20,216	17,878	16,078
TOTAL		3,269,322	2,711,613	2,590,426	2,837,860	2,438,841	521,442	451,810	461,776	557,206	490,180
HAIR, FURS AND FEATHERS.											
Horse hair	Kilo	1,364	6,703	2,485	5,493	2,430	391	977	738	1,627	893
Beaver, hare, rabbit or other furs	"	53,743	54,126	66,376	90,912	68,375	33,533	35,070	48,392	69,335	45,241
Feathers—all kinds	"	425	455	1,511	710	452	1,436	1,464	3,724	5,702	4,717
Hair, furs and feathers, unenumerated	"	2,128	1,032	1,351	—	842	1,512	1,024	951	847	900
TOTAL		57,760	62,316	71,723	*107,166	72,009	36,872	39,135	53,805	77,511	51,751

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS—ALL BRAZIL.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.								C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.			
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.		
CANE, BAMBOO, RUSH, OSIER, & C.													
Cane and bamboo	Kilo	9,844	12,840	18,480	20,065	5,560	245	216	427	505	120		
Rush, rattan and osier .. .	"	93,860	98,028	150,227	151,066	130,124	7,579	8,652	10,612	10,121	9,356		
TOTAL	"	103,704	110,308	168,717	171,071	135,684	7,824	8,868	11,030	10,716	9,476		
LEAD, TIN, ZINC AND ALLOYS.													
Lead—pig, ingot and sheet ..	Kilo	2,209,780	2,859,621	3,167,349	4,068,100	4,218,708	31,254	48,703	66,037	80,554	66,417		
Tin—bar, rod, sheet and plate ..	"	501,220	208,978	202,624	211,283	262,643	22,234	28,598	34,209	29,428	30,177		
Zinc—sheet and plate	"	438,556	609,064	560,804	646,005	692,902	19,252	19,267	21,989	22,614	19,323		
TOTAL	"	3,169,536	3,678,263	3,930,867	4,925,388	5,136,343	60,740	96,568	122,305	142,596	122,445		
COPPER AND ALLOYS.													
Cast, monied, filings, &c. .. .	Kilo	1,001,813	1,380,665	1,227,644	1,529,423	1,584,121	79,816	100,050	121,430	147,059	120,280		
ANIMAL RESIDUES.													
Whalebone, crude or prepared ..	Kilo	1,400	893	2,348	1,947	980	693	413	829	641	303		
Wax, crude or prepared	"	18,439	10,813	11,007	7,044	10,884	1,289	1,059	1,368	1,082	912		
Glue and gelatine	"	69,733	95,283	120,972	154,077	134,571	8,799	9,260	11,409	14,209	12,377		
Spermaceti or stearine	"	84,152	96,972	124,283	105,887	32,287	3,825	4,540	6,379	6,692	2,030		
Guano and other manures	"	97,978	109,530	50,457	23,438	30,806	271	896	792	294	373		
Animal oils, unenumerated .. .	"	79,612	8,050	75,378	6,913	6,005	979	434	840	411	444		
Tallow and grease	"	1,705,780	2,699,794	2,219,502	1,977,091	1,348,376	50,523	77,803	72,757	62,206	50,005		
Animal residues, unenumerated ..	"	18,679	32,166	50,084	54,237	51,354	3,303	5,349	8,976	9,955	9,138		
TOTAL	"	2,075,812	3,053,301	2,653,961	2,681,264	1,815,863	70,282	99,754	108,341	95,220	70,183		
IRON AND STEEL.													
Steel—bar and rod	Kilo	2,757,579	3,261,733	3,654,782	3,796,301	3,628,028	50,095	67,623	74,681	80,065	78,232		
Iron—bar, rod, plain and sheet ..	"	17,486,251	18,043,640	18,694,413	21,530,828	18,779,563	155,740	162,312	191,607	238,404	189,231		
Iron—pig, cast, puddled and filings	"	4,173,639	4,509,974	9,851,886	9,472,344	7,941,881	15,366	19,575	52,842	36,833	42,400		
TOTAL	"	24,427,469	25,815,347	32,200,981	34,799,473	30,349,472	221,201	249,810	319,130	355,302	304,923		
JUTE AND HEMP.													
Yarn	Kilo	10,438,772	11,586,264	14,051,108	17,326,876	12,463,174	286,221	373,005	540,772	798,380	427,714		
Prepared	"	831,159	1,092,296	1,278,075	1,381,717	2,796,312	23,970	31,587	42,735	49,168	77,242		
Waste or caking	"	256,741	111,963	90,692	114,657	18,831	8,631	3,269	3,215	2,031	678		
TOTAL	"	11,546,668	12,740,463	15,419,875	18,803,250	15,278,317	318,822	407,861	586,722	850,479	505,434		

WOOL.												
Washed, carbonised, dyed and raw	188,966	432,395	230,745	293,833	175,572	32,166	55,505	40,262	55,383	33,676	55,383	33,676
Wool, for embroidery	99,482	113,505	64,544	65,483	43,450	27,874	31,956	21,133	27,874	14,880	27,874	14,880
Yarn	270,245	300,251	404,905	640,266	508,626	61,250	71,729	108,337	103,631	146,859	103,631	146,859
Waste (scrap)	11,521	5,578	50,184	53,858	17,318	3,213	1,322	3,947	3,352	816	3,352	816
TOTAL	568,215	851,729	750,378	1,023,430	744,966	124,509	160,513	173,699	275,033	196,231	275,033	196,231
LINEN.												
Crude or prepared	146,870	100,842	214,182	300,543	208,198	21,611	16,184	31,539	50,604	33,654	50,604	33,654
Yarn and thread	70,831	27,661	40,906	59,630	76,279	5,946	989	1,137	1,785	2,087	1,785	2,087
TOTAL	217,701	128,503	255,088	360,173	284,475	27,557	17,173	32,676	52,389	35,741	52,389	35,741
LUMBER AND TIMBER.												
Staves and hoops	401,922	1,811,559	1,762,030	811,904	624,240	5,118	21,259	24,689	11,670	10,509	11,670	10,509
Cork and bark	2,478	906	1,419	1,419	13,702	146	128	137	112	553	112	553
Match sticks and boxes	2,191,096	1,508,056	1,536,868	620,799	1,383,340	4,186	9,291	16,994	6,095	11,828	6,095	11,828
Wood pulp, for manufacture of paper	466,864	1,016,674	1,838,967	620,799	1,383,340	287,725	271,243	331,574	473,996	316,554	473,996	316,554
Pine	836,940	1,681,679	4,090,542	6,524,416	10,125,024	10,609	13,274	22,904	29,100	36,988	29,100	36,988
Lumber and timber, unenumerated	—	—	—	—	—	332,648	332,713	415,384	521,573	376,432	521,573	376,432
TOTAL	10,564,468	11,728,339	13,499,425	13,094,383	12,631,572	282,535	328,706	386,236	442,784	397,092	442,784	397,092
SUBSTANCES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PERFUMERY, DYES, PAINTS, &c.												
Linsed	581,584	622,900	3,561,084	2,825,155	3,066,555	28,252	20,817	118,304	89,119	56,667	89,119	56,667
Turpentine	1,772,253	2,008,137	1,955,858	2,108,827	2,014,970	41,562	52,420	57,086	41,830	9,898	41,830	9,898
White lead and zinc white	122,755	177,533	158,957	186,539	203,585	6,038	8,198	203,585	10,071	75,648	10,071	75,648
Indigo and ultramarine blue	3,256,959	3,459,379	3,072,857	3,529,975	3,268,701	23,547	25,202	23,547	28,236	16,713	28,236	16,713
Soda-ash or potash	270,623	291,603	298,404	332,342	253,367	60,708	74,495	78,691	86,289	92,172	86,289	92,172
Aniline and indesine dyes	2,739,361	2,800,660	334,174	73,626	311,367	77,699	77,699	16,388	15,847	31,654	15,847	31,654
Essences of all kinds, unenumerated	1,047,550	1,366,920	1,953,499	1,866,909	1,452,091	20,612	30,300	46,054	49,542	44,821	49,542	44,821
Lamp-black and other dry paints	489,662	553,920	533,413	623,835	459,125	9,034	10,905	12,141	15,832	70,290	15,832	70,290
Red lead or minium	273,212	452,587	630,282	594,490	682,601	15,649	19,570	24,669	38,557	34,539	38,557	34,539
Substances for perfumery, &c., unenumerated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	10,564,468	11,728,339	13,499,425	13,094,383	12,631,572	282,535	328,706	386,236	442,784	397,092	442,784	397,092
METALLOIDS AND OTHER METALS.												
Aluminum—bar, sheet and wire	8,128	416	2,421	1,969	13,209	232	127	592	455	2,407	455	2,407
Antimony, arsenic and bismuth	97,628	117,617	80,182	126,616	170,065	2,523	3,329	4,277	6,622	6,219	6,622	6,219
Sulphur	1,709,816	1,600,150	1,219,384	1,542,760	1,497,227	13,600	12,185	10,002	13,668	11,995	13,668	11,995
Mercury or quicksilver	2,393	3,142	3,083	1,325	5,166	683	854	985	1,306	1,432	1,306	1,432
Nickel, in cubes and sheet	874	887	1,167	1,167	1,887	83	192	232	232	373	232	373
Metalloids and other metals, unenumerated	10,925	11,870	16,272	12,608	9,974	2,156	2,722	3,823	2,085	2,204	2,085	2,204
TOTAL	1,819,364	1,733,582	1,328,128	1,600,445	1,703,528	19,279	19,409	19,855	25,328	24,720	25,328	24,720
GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINUM.												
Gold—bar, dust and scrap	408	53,082	2,854	65,197	65,283	45	2,565	97	2,976	3,500	2,976	3,500
Gold leaf, for gilding and dentistry	63,632	4,735	4,462	2,883	2,787	271	524	3,064	676	148,215	676	148,215
Platinum—bar, sheet and wire	2,255	109,818	20,566,575	61,515,765	40,661,911	142	426	88,475	280,679	148,215	280,679	148,215
Silver, in bars	48,664	57,478	14,910	38,782	16,027	124	67	44	254	37	254	37
Silver leaf, for plating and dentistry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	172,437	177,333	20,655,141	61,623,627	40,763,010	3,156	3,582	92,195	294,513	162,023	294,513	162,023

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS—ALL BRAZIL.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.							C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.											
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.									
STRAW, BROOM, GRASS, COCOA FIBRE, PITA, PIASSAVA, PALM AND OTHER FIBROUS MATERIALS.																				
Corn sheaf, for cigarettes	Kilo	26,551	28,788	41,797	24,460	31,545	8,770	10,588	12,055	10,376	11,580	4,841	3,653	3,288	4,670	1,834				
Mat and hat straw	"	12,541	10,781	5,014	8,871	2,539	804	440	75	75		6,344	12,008	18,049	17,569	9,290				
Straw fibre	"	3,800	10,146	1,206	1,206	374,600	6,344	362	362	674		6,655	300	382	2,398	1,395				
Broom straw	"	338,477	417,167	585,938	612,240	22,631	22,631	1,243	1,683	2,398		1,243	4,065	4,065	2,398	1,395				
Excelsior, rosiera marina	"	45,134	17,816	41,943	41,943	21,851	1,243	1,683	2,398	2,398		1,243	4,065	4,065	2,398	1,395				
Straw, &c., unenumerated	"	16,880	29,257	89,083	41,943	21,851	1,243	1,683	2,398	2,398		1,243	4,065	4,065	2,398	1,395				
TOTAL	"	443,383	513,955	753,188	735,430	453,932	22,657	28,734	37,810	35,708	24,021	22,657	28,734	37,810	35,708	24,021				
PLANTS, LEAVES, FLOWERS, FRUITS, BERRIES, SEEDS, ROOTS, BARK, &c.																				
Malt	Kilo	5,189,618	5,475,911	5,343,314	7,232,387	7,537,554	90,054	99,471	95,859	136,449	147,805	56,221	48,255	18,465	20,042	14,701				
Leaves, flowers, herbs, stems, roots, barks, medicinal	"	402,712	475,903	265,814	305,800	914,316	18,465	20,042	14,701	29,957	22,957	24,003	32,180	24,658	34,706	34,706				
Hops	"	140,199	195,821	157,488	239,385	187,067	24,003	32,180	24,658	34,706	34,706	2,502	2,757	3,151	3,151	3,151				
Tobacco, in leaf	"	22,597	35,182	32,031	42,118	39,683	6,666	7,601	8,544	10,520	9,883	6,666	7,601	8,544	10,520	9,883				
Live plants, all kinds	"	115,547	203,646	273,899	282,480	228,202	179,536	190,897	181,551	241,505	230,511	179,536	190,897	181,551	241,505	230,511				
Plants, leaves, flowers, &c., unenumerated	"	5,880,673	6,386,463	6,275,934	8,292,479	8,344,783	37,167	556	644	928	407	3,597	6,132	6,205	6,454	4,003				
TOTAL	"	21,895	13,417	43,980	13,389	37,167	801	556	644	928	407	3,597	6,132	6,205	6,454	4,003				
STONES, BARK AND OTHER SIMILAR MINERALS.																				
Asbestos	Kilo	729,224	1,202,059	1,232,708	1,212,400	925,460	1,270,010	1,300,212	1,700,576	2,000,080	1,993,741	1,270,010	1,300,212	1,700,576	2,000,080	1,993,741				
Clay and moulders' sand	Ton	987,556	1,055,154	1,207,694	1,301,452	1,334,817	1,334,817	1,334,817	1,334,817	1,334,817	1,334,817	1,334,817	1,334,817	1,334,817	1,334,817	1,334,817				
Patent fuel	Kilo	44,978,951	49,543,494	110,075,291	119,251,882	113,423,812	29,542	32,631	46,632	54,920	55,197	29,542	32,631	46,632	54,920	55,197				
Coal	"	94,056,067	129,577,653	180,307,425	179,352,507	197,907,982	29,542	32,631	46,632	54,920	55,197	29,542	32,631	46,632	54,920	55,197				
Collet	"	6,753,874	6,951,936	7,338,791	8,391,086	9,633,233	12,726	13,498	10,241	19,729	19,229	12,726	13,498	10,241	19,729	19,229				
Emery stone and powder	"	32,886	32,886	111,385	371,369	384,449	1,260	1,432	1,432	2,972	1,045	1,260	1,432	1,432	2,972	1,045				
Chalk and gypsum (plaster of Paris)	"	1,297,804	1,403,220	1,908,520	2,044,283	2,898,453	6,769	7,833	11,432	13,125	18,026	6,769	7,833	11,432	13,125	18,026				
Marble, alabaster and porphyry	"	2,542,331	4,233,798	4,520,403	4,038,122	3,924,352	17,980	28,314	20,892	30,455	30,343	17,980	28,314	20,892	30,455	30,343				
Various stones	"	3,275,644	8,167,302	13,245,855	13,133,866	14,025,842	21,510	32,284	54,269	65,572	28,406	21,510	32,284	54,269	65,572	28,406				
Stones, earths, &c., unenumerated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,650,885	1,808,793	2,406,725	3,038,258	2,904,654	1,650,885	1,808,793	2,406,725	3,038,258	2,904,654				
HIDES AND SKINS.																				
Tanned and otherwise prepared	Kilo	659,571	781,298	792,407	797,923	615,608	329,572	422,019	482,184	532,121	407,042	329,572	422,019	482,184	532,121	407,042				
Soe leather	"	7,536	24,949	12,732	10,260	10,936	1,462	1,462	2,804	2,292	2,294	1,462	1,462	2,804	2,292	2,294				
TOTAL	"	667,107	756,247	745,139	808,183	626,544	331,034	427,186	485,028	534,413	409,336	331,034	427,186	485,028	534,413	409,336				
SKIN.																				
In cocoons, loose and waste	Kilo	6	82	370	368	150	6	116	316	297	119	6	116	316	297	119				
Yarn and thread	"	13,202	15,155	18,583	22,768	23,607	22,484	23,563	34,660	42,819	43,720	22,484	23,563	34,660	42,819	43,720				
TOTAL	"	13,208	15,237	18,953	23,136	23,757	22,490	23,679	34,976	43,046	43,839	22,490	23,679	34,976	43,046	43,839				

In cocoons, loose and waste	13,202	6	15,155	370	368	150	116	227	316	227	112
Yarn and thread	19,208	15,237	18,933	18,583	22,768	23,607	23,563	34,660	42,819	43,720	43,720
TOTAL											
VEGETABLE EXTRACTS.											
Tar and pitch	369,845	1,079,028	1,104,341	1,852,092	1,844,246	4,245	7,005	7,019	10,428	8,961	
Vegetable oils	2,934,979	2,653,494	3,307,032	4,153,218	3,116,722	79,988	60,810	94,784	132,600	104,171	
Oil and wine lees	1,817	494	729	2,580	38	97,280	121,420	111,544	187,674	188,060	
Resin	11,928,157	12,470,221	9,801,562	12,164,663	15,482,927	21,440	23	4	51	51	
Wax	783	222	227	1,330	507	42	23	18	81	21,364	
Gums, resins and balsams	774,114	258,030	240,429	247,812	210,690	24,986	11,845	22,692	24,533	21,364	
Vegetable extracts, unenumerated	128,863	159,510	119,939	190,482	146,375	11,740	14,026	13,980	20,593	13,541	
TOTAL	16,138,078	16,921,675	14,574,859	18,617,047	19,801,505	217,896	231,172	250,098	372,111	306,180	
CLASS III.—Manufactures.											
COTTON.											
Tapestry, oilcloths and carpets	124,276	160,503	155,656	245,691	160,738	17,748	21,026	22,282	40,576	25,885	
Hosiery	964	1,075	13,830	—	—	1,132	1,248	981	722	706	
Leaves, insertions, &c.	151,512	131,737	—	—	—	82,010	87,127	84,077	66,429	57,494	
Wearing apparel	205,948	256,586	—	—	—	226,676	231,015	226,255	290,637	198,956	
Piece goods, bleached	979,288	379,288	—	—	—	198,280	213,494	227,182	252,949	136,090	
" unbleached	2,231,891	2,688,222	2,436,156	1,932,140	1,115,861	402,354	476,204	370,094	234,407	234,407	
" printed	462,106	244,419	182,494	204,094	148,434	60,246	31,607	60,246	30,865	24,511	
" dyed	3,423,585	3,258,394	2,611,410	2,572,897	1,227,477	719,568	694,225	625,969	636,278	314,189	
" unenumerated	4,070,678	3,573,182	2,798,068	3,349,992	2,234,903	875,838	774,463	804,371	804,371	544,472	
Manufactures of cotton, unenumerated	2,554,323	2,640,873	3,444,928	4,581,546	3,317,540	469,842	580,984	1,159,253	827,886	398,256	
TOTAL	1,033,381	1,363,958	1,450,005	1,945,895	1,330,428	278,619	337,533	351,991	559,786	398,256	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	3,332,239	3,448,926	3,581,341	4,241,677	2,762,851	
MANUFACTURES OF ALUMINIUM											
TOTAL	14,958	14,627	16,617	27,335	27,145	6,027	6,133	7,390	13,037	12,548	
ARMS AND AMMUNITION.											
Artillery	69,967	349,029	93,332	1,256	59,556	95,700	113,772	51,559	919	17,082	
Lead, bullets, shot, cartridges, &c.	520,611	558,139	840,276	765,592	701,698	80,098	60,126	162,123	112,123	97,164	
Firearms, all kinds	206,056	223,263	222,866	272,743	263,798	107,732	134,333	139,240	170,291	169,007	
Swords, foils and other edged weapons	2,635	68,049	3,662	2,373	2,054	9,071	11,427	2,056	1,620	1,532	
Powder	73,122	96,873	100,238	101,707	159,800	7,905	11,682	9,142	8,264	12,743	
Arms and ammunition, unenumerated	49,102	97,533	11,486	10,040	8,280	12,051	4,720	4,225	4,461	3,770	
TOTAL	915,693	1,332,886	1,271,860	1,174,065	1,195,254	236,237	326,043	369,172	297,678	301,298	
HAIR AND FEATHERS.											
Brushes, dustiers, brooms, &c.	68,029	77,068	—	—	—	29,943	31,320	34,267	41,753	31,369	
Manufactures, unenumerated	14,435	11,050	14,735	12,513	22,008	7,094	5,588	6,182	7,155	6,783	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	37,037	36,958	40,440	48,908	38,152	
CLASP, BAMBOO, OSIER, &C.											
Baskets and hamper	41,959	67,608	59,928	44,543	26,673	2,750	3,514	3,790	3,866	3,344	
Furniture	4,865	5,234	3,671	8,345	2,432	1,078	638	768	1,299	463	
Manufactures of cane, bamboo, osier, &c., unenumerated	4,937	10,376	7,492	23,263	8,266	1,116	1,242	1,595	3,521	1,442	
TOTAL	51,761	83,213	71,091	76,141	37,371	4,944	5,394	6,168	8,686	5,279	
CARRIAGES AND OTHER VEHICLES.											
Automobiles	—	—	—	366	287	—	—	78,804	136,506	113,167	
" accessories	—	—	—	56,427	88,409	—	—	92,008	90,740	90,740	
Railway cars and waggon	1,029,971	2,493,702	3,593,994	7,426,551	10,346,083	23,010	88,764	93,161	263,323	363,365	
Other vehicles	506,488	590,859	—	—	—	16,366	28,091	40,620	40,640	29,982	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	39,376	116,855	212,585	463,173	537,264	

TOTAL

WOOL, MIXED OR UNMIXED, MANUFACTURES OF.	14,566	15,743	15,258	18,437	8,080	6,862	5,774	5,593	6,905	11,145
Brads, tassels and trimmings, all kinds	55,701	71,766	83,658	82,996	8,800	13,215	18,169	18,169	20,125	18,270
Tapestry and carpets	931,390	1,136,456	987,542	1,228,305	874,943	428,744	480,738	486,304	600,262	466,044
Alpacas, muslins and other woollen textiles	501	1,122	626	36,057	31,945	3,945	628	628	8,920	7,003
Caps, hoods, &c.	16,846	20,846	30,524	116,924	115,114	17,413	23,245	21,594	27,485	24,880
Blankets	78,321	95,748	96,358	116,924	115,114	33,185	38,552	37,955	40,136	30,348
Felts and sarcelot	97,315	48,384	103,786	139,563	122,136	33,343	40,755	37,280	54,751	44,941
Wearing apparel	92,379	132,772	103,786	139,563	122,136	33,343	40,755	37,280	54,751	44,941
Manufactures of wool, unenumerated	1,227,149	1,522,477	1,316,852	1,624,182	1,234,821	537,050	610,558	614,926	758,596	508,332
TOTAL										
LINEN, MANUFACTURES OF.	8,773	8,775	5,108	6,134	5,479	1,851	2,092	1,597	1,979	1,665
Brail edgings and other trimmings	52,910	98,054	133,470	91,063	52,719	6,133	10,853	14,971	6,212	3,718
Tapestry, cloths and carpets	72,079	86,815	35,607	13,072	4,035	2,771	3,188	9,681	1,646	665
Hessians	70,471	90,370	87,821	130,630	60,531	7,506	10,579	9,081	6,320	3,821
Twine	651,137	105,246	924,740	30,292	19,854	39,589	42,477	45,285	3,920	8,306
Sheddage	15,111	23,245	33,239	—	—	6,794	13,788	19,788	9,118	8,306
Sheetings, towels and napkins	182	197	129	—	—	559	664	417	30,243	21,289
Lace, all kinds	43,644	32,896	883,624	975,500	687,330	33,266	24,824	28,162	260,389	170,805
Wearing apparel	727,893	308,857	160,469	106,114	95,054	157,878	174,730	217,560	30,533	21,551
Linen piece goods, all kinds	81,852	124,060	160,469	—	—	19,268	24,880	26,912	346,440	231,560
Manufactures of linen, unenumerated	—	—	—	—	—	275,615	304,288	362,314	—	—
TOTAL										
JUTE AND HEMP.	—	—	—	1,205,239	925,436	—	—	—	—	—
Carpets	—	—	—	76,414	75,392	—	—	—	10,579	9,672
Hessians	—	—	—	63,403	58,948	—	—	—	4,074	2,920
Twine	—	—	—	68,506	67,461	—	—	—	7,929	7,929
Sheddage	—	—	—	844,956	600,464	—	—	—	44,010	20,382
Piece goods	—	—	—	50,033	36,164	—	—	—	5,045	3,612
Manufactures, unenumerated	—	—	—	106,617	86,907	—	—	—	12,808	11,195
TOTAL										
BARRENWARE, GLASS, CHINA AND CRYSTAL.	2,988,100	2,972,712	4,545,285	5,345,208	3,840,002	61,785	70,796	98,538	123,220	94,137
Bottles, flasks and goblets, or tumblers of all kinds	101,814	136,154	392,490	506,124	273,352	4,182	4,794	17,134	22,202	11,485
Insulators	94,919	58,757	89,890	66,828	67,984	6,937	7,422	9,898	7,668	10,944
Gauges and other graduated glasses	121,694	208,674	346	287	270	281	371	511	390	407
Leases of all kinds	99,668	135,941	126,434	131,623	89,782	6,687	8,291	9,046	9,516	7,010
Burnished glass, with or without foil	2,179,968	3,108,969	2,583,624	3,106,848	3,250,925	31,663	52,018	43,680	52,748	51,571
Window glass	4,380,370	5,777,839	6,891,942	7,579,081	5,730,154	186,864	225,939	230,823	238,786	251,779
Manufactures of earthenware & china, unenumerated	777,778	945,441	1,151,134	1,166,700	1,067,094	73,625	84,728	104,608	125,730	108,911
Manufactures of glass and crystal, unenumerated	10,492,877	13,195,456	15,731,745	17,992,309	14,335,053	372,009	454,462	563,733	665,269	536,304
TOTAL										
MACHINERY, IMPRINTS, TOOLS & SUNDRY UTENSILS.	1,370,495	1,936,409	2,187,911	1,971,991	2,041,342	45,104	68,611	79,875	75,732	84,704
Mills, skils and boilers	2,245,742	3,072,141	2,839,801	4,742,388	4,489,091	153,520	247,109	298,035	493,615	450,764
Machinery & accessories for electric lighting, unenitid	247,900	231,900	372,190	319,098	302,288	14,115	14,330	17,072	20,519	17,536
Electric cables	201,694	208,674	443,086	574,528	574,528	23,091	19,267	32,219	42,273	41,690
Scales and weighing machines	1,266,840	2,549,681	4,660,377	5,971,643	6,649,113	68,486	94,776	238,700	291,641	360,912
Hydraulic pumps	590,363	1,511,760	1,703,725	2,339,093	32,700	50,351	36,709	26,709	146,779	165,772
Motors and axed engines and parts thereof	836,543	1,418,969	1,846,731	3,184,135	1,920,900	98,558	143,171	156,254	235,574	209,291
Sewing machines and parts thereof	6,358	13,292	5,707,607	27,079	29,720	7,022	12,233	19,002	25,922	26,793
Typewriting machines and parts thereof	5,040,835	7,265,991	1,406,469	10,690,100	11,911,620	325,532	319,163	282,848	480,551	546,088
Industrial machinery and parts thereof	212,308	442,348	360,190	510,214	3,085,731	98,189	98,189	98,189	98,189	110,232
Mills or grinders	84,282	140,818	130,532	124,087	92,612	11,930	19,183	17,250	25,505	16,110
Presses, all kinds	21,133	42,894	—	—	—	4,936	6,084	5,440	5,007	4,920
Cycles, all kinds, and parts thereof	9,508,394	14,127,300	9,821,925	13,522,615	13,703,352	5,408	6,954	14,063	15,484	14,410
Machinery, unenumerated	—	—	5,637,421	6,570,709	5,981,365	587,540	767,782	581,388	777,064	811,794
Implements and tools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	341,545	445,516	403,502
TOTAL										
TOTAL										

TOTAL

35,011

46,433

44,375

70,496

72,452

3,480,112

3,351,768

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS—ALL BRAZIL.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.							C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.												
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.										
WOOD.																					
Furniture	Kilo	420,980	597,024	607,602	1,096,855	1,588,000	40,978	55,390	61,905	85,005	120,480										
Toothpicks	"	41,585	42,827	46,073	58,258	65,900	10,286	11,226	12,813	15,007	17,114										
Corks	"	316,467	418,920	377,790	377,846	377,127	35,047	43,579	45,512	61,816	50,719										
Manufactures of wood, unenumerated	"	699,886	567,500	535,369	1,136,381	592,018	29,850	20,924	40,474	65,988	44,216										
TOTAL	"	1,464,324	1,626,260	1,620,800	2,068,284	2,621,044	117,061	138,119	160,104	238,016	241,538										
IVORY, MOTHER OF PEARL, TORTOISESHELL AND SIMILAR ANIMAL PRODUCTS, MANUFACTURES OF.																					
Manufactures of whalebone, unenumerated	Kilo	178	510	353	1,248	2,411	142	281	111	442	616										
" " mother of pearl, coral and ivory	"	762	892	1,858	1,572	994	3,168	4,000	4,159	5,087	3,189										
" " buffalo horn and bone	"	51,280	55,339	46,837	53,875	30,261	23,334	27,144	24,448	20,026	17,454										
" " animal residues, unenumerated	"	1,241	1,253	3,063	2,313	1,510	991	1,890	1,849	1,722	1,410										
TOTAL	"	53,451	58,014	52,697	59,008	35,179	27,695	32,515	30,567	36,877	22,609										
NICKEL, MANUFACTURES OF																					
Gold, silver and platinum	Kilo	5,179	4,282	5,635	7,304	6,510	1,523	1,578	1,860	2,352	2,563										
GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINUM.																					
Gold jewellery	Gramme	289,071	521,593	421,377	457,676	301,197	45,238	50,428	53,223	60,006	36,791										
Silver	"	3,706,901	5,461,803	5,579,073	5,672,374	4,442,757	25,580	34,202	41,075	42,438	32,130										
Manufactures of platinum	"	3,460	1,932	4,064	2,663	1,897	260	206	243	182	288										
TOTAL	"	3,999,431	5,985,428	6,005,114	6,130,313	4,745,761	71,068	93,856	94,541	103,626	69,209										
STRAW, BROOM, GRASS, PIASSAVA AND OTHER FIBRES, MANUFACTURES OF.																					
Cordage	Kilo	343,782	210,976	247,080	245,764	421,089	13,060	7,805	9,565	9,862	16,313										
Mats and matting	"	41,442	54,862	61,294	77,594	53,073	3,373	4,364	5,369	7,596	5,103										
Vegetable silk—piece goods	"	—	—	719	343	236	—	—	665	362	386										
Brooms and brushes	"	41,845	33,578	44,862	47,179	20,435	2,561	2,178	2,440	3,031	1,517										
Manufactures of vegetable silk, unenumerated	"	—	1,168	1,168	1,478	1,557	—	—	1,127	2,703	3,141										
Manufactures of straw, broom, piassava, &c., unenumerated	"	244,504	871,171	871,171	246,767	71,060	15,634	15,061	24,607	18,384	14,226										
TOTAL	"	671,523	543,664	1,226,224	610,021	568,050	34,628	29,408	44,863	42,438	40,686										
PAPER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.																					
Playing cards	Kilo	4,468	5,453	6,295	6,615	5,386	1,803	1,444	1,718	1,040	1,074										
Engravings, designs and photographs	"	21,949	52,148	20,314	28,007	22,330	9,376	9,843	8,066	10,983	10,183										
Books, newspapers, magazines and the like	"	505,370	625,370	651,878	775,924	822,166	87,186	109,373	115,855	120,901	161,763										
Printed matter, unenumerated	"	180,781	219,035	1,636,724	369,574	452,584	54,279	55,610	67,985	86,280	118,526										
Paper for unenumerated purposes	"	5,719,156	8,703,920	6,445,363	6,953,381	7,633,375	178,218	232,800	168,776	183,117	108,503										
Writing paper	"	1,732,861	1,638,390	1,405,785	1,751,084	1,453,480	63,389	78,926	72,315	90,328	74,094										
Printing paper	"	8,965,044	11,245,776	11,592,235	14,578,768	14,989,340	148,693	183,716	201,171	252,940	259,103										
Millboard and cardboard	"	2,013,744	2,217,515	2,238,493	3,465,671	2,069,012	34,171	39,159	41,078	59,616	54,414										
Manufactures of paper, unenumerated	"	294,441	412,384	444,892	447,538	344,942	32,262	38,061	44,488	45,058	34,978										
TOTAL	"	19,437,734	25,119,829	24,461,919	28,377,162	28,392,615	618,377	738,932	711,452	800,163	913,238										

IMPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS—ALL BRAZIL.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.							C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.							
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Stundries.—Continued.																
Walking sticks, canes and whips	Kilg.	6,711	9,117	11,203	17,502	11,300	5,320	4,728	5,700	8,025	5,515					
Buttons, all kinds	"	168,469	172,648	171,708	471,562	103,156	60,328	66,728	7,700	96,245	69,387					
Toys	"	210,014	291,454	375,888	212,388	103,156	48,098	56,728	77,500	96,009	56,584					
Pipes and cigar or cigarette holders	"	55,125	66,395	324,017	388,615	390,382	24,948	27,854	15,440	95,488	82,106					
Boxes and cases, all kinds	"	254,462	167,926	44,918	388,615	116,848	13,046	17,196	16,739	21,980	17,006					
Tinsel, beadwork, &c. (passementerie)	"	15,716	13,134	19,020	23,096	13,351	12,490	12,601	3,206	22,007	15,013					
Pocket books, cigar cases and purses	"	7,215	3,653	6,296	2,903	6,296	6,857	3,716	6,054	2,537	15,013					
Hats, all kinds	"	54,304	59,965	—	—	—	63,524	74,146	92,338	122,455	90,552					
Umbrellas, parasols and accessories for same	"	216,391	261,451	326,104	426,900	316,735	34,536	41,880	55,887	72,005	54,282					
Cigars, cigarettes and other manufactures of tobacco	"	10,494	3,710	4,709	5,274	4,952	9,126	8,137	8,752	7,493	8,493					
Clocks	"	70,475	110,997	—	—	—	23,292	23,292	30,524	30,175	28,090					
Watches	"	8,471	10,023	—	—	—	29,580	46,356	65,197	46,984	46,984					
Dynamite and other explosives	"	246,711	184,752	—	—	—	22,569	22,569	37,687	37,687	51,627					
Artificial flowers	"	2,116	2,914	—	—	—	3,293	2,917	3,080	6,682	9,783					
Fireworks	"	79,370	131,046	—	—	—	7,710	10,458	8,730	10,990	8,988					
Kerosene	"	61,384,874	70,613,611	70,826,591	75,779,373	70,243,917	603,177	629,848	672,884	717,441	730,510					
Gasoline	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,730					
Fans, all kinds	"	13,076	10,486	10,551	14,730	8,146	12,158	9,497	12,590	16,472	34,763					
Sandpaper, all kinds	"	132,885	140,860	141,540	207,849	131,801	6,530	7,054	7,508	7,961	7,961					
Manufactures of rubber	"	246,083	358,987	313,830	269,497	247,310	15,241	143,040	130,597	105,901	84,178					
Celluloid	"	26,904	38,804	45,741	38,513	44,068	23,995	26,114	26,052	43,257	91,218					
Steamers, boats and vessels, all kinds	"	1,055,051	1,480,255	6,451,219	8,580,805	8,568,088	104,680	101,760	111,163	202,227	593,198					
Lubricating oils, all kinds	"	6,884,060	6,811,606	478,728	5,294,078	491,100	14,804	15,089	16,401	192,462	153,001					
Paraffin	"	393,060	450,505	5,056	5,080	1,500	254	628	80	18,408	14,007					
Matches	"	2,474	8,630	1,200,226	1,124,328	983,884	18,474	24,209	16,531	30,881	35,122					
Starch	"	649,415	863,620	1,200,226	1,124,328	983,884	18,474	24,209	16,531	30,881	35,122					
Framed pictures and mirrors	"	138,584	161,117	165,564	272,361	163,358	15,580	17,012	22,685	30,069	29,471					
Photographic appliances and accessories	"	92,171	111,034	108,737	145,530	157,689	21,392	22,420	22,088	33,418	33,115					
Soap and saponaceous substances, unsecured	"	2,270,620	1,859,204	1,028,644	2,040,769	1,102,157	43,120	56,106	59,032	48,188	30,572					
Candles, all kinds	"	564,317	404,983	240,423	239,189	37,548	20,250	21,228	18,068	15,322	3,772					
Sacks	"	115,064	50,471	10,128	988	1,012	9,886	9,886	81,156	152,620	140,584					
Stundry unenumerated manufactures	"	—	—	—	—	—	11,080	97,905	1,972,609	2,468,424	2,671,090					
TOTAL							1,718,647	1,752,905	1,972,609	2,468,424	2,671,090					
CLASS IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder.																
Alfafa (lucerne)	Kilo	25,951,927	28,761,828	30,230,735	29,002,627	27,128,788	89,952	110,317	144,243	129,081	105,415					
Garlic and onions	"	6,400,184	4,888,048	4,888,048	4,711,180	3,936,008	79,382	65,676	43,273	64,860	69,418					
Rice	"	60,801,161	53,701,161	40,288,806	11,581,473	6,767,660	619,350	586,311	730,768	103,648	103,648					
Sugar	"	73,692	42,392	191,248	94,769	1,565	1,365	1,277	1,213	4,062	4,062					
Olive oil	"	20,436,222	9,399,192	3,300,243	3,800,243	2,734,503	138,652	185,457	174,864	275,669	213,179					
Codfish	"	2,436,727	2,436,727	2,436,727	2,436,727	2,436,727	587,630	792,726	820,681	879,706	391,573					
Lard	"	21,708,344	21,708,344	21,708,344	21,708,344	21,708,344	166,007	37,204	160,680	232,240	105,111					
Potatoes	"	700,612	843,659	843,659	18,334,342	21,260,068	188,392	178,052	191,784	171,328	177,072					
Alcoholic beverages	"	84,961	170,367	170,367	922,896	741,627	69,380	72,814	70,188	91,048	73,223					
Unenumerated beverages	"	136,955	136,955	136,955	207,717	102,080	4,886	8,333	10,396	10,465	10,465					
Biscuits, all kinds	"	9,028,059	111,051	111,051	126,479	102,080	14,102	13,791	12,396	13,000	9,114					
Unenumerated grain	"	137,617	128,222	2,633,151	2,438,491	2,500,934	33,160	33,715	40,204	38,069	34,438					
Barley	"	173,965	230,166	832,317	32,678	23,518	2,218	2,115	2,115	578	578					
Beet	"	204,875	236,816	832,317	32,678	23,518	7,725	6,511	38,493	20,922	15,745					
Yam	"	102,912	115,741	107,967	96,241	271,450	28,129	34,053	34,372	40,053	35,830					
Starches, all kinds	"	335,153	375,306	380,526	385,526	385,526	11,911	13,219	11,688	13,113	11,688					
Preserved meats and extrars	"	1,052,130	1,177,565	2,617,544	2,863,104	2,518,123	31,650	48,162	48,234	53,377	43,965					
Fruits and vegetables	"	—	—	—	—	—	55,094	60,619	113,508	128,127	106,911					

Preserved fish	1,847,757	2,673,981	2,454,580	2,310,207	112,588	164,052	155,404	185,092	101,924
Spices	1,240,254	1,107,077	1,511,257	1,157,760	68,209	61,052	60,216	85,845	53,098
Bran	2,519,755	4,039,061	3,810,961	1,502,878	15,059	2,054,813	24,216	14,105	11,280
Wheat flour	131,049,131	140,464,415	153,946,001	151,076,077	1,569,055	1,641,910	1,777,620	1,091,742	1,684,498
Flour and meals, unenumerated	7,063,523	607,006	422,801	416,983	19,099	21,214	19,970	27,352	22,920
Beans, all kinds	7,093,272	7,323,643	8,885,352	6,805,270	105,907	122,898	135,317	135,317	116,060
Fodder, unenumerated	1,022,200	40,418	474,832	35,682	461	353	2,426	275	258
Fruits and vegetables, fresh	1,119,479	1,240,069	1,410,780	1,282,982	52,049	57,703	75,728	90,822	68,548
Condensed milk	6,186,369	7,763,095	6,531,927	7,120,812	164,543	204,358	204,358	298,752	294,212
Liquors and syrups	1,533,866	2,290,910	2,321,526	2,595,496	80,128	96,270	147,866	15,246	15,446
Butter	93,072	96,969	118,385	88,377	11,014	11,607	12,057	15,246	10,206
Macaroni, &c.	2,569,250	2,970,088	2,424,185	1,870,003	303,181	306,965	306,965	327,819	251,863
Maze (Indian corn)	42,813	62,000	65,080	70,403	2,102	2,614	2,819	3,031	3,031
Eggs	8,409,324	6,423,079	24,972,801	6,905,635	49,087	37,410	142,870	59,753	46,474
Ham	2,180	8,192	14,646	6,025	162	641	578	562	380
Cheese	316,446	306,089	471,201	448,391	33,797	41,100	55,240	55,480	52,591
Salt	1,380,516	1,415,283	1,719,715	1,567,217	115,792	121,765	159,235	159,030	156,106
Bacon	41,167,698	23,643,061	47,755,150	39,815,928	74,210	59,119	62,708	106,715	91,542
Wheat	599,769	633,522	658,093	751,965	33,205	42,021	48,733	48,733	46,633
Vinegar	193,560,519	214,221,903	231,628,368	239,047,593	1,270,034	1,408,394	1,565,918	1,677,416	1,808,192
Champagne and other sparkling wines	340,785	356,537	322,340	260,629	7,504	7,911	8,751	9,607	6,389
Wines, unenumerated	79,672	101,368	146,492	103,967	18,923	28,532	36,460	20,463	27,466
Vermouth, bitters and similar wines	50,557,892	60,180,713	57,227,501	55,970,295	1,577,461	1,607,485	1,647,100	1,876,817	1,496,292
Jersey beef (Xaroué)	526,634	939,520	1,018,383	1,150,673	48,284	64,001	73,630	91,669	82,434
Foodstuffs and fodder, unenumerated	51,466,037	51,974,947	33,500,967	32,777,751	1,260,872	1,715,374	1,103,900	1,090,962	980,845
Total	1,203,166	1,152,720	827,127	423,122	47,147	21,524	23,139	25,615	21,092
					9,030,770	10,281,062	10,250,686	10,880,121	9,863,702
					780,005	2,832,658	2,918,257	3,987,489	131,117
					7,320	1,425	21,398	411,473	520
					7,263	8,559	9,702	6,010	2,835
						31,510	1,980	433	
						3,458	100		
					54	5,812	5,433		
					1,230	4,088	5,662	3,500	7,050
						886	534	1,130	92
					72	30	381	150	122
					804,953	2,905,533	2,963,440	4,410,621	141,736
					161,500	313,780	141,520	169,020	177,207
					4,337,181	5,031,863	6,385,801	8,088,850	6,782,255
					12,185,972	14,208,346	21,389,093	21,389,093	18,678,246
					9,039,770	10,281,062	10,250,586	10,880,121	9,853,702
					25,915,423	29,830,051	33,204,041	40,527,693	35,491,410
					804,953	2,905,533	2,963,446	4,410,621	141,736
					20,720,976	32,739,584	36,167,487	44,938,224	35,633,146

CLASS V.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes.

£ Sterling									
Francs									
Milreis (fortes)									
Peso, Argentine (gold)									
" (paper)									
Uruguayan (gold)									
Lirole									
Marks									
Dollars									
Pesetas									
Brazilian reis (gold)									
Total									

SUMMARY BY CLASS.

CLASS I.—Live Stock	
II.—Materials, Raw or Prepared for use in Arts and Industries	
III.—Manufactures	
IV.—Foodstuffs and Fodder	
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE	
CLASS V.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes	
GRAND TOTAL	

Preserved meats and extrars	107,967	89,369	89,369	89,369	1,911	13,219	13,219	13,219	13,219
Preserved fruits and vegetables	480,558	480,558	480,558	480,558	41,650	48,234	48,234	53,577	43,063
	2,017,565	2,017,565	2,017,565	2,017,565	59,091	69,619	116,505	128,127	106,911

EXPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS.—ALL BRAZIL.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.							G. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.						
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	
GLASS I.—Animals and their Products.															
Specimens for museums			204	699	300	1,420	282	66	130	130	130	305			
Live stock	Kilo	304					536	729	692	692	911	811			
Scrap leather	Kilo	8,440	24,340	41,184	54,500	157,472	536	258	247	247	905	1,008			
Whale oil		1,276,723	1,197,082	1,263,890	1,089,260	1,258,176	11,503	8,652	7,394	7,394	11,674	14,746			
Leather trunks		470	862	981	26,685	10,455	37	102	202	202	2,655	777			
Lard		86,970	137,900	96,680	26,685	10,455	2,886	7,699	8,435	8,435	2,655	130			
Wine/leone		10,096	65	10,157	27,240	31,043	182	1	139	139	3,434	2,734			
Fish bladders		29,616	27,298	28,191	27,240	31,043	3,236	2,746	3,820	3,820	3,434	2,734			
Books and shoes		84	433	2,374	70	433	68	169	570	570	12	152			
Dried shrimps		1,578	11,106	4,570	2,284	2,392	73	119	244	244	1,292	507			
Chimpanzees		84,620	546,007	219,369	550,697	387,203	41	1,098	555	555	1,292	507			
Pack saddles		540	196	55	3,200	15,320	23	33	8	8	33	429			
Preserved meat		803	470	1,760	546	756	510	566	1,177	1,177	540	604			
Wool		112,656	67,384	106,803	148,818	161,375	12,923	7,781	12,254	12,254	17,102	17,835			
Wax		7,336	180		950		486								
Birds			84												
Bole hairs		1,092,247	1,101,236	1,143,235	1,391,639	1,202,138	24,600	31,069	31,217	31,217	42,419	31,469			
Horns															
Shippers															
Bone ash		4,619,413	4,739,058	2,661,883	5,823,433	5,300,303	10,455	1,071	6,600	6,600	11,140	6,286			
Hires		111,455	13,125	8,464	527	1,271	2,789	501	229	229	12	61			
Horse		694	100	70	823	196	12	12	59	59	70	493			
Asses and mules		21,774,600	19,112,238	29,936,868	24,561,710	23,314,330	886,698	788,681	1,000,255	1,000,255	1,169,236	882,160			
Salted		10,816,218	7,859,974	9,828,093	6,951,418	7,065,519	755,695	599,675	863,518	863,518	562,680	482,690			
Dry		548,549	446,908	534,975	455,433	460,945	42,704	34,594	45,399	45,399	40,512	38,488			
Horse or cow hair and bristles		278,273	85,642	88,337	25,406	51,623	23,977	9,181	12,479	12,479	4,573	10,156			
Extract of meat															
LIVE STOCK			3	1	1	24		67	187	187	12	310			
Horses			1					2							
Sheep															
Asses and mules															
Cattle															
Goats			104	1,969	7,021	2,194	302	881	2,376	2,376	9,723	500			
Hooks		368,990	303,923	178,268	218,160	109,688	517	1,724	1,724	1,724	1,058	500			
Glycerine		157,843	302,817	338,958	327,906	327,906	8,044	24,186	23,556	23,556	16,898	11,546			
Grease		28,543	7,500	30,327	30,327	3,415	623	254	254	254	1,318	80			
Fish glue		76,504	72,429	70,130	74,130	70,198	11,978	16,219	11,827	11,827	10,119	9,779			
Guano		1,000	458,617	6,700	365	366,370	4	2,479	24	24	1	917			
Wool		980,686	253,190	512,632	332,190	464,390	52,118	16,022	39,830	39,830	24,062	27,607			
Tongues, dried and preserved		255,660	269,804	177,769	204,513	104,176	30,953	24,194	14,530	14,530	14,682	17,170			
Butter		871	6,650	5,680	3,530	2,220	650	650	600	600	412	1,296			
Manufactures of leather		7,271	5,604	268	268		73	49	301	301	32	68			
Honey		1,330,379	1,068,829	945,260	1,616,377	1,300,408	383	466	210	210	401	2,862			
Bones		192,450	211,220	173,265	211,000	161,000	1,440	2,461	1,814	1,814	2,005	1,674			
Oysters		8,060	1,500	300	2,560	2,560	397	94	21	21	12	213			
Eggs		180	1,490	1,490	1,490	1,490	19	19	93	93	22	8			
Fish, dried and preserved		8,804	1,769	475	720	720	370	206	114	114	6	69			
Over saddle cloths (pelleiros)															
SKINS															
Goat		2,580,447	1,524,860	1,743,072	2,967,151	2,578,952	657,480	390,308	455,026	455,026	579,506	571,150			
Sheep		472,898	433,005	394,301	488,486	750,622	57,450	59,619	49,936	49,936	61,941	101,262			
Lamb		181,177	2,353	29,129	10,490	7,570	1,440	1,222	2,971	2,971	550	14,820			
Deer		118,917	79,906	88,704	97,811	114,016	15,865	11,369	11,557	11,557	13,062	16,140			
Other		13,114	15,020	24,597	27,444	16,032	1,406	1,212	2,455	2,455	2,392	1,747			

CLASS I.—ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.
Continued.

Table with 14 columns: Description, Gramme, 1,931.14, 15,020, 24,597, 27,444, 16,032, 1,400, 1,212, 2,455, 2,302, 1,747. Rows include BEAVERS, Deer, Other, Emu, Hairy, Other, Horn tips, Cheese, Seaweed residues, Scrap sole leather, Soap, Horn pits, Tallow, Saddles, Sole leather, Silk, Wool rags, Stearic, Piths, Undressed leather (Cajuca), Candies, Jerked beef (Xarque), Bulls' blood, TOTAL, CLASS II.—Minerals and their Products. Mineral waters, Monazite sands, Coal, Iron buckets or pails, Large iron cooking pots, Shot, Goldsmiths' dust, Crystal, Hardware, Graphite, Jewels, Manganese, Earthenware, MANUFACTURES OF— Iron, Sheet tin, Glass, Marble, SCRAP METAL— Steel or iron, Lead and zinc, Other, Mica, Minerals, unenumerated, Copper ore, Iron, Gold—Bar, Scrap, Agate, Stones—Carbons, Diamonds, Cutlery, Precious, Zircons, Other ore.

EXPORTS BY ARTICLE OR CLASS—ALL BRAZIL.—Continued.

ARTICLE OR CLASS.	UNIT.	QUANTITY.						C. I. F. VALUE IN £ STERLING.					
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	
CLASS II.—MINERALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.													
<i>Continued.</i>													
Matches	Kilo	4,015	1,020	5,371	2,355	860	288	1,085	152	176			
Platinum	Gramme	2,122	71,955	—	—	13	220	—	—	—	—	—	
Powder	Kilo	179,395	583,000	46,650	105,000	48,000	670	1,069	218	3	—	—	
Scrap silver	Gramme	—	—	—	—	—	696	103	105	4,630	—	—	
Gold and silver, manufactures of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wire nails	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salt	Kilo	500	80,000	1,980	2,000	7,200	4	215	17	50	—	—	
Talc	—	3,000	—	—	21,400	—	109	148	74	1	—	—	
Tiles, earthenware,	—	21,000	27,500	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Alluvial gold sands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Barbas and clays	Kilo	3,500	2,132	592	—	100	87	30	91	16	—	—	
Boxes for collecting rubber (tipehous)	—	6,440	1,165	491	—	—	491	154	—	—	—	—	
Boxes for collecting rubber (tipehous)	—	23,050	4,000	24,600	300	75	64	14	67	23	—	—	
Tripsods for bowls for rubber	—	185	—	89	—	—	16	—	11	—	—	—	
Shives, bar	Gramme	—	—	—	61,204	—	—	—	—	280	—	—	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	937,985	984,807	1,028,521	1,217,205	939,109	—	
CLASS III.—Vegetables and their Products.													
Staves and hoops for barrels	Kilo	28,450	—	—	—	—	351	—	—	—	—	—	
Rum (aguardente)	Litre	140,534	118,388	225,835	202,177	84,892	2,656	2,393	4,052	5,298	1,980	—	
Ox goads	Litre	8,597	179	1,075	3,120	2,057	176	4	30	119	142	—	
Alcohol	Kilo	13,292,738	24,081,753	31,608,400	28,036,281	3,564,715	826,507	1,157,714	1,656,730	1,734,507	200,198	—	
Raw cotton	—	9,933	1,180	3,580	3,150	43,415	23	19	180	70	638	—	
Manabi (medicinal plant)	—	4,883	17,400	2,020	5,580	3,200	331	1,062	50	50	387	—	
Jute bagging	—	3,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Araucaria fibre	—	7,379	39,983	494	10,069	9,175	604	4,386	57	1,660	1,672	—	
Rice	Kilo	62,381	1,506	17,222	1,107	20,801	900	37	47	30	563	—	
SUGAR—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
White	—	358,107	844,308	849,063	843,437	827,772	7,249	14,385	12,139	21,558	25,304	—	
Crystal	—	2,035	1,067,740	42,229	42,229	54,801	37	24,279	640	1,188	1,188	—	
Demerara	—	98,477	1,001,100	9,346,700	3,436,220	17,422,633	1,417	86,881	35,448	35,448	181,908	—	
Brown (mascavo)	—	7,462,831	34,132,862	74,751,623	8,514,013	13,292,098	84,785	344,638	507,197	78,052	97,147	—	
TOTAL (all kinds)	—	7,861,450	37,740,500	84,948,346	12,887,939	31,577,394	93,498	405,963	606,217	135,698	305,597	—	
OH	—	68	176	176	17	82	2	8	10	1	8	—	
Castor seed or bean	—	3,208,886	2,645,775	3,126,047	1,221,308	150,101	24,937	24,077	33,749	16,395	1,505	—	
Trunks (marupá wood)	—	504	—	—	—	—	20	6	—	—	—	—	
Barba timão (medicinal herb)	—	—	583	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	—	—	
Vanilla	—	—	—	—	17	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Packing thread	—	—	712	—	—	—	—	137	—	—	—	—	
Unenumerated beverages	—	436	1,650	180	180	805	24	94	13	13	37	—	
Unenumerated others	—	1,190	1,958	588	323	785	60	92	18	14	38	—	
Biscuits, sailors' and others	—	2,140	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	

Unenumerated beverages	Biscuits, sailors' and others	Birds	426	1,060	180	805	153,731	144,751	154,802	138,512	55,305
..	..	..	1,140	588	323	785	470,122	894,588	825,285	223,729	307,327
..	..	..	2,140	..	..	..	235	..	..	44	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,565,540	13,436,432	13,075,824	12,827,926	11,924,984
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,219,628	14,415,771	14,055,911	13,190,211	12,484,638
TOTAL (all kinds)											
RUBBER—Mangabeira	Maniçoba	Messaraanduba (palata gum)	31,865,553	34,960,184	36,489,772	38,206,401	11,219,628	14,415,771	14,055,911	13,190,211	12,484,638
Brush handles	Cacao (cocoa)	Coffee, in the bean	23,160,028	25,135,307	24,437,249	32,055,020	1,095,535	1,039,535	1,386,441	2,012,706	816
Coffee, ground	Wooden boxes or cases	Hemp	10,924,538	13,065,800	15,680,172	12,058,457	19,057,570	21,420,515	27,615,884	28,559,064	1,974,456
Gangica (matzra, ground)	Sugar cane	Sugar cane	4,100	..	18,201	..	221	477	274	1,020	109
Cotton seed	Citric acid	Cases and their appurtenances	101,488	1,080	4,494	3,205	691	..	64	..	256
Charcoal	Brazil nuts	Onions	8,381	92,580	180,345	169,226	107,311	292,206	133,895	251,138	230,000
Cannabum wax	Beer	Cigars	1,995,546	1,995,546	2,778,801	2,392,027	204,227	207,818	420,017	418,000	242,243
Alimentary substances	Gloves	Excelsior (zostera marina)	2,010,810	1,630,310	1,670,072	1,842,560	17,830	15,828	6,404	6,515	5,367
Vegetable ash	Vegetable ash	Cumaru pepper	2,715	1,914	7,437	4,344	1,705	2,197	946	3,426	2,220
Jam or jelly, guava	Railway sleepers	Cart axles	11,572	16,515	5,034	31,082	1,102	1,767	252	470	106
Brushes and brooms	Spices	Mats	31,514	29,653	88,737	71,783	1,294	3,267	2,897	3,689	988
Waste	Mango syrup	Bran	1,470	37,269	440	680	724	2,216	6,228	12,104	5,409
Mango syrup	Bran	Flour, manioc or cassiava	39,810	70,260	27,870	5,330	111	300	10,302	136	319
Waste	Mats	Indian corn	1,884	..	70	772	..	7	372	271	126
Mango syrup	Bran	Flour, manioc or cassiava	4,050	1,902	11,264	47,369	81	..	50	4	1,183
Flour, manioc or cassiava	Indian corn	other	21,151,643	24,858,341	31,030,521	36,227,734	80,694	167,660	126,086	152,331	205,147
other	Beans	Felodora (preparad beans)	3,980,076	5,276,146	4,596,500	5,457,949	45,024	77,859	88,865	48,692	39,939
Vegetable fibres	Mango leaves	Leaves, resins and roots, medicinal	12,820	17,506	..	335,074	170	31	193	52	2,020
From—Aligator pears (abacates)	Pineapples	Bananas	7,527	7,377	14,496	4,511	215	301	..	434	157
Bananas	Cocoanuts	Palm nuts (coquilhos)	798,201	180,875	266	266	17	15	48	690	202
Palm nuts (coquilhos)	Oranges	Tangerine oranges	788,201	1,765	266	266	17	15	48	690	202
Other	Chocolate	..	218,314	201,944	27,472	226,474	27,363	6,284	7,798	18,711	11,202
..	..	..	1,284,282	1,552,012	1,578,304	2,404,372	34,801	53,426	67,463	63,588	82,937
..	..	..	2,123	1,910	1,006	1,417	1,052	1,129	1,172	1,067	1,159
..	..	..	248,981	569,349	688,654	445,084	5,640	4,684	4,684	4,401	2,708
..	..	..	7,144	1,389	5,772	215	2,940	561	408	1,073	1,783
..	..	..	70,350	43,160	63,300	62,575	646	138	105	430	1,091
..	..	..	7,191	4,562	12,011	24,158	249	105	105	430	446
TOTAL (all kinds)											
Chocolate	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,235	68,250	80,382	78,100	97,704
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	322

CLASS III.—VEGETABLES AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

Continued.

Chocolate

1,288
640
02
10,615
6,138
137
100
1,288

CLASS III.—VEGETABLES AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

Continued.

Oars	490,997	200,393	420,022	66,000	291,053	3,657	8,652	50,340,972	40,304,064
Cotton seed residues	4,579	16,845	25,206	22,811	7,796	987	2,755	11,000	8,268
Linon waste	8,275	1,477	965,461	466,862	28,060	1,056	4,005	313	12,432
Seeds	7,361	45,268	265,461	—	—	809	2,142	4,016	—
Tobacco dust	13,548	3,515	9,848	6,356	334	931	2,844	15,329	—
Tapioca	12,897	10,479	16,955	11,035	5,195	1,993	3,060	29	—
Fishing nets (tarrifas)	12,987	1,460	—	—	—	200	—	9,243	—
Cotton piece goods	16,314	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—
Manila fibre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonifoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pronoes	—	79	60	80	150	163	1,895	84	225
Beans of wood	—	—	715	9,400	—	23	—	93	—
Vinegar	—	7,440	31,242	7,707	5,521	286	1,543	129	6,870
Whices	1,732	—	—	466,689	330,021	—	—	—	—
Cotton waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CLASS IV.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes.

Gold coin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silver coin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other specie or notes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY BY CLASS.

CLASS I.—Animals and their products	2,082,838	2,648,877	2,732,270	2,082,838	2,648,877	2,082,838	2,732,270	2,082,838	2,648,877
II.—Minerals and their products	984,807	937,585	1,028,521	984,807	937,585	984,807	1,028,521	984,807	937,585
III.—Vegetables and their products	41,575,468	35,843,274	41,575,468	41,575,468	35,843,274	41,575,468	41,575,468	41,575,468	35,843,274
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE	44,643,113	39,430,136	44,643,113	44,643,113	39,430,136	44,643,113	44,643,113	44,643,113	39,430,136

CLASS IV.—Specie and Foreign Bank Notes.

Specie and Foreign Bank Notes	10,731	8,900	32,750	10,731	8,900	10,731	32,750	10,731	8,900
TOTAL	54,192,227	53,092,230	54,192,227	54,192,227	53,092,230	54,192,227	54,192,227	54,192,227	53,092,230

GRAND TOTAL

IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES OF (C.I.F.)

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.	CURRENCY.				
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
AFGHANISTAN	157	5	—	—	—
GERMANY	64,977,184	60,550,156	73,356,872	08,962,230	84,250,185
ARABIA	3,565	3,607	—	—	—
ARGENTINA	52,706,914	53,562,659	52,605,881	57,760,512	57,479,415
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY	9,906,816	7,890,898	7,713,668	10,791,991	9,088,118
BELGIUM	16,608,378	16,604,028	19,342,924	25,611,891	26,483,673
BOLIVIA	270	68	—	—	—
BULGARIA	—	162	—	—	—
CHILE	778,743	623,894	661,468	669,477	780,586
CHINA	582,695	495,625	438,149	587,185	423,840
COLUMBIA	933	192	—	—	—
CRETE	—	321	—	—	—
CUBA	156,636	71,817	128,496	151,357	142,871
DENMARK	1,260,257	1,011,125	984,910	1,191,556	1,049,583
UNITED STATES	57,114,305	47,002,562	57,207,062	82,309,398	68,708,448
EQUADOR	6,116	694	—	—	—
FRANCE	45,813,047	40,837,581	46,003,260	55,702,126	51,131,969
GREAT BRITAIN	142,262,447	120,889,158	139,887,102	193,458,735	163,422,796
GREECE	19,986	10,058	12,017	27,474	20,441
GUATEMALA	—	—	—	—	—
SPAIN	4,179,579	3,281,903	4,052,058	5,749,773	5,214,367
HOLLAND	2,182,464	2,006,466	2,420,280	3,659,611	3,082,935
HONDURAS	435	2,126	—	—	—
INDO-CHINA	—	—	—	—	—
ITALY	18,640,493	15,324,395	16,448,884	22,845,487	19,253,621
JAPAN	174,315	152,944	214,664	214,674	209,130
CAMEROONS	—	584	—	—	—
KORDOFANS	212	—	—	—	—
LUXEMBURG	3,196	3,868	—	—	—
MOROCCO	12,457	11,890	—	—	—
MEXICO	—	31,573	—	—	—
PANAMA	14,891	—	—	—	—
PARAGUAY	66	431	—	—	—
PERSIA	523,672	367,079	312,047	198,457	305,046
PERU	16,262	11,722	—	—	—
PORTUGAL	266,117	198,258	40,982	75,652	153,820
AMERICAN COLONIES	37,609,934	33,395,971	32,625,766	37,476,448	29,351,954
BELGIAN COLONIES	6,429	—	—	—	—
DUTCH COLONIES	651	—	—	—	—
BRITISH POSSESSIONS :					
Canada	2,604,855	2,355,477	2,535,503	3,948,480	3,729,875
India	11,308,989	8,075,793	6,585,558	3,478,026	2,870,672
New Zealand	42,857	27,397	11,858	80,223	13,496
Newfoundland	6,245,198	6,801,417	6,318,748	6,993,389	8,099,552
Other British Possessions	370,309	306,821	351,991	580,347	368,644
DANISH COLONIES	1,568	2,922	—	—	—
FRENCH	47,039	41,551	—	—	—
SPANISH	8,592	287	—	—	—
DUTCH	282,590	223,536	—	—	—
PORTUGUESE	161,161	173,011	—	—	—
RUSSIA	697,894	419,251	599,863	531,570	606,020
SAN DOMINGO	—	27	—	—	—
SAN SALVADOR	—	137	—	—	—
SIAM	220,087	186,704	—	—	—
SOUDAN	—	—	—	—	—
SWEDEN	5,418,138	5,744,032	2,162,995	2,240,521	2,318,771
NORWAY	—	—	4,311,390	4,776,393	4,950,975
SWITZERLAND	4,035,036	3,526,713	4,517,084	6,143,867	5,588,500
TURKEY IN ASIA	76,637	66,899	84,866	88,414	117,868
TURKEY IN EUROPE	87,571	82,261	109,142	225,030	109,182
URUGUAY	25,100,410	22,516,026	16,676,465	17,917,790	17,500,786
VENEZUELA	832	202	—	—	—
OTHER COUNTRIES	—	—	621,438	560,931	510,290
TOTAL	512,587,889	454,904,574	490,286,976	644,937,744	597,271,686

ORIGIN—ALL BRAZIL.
(VALUE.)

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING.				
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£	£
AFGHANISTAN	8	—	—	—	—
GERMANY	8,285,429	3,973,321	4,873,140	6,218,348	5,271,682
ARABIA	181	233	—	—	—
ARGENTINA	2,666,503	3,511,141	3,508,922	3,630,709	3,596,206
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY	504,889	519,209	512,583	678,256	568,286
BELGIUM	839,820	1,086,772	1,286,116	1,609,493	1,656,954
BOLIVIA	14	5	—	—	—
BULGARIA	—	11	—	—	—
CHILE	30,318	41,709	44,181	43,003	45,709
CHINA	26,862	31,989	29,124	36,915	26,518
COLUMBIA	47	13	—	—	—
CRETE	—	21	—	—	—
CUBA	3,404	4,703	8,610	9,514	8,939
DENMARK	63,675	67,455	65,277	74,848	65,667
UNITED STATES	2,884,775	3,082,570	3,805,128	5,172,711	4,298,439
EQUADOR	311	40	1,030	—	—
FRANCE	2,316,773	2,686,808	3,057,305	3,499,860	3,199,077
GREAT BRITAIN	7,190,367	7,931,245	9,294,707	12,155,110	10,224,565
GREECE	1,006	653	790	1,725	1,279
GUATEMALA	—	—	—	—	—

ERRATUM.

Page 355. The value of Imports from Germany for the year 1904 should read £8,285,429, not £3,285,429.

PERU	15,961	12,061	2,681	4,754	9,024
PORTUGAL	1,898,170	2,183,794	2,174,690	2,355,429	1,836,408
AMERICAN COLONIES	322	—	—	—	—
BELGIAN COLONIES	33	—	—	—	—
BRITISH POSSESSIONS:					
Canada	132,506	156,205	170,530	248,687	233,360
India	576,389	539,236	426,943	218,498	179,004
New Zealand	2,137	1,869	802	5,021	844
Newfoundland	315,266	435,357	421,397	440,243	500,749
Other British Possessions	18,050	20,344	23,368	38,818	22,439
DANISH COLONIES	79	169	—	—	—
FRENCH	2,371	2,718	3,617	—	—
SPANISH	423	19	—	—	—
DUTCH	14,220	14,330	22,183	—	—
PORTUGUESE	8,159	11,375	11,910	—	—
RUSSIA	35,705	27,884	39,801	33,370	37,916
SAN DOMINGO	—	2	—	—	—
SAN SALVADOR	—	9	—	—	—
SIAM	11,443	12,589	2,619	—	—
SOUDAN	—	—	—	—	—
SWEDEN	274,010	380,114	143,414	140,882	144,701
NORWAY	—	—	287,950	300,154	309,758
SWITZERLAND	203,678	231,892	290,287	386,007	349,045
TURKEY IN ASIA	3,796	4,325	5,082	5,551	7,374
TURKEY IN EUROPE	4,419	5,369	7,245	14,138	6,331
URUGUAY	1,269,306	1,471,428	1,114,374	1,126,947	1,004,935
VENEZUELA	42	13	—	—	—
OTHER COUNTRIES	—	—	41,459	35,210	31,927
TOTAL	25,915,423	29,830,051	33,204,041	40,527,603	35,401,410

ORIGIN—ALL BRAZIL.
(VALUE.)

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING.				
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£	£
AFGHANISTAN	8	—	—	—	—
GERMANY	8,285,429	3,973,321	4,878,140	6,218,348	5,271,682
ARABIA	181	233	—	—	—
ARGENTINA	2,666,503	3,511,141	3,503,922	3,630,709	3,596,206
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY	504,880	519,209	512,583	678,256	568,286
BELGIUM	839,820	1,086,772	1,286,116	1,609,493	1,656,954
BOLIVIA	14	5	—	—	—
BULGARIA	—	11	—	—	—
CHILE	39,318	41,709	44,181	43,003	45,709
CHINA	26,862	31,989	29,124	36,915	26,518
COLUMBIA	47	13	—	—	—
CRETE	—	21	—	—	—
CUBA	8,404	4,703	8,610	9,514	8,939
DENMARK	63,675	67,455	65,277	74,848	65,667
UNITED STATES	2,884,775	3,082,570	3,805,128	5,172,711	4,298,439
EQUADOR	311	40	1,030	—	—
FRANCE	2,316,773	2,686,808	3,057,305	3,490,860	3,199,077
GREAT BRITAIN	7,190,367	7,981,245	9,294,707	12,155,110	10,224,565
GREECE	1,006	653	790	1,725	1,270
GUATEMALA	—	—	—	—	—
SPAIN	212,413	214,518	267,506	361,154	326,237
HOLLAND	110,017	130,367	160,770	229,821	192,884
HONDURAS	22	139	—	—	—
INDO-CHINA	—	—	—	—	—
ITALY	342,259	993,994	1,094,826	1,434,821	1,204,624
JAPAN	8,799	10,016	14,281	13,482	13,084
CAMEROONS	—	84	—	—	—
KORDOFANS	11	—	—	—	—
LUXEMBURG	160	256	—	—	—
MOROCCO	635	720	—	—	—
MEXICO	759	2,104	—	—	—
PANAMA	3	25	—	—	—
PARAGUAY	26,409	23,546	21,067	10,612	10,085
PERSIA	824	772	—	—	—
PERU	13,561	12,061	2,681	4,754	9,024
PORTUGAL	1,893,170	2,183,794	2,174,690	2,355,429	1,836,408
AMERICAN COLONIES	322	—	—	—	—
BELGIAN COLONIES	33	—	—	—	—
BRITISH POSSESSIONS:					
Canada	132,506	156,205	170,530	248,087	233,360
India	576,389	539,236	426,043	218,498	179,604
New Zealand	2,137	1,809	802	5,021	844
Newfoundland	315,206	435,857	421,397	440,243	506,749
Other British Possessions	18,050	20,344	23,368	33,818	22,439
DANISH COLONIES	79	169	—	—	—
FRENCH	2,371	2,718	3,617	—	—
SPANISH	423	19	—	—	—
DUTCH	14,220	14,830	22,183	—	—
PORTUGUESE	8,159	11,875	11,910	—	—
RUSSIA	35,705	27,884	39,801	33,370	37,916
SAN DOMINGO	—	2	—	—	—
SAN SALVADOR	—	9	—	—	—
SIAM	11,443	12,589	2,619	—	—
SOUDAN	—	—	—	—	—
SWEDEN	274,010	380,114	143,414	140,882	144,761
NORWAY	—	—	287,950	300,154	309,758
SWITZERLAND	203,678	231,892	299,287	386,007	349,045
TURKEY IN ASIA	3,796	4,325	5,082	5,551	7,374
TURKEY IN EUROPE	4,410	5,369	7,245	14,138	6,331
URUGUAY	1,269,306	1,471,428	1,114,374	1,129,947	1,094,935
VENEZUELA	42	13	—	—	—
OTHER COUNTRIES	—	—	41,459	35,219	31,927
TOTAL	25,915,423	29,830,051	33,204,041	40,527,603	35,491,410

IMPORTS BY CUSTOMS

(C.I.F.)

CUSTOMS DISTRICTS.	CURRENCY.				
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis	Milreis
STATE OF AMAZONAS:					
Acre	—	—	—	—	2,372
Manaos	24,125,193	19,447,609	18,823,639	26,087,543	19,299,010
	24,125,193	19,447,609	18,823,639	26,087,543	19,301,380
STATE OF PARÁ:					
Belém	53,390,239	44,981,346	40,464,041	50,421,621	36,709,045
STATE OF MARANHÃO:					
S. Luiz	8,857,764	7,887,178	7,325,557	8,454,154	6,102,138
STATE OF PIAUHY:					
Parnahyba	1,410,304	1,385,635	907,336	1,542,291	1,182,257
STATE OF CEARÁ:					
Fortaleza	6,874,837	5,972,610	7,348,109	8,919,612	6,993,172
STATE OF RIO GRANDE DO NORTE:					
Natal	321,564	455,740	761,688	901,347	1,209,931
STATE OF PARANÁ:					
Cabelo	1,919,334	1,891,513	2,434,342	2,917,639	3,004,432
STATE OF PERNAMBUCO:					
Recife	44,400,644	43,016,029	37,178,045	42,815,837	37,560,826
STATE OF ALAGOAS:					
Maceió	4,641,688	3,647,313	4,167,227	5,937,417	7,686,770
Penedo	29,686	139,879	34,591	94,182	20,151
	4,671,374	3,787,192	4,201,818	6,031,549	7,706,930
STATE OF SERGIPE:					
Aracaju	301,566	356,221	540,555	919,608	780,185
Estancia	6,185	3,867	—	4,223	—
	307,751	360,088	540,555	923,831	780,185
STATE OF BAHIA	30,258,823	28,093,539	29,639,970	41,628,934	33,302,339
STATE OF ESPÍRITO SANTO:					
Victoria	2,223,773	806,145	1,033,985	2,387,973	1,575,361
RIO DE JANEIRO (FEDERAL CAPITAL)	197,846,491	177,697,123	203,411,222	250,745,903	220,247,463
STATE OF S. PAULO:					
Santos	88,373,194	78,373,449	96,389,384	134,674,868	113,797,730
STATE OF PARANÁ:					
Paraguá	3,904,063	3,064,682	5,093,742	5,721,918	6,601,882
Antonina	674,687	662,970	815,151	937,033	1,354,881
Fóz do Iguaçu	—	4,007	52,648	126,923	126,797
	4,578,750	3,731,659	5,931,541	6,785,874	8,083,010
STATE OF SANTA CATARINA:					
S. Francisco	517,123	887,884	1,068,482	1,001,016	1,503,079
Itajahy	185,686	35,481	31,549	496,919	1,279,324
Joinville	573,911	528,004	703,232	697,862	594,376
Florianopolis	3,303,359	2,554,328	2,919,642	4,430,169	4,035,780
Blumenau	510	—	—	—	—
	4,530,539	4,005,697	4,787,955	7,276,866	7,413,509
STATE OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL:					
Rio Grande	15,917,539	10,620,893	13,119,989	18,515,182	19,571,241
Pelotas	3,582,194	3,164,036	3,123,742	3,799,967	4,768,806
Porto Alegre	12,926,425	12,973,595	16,331,378	22,933,837	21,056,758
Jaguarão	12,387	341,153	107,501	56,926	3,670
Livramento	701,079	521,701	393,471	813,147	1,075,026
Quarahy	478,801	702,620	226,962	369,826	813,263
Uruguayana	1,838,137	1,727,973	1,542,632	1,636,763	1,614,663
Itaqui	90,200	43,036	66,572	252,083	356,755
S. Borja	64,539	51,330	44,049	79,650	102,523
Sundry	77,532	160,795	134,026	270,335	342,437
	35,688,792	30,812,241	35,655,322	48,727,716	49,214,047
STATE OF MATTO GROSSO:					
Porto Murinho	202,916	167,789	169,987	212,315	319,614
Corumbá	2,512,848	2,561,481	2,363,571	3,441,273	3,611,136
Cuyabá	87,700	60,525	18,999	50,593	86,979
	2,752,973	2,789,775	2,552,467	3,704,180	4,017,779
TOTAL	512,587,889	454,994,574	499,230,976	644,937,744	—

DISTRICTS—ALL BRAZIL.
VALUE.)

1908.
Kilreis
2,372
299,010
301,380
90,046
02,138
82,257
98,172
09,931
04,482
30,826
36,770
20,151
06,980
30,185
30,185
2,830
5,361
7,403
7,730
1,882
4,331
3,797
3,010
3,070
4,824
4,876
5,730
3,500
241
806
768
070
026
233
603
765
528
3,437
647
614
136
970
770

CUSTOMS DISTRICTS.	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING.				
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£	£	£
STATE OF AMAZONAS:					
Acre	—	—	—	—	148
Manaos	1,220,447	1,273,299	1,250,582	1,638,745	1,207,445
	1,220,447	1,273,299	1,250,582	1,638,745	1,207,593
STATE OF PARÁ:					
Belém	2,698,046	2,946,839	2,700,276	3,167,711	2,296,705
STATE OF MARANHÃO:					
S. Luiz	448,130	516,257	485,861	531,150	381,781
STATE OF PIAUHY:					
Parnahyba	71,886	91,687	60,250	96,827	73,068
STATE OF CEARÁ:					
Fortaleza	347,074	389,632	488,747	554,312	487,520
STATE OF RIO GRANDE DO NORTE:					
Natal	16,085	30,727	40,625	62,101	75,609
STATE OF PARAHYBA:					
Cabedello	96,014	123,360	162,575	183,321	187,973
STATE OF PERNAMBUCO:					
Recife	2,242,447	2,823,821	2,475,031	2,601,209	2,349,037
STATE OF ALAGOAS:					
Maceió	234,372	241,470	277,788	373,045	430,924
Penedo	1,494	9,261	2,307	5,908	1,261
	235,866	250,740	280,095	378,953	432,185
STATE OF SERGIPE:					
Aracajú	15,344	23,466	36,479	57,647	49,375
Estancia	308	259	—	205	—
	15,612	23,725	36,479	57,912	49,375
STATE OF BAHIA	1,520,969	1,845,604	1,961,101	2,616,083	2,087,350
STATE OF ESPÍRITO SANTO:					
Victoria	112,570	51,690	69,148	149,951	98,593
RIO DE JANEIRO (FEDERAL CAPITAL)	10,005,991	11,685,906	13,521,512	15,756,681	14,342,892
STATE OF S. PAULO:					
Santos	4,469,123	5,116,687	6,409,705	8,464,523	7,110,767
STATE OF PARANÁ:					
Paranguá	197,570	202,444	336,725	350,346	413,047
Antonina	33,899	43,020	53,924	58,850	84,734
Fóz do Iguaçu	—	284	3,417	7,957	7,933
	231,469	245,748	394,066	426,153	505,714
STATE OF SANTA CATHARINA:					
S. Francisco	26,003	60,072	71,303	100,371	94,040
Itajahy	9,400	2,339	2,114	31,155	80,072
Joinville	29,010	34,430	51,105	48,842	37,218
Florianopolis	167,319	168,508	193,880	281,682	252,497
Blumenau	25	—	—	—	—
	231,847	265,355	318,402	457,350	463,827
STATE OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL:					
Rio Grande	804,465	286,422	871,185	1,163,170	1,224,477
Pelotas	181,192	202,665	208,260	238,784	293,330
Porto Alegre	658,999	849,562	1,120,340	1,440,041	1,314,418
Jaguarão	620	21,014	11,107	3,583	542
Livramento	35,888	33,948	26,446	51,071	67,259
Quarary	24,214	41,928	14,927	23,230	19,912
Uruguayana	92,870	112,861	102,680	102,862	101,022
Itaqui	4,519	3,183	4,394	15,309	22,320
S. Borja	3,257	3,458	2,391	5,002	6,414
Sundry	8,916	9,889	8,995	16,974	21,425
	1,804,740	1,964,925	2,371,131	3,061,416	3,079,119
STATE OF MATTO GROSSO:					
Porto Murtinho	10,260	11,063	11,282	13,352	19,997
Corumbá	127,007	168,379	156,786	216,406	225,934
Cuyabá	1,926	4,017	1,286	3,198	5,442
	139,193	183,959	169,354	233,016	251,373
TOTAL	25,915,423	29,830,051	33,204,041	40,527,603	35,491,410

EXPORTS BY PORTS OF (F. O. B.)

PORTS OF SHIPMENT.	CURRENCY.				
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
STATE OF AMAZONAS:	<i>Milreis</i>	<i>Milreis</i>	<i>Milreis</i>	<i>Milreis</i>	<i>Milreis</i>
— Manaus	123,003,075	109,281,677	98,541,352	112,697,230	97,188,992
— Itacoatiara	391,195	182,810	752,366	2,272,860	1,513,840
	123,394,270	109,464,487	99,293,718	114,970,090	97,702,832
STATE OF PARA:			86,677		
— Serpa	—	—	—	—	—
— Belém	92,249,079	106,321,027	99,634,177	95,604,627	85,023,485
— Obidos	—	—	—	219,948	120,977
	92,249,079	106,321,027	99,720,854	95,914,573	85,153,462
STATE OF MARANHÃO:					
— S. Luiz	4,111,612	2,258,905	3,957,096	4,094,086	2,002,393
— Ilha do Cajueiro	5,737,006	5,066,436	5,811,096	8,359,769	3,731,576
	9,848,678	7,625,341	9,768,192	12,453,855	5,733,969
STATE OF CEARÁ:					
— Camocim	128,866	—	—	—	—
— Fortaleza	9,484,022	8,514,318	12,212,379	12,910,150	8,003,950
	9,612,888	8,514,318	12,212,379	12,910,150	8,003,950
STATE OF RIO GRANDE DO NORTE:					
— Mossoró	—	—	238,978	215,109	—
— Natal	586,907	553,041	878,808	1,304,500	154,218
	586,907	553,041	1,107,776	1,519,009	154,218
STATE OF PARAHYBA:					
— Cabedello	4,225,501	5,164,078	8,120,882	7,531,526	3,600,436
STATE OF PERNAMBUCO:					
— Recife	16,337,175	15,094,885	20,150,970	10,550,540	8,959,752
STATE OF ALAGOAS:					
— Maceió	4,805,580	5,745,589	7,748,235	3,911,008	2,890,816
STATE OF SERGIPE:					
— Aracajú	—	124,488	133,000	—	—
STATE OF BAHIA:					
— Bahia	57,193,295	46,076,680	56,530,610	67,795,126	68,062,153
— Porto Seguro	—	167,972	—	—	—
	57,193,295	46,244,652	56,530,610	67,795,126	68,062,153
STATE OF ESPÍRITO SANTO:					
— Victoria	18,101,759	12,491,183	11,275,182	13,110,770	11,509,356
— Guarapary	—	642,006	378,913	—	441,130
	18,101,759	13,133,189	11,654,095	13,110,770	11,950,486
RIO DE JANEIRO (FEDERAL CAPITAL)	136,985,002	106,873,592	112,442,706	117,031,130	97,721,184
STATE OF S. PAULO:					
— Santos	254,867,611	220,230,469	308,164,606	342,688,366	277,022,503
— Iguape	—	—	10,000	—	—
	254,867,611	220,230,469	308,174,606	342,688,366	277,022,503
STATE OF PARANÁ:					
— Paranaguá	6,585,293	6,760,679	9,240,826	7,725,714	7,832,582
— Antonina	6,502,816	6,489,274	10,455,873	9,593,566	10,552,270
— Fóz do Iguassú	—	—	—	—	1,137,633
	13,088,109	13,279,953	19,696,699	17,319,280	19,522,485
STATE OF SANTA CATARINA:					
— S. Francisco	2,014,840	2,238,251	2,588,644	2,757,708	3,113,692
— Itajahy	21,077	18,061	40,943	105,120	53,815
— Florianópolis	1,708,739	1,470,506	2,097,272	1,455,448	1,132,961
	3,744,656	3,722,418	4,726,859	4,318,276	4,300,468
STATE OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL:					
— Rio Grande	12,807,506	7,488,316	10,261,051	10,709,613	7,787,008
— Pelotas	3,704,889	2,628,676	3,890,950	3,879,105	3,257,301
— Porto Alegre	6,129,603	5,280,394	8,334,104	7,070,490	4,291,744
— Uruguayana	1,034,933	73,964	249,577	128,673	52,543
— Itaquí	224,177	229,586	323,825	181,386	253,000
— S. Borja	323,404	229,820	470,393	285,710	200,799
	24,224,512	15,928,662	23,520,969	22,204,977	15,823,595
STATE OF MATTO GROSSO:					
— Porto Murtañho	3,007,469	2,896,664	2,941,456	3,810,471	3,583,710
— Corumbá	3,495,927	3,739,753	2,708,239	3,752,004	4,598,583
	7,103,396	6,636,417	5,649,695	7,562,535	8,182,302
TOTAL—ALL BRAZIL	776,367,418	685,456,806	799,670,295	800,890,882	705,790,611

SHIPMENT—ALL BRAZIL.
(VALUE.)

PORTS OF SHIPMENT.	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING.				
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
STATE OF AMAZONAS:					
Mandós	£ 6,239,175	£ 6,927,327	£ 6,593,700	£ 7,095,703	£ 6,080,640
Itacoatiara	19,424	12,051	49,349	142,851	94,714
	6,258,599	6,939,378	6,643,049	7,238,554	6,175,354
STATE OF PARÁ:					
Serpa	—	—	5,787	13,797	8,132
Belém	4,681,184	6,804,219	6,659,424	6,020,897	5,319,503
Obidos	—	—	—	—	—
	4,681,184	6,804,219	6,665,101	6,034,694	5,327,635
STATE OF MARANHÃO:					
S. Luiz	206,095	169,330	264,846	257,910	125,279
Ilha do Cajuelro	288,901	330,872	387,640	526,034	233,407
	495,996	500,202	652,486	783,944	358,746
STATE OF CEARÁ:					
Camocim	6,460	—	—	—	—
Fortaleza	479,430	504,363	807,018	815,092	500,768
	485,890	504,363	807,018	815,092	500,768
STATE OF RIO GRANDE DO NORTE:					
Mossoró	—	—	15,568	13,500	—
Natal	31,627	37,106	58,342	82,571	9,649
	31,627	37,106	73,910	96,071	9,649
STATE OF PERNAMBUCO:					
Capedello	213,804	346,669	540,535	474,675	225,262
STATE OF ALAGOAS:					
Macció	244,805	370,328	514,096	240,360	181,239
STATE OF SERGIPE:					
Aracaju	—	8,307	8,840	—	—
STATE OF BAHIA:					
Bahia	2,885,599	2,990,535	3,706,617	4,260,607	3,032,665
Porto Seguro	—	10,627	—	—	—
	2,885,599	3,001,162	3,706,617	4,260,607	3,032,665
STATE OF ESPÍRITO SANTO:					
Victoria	915,257	810,396	758,698	823,973	720,084
Guarapary	—	43,188	26,028	—	27,600
	915,257	853,584	784,726	823,973	747,684
RIO DE JANEIRO (FEDERAL CAPITAL)	6,932,119	7,089,354	7,481,158	7,383,245	6,114,310
STATE OF S. PAULO:					
Santos	13,033,031	14,549,193	20,281,888	21,550,187	17,328,984
Iguape	—	—	704	—	—
	13,033,031	14,549,193	20,282,592	21,550,187	17,328,984
STATE OF PARANÁ:					
Paranaguá	332,692	449,485	613,234	485,207	400,047
Antonina	327,560	432,621	697,599	602,724	600,204
Foz do Iguaçu	—	—	—	—	71,176
	660,252	882,106	1,310,833	1,087,931	1,221,427
STATE OF SANTA CATARINA:					
S. Francisco	102,192	149,917	172,796	173,219	194,808
Itajahy	1,000	1,161	2,788	6,592	3,867
Florianópolis	85,999	95,561	139,988	91,375	70,884
	190,151	246,639	315,552	271,186	269,059
STATE OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL:					
Rio Grande	643,540	483,762	639,286	679,519	485,981
Pelotas	187,538	169,674	255,907	244,058	203,793
Porto Alegre	309,454	348,298	540,670	444,750	268,513
Uruguayana	52,125	4,782	16,372	8,093	3,287
Itaqui	11,860	14,903	21,517	8,276	15,866
S. Borja	16,414	15,017	31,046	17,970	12,568
	1,220,437	1,036,391	1,563,748	1,402,675	990,003
STATE OF MATTO GROSSO:					
Porto Murinho	181,486	191,771	196,520	239,719	224,215
Corumbá	176,196	238,161	179,503	236,006	287,711
	357,682	429,932	376,023	475,725	511,926
TOTAL—ALL BRAZIL	39,430,136	44,643,113	53,059,480	54,176,898	44,155,280

EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF

(F.O.B.)

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION.	CURRENCY.				
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
GERMANY	108,272,428	102,884,024	141,359,681	147,373,465	111,326,796
ARGENTINA	22,136,714	20,421,973	29,005,298	27,995,738	29,652,454
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY	21,560,566	22,822,831	27,427,272	24,350,975	25,233,179
BELGIUM	12,918,072	13,867,081	16,645,867	46,740,774	15,654,741
BOLIVIA	—	7,862	7,581	2,724	25,542
BULGARIA	—	—	77,492	58,691	101,065
CHANNEL (FOR ORDERS)	989,561	5,399,112	2,362,134	—	—
CHILE	918,189	1,095,379	1,330,393	1,660,991	1,822,259
CHINA	—	48,520	28,722	—	—
CRUTE (ISLAND)	5,147	8,717	—	12,244	41,540
CUBA (ISLAND)	—	10,897	—	—	—
DENMARK	1,278,601	1,707,322	1,690,149	584,094	627,232
EGYPT	691,426	774,996	1,597,786	152,702	1,551,814
UNITED STATES	300,430,987	285,301,224	280,537,579	276,768,751	233,034,576
FRANCE	39,504,434	49,903,076	98,740,018	114,505,459	58,967,045
GREAT BRITAIN	126,152,288	125,671,425	127,815,598	137,527,927	104,241,610
GREECE	149,706	190,331	241,359	104,781	154,712
SPAIN :					
Continent	1,718,878	2,208,446	2,985,622	2,844,419	3,405,378
Canary Islands	38,241	114,163	117,120	15,996	18,328
HOLLAND	14,936,401	19,949,689	27,880,777	33,974,393	32,404,837
ITALY	7,320,188	6,198,014	7,658,196	5,019,203	8,072,618
JAPAN	—	—	—	—	—
MOROCCO	5,181	26,174	17,630	6,764	15,709
NORWAY	—	—	—	255,420	305,582
PARAGUAY	140,540	89,668	42,278	544,047	15,046
PERU	341,170	323,102	236,164	153,007	130,219
PORTUGAL :					
Continent	6,837,513	3,971,039	4,705,323	5,968,987	3,102,903
Azores (Islands)	1,896	—	—	—	—
Madeira (Islands)	307	229	—	1,120	8,740
BRITISH PORTS (ORDER)	—	—	—	14,134,104	7,734,324
BRITISH COLONIES :					
Australia	182	—	—	—	—
Barbados	—	180	1,913	137,670	628
Canada	—	—	9,690	11,769	62,441
Cape of Good Hope	3,359,783	3,531,408	4,003,908	2,192,532	2,440,650
Cyprus (Island)	—	—	—	6,070	9,810
Gibraltar	34	85,669	392,314	84,935	63,384
Hong-Kong	39,182	26,005	—	3,050	9,092
India	—	10	—	—	—
Lagos	—	—	—	—	3,228
Malta	—	37,402	183,397	111,989	145,518
Newfoundland	—	—	7,358	—	—
Singapore	—	—	—	—	52,257
FRENCH COLONIES :					
Algiers	895,344	1,384,230	1,434,332	70,386	100,028
Dakar	1,183	—	—	—	—
Dahomey	16,021	6,759	4,771	173	—
Senegal	—	—	—	559	510
SPANISH COLONIES	—	—	—	—	—
PORTUGUESE COLONIES :					
Delagoa Bay	96,557	32,212	72,736	40,134	88,047
Cape Verde	—	2,506	436	—	—
TUNIS	—	18,765	72,783	20,847	66,873
ROUMANIA	54,600	264,998	260,365	104,851	304,229
RUSSIA	781,993	1,704,305	2,103,159	1,139,411	802,787
SAMOS (ISLAND)	—	—	—	—	9,567
SWEDEN	—	—	—	744,252	600,119
SWEDEN and NORWAY	268,720	502,841	1,036,399	—	—
TRIPOLI	4,611	3,026	482,953	—	25,530
ASIA MINOR	1,574,141	1,338,435	14,469	965,433	1,588,228
TURKEY	1,564,230	2,318,400	1,956,850	1,336,435	2,169,260
URUGUAY	11,305,992	11,207,362	2,461,458	11,836,079	12,876,729
VENEZUELA	6,400	—	12,566,382	—	—
TOTAL	776,367,418	685,456,606	799,670,295	860,690,882	705,790,611

DESTINATION—ALL BRAZIL.

VALUE.)

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION.	EQUIVALENT IN STERLING.				
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.]
	£	£	£	£	£
GERMANY	5,492,875	6,750,116	9,341,357	9,276,073	6,964,846
ARGENTINA	1,116,064	1,861,644	1,923,758	1,759,699	1,855,171
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY	1,105,522	1,532,399	1,821,959	1,527,970	1,581,787
BELGIUM	656,354	908,808	1,105,841	2,080,123	970,323
BOLIVIA	—	545	485	171	1,598
BULGARIA	—	—	5,128	3,700	6,323
CHANNEL (FOR ORDERS)	51,320	351,294	159,163	—	—
CHILE	46,676	72,670	11,914	104,668	114,014
CHINA	—	3,246	1,852	1,781	852
CRETE (ISLAND)	264	288	—	772	2,599
CUBA (ISLAND)	—	719	—	—	—
DENMARK	65,933	110,025	118,151	36,851	39,244
EGYPT	35,821	52,349	108,050	9,025	97,089
UNITED STATES	18,872,077	18,380,449	18,927,520	17,432,355	17,706,932
FRANCE	1,998,831	3,265,708	6,507,470	7,205,338	3,370,069
GREAT BRITAIN	6,374,696	8,208,833	8,544,904	8,657,955	6,521,890
GREECE	7,516	12,914	16,246	6,586	9,650
SPAIN :					
Continent	88,010	145,362	196,838	179,309	218,585
Canary Islands	2,009	7,655	7,882	1,013	1,147
HOLLAND	764,314	1,324,517	1,842,982	2,136,520	2,030,716
ITALY	373,313	414,270	510,118	315,147	505,149
JAPAN	—	—	—	—	1,180
MOROCCO	262	1,600	1,178	429	983
NORWAY	—	—	—	16,088	19,119
PARAGUAY	7,024	5,452	2,853	34,214	948
PERU	17,215	21,311	15,618	9,936	8,147
PORTUGAL :					
Continent	345,739	261,539	312,755	375,347	194,134
Azores (Islands)	94	—	—	—	—
Madeira (Islands)	15	14	—	70	234
BRITISH PORTS (ORDER)	—	—	—	889,186	483,809
BRITISH COLONIES :					
Australia	9	—	—	—	—
Barbados	—	12	130	8,040	39
Canada	—	—	672	738	3,907
Cape of Good Hope	170,342	220,298	266,356	188,291	152,712
Cyprus (Island)	—	—	—	381	601
Gibraltar	2	5,753	26,602	5,351	3,965
Hong-Kong	1,080	1,713	—	191	589
India	—	1	—	—	—
Lagos	—	—	—	—	202
Malta	—	2,001	12,066	7,057	9,107
Newfoundland	—	—	518	—	—
Singapore	—	—	—	—	3,270
FRENCH COLONIES :					
Algiers	45,340	90,509	95,307	70,386	100,028
Dakar	60	—	—	—	—
Dahomey	798	386	303	173	—
Senegal	—	—	—	35	32
SPANISH COLONIES	—	—	—	—	—
PORTUGUESE COLONIES :					
Delagoa Bay	4,847	2,208	4,796	2,516	5,509
Cape Verde	—	158	33	—	—
TUNIS	—	1,284	4,841	1,314	4,122
ROUMANIA	3,742	17,603	17,109	6,505	19,038
RUSSIA	39,718	114,545	139,024	71,620	50,226
SAMOS (ISLAND)	—	—	—	—	599
SWEDEN	—	—	—	40,929	37,550
SWEDEN and NORWAY	13,563	33,669	68,902	—	—
TRIPOLI	228	250	31,876	—	1,508
ASIA MINOR	79,776	91,867	956	65,699	99,312
TURKEY	79,337	152,763	130,686	99,886	135,731
URUGUAY	570,033	729,789	164,286	744,075	805,635
VENEZUELA	317	—	835,949	—	—
TOTAL	39,430,136	44,643,113	53,059,480	54,176,898	44,155,280

VALUES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

1886 to 1908.

YEAR.	VALUES OF IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, C.I.F.		VALUES OF EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, F.O.B.		COEFFICIENT PER CAPITA.	
	Equivalent in Currency.	Sterling.	Equivalent in Currency.	Sterling.	Imports.	Exports.
1908	Milreis. 507,271,636	£ 35,491,410	Milreis. 705,760,611	£ 44,155,280	1.75	2.17
1907	644,937,744	40,527,603	860,590,882	54,176,898	2.04	2.72
1906	490,286,076	33,204,041	799,670,295	53,059,480	1.70	2.71
1905	454,994,574	29,830,050	685,456,600	44,643,113	1.56	2.33
1904	512,587,880	25,915,423	776,367,418	39,430,136	1.38	2.10
1903	486,488,944	24,207,811	742,632,278	36,883,175	1.31	2.00
1902	471,114,120	23,279,418	735,940,125	36,437,456	1.29	2.02
1901	443,353,353	21,377,270	800,820,694	40,621,993	1.21	2.14
1900	644,938,555	25,159,924	850,338,885	33,161,000	1.44	1.90
1899	864,610,211	26,568,752	954,467,771	29,330,000	1.55	1.72
1898	933,322,091	27,708,000	1,011,301,037	30,023,000	1.65	1.80
1897	845,803,081	26,982,000	1,010,719,322	32,243,000	1.65	1.90
1896	864,213,311	32,403,000	844,106,646	31,654,000	2.02	1.96
1895	844,581,250	34,751,000	882,057,705	36,293,000	2.20	2.30
1894	782,450,820	32,704,000	766,803,718	32,050,000	2.11	2.07
1893	632,425,362	31,347,000	705,581,784	33,901,000	2.06	2.23
1892	589,575,343	29,402,000	784,462,859	39,121,000	1.97	2.63
1891	511,990,503	31,666,000	574,366,988	35,524,000	2.17	2.43
1890	294,879,972	27,645,000	326,453,313	30,605,000	1.93	2.14
1889	217,798,784	23,935,000	255,778,576	28,109,000	1.70	1.93
1888	215,508,410	22,617,000	237,250,993	24,899,000	1.64	1.80
1887	216,318,100	20,167,000	274,742,321	25,614,000	1.49	1.90
1886	246,308,926	19,115,000	250,218,523	19,418,000	1.44	1.47

From 1901 to 1908, inclusive, the values have been taken from the Statistics of the Brazilian Commercial Statistic Service. Previous to 1901 they have been compiled from the figures for general trade of the countries dealing with Brazil with due allowance for freight, expenses, &c.

FALCHI GIANNINI & CIA.

IMPORTAÇÕES—COMMISSÕES.

Casa Matriz: S. Paulo.

Filial: Rua do Hospicio, 91, Rio de Janeiro.

SECTION III.

BRAZILIAN REVENUE
AND
EXPENDITURE.

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REVENUE—FEDERAL.

SOURCES.	1901.			1902.			1903.		
	Mitreis, Paper.	Mitreis, Gold.	Equivalent of both in £ Sterling.	Mitreis, Paper.	Mitreis, Gold.	Equivalent of both in £ Sterling.	Mitreis, Paper.	Mitreis, Gold.	Equivalent of both in £ Sterling.
FROM STATE PROPERTY:									
Ordinary.									
FROM STATE PROPERTY:									
Sales	—	—	—	193,624	—	9,568	—	—	—
Rent and leases .. .	592,786	40,652	32,368	611,727	31,627	33,786	37,790	37,790	77,643
Interest, dividends on Government holdings .. .	640,134	444,779	80,086	563,429	654,501	102,955	739,513	739,513	128,218
TOTAL	1,282,920	485,431	112,484	1,398,780	986,128	146,300	777,303	777,303	205,863
FROM PUBLIC SERVICES:									
Railways	31,024,799	—	1,456,307	29,425,771	—	1,454,044	32,869,413	—	1,641,533
Post office	6,661,846	—	312,708	6,665,566	—	329,372	7,000,548	—	348,000
Telegraphs	4,193,777	104,233	208,582	3,903,405	161,693	211,973	3,997,352	315,990	294,636
Rates, water, drainage, &c.	1,643,612	—	77,151	1,721,428	—	85,063	1,852,438	—	92,260
Other services	1,022,515	—	47,997	1,540,391	—	76,141	1,085,785	—	54,077
TOTAL	44,546,546	104,233	2,102,745	43,237,061	161,693	2,155,693	46,895,536	315,990	2,371,106
FROM TAXATION:									
Of merchandise—									
Imported	112,119,685	35,030,395	9,203,858	127,221,823	40,971,454	10,895,826	129,926,471	43,172,859	11,327,893
Exported	—	—	—	33,959,713	—	1,678,084	570,563	—	28,414
Consumption and excise	31,566,439	—	1,481,732	33,959,713	—	—	35,374,120	—	1,761,797
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE	143,686,124	35,030,395	10,685,590	161,181,536	40,971,454	12,573,910	165,871,103	43,172,859	13,118,104
Of shipping	9,316	413,205	46,924	14,313	400,332	45,744	11,122	398,257	45,358
Transit tax	4,168,487	—	195,669	3,910,190	—	193,218	3,708,026	—	184,428
Of trades, professions and companies	14,725,406	50,730	696,919	14,163,773	54,739	706,046	12,116,963	59,092	610,126
Of real estate	2,264,929	—	106,316	1,985,431	—	98,109	2,160,796	—	107,618
TOTAL FROM TAXATION	164,854,262	35,494,330	11,731,338	181,255,243	41,426,525	13,617,027	183,863,010	43,630,173	14,065,634
HETEROGENEOUS AND EVENTUAL:									
Stamp tax	15,293,408	1,539	718,048	13,953,968	3,065	689,366	12,697,505	4,104	632,859
Others	5,568,352	151,831	278,460	3,319,053	627,433	234,594	3,951,041	124,530	195,849
TOTAL	20,861,760	153,370	996,508	17,273,021	630,498	924,460	16,348,546	128,634	828,703
TOTAL ORDINARY	231,495,488	36,237,364	14,943,125	243,184,105	42,904,844	16,543,489	249,484,713	44,852,105	17,471,371
Extraordinary.									
Deposits (balance of)	7,789,214	70,677	373,577	23,400,807	—	1,156,327	42,054,560	—	2,094,514
Loans	—	7,733,261	869,992	—	—	—	43,101,593	—	2,146,662
TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY	7,789,214	7,803,938	1,243,569	23,400,807	—	1,156,327	85,156,153	—	4,241,176
GRAND TOTAL	239,284,702	44,041,302	16,186,694	266,584,912	42,904,844	17,939,816	334,640,866	44,852,105	21,712,547

† In 1903, duties on Exports from the Acre Territory, ceded to Brazil by the Treaty with Bolivia, figured for the first time.

	1904.			1905.			1906.		
	Milreis, Paper.	Milreis, Gold.	Equivalent of both in £ Sterling.	Milreis, Paper.	Milreis, Gold.	Equivalent of both in £ Sterling.	Milreis, Paper.	Milreis, Gold.	Equivalent of both in £ Sterling.
SOURCES.									
Ordinary.									
FROM STATE PROPERTY:									
Sales	1,434,259	205,417	95,569	31,863	—	2,005	79,817	168,973	5,332
Rent and leases .. .	820,205	767,323	127,761	3,046,762	560,081	241,865	3,967,125	1,655,611	284,002
Interest and dividends on Government holdings	—	—	—	795,016	—	147,979	450,878	—	216,373
TOTAL	2,254,464	972,740	223,330	3,875,631	561,087	361,039	4,497,820	1,824,584	505,707
FROM PUBLIC SERVICES:									
Railways	36,733,148	—	1,855,789	29,525,391	—	1,941,448	31,798,770	—	2,190,051
Post office	7,487,109	—	378,255	7,979,255	—	524,078	8,401,888	—	561,220
Telegraphs	4,091,909	275,818	237,757	4,076,963	346,015	307,005	4,468,739	360,720	330,423
Rates, water, drainage, &c. . .	1,813,319	—	91,636	3,430,843	1,037,809	342,940	3,334,802	1,071,270	343,372
Other services	2,594,272	—	186,038	—	—	—	47,934,199	1,440,990	3,363,906
TOTAL	53,820,257	275,818	2,750,075	45,021,392	1,383,824	3,116,072	130,913,883	84,125,271	18,208,782
FROM TAXATION:									
Of merchandise—									
Imported	134,830,996	46,960,530	12,094,835	154,725,639	53,203,742	16,166,187	9,167,777	—	612,379
Exported	2,376,932	—	1,786,314	8,688,284	—	2,316,731	43,496,265	—	2,906,417
Consumption and excise .. .	35,387,868	—	—	35,292,657	—	—	183,577,955	—	21,726,628
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE .. .	172,575,796	46,960,530	14,001,784	198,640,590	53,203,742	19,054,218	16,006	545,001	62,382
Of shipping	9,090	413,175	46,938	11,348	458,021	52,274	3,070,828	—	265,233
Traffic tax	3,681,510	—	186,396	4,072,149	—	267,765	10,201,380	70,789	469,384
Of trades, professions and companies	1,715,609	59,798	595,506	10,386,086	62,235	680,946	2,610,770	—	174,391
Of real estate	2,717,634	—	137,286	2,214,318	—	145,603	200,376,948	84,741,061	22,917,924
TOTAL FROM TAXATION .. .	190,705,469	47,433,503	14,970,868	215,330,491	53,784,048	20,209,805	13,739,201	11,378	919,016
HETEROGENEOUS AND EVENTUAL:									
Stamp tax	13,215,625	4,268	668,139	13,883,283	10,465	914,076	6,671,130	18,415	447,682
Others	7,105,914	1,365,003	512,559	5,362,749	80,571	361,985	20,410,331	29,793	1,366,698
TOTAL	20,321,439	1,366,271	1,180,698	19,246,032	91,036	1,275,111	273,219,298	88,086,428	28,154,295
TOTAL ORDINARY	267,101,629	50,051,332	19,124,971	283,463,646	56,210,375	24,962,928	18,037,512	—	1,204,850
Extraordinary.									
DEPOSITS (BALANCE OF) .. .	73,730,210	—	3,724,312	—	957,439	107,712	—	—	—
LOANS	11,545,758	—	598,458	10,381,986	—	1,077,201	—	—	—
TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY .. .	85,275,968	—	4,322,770	16,381,986	957,439	1,184,913	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	352,677,597	50,051,332	23,448,341	299,845,532	57,168,314	26,147,841	201,256,810	88,086,428	29,359,145

EXPENDITURE—FEDERAL.

	1901			1902.			1903.		
	Milreis, Paper.	Milreis, Gold.	Equivalent of both in £ Sterling.	Milreis, Paper.	Milreis, Gold.	Equivalent of both in £ Sterling.	Milreis, Paper.	Milreis, Gold.	Equivalent of both in £ Sterling.
EXECUTIVE:									
President and Vice-President and Offices	273,040	—	12,817	209,113	—	13,208	273,640	—	13,029
Secretaries of State and Area territory	1,159,348	791	54,808	1,148,556	1,123	56,881	1,216,289	—	60,576
							4,589	—	296
TOTAL	1,432,388	791	67,825	1,417,669	1,123	70,179	1,489,929	—	74,295
LEGISLATURE:									
Senators	1,554,005	—	72,902	1,933,973	—	95,565	1,545,429	—	76,070
Deputies	4,439,816	—	210,752	5,565,796	—	275,077	4,419,091	—	230,091
Allowances for Members of both Chambers	91,200	—	4,281	100,360	—	4,969	36,150	—	1,800
				5,300	—	262	107,350	—	5,347
TOTAL	6,186,011	—	288,925	7,601,119	—	375,601	6,071,870	—	302,408
				5,300	—	262	46,380	—	2,310
HYGIENE AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.									
EDUCATION:									
Schools and Universities	1,437,072	209	67,480	1,627,091	4,527	80,910	1,469,340	—	73,180
Libraries, Museums, and other Education departments	1,297,943	16,846	100,043	3,481,837	20,580	174,366	1,732,202	—	86,276
	3,383,804	—	20,980	84,373	—	4,169	3,557,162	—	178,487
	479,870	—	2,397	494,657	1,496	23,180	475,684	—	23,776
	49,171	—	2,308	50,900	—	2,471	115,983	—	6,465
TOTAL	3,891,179	16,846	189,140	3,946,494	22,076	197,490	4,092,846	—	202,263
	83,021	—	3,897	134,373	—	6,640	120,959	—	8,101
JUSTICE	1,802,876	—	84,627	1,821,427	—	90,004	1,792,546	—	89,277
				349,001	—	17,246	55,697	—	2,772
DEFENCE AND PUBLIC ORDER:									
War	44,338,237	138	2,081,958	44,453,718	23,869	2,199,320	47,524,046	—	2,370,737
Navy	292,739	1,243	13,881	355,869	506,672	74,400	2,397,063	—	168,926
Police	23,573,660	538,027	1,167,078	24,194,984	22,693	1,198,112	25,970,778	—	1,303,920
National Guard	123,153	808,263	40,469	131,692	—	6,507	4,145,207	—	206,822
	5,773,889	—	271,028	5,713,411	7,324	232,323	5,888,151	—	290,767
	82,242	—	1,513	29,917	—	2,300	337,864	—	16,828
TOTAL	78,718,025	538,165	3,529,877	74,389,523	46,462	3,681,124	79,357,817	—	3,968,661
	457,892	309,500	54,911	515,494	513,996	83,297	6,880,154	—	392,576
COLLECTION OF REVENUE	11,732,281	9,581	551,792	12,709,435	11,769	633,350	13,067,390	—	651,808
DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE	2,670,554	36,552	129,468	3,115,832	131,730	15,396	582,343	—	29,003
PURCHASE AND EXPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY	8,000	—	376	2,975,742	—	161,868	3,003,809	—	155,546
PENSIONS, AID KINDS	2,900,000	—	138,943	—	—	—	—	—	—
DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICES	9,099,361	1,800	427,329	9,462,721	1,800	467,793	20,766,121	—	1,394,662
	296,385	893,871	114,472	216	—	12,311	9,690,563	—	482,658
	651,063	56,400	36,907	471,854	99,576	11,203	14,699	—	782
							532,852	—	140,210
							500,000	—	37,776

140,219
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114,436
500,600
11,202
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PROPAGANDA OF ALL KINDS	5,860	8,888	1,275	154,900	296,668	33,159	331,716	642,045	77,602
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION	176,712	—	8,295	135,062	—	6,704	139,242	—	6,437
NAVIGATION	4,096,800	—	192,304	2,266,497	—	111,997	2,287,486	—	113,927
ADMINISTRATION OF OTHER PUBLIC SERVICES:	2,256,424	—	109,917	—	—	—	—	—	—
Railways	23,811,860	2,175,270	1,862,453	28,540,654	—	1,410,307	28,481,285	—	1,418,439
Post office	9,451,076	578	443,089	9,883,750	49,233	493,934	10,047,917	65,556	48,303
Telegraphs	7,190,268	266,867	363,310	7,187,032	268,110	384,177	7,487,949	267,193	507,808
Others	12,658,383	2,892,837	919,681	17,070,652	441,856	582,721	12,064,011	436,151	400,000
TOTAL	53,021,687	5,335,552	3,089,093	56,398,088	749,109	2,871,139	58,021,112	768,900	2,976,224
PUBLIC WORKS (CONSTRUCTION):	295,368	—	12,456	669,515	—	33,083	2,714,213	—	135,180
Railways	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,977,350	1,294,444	653,715
Port works	2,353,891	—	110,492	5,544,806	—	273,991	2,969,828	—	147,911
Others	307,178	—	14,419	1,012,565	25,875	52,046	361,110	7,503	291,718
TOTAL	2,353,891	—	110,492	5,544,806	25,875	273,991	16,234,589	1,294,444	947,433
EVENTUAL AND HETEROGENEOUS	572,546	—	26,875	1,682,080	95,875	86,029	6,945,146	7,503	331,803
Interest and other expenses	771,969	64,432	43,484	842,787	1,861,415	249,927	717,802	104,804	47,547
Amortisation	2,099,586	46,088	103,740	1,064,951	—	52,579	982,113	—	48,914
Interest and other expenses	—	—	—	—	17,075,205	1,920,900	—	22,449,614	2,625,383
Amortisation	—	—	—	—	5,952,621	669,672	—	1,129,287	126,382
TOTAL FOREIGN FUNDED DEBT	—	18,796,135	2,114,565	—	28,027,826	2,500,692	—	28,462,401	3,200,897
INTERNAL FUNDED DEBT:	29,539,134	1,296,712	1,532,450	29,356,084	1,311,587	1,598,155	28,981,184	1,338,367	1,593,965
Interest and other expenses	—	—	—	6,000,000	—	296,484	426,000	321,000	57,329
Amortisation	28,163,440	1,844,000	1,528,945	35,356,084	1,311,587	1,894,639	29,407,184	1,669,367	1,651,294
TOTAL INTERNAL FUNDED DEBT	57,692,574	3,140,712	3,061,395	35,356,084	1,311,587	1,894,639	29,407,184	1,669,367	1,651,294
FLOATING DEBT	16,522,013	2,185,928	1,021,931	11,369,923	154,559	579,221	9,820,118	1,845,882	696,750
Interest and other expenses	2,724,870	19,403	130,089	1,768,861	—	86,912	7,100,484	1,973	856,848
Amortisation	19,256,883	2,205,831	1,152,020	13,128,784	154,559	686,183	16,980,602	1,847,857	1,053,698
TOTAL FLOATING DEBT	76,943,997	24,142,178	6,327,980	48,484,808	24,493,972	5,151,404	46,387,786	31,959,625	5,905,789
TOTAL SERVICE OF THE DEBT	1,470,432	9,082,377	1,088,164	1,493,717	4,799,391	613,741	1,249,325	2,649,063	360,242
Interest and other expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	476,289	117,000	36,883
Amortisation	1,470,432	9,082,377	1,088,164	1,493,717	4,799,391	613,741	1,725,614	2,766,063	397,125
TOTAL GUARANTEE OF INTEREST	1,470,432	9,082,377	1,088,164	1,493,717	4,799,391	613,741	1,725,614	2,766,063	397,125
GRAND TOTAL	261,629,211	40,493,241	10,836,392	230,465,858	34,634,762	15,513,284	286,902,608	42,376,228	19,050,420

37,776

EXPENDITURE—FEDERAL.—Continued.

	1904.			1905.			1906.		
	Milreis, Paper.	Milreis, Gold.	Equivalent of both in £ Sterling.	Milreis, Paper.	Milreis, Gold.	Equivalent of both in £ Sterling.	Milreis, Paper.	Milreis, Gold.	Equivalent of both in £ Sterling.
EXECUTIVE:									
President and Vice-President and Offices	981,950	—	14,245	269,860	—	17,745	272,397	—	18,195
Secretary of State and Acre territory	1,165,452	—	60,305	2,777,369	—	182,928	3,088,027	9,162	207,342
TOTAL	1,477,402	—	74,640	3,047,229	—	209,371	3,361,024	9,162	225,537
LEGISLATURE:									
Senators	1,497,247	—	75,642	1,536,223	—	101,016	1,506,060	—	100,600
Deputies	4,459,461	—	225,296	4,324,014	—	284,326	4,511,247	—	301,338
Allowances for Members of both Chambers	106,950	—	5,403	406,700	—	7,016	274,000	—	18,302
TOTAL	6,063,658	—	306,341	5,966,947	—	392,358	6,231,307	—	420,240
HYGIENE AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE									
Schools and Universities	2,308,864	—	116,620	7,019,465	—	520,746	8,962,851	—	598,022
Libraries, Museums and other Education departments	33,380	9,700	1,687	3,893,395	9,887	257,118	4,089,208	27,800	276,278
TOTAL	3,739,771	9,700	100,027	3,877,345	9,887	22,162	3,463,746	27,800	23,162
JUSTICE									
War	4,209,198	9,700	232,743	4,230,740	9,887	279,300	4,435,954	27,800	239,435
Police	72,926	—	3,684	1,729,952	—	113,753	1,077,547	—	112,055
National Guard	7,171,483	—	362,309	1,729,952	—	113,753	1,077,547	—	112,055
TOTAL	109,581	—	5,586	1,729,952	—	113,753	1,077,547	—	112,055
DEPENDENCE AND PUBLIC ORDER:									
War	49,316,528	30,466	2,494,937	49,807,412	1,146,033	3,404,026	50,934,362	640,365	3,438,228
Navy	2,844,511	671,830	219,233	27,042,606	565,915	1,841,857	28,494,085	11,981,756	3,251,265
Police	27,213,410	916,899	1,477,965	8,265,855	—	543,523	11,741,865	—	784,320
National Guard	1,185,370	—	39,886	25,098	—	1,848	28,838	—	1,926
TOTAL	6,942,963	—	6,001	85,143,971	1,711,948	5,791,254	90,659,170	12,022,121	7,475,779
COLLECTION OF REVENUE									
DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE	83,500,159	947,865	4,325,074	17,539,913	45,389	1,162,391	19,116,343	40,385	1,281,455
PURCHASE AND EXPLOITATION OF PROPERTY	4,143,661	671,880	285,175	1,087,245	—	70,175	1,057,618	—	70,646
PENSIONS, ALL KINDS	15,750,180	8,808	796,703	1,090,331	8,888,889	1,071,695	11,498,194	—	49,814
DIPLOMACY AND CONSULAR SERVICES	355,864	36,589	73,571	11,036,981	—	725,789	889,771	1,369,666	210,181
TOTAL	1,374,881	—	511,429	1,355,240	—	225,742	—	—	—
TOTAL	10,123,146	972,009	129,142	1,355,240	—	225,742	—	—	—
TOTAL	18,395	649,305	127,570	—	—	—	—	—	—

	EXTR.	18,393	972,009	1,355,210	1,514,486	255,742	839,771	1,369,646	210,181
DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICES	EXTR.	18,393	972,009	1,355,210	1,514,486	255,742	839,771	1,369,646	210,181
PROPAGANDA OF ALL KINDS	Ord.	168,299	391,743	—	—	—	—	—	—
IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION	Ord.	2,320,961	649,805	—	—	—	—	—	—
NAVIGATION	EXTR.	72,854	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ADMINISTRATION OF OTHER PUBLIC SERVICES:									
Railways	Ord.	31,760,103	—	34,740,235	—	2,284,043	35,025,146	—	2,379,649
Post Office	EXTR.	6,718,923	—	10,633,450	93,050	729,467	11,030,575	189,860	798,245
Telegraphs	Ord.	7,647,024	—	8,213,715	332,363	577,488	9,790,934	360,459	694,552
Others	EXTR.	1,950,999	—	10,788,321	604,888	777,438	11,072,118	787,214	868,223
TOTAL	Ord.	61,763,760	1,048,489	64,684,721	1,080,921	4,869,836	68,718,773	1,337,503	4,740,660
EXTR.	EXTR.	7,885,668	34,391	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUBLIC WORKS (CONSTRUCTION):									
Railways	EXTR.	2,340,102	—	3,106,784	—	204,937	6,700,855	—	447,506
Port works	Ord.	—	—	15,100,900	—	992,304	12,632,723	—	863,866
Others	Ord.	48,801,261	2,468,889	10,048,385	—	660,734	14,906,866	—	955,054
EXTR.	EXTR.	301,868	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	Ord.	48,801,261	2,468,889	28,255,169	—	1,857,925	33,940,446	—	2,267,116
EXTR.	EXTR.	2,901,970	146,610	—	—	—	—	—	—
EVENTUAL AND HETEROGENEOUS	Ord.	888,482	145,000	6,239,563	393,330	454,534	25,459,464	1,529,846	1,872,722
EXTR.	EXTR.	1,009,664	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SERVICE OF THE DEBT—									
FOREIGN FUNDED DEBT:									
Interest and other expenses	Ord.	—	22,287,509	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amortisation	Ord.	—	2,002,104	—	—	—	—	—	—
EXTR.	EXTR.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOREIGN FUNDED DEBT			24,289,613	—	20,268,500	3,292,706	—	90,919,025	3,478,390
INTERNAL FUNDED DEBT:									
Interest and other expenses	Ord.	28,969,504	1,296,387	20,619,730	2,282,677	2,204,453	28,156,206	925,063	1,984,924
Amortisation	Ord.	7,317,447	973,396	6,900,448	—	454,332	8,417,456	—	602,200
EXTR.	EXTR.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL INTERNAL FUNDED DEBT		36,286,951	2,270,383	36,529,178	2,282,677	2,658,785	36,573,752	925,063	2,547,184
FLOATING DEBT	Ord.	9,078,095	10,765,377	10,688,925	—	715,984	12,233,281	5,200,448	1,402,195
EXTR.	EXTR.	1,243,584	49,392	54,978,029	—	3,615,092	—	—	—
TOTAL FLOATING DEBT		10,321,629	10,815,369	65,866,954	—	4,331,076	12,233,281	5,200,448	1,402,195
TOTAL SERVICE OF THE DEBT		46,608,580	37,373,392	102,895,832	31,551,177	10,282,567	48,507,033	31,844,938	7,427,769
GUARANTEE OF INTEREST	Ord.	1,404,307	2,857,990	1,197,046	1,911,653	293,773	1,074,881	3,266,420	439,273
EXTR.	EXTR.	1,404,307	2,857,990	1,197,046	1,911,653	293,773	1,074,881	3,266,420	439,273
TOTAL GUARANTEE OF INTEREST		2,808,614	5,715,980	2,394,092	3,823,306	587,546	2,149,762	6,532,840	878,546
GRAND TOTAL		378,460,551	47,225,380	345,606,637	46,799,857	27,990,421	328,379,847	57,998,348	28,459,564

FEDERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1860 TO 1906.
INCLUDING BALANCE OF DEPOSITS IN THE SAVINGS BANK.

YEAR.	REVENUE.				EXPENDITURE.				SURPLUS.	DEFICIT.	Coefficient per Capita.			
	ORDINARY, EXTRAORDINARY AND BALANCE OF DEP.				ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY.						£	£	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.
	Received in Milsres, Currency.	Received in Milsres, Gold.	Equivalent of both in £ Sterling.	Effectd in Milsres, Currency.	Milsres, gold.	Equivalent of both in £ Sterling.	£	£						
*1906	280,499,028	72,640,400	23,568,000	227,542,073	53,921,054	21,254,096	2,314,024	1,804,687	1.21	1.09				
1905	300,437,644	56,709,128	26,136,118	346,650,903	40,272,901	27,009,805		1,388	1.38	1.47				
1904	352,677,598	50,051,334	23,445,341	378,460,551	47,225,380	24,432,985		1,24	1.24	1.31				
1903	334,640,866	44,852,105	21,712,547	356,902,609	42,376,238	19,006,420	2,656,127	1,90	1.90	0.85				
1902	268,584,913	42,304,344	17,990,816	236,458,868	34,034,762	15,513,284	2,480,532	0.91	0.91	0.95				
1901	289,284,702	44,041,302	16,186,694	201,029,212	40,493,241	16,836,392		0.91	0.91	1.06				
1900	263,687,253	49,956,522	15,903,113	368,480,172	41,708,100	18,671,968		0.60	0.60	0.53				
1899	333,104,656		10,214,230	295,363,247		9,956,908	1,157,208	13,793,801	0.58	1.40				
1898	324,053,052		9,641,386	787,671,439		23,436,180		2,497,705	0.74	0.74				
1897	303,410,721		9,698,681	381,549,785		12,106,026		1,507,460	0.80	0.90				
1896	346,212,789		12,337,900	365,605,091		14,447,350		718,617	0.78	0.83				
1895	325,865,912		12,369,694	344,767,322		13,108,341		4,280,365	1.00	0.95				
1894	270,341,990		11,299,451	372,750,720		13,800,000	722,875	1,049,649	1.00	1.02				
1893	315,717,362		15,128,124	300,631,273		14,403,249	4,406,705		1.25	1.42				
1892	258,094,426		12,767,078	279,280,535		20,743,011	4,328,048		1.30	1.48				
1891	270,811,626		18,371,467	250,562,464		20,749,693	578,010		1.52	1.56				
1890	266,683,845		25,071,059	230,645,874		15,474,028		545,475	0.84	0.90				
1889	164,507,924		18,335,780	186,165,460		13,171,974		1,908,060	0.73	0.93				
1888	152,958,125		16,032,638	147,490,588		12,082,288		2,611,280	0.90	0.92				
1887	221,177,551		20,562,601	227,044,838		13,099,432		2,650,520	0.92	1.02				
1886	130,307,405		11,173,008	153,632,099		13,624,859		654,823	0.94	1.02				
1885	124,155,638		9,441,002	158,495,837		13,667,632		634,823	1.00	1.05				
1884	134,562,668		11,424,319	154,287,060		16,114,756		9,715,910	1.18	1.18				
1883	129,597,753		15,642,300	152,958,053		14,439,119		9,779,800	0.89	1.36				
1882	131,986,964		11,548,889	139,470,684		13,869,716		3,883,657	0.93	1.25				
1881	131,279,947		11,999,352	138,583,090		13,264,823		3,664,164	1.00	1.22				
1880	120,761,990		11,164,195	180,133,690		14,420,663		2,433,326	1.12	1.23				
1879	116,460,981		10,341,978	181,468,567		13,018,007		1,760,092	1.07	1.24				
1878	110,745,527		10,555,462	151,492,301		13,218,937		1,056,799	1.18	1.04				
1877	101,063,541		10,369,592	135,800,677		10,564,877	369,402							
1876	103,499,593		12,049,509	125,855,335		9,994,399		238,469						
1875	106,490,472		12,049,509	126,780,018		12,979,459		4,265,119						
1874	105,000,200		11,251,975	121,480,870		11,788,656		4,949,590						
1873	112,131,103		12,162,138	121,874,462		11,714,090		6,689,173						
1872	105,133,920		10,924,279	101,580,774		11,270,466		6,382,744						
1871	97,736,550		9,760,930	100,074,292		12,280,803		2,737,954						
1870	94,847,842		8,694,340	100,074,292		8,680,187		183,261						
1869	87,545,534		6,839,260	150,894,798		6,222,064		949,361						
1868	71,200,927		5,924,857	165,954,772		6,457,056		59,000						
1867	64,776,843		6,039,092	120,889,799		5,581,274		245,088						
1866	58,523,371		5,898,059	121,856,028		5,563,082		944,033						
1865	56,995,925		5,922,233	83,346,158										
1864	54,801,409		6,093,803	56,404,440										
1863	48,519,648		5,507,695	57,000,222										
1862	52,488,898		5,622,270	53,049,731										
1861	50,051,703		5,317,694	52,358,417										
1860	43,807,346		4,700,163	52,606,145										

* Provisional Balances.

REVENUE—STATE OF ALAGOAS.

	1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.	
	In Currency. <i>Mitres.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Mitres.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Mitres.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Mitres.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Mitres.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Mitres.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £
FROM STATE PROPERTY:												
Rent and leases	3,896	183	3,376	167	1,696	84	7,416	375	16,443	1,081	15,910	1,063
From public services	1,915	91	340	17	10,040	500	3,710	187	1,215	80	2,370	158
FROM TAXATION:												
Of merchandise—												
Exported	959,762	45,053	893,625	44,158	905,893	45,118	1,140,090	57,508	956,168	62,873	957,321	63,946
Consumption and excise	454,308	21,325	375,189	18,537	455,084	22,665	362,286	18,368	1,046	69	38,110	2,646
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE	1,414,100	66,378	1,268,814	62,695	1,360,977	67,783	1,502,376	75,901	957,214	62,942	995,431	66,492
Of shipping	10,097	474	5,940	294	5,328	265	5,186	262	5,866	386	5,480	367
Of trades, professions and companies	563,221	26,438	255,727	12,637	295,506	14,718	312,836	15,805	468,752	30,823	335,229	22,392
Of real estate—												
Foresore due	1,712	80	1,203	59	1,884	94	1,506	81	3,347	220	1,398	93
Transfer tax	82,868	3,890	88,404	4,368	98,668	4,914	93,288	4,662	70,375	4,041	76,614	5,718
House tax	61,650	2,993	56,462	2,790	50,695	2,525	47,304	2,390	53,638	3,592	49,151	3,283
TOTAL	146,230	6,863	146,069	7,217	151,247	7,533	141,188	7,133	128,560	8,463	127,163	8,494
TOTAL FROM TAXATION	2,133,648	100,153	1,676,500	83,843	1,813,058	90,289	1,961,856	99,101	1,560,392	102,604	1,463,313	97,745
HETEROGENEOUS AND EVENTUAL:												
Stamp tax	65,891	3,093	54,328	2,685	40,306	2,460	64,180	3,242	157,000	10,824	310,405	20,740
Others	157,076	7,373	319,758	16,501	109,025	5,430	201,844	10,198	83,265	6,132	1,165,394	77,845
TOTAL HETER. AND EVENT.	222,967	10,466	374,111	18,486	158,421	7,890	266,024	13,440	250,265	16,456	1,475,889	98,585
TOTAL ORDINARY	2,362,426	110,893	2,054,327	101,513	1,983,215	98,773	2,238,736	113,103	1,828,315	120,221	2,057,491	107,551
Extraordinary.												
Deposits (balance of)	485	20	389	19	334	17	69	3	161	11	278	19
GRAND TOTAL	2,362,861	110,913	2,054,716	101,532	1,983,549	98,790	2,238,805	113,106	1,828,476	120,232	2,057,769	107,570

EXPENDITURE—STATE OF ALAGOAS.

EXECUTIVE:												
President, Vice-President and Offices	38,920	1,828	44,748	2,211	48,800	2,435	56,221	2,840	57,126	3,756	64,200	4,019
Secretaries of State	152,806	5,764	121,527	6,005	124,756	6,214	127,261	6,430	122,237	8,042	146,556	6,178
TOTAL	161,726	7,592	166,275	8,216	173,556	8,649	183,482	9,270	179,423	11,798	211,155	13,197
LEGISLATURE:												
Senators	38,983	1,830	35,193	1,739	32,487	1,618	32,465	1,637	35,869	2,350	32,237	2,015
Deputies	63,428	2,978	63,407	3,133	62,126	3,094	60,251	3,044	62,405	4,100	56,192	3,512
TOTAL	102,406	4,808	98,600	4,872	94,613	4,712	92,656	4,681	98,364	6,468	88,430	5,527

* Provisional Balances.

5,644,201

4,700,163

52,606,145

43,807,346

944,038

EXPENDITURE—STATE OF ALAGOAS.—Continued.

	1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.	
	In Currency. <i>Mitreis.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Mitreis.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Mitreis.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Mitreis.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Mitreis.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Mitreis.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £
Hygiene and public assistance	62,271	2,924	59,103	2,921	53,056	2,644	45,563	2,302	55,535	3,650	56,285	3,518
EDUCATION:												
Schools, colleges and universities .. .	427,685	20,077	402,381	19,883	412,847	20,562	351,220	17,744	197,703	13,000	371,151	23,197
Justice .. .	251,040	11,784	247,787	13,242	269,683	13,480	248,240	12,541	143,052	9,406	235,350	14,708
DEFENCE AND PUBLIC ORDER:												
Police .. .	508,904	23,888	472,334	23,340	432,048	21,563	446,622	22,564	412,365	27,115	490,221	30,639
Collection and distribution of revenue ..	292,892	13,748	248,306	12,270	253,514	12,026	290,260	14,664	244,278	16,069	233,153	14,573
Administration of other public services ..	78,338	3,678	69,592	3,439	69,265	3,450	67,805	3,426	60,407	3,076	68,939	4,300
Public works .. .	117,539	5,520	132,576	6,551	17,067	850	23,002	1,162	16,385	1,077	12,792	790
Pensions, all kinds .. .	150,066	7,044	136,169	6,729	154,834	7,711	120,051	6,065	79,759	5,245	189,294	11,831
Eventual and heterogeneous .. .	134,584	6,318	72,169	3,566	155,259	7,733	44,295	2,238	27,011	1,776	353,531	22,096
Service of the debt .. .	24,838	1,153	4,350	211	3,064	153	206,769	10,445	317,870	20,888	901,806	50,393
GRAND TOTAL .. .	2,312,180	108,534	2,109,592	104,243	2,089,831	104,083	2,119,965	107,102	1,882,162	120,474	3,212,106	200,757

REVENUE—STATE OF AMAZONAS.

	1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
	In Currency. <i>Mitreis.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Mitreis.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Mitreis.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Mitreis.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Mitreis.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Mitreis.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £
Ordinary.												
FROM STATE PROPERTY:												
Sales .. .	438,197	6,829	233,682	11,638	260,074	13,130	318,373	20,935	207,323	13,849	161,626	10,102
Rents and leases .. .	354,765	17,531	431,883	21,510	223,663	11,360	201,168	13,228	52,338	3,496	306,586	19,161
Interest and dividends .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .. .	492,962	24,360	665,565	33,148	483,737	24,489	519,541	34,163	259,661	17,345	468,212	29,263
FROM PUBLIC SERVICES:												
Other services .. .	167,656	8,285	216,015	10,759	196,720	9,938	199,407	13,112	39,294	2,625	—	—
TOTAL .. .	167,656	8,285	216,015	10,759	196,720	9,938	199,407	13,112	39,294	2,625	—	—

TOTAL	167,656	8,285	216,015	10,759	196,720	9,938	199,407	13,112	39,204	2,625		
FROM TAXATION:												
Of merchandise—Exported	12,305,599	608,070	17,295,095	861,377	18,301,189	924,591	14,003,413	920,797	12,552,134	898,443	12,753,167	797,073
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE	12,305,599	608,070	17,295,095	861,377	18,301,189	924,591	14,003,413	920,797	12,552,134	898,443	12,753,167	797,073
Of trades, professions and companies	24,501	1,211	35,456	1,766	84,799	1,758	148,851	9,788	925,785	61,840	754,784	47,174
Of real estate—House tax	133,229	6,583	219,976	10,956	257,548	13,012	269,483	17,720	198,999	13,293	522,966	32,685
TOTAL FROM TAXATION	12,463,329	615,864	17,550,527	874,099	18,589,536	939,361	14,421,747	948,305	13,676,918	913,576	14,080,917	876,932
HETEROGENEOUS AND EVENTUAL:												
Stamp tax	93,915	4,641	90,560	4,512	119,467	6,036	—	—	170,228	11,972	127,177	7,949
Others	150,574	7,440	143,202	7,132	1,077,458	54,434	92,994	6,115	1,267,195	54,645	305,583	19,117
TOTAL	244,489	12,081	233,762	11,644	1,196,925	60,470	92,994	6,115	1,446,423	96,617	433,060	27,066
TOTAL ORDINARY	13,368,456	660,500	18,065,899	929,650	20,470,918	1,034,208	15,233,689	1,001,695	15,422,296	1,030,163	14,932,189	933,261
Extraordinary.												
Deposits	2,116,678	104,594	2,365,063	117,791	2,504,362	126,522	2,602,794	171,143	1,928,420	128,812	2,152,237	134,515
Loans	1,682,000	88,114	—	—	—	—	5,100,000	—	5,100,000	340,604	500,000	31,250
TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY	3,798,678	187,708	2,365,063	117,791	2,504,362	126,522	2,602,794	171,143	7,028,420	469,476	2,652,237	165,765
GRAND TOTAL	17,167,134	848,298	21,030,962	1,047,440	22,975,280	1,160,730	17,836,483	1,172,838	22,450,716	1,499,638	17,584,426	1,099,026

EXPENDITURE—STATE OF AMAZONAS.

EXECUTIVE:												
President, Vice-President and Offices	178,643	8,823	245,589	12,381	353,472	17,858	412,344	27,114	342,048	22,848	282,880	17,631
Secretaries of State	205,586	10,159	255,034	12,702	215,773	10,301	256,347	15,541	201,988	13,492	209,250	13,080
TOTAL	384,229	18,987	500,623	25,083	569,245	28,759	648,691	42,655	544,036	36,340	492,170	30,761
LEGISLATIVE:												
Senators	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deputies	318,524	15,739	326,187	16,246	479,919	24,246	322,800	21,232	298,051	19,969	425,391	26,587
Allowances to Members of both Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	318,524	15,739	326,187	16,246	479,919	24,246	322,800	21,232	298,051	19,969	425,391	26,587
Hygiene and public assistance	208,972	10,079	248,100	12,300	335,146	16,832	165,908	10,909	162,259	10,838	165,098	10,366
EDUCATION:												
Schools and universities	1,293,485	63,916	1,396,943	69,574	1,463,232	73,926	1,054,742	69,355	1,254,278	83,782	1,020,650	63,791
Libraries, museums, galleries	44,782	2,213	34,905	1,789	35,397	1,940	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,338,267	66,129	1,431,848	71,313	1,501,689	75,866	1,054,742	69,355	1,254,278	83,782	1,020,650	63,791
Justice	662,898	32,756	676,084	33,672	685,346	34,024	483,115	31,767	676,821	45,210	536,307	33,176
DEFENCE AND PUBLIC ORDERS:												
Police	2,551,192	124,065	2,717,592	135,364	2,530,540	127,845	1,875,845	129,347	2,215,301	147,975	1,831,086	114,443
TOTAL	2,551,192	124,065	2,717,592	135,364	2,530,540	127,845	1,875,845	129,347	2,215,301	147,975	1,831,086	114,443
Collection of revenue	760,419	37,575	756,465	37,675	795,876	37,329	938,877	61,736	1,000,052	66,800	925,156	57,922

EXPENDITURE—STATE OF AMAZONAS.—Continued.

	1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £
ADMINISTRATION OF OTHER PUBLIC SERVICES:												
Others	697,386	34,461	878,567	43,756	596,366	30,129	640,725	42,131	722,120	48,235	474,503	29,656
TOTAL	697,386	34,461	878,567	43,756	596,366	30,129	640,725	42,131	722,120	48,235	474,503	29,656
PUBLIC WORKS:												
Other	508,394	25,122	1,427,471	71,095	2,542,270	128,437	2,959,978	194,634	2,471,626	165,097	1,354,419	84,651
TOTAL	508,394	25,122	1,427,471	71,095	2,542,270	128,437	2,959,978	194,634	2,471,626	165,097	1,354,419	84,651
Pensions, all kinds	313,812	15,507	229,953	16,433	372,101	18,799	294,105	19,339	414,431	27,080	215,929	13,465
Navigation	481,500	23,793	707,080	85,215	522,000	26,372	495,667	32,533	758,667	59,677	60,667	3,792
Eventual and heterogeneous SERVICE OF THE DEBT:	6,199,499	306,342	3,957,102	196,086	4,893,029	247,230	4,646,370	305,556	6,392,542	427,002	4,091,620	255,726
External funded:												
Amortisation and Interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,616,636	107,986	1,894,021	114,026
Internal Funded—	2,473,280	122,215	884,258	44,040	1,399,531	70,705	1,584,183	104,168	927,174	61,332	846,145	52,884
Floating—	4,330,143	213,970	2,391,661	119,116	3,955,090	199,815	2,660,262	176,899	3,129,568	208,445	2,292,922	141,433
Amortisation and Interest	6,803,423	336,185	3,275,919	163,156	5,354,621	270,520	4,274,445	281,067	5,664,378	378,363	4,943,088	308,945
TOTAL SERVICE OF DEBT	21,223,520	1,048,740	17,216,351	857,455	21,191,748	1,067,088	18,801,887	1,236,321	24,575,512	1,597,074	10,531,154	1,033,199
GRAND TOTAL												

REVENUE—STATE OF BAHIA.

	1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1907 (Estimates).	
	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £
FROM STATE PROPERTY:												
Rent and leases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,208	1,789	—	—
FROM PUBLIC SERVICES:												
Railway	74,014	3,474	90,074	4,452	131,976	6,373	293,718	14,839	141,153	9,282	—	—
Other services	68,952	3,286	12,665	626	17,664	880	41,766	2,110	29,795	1,959	—	—
TOTAL	142,966	6,710	102,739	5,078	149,640	7,453	335,484	16,949	170,948	11,241	—	—
FROM TAXATION:												
Of merchandise—												
Exported	8,085,328	379,526	7,227,747	357,152	6,284,116	312,078	6,598,512	333,362	4,896,540	321,093	—	—
Consumption and excise	92	4	—	—	—	—	42,925	2,169	64,792	4,260	—	—
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE	8,085,420	379,530	7,227,747	357,152	6,284,116	312,078	6,641,437	335,531	4,961,332	325,253	—	—

8,065,420	379,520	7,227,747	357,152	6,234,116	812,978	6,641,447	335,531	4,961,632	324,253
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE ..									

EXPENDITURE—STATE OF BAHIA.

1,557,170	73,094	929,766	45,944	906,752	48,149	1,590,194	80,338	1,488,258	97,532
Of trades, professions and companies ..									
Of real estate—									
Transfer tax ..	784,310	36,816	563,856	27,862	544,400	605,069	30,569	722,305	47,495
House tax ..	259	12							
TOTAL ..	784,569	36,828	563,856	27,862	544,400	605,069	30,569	722,305	47,495
TOTAL FROM TAXATION ..	10,427,159	489,452	8,721,369	430,958	7,795,268	8,836,241	446,438	7,167,190	471,290
HETEROGENEOUS AND EVENTUAL:									
Stamp tax ..	118,030	5,540	90,825	4,488	116,136	124,888	6,309	125,166	8,230
Others ..	589,678	27,880	1,247,396	66,580	2,111,797	1,121,210	56,645	727,711	47,850
TOTAL HETERO. AND EVENT. ..	707,708	33,220	1,438,221	71,068	2,227,933	1,109,961	62,954	852,877	56,081
TOTAL ORDINARY ..	11,277,533	529,382	10,262,329	507,104	10,172,841	10,418,202	526,341	8,218,223	540,391
Extraordinary ..	8,030,504	376,933	12,362,763	610,834	15,600,688	18,025,892	910,683	9,006,704	398,156
Loans ..	19,308,337	906,325	22,625,092	1,117,998	25,772,529	28,444,184	1,437,024	17,914,927	1,138,547
GRAND TOTAL ..									

48,000	2,252	44,516	2,201	57,272	2,851	57,047	2,833	50,291	3,307
EXECUTIVE:									
President, Vice-President and Offices ..									
LEGISLATURE:									
Senators ..	197,436	9,268	163,704	8,089	166,200	165,838	8,278	182,875	12,025
Deputies ..	824,270	16,221	278,797	13,776	297,907	282,615	14,278	345,964	22,749
Allowances for Members of both Chambers ..			9,241	457					
TOTAL ..	521,706	24,489	451,742	22,322	464,107	448,458	22,656	528,839	34,774
Hygiene and public assistance ..	312,340	14,661	403,487	10,938	246,393	637,993	92,212	354,607	23,317
EDUCATION:									
Schools, colleges and universities ..	1,168,269	54,604	931,117	46,010	1,521,687	1,471,080	74,320	837,440	55,066
Libraries, museums and others ..	32,002	1,502	23,123	1,390	25,063	27,208	1,375	23,438	1,841
TOTAL ..	1,195,271	56,106	959,245	47,400	1,546,750	1,498,288	75,695	860,878	56,607
Justice ..	918,085	43,093	709,376	35,053	1,093,243	1,114,416	56,301	952,878	62,657
DEFENCE AND PUBLIC ORDER:									
Police ..	2,361,049	110,828	2,013,872	99,514	2,242,957	1,117,710	119,617	2,031,781	133,600
Collection and distribution of revenue ..	202,227	9,493	194,078	6,625	147,473	188,279	9,512	227,030	14,928
ADMINISTRATION OF OTHER PUBLIC SERVICES:									
Railways ..	262,577	12,326	324,207	10,020	372,542	308,965	15,009	140,090	9,251
Others ..	1,414,281	66,386	1,146,803	56,069	1,239,398	61,755	51,618	907,564	59,077
TOTAL ..	1,676,858	78,712	1,471,010	72,089	1,612,478	1,380,077	67,227	1,048,254	68,928
PUBLIC WORKS:									
Railways ..	185,774	8,720	205,012	13,095	232,127	629,370	31,796	1,253,056	82,724
Others ..	185,774	8,720	205,012	13,095	232,127	629,370	31,796	1,253,056	82,724
TOTAL ..	185,774	8,720	205,012	13,095	232,127	629,370	31,796	1,253,056	82,724

EXPENDITURE—STATE OF BAHIA.—Continued.

	1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1907 (Estimates).	
	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £
Purchase and expropriation of property	—	—	36,000	1,703	640,309	32,349	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pensions, all kinds	559,298	26,254	551,486	27,251	594,877	29,628	584,921	29,536	471,625	31,012	—	—
Immigration and emigration	7,823	367	5,355	264	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Navigation	48,265	2,266	809	40	115,600	5,757	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eventual and heterogeneous	3,219,849	151,140	1,298,793	64,179	1,695,541	84,446	1,740,428	57,615	3,716,982	244,352	—	—
SERVICE OF THE DEBT:												
Foreign funded—												
Amortisation and interest	1,140,585	53,539	1,060,135	52,830	1,092,428	54,409	1,076,143	54,368	1,673,023	110,010	—	—
Internal funded—												
Amortisation and interest	—	—	198,980	9,786	479,421	23,877	483,290	24,416	371,577	24,433	—	—
Floating—												
Amortisation and interest	4,914,065	230,667	11,940,011	590,904	13,761,441	685,384	14,922,805	753,912	3,847,927	252,962	—	—
TOTAL SERVICE OF THE DEBT	6,054,650	284,206	13,207,176	652,620	15,333,290	763,670	16,482,238	832,696	5,891,927	387,405	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	17,311,145	812,587	21,515,957	1,063,191	25,418,108	1,265,941	27,393,640	1,382,434	17,391,938	1,143,611	—	—

REVENUE—STATE OF CEARÁ.

	1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £
FROM STATE PROPERTY:												
Sales	63,810	3,153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rent and leases	1,506	74	2,028	100	3,525	178	2,761	181	2,482	163	2,750	172
Interest and dividends on Government holdings	1,773	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	67,089	3,315	2,028	100	3,525	178	2,761	181	2,482	163	2,750	172
FROM TAXATION:												
Of merchandise—												
Exported	1,103,197	54,513	1,186,375	56,597	1,295,604	65,455	1,102,094	72,468	1,395,975	93,187	1,501,246	93,828
Consumption and excise	222,556	10,998	805,635	40,154	1,479,927	74,767	771,911	50,698	348,164	21,232	327,242	20,453
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE	1,325,753	65,511	1,992,010	96,751	2,775,531	140,222	1,873,105	123,166	1,743,239	114,439	1,828,488	114,280
Of trades, professions and companies	477,207	23,581	448,172	22,321	644,184	32,545	721,062	47,414	863,841	57,200	1,040,016	65,001
Of real estate—												
Land tax	121,515	6,005	119,284	5,941	117,031	5,912	119,190	7,897	161,274	10,973	192,918	12,057
Transfer tax	196,248	9,696	190,636	9,405	193,633	9,753	194,588	12,796	196,419	13,120	216,946	13,559
House tax	317,763	15,701	309,920	15,436	310,064	15,695	313,778	20,633	360,693	24,063	410,204	25,688
TOTAL	2,120,723	104,793	2,700,102	134,475	3,730,379	188,462	2,907,945	191,213	2,937,773	196,234	3,275,708	204,919

EXPENDITURE—STATE OF CEARÁ.—Continued.

	1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.
	Mitris.	£	Mitris.	£	Mitris.	£	Mitris.	£	Mitris.	£	Mitris.	£
Service of the Debt (cont.)—												
Funding												
Amortisation	12,000	568	50,000	2,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest	108	5	1,600	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total—												
Amortisation	104,800	5,184	133,400	6,644	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest	7,865	378	4,538	255	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL SERVICE OF THE DEBT ..	112,565	5,563	137,938	6,870	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	2,871,730	132,021	2,802,622	139,579	3,153,025	150,839	3,099,741	203,824	3,137,104	206,540	3,100,135	199,383

REVENUE—STATE OF ESPIRITO SANTO.

	1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.
	Mitris.	£	Mitris.	£	Mitris.	£	Mitris.	£	Mitris.	£	Mitris.	£	Mitris.	£
Ordinary.														
FROM STATE PROPERTY :														
Sales	23,891	1,121	21,698	1,072	69,543	3,464	82,709	4,179	34,427	2,264	10,334	660	10,334	660
Rent and leases	955	45	1,061	53	305	20	2,506	126	999	65	900	60	900	60
TOTAL	24,846	1,166	22,759	1,125	69,940	3,484	85,215	4,305	35,426	2,329	11,234	750	11,234	750
FROM PUBLIC SERVICES :														
Railways	115,264	5,411	174,991	8,646	274,717	13,682	212,648	10,743	163,152	10,728	183,037	12,226	183,037	12,226
FROM TAXATION :														
Of merchandise—														
Exported	1,795,956	84,302	2,061,656	101,875	2,306,326	114,866	2,270,410	114,705	1,752,280	115,222	1,802,032	120,370	1,802,032	120,370
Of trades, professions and companies	26,364	1,261	28,328	1,400	26,334	1,312	15,252	771	15,810	1,040	16,435	1,088	16,435	1,088
Of real estate	154,588	7,257	147,290	7,278	157,316	7,834	175,034	8,842	200,672	13,194	192,893	12,885	192,893	12,885
TOTAL FROM TAXATION	1,977,408	92,820	2,237,274	110,553	2,489,976	124,012	2,460,696	124,316	1,968,762	128,456	2,011,360	134,353	2,011,360	134,353
HETEROGENEOUS AND EVENTUAL :														
Stamp tax	37,842	1,776	73,205	3,617	37,323	1,859	43,713	2,208	42,498	2,794	42,482	2,838	42,482	2,838
Others	265,611	12,468	86,326	4,266	74,472	3,709	53,806	2,719	41,361	2,721	133,105	8,891	133,105	8,891
TOTAL	303,453	14,244	159,520	7,883	111,795	5,568	97,519	4,927	83,859	5,515	175,587	11,729	175,587	11,729
TOTAL ORDINARY	2,420,971	113,641	2,594,553	128,207	2,946,428	146,746	2,856,078	144,291	2,251,199	148,028	2,381,218	159,058	2,381,218	159,058

EXPENDITURE—STATE OF ESPIRITO SANTO.—Continued.

	1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.	
	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.
	Mitres.	£	Mitres.	£	Mitres.	£	Mitres.	£	Mitres.	£	Mitres.	£
SERVICE OF THE DEBT:												
Foreign Funded	943,473	44,237	900,691	44,507	912,220	45,432	1,227,683	62,024	751,402	40,415	743,063	40,604
Internal Funded	95,443	4,480	101,820	5,051	5,225	226	84,160	4,250	93,669	6,155	78,444	3,240
Floating	524,277	24,609	220,280	10,855	170,603	8,495	161,355	8,153	69,619	4,578	151,179	10,089
TOTAL SERVICE OF THE DEBT ..	1,563,193	73,376	1,222,791	60,423	1,187,683	59,152	1,473,108	74,427	914,720	60,148	973,586	65,093
Guarantee of Interest.. . . . Ord.	—	—	29,225	1,445	57,970	2,887	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	2,865,634	134,513	2,664,951	131,686	2,740,597	136,792	2,992,216	151,169	2,491,205	163,152	2,592,223	173,152

REVENUE—STATE OF GOYAZ.

	1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.
	Mitres.	£	Mitres.	£	Mitres.	£	Mitres.	£	Mitres.	£	Mitres.	£
Ordinary.												
FROM STATE PROPERTY:												
Sales	8,002	376	2,950	112	6,215	315	2,051	135	3,450	231	3,518	220
Rent and leases	280	13	280	14	360	18	520	34	520	34	520	32
TOTAL	8,282	380	2,530	126	6,575	333	2,571	169	3,970	265	4,038	252
From public services	2,473	116	2,419	120	2,541	123	2,140	141	2,666	178	2,380	149
FROM TAXATION												
Of merchandise—												
Imported	980	44	787	39	240	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exported	370,505	17,332	210,446	10,029	838,438	17,008	984,617	25,292	483,296	29,273	403,322	23,208
Consumption and excise	57,549	2,701	56,697	2,824	54,323	2,745	30,645	2,015	23,441	1,300	54,907	3,437
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE	428,984	20,137	276,930	13,792	393,006	19,855	415,262	27,307	466,677	31,173	463,319	28,645
Of shipping	54,235	2,546	27,396	1,364	30,290	1,530	32,033	2,106	44,035	2,041	45,565	2,648
Transfer tax	29,203	1,375	26,842	1,337	28,602	1,445	29,602	1,946	35,625	2,330	34,656	2,166
Of trades, professions and companies	95,457	4,481	101,045	5,033	52,050	2,628	52,155	3,429	215,841	14,417	112,999	7,062
Of real estate—												
Land	12,285	577	17,623	878	18,912	955	13,001	855	10,217	682	12,672	792
Transfer tax	76,633	3,597	67,648	3,269	60,180	3,040	56,777	3,733	66,276	4,427	77,208	4,826

Of shipping	54,255	2,546	5,570	281	5,258	282	5,587	281	4,744	312	5,100	345	5,683	349
Transit tax	29,593	1,375	94,488	4,435	90,529	4,509	84,629	4,276	74,522	4,900	81,653	5,454	95,463	5,966
Of trades, professions and companies	95,457	4,481	702,457	32,974	528,742	26,035	588,547	29,734	603,574	39,688	843,881	56,365	747,002	46,688
Of real estate—														
Land	12,285	577	130,226	6,394	102,657	5,113	112,596	5,668	121,350	7,977	153,659	10,264	169,875	10,617
Transfer tax	76,683	3,597	849,438	39,873	630,348	31,894	710,259	35,883	729,605	47,975	1,004,126	67,072	923,304	57,706
House tax														
TOTAL	94,488	4,435	702,457	4,435	90,529	4,509	84,629	4,276	74,522	4,900	81,653	5,454	95,463	5,966
TOTAL FROM TAXATION														
HETEROGENEOUS AND EVENTUAL														
Stamp tax	14,408	676	14,408	676	13,421	669	14,175	716	15,093	992	15,066	1,006	16,084	1,061
Others	121,818	5,718	89,236	5,718	89,236	4,444	98,421	4,972	106,227	6,985	138,593	9,258	152,331	9,556
TOTAL	136,226	6,394	102,657	6,394	102,657	5,113	112,596	5,668	121,350	7,977	153,659	10,264	169,875	10,617
TOTAL ORDINARY	849,438	39,873	630,348	39,873	630,348	31,894	710,259	35,883	729,605	47,975	1,004,126	67,072	923,304	57,706
Extraordinary.														
Loans														
Deposits (balance of)	8,745	410	8,745	410	3,601	—	—	—	7,000	401	2,480	106	4,330	271
TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY	8,745	410	8,745	410	3,601	179	—	—	10,410	685	2,480	106	4,330	271
GRAND TOTAL	858,183	40,283	693,949	40,283	693,949	31,573	710,259	35,883	740,015	48,660	1,006,806	67,238	927,634	57,977

EXPENDITURE—STATE OF GOYAZ.

EXECUTIVE:														
President, Vice-President and Offices	11,404	564	10,644	531	10,644	531	11,108	561	12,471	820	12,265	819	11,790	737
Secretaries of State	63,579	3,142	65,024	3,238	65,024	3,238	74,578	3,768	73,004	4,800	76,571	5,115	77,730	4,858
TOTAL	74,983	3,706	75,668	3,769	75,668	3,769	85,686	4,329	85,475	5,620	88,836	5,934	89,520	5,595
LEGISLATURE:														
Senators	10,094	499	10,778	536	10,778	536	2,053	104	9,579	630	7,342	491	13,083	816
Deputies	17,095	845	16,161	805	16,161	805	2,108	106	16,068	1,056	12,789	854	23,779	1,486
TOTAL	27,189	1,344	26,939	1,341	26,939	1,341	4,161	210	25,647	1,686	20,131	1,345	36,842	2,302
Hygiene and public assistance	6,546	323	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EDUCATION:														
Schools, colleges and universities	53,719	2,654	65,492	3,262	65,492	3,262	75,886	3,834	77,133	5,073	80,396	5,370	91,081	5,693
Justice	119,893	5,924	116,079	5,781	116,079	5,781	123,960	6,263	125,832	8,274	126,200	8,229	133,121	8,320
DEFENCE AND PUBLIC ORDER:														
Police	226,970	11,215	240,246	11,965	240,246	11,965	279,983	14,145	261,231	17,177	268,934	17,044	296,142	18,509
Collection and distribution of revenue	170,746	8,437	118,422	5,898	118,422	5,898	126,008	6,366	142,008	9,383	153,196	10,233	175,306	10,957
Public works	14,078	696	20,453	1,019	20,453	1,019	16,271	822	20,023	1,356	22,538	1,506	58,810	3,676
Pensions, all kinds	24,523	1,212	24,900	1,240	24,900	1,240	26,770	1,352	26,738	1,763	27,618	1,845	28,170	1,761
Eventual and heterogeneous	20,754	1,026	12,709	633	12,709	633	18,633	941	28,091	1,847	29,267	1,955	33,214	2,076
SERVICE OF THE DEBT:														
Floating	4,363	216	—	—	—	—	18,025	910	31,291	2,053	3,208	214	1,633	105
GRAND TOTAL	743,769	36,753	700,903	34,908	700,903	34,908	775,873	39,172	824,069	54,137	817,024	54,675	943,889	58,993

REVENUE—STATE OF MATTO GROSSO.

	1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling. £
Ordinary.												
FROM STATE PROPERTY:												
Sales	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rent and leases .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
State railways .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest & dividends on Gov't holdings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From public services .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FROM TAXATION:												
Of merchandise—												
Exported	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumption and excise .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Of shipping	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transit tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Of trades, professions and companies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Of real estate—												
Land tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FROM TAXATION .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HETEROGENEOUS AND EVENTUAL:												
Stamp tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

EXPENDITURE—STATE OF MATTO GROSSO.

EXECUTIVE:												
President, Vice-President and Offices	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Secretaries of State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Equivalent in Sterling. £	10,256
In Currency. Mitros.	164,092
Equivalent in Sterling. £	5,927
In Currency. Mitros.	90,040
Equivalent in Sterling. £	50
In Currency. Mitros.	945
Equivalent in Sterling. £	15,042
In Currency. Mitros.	255,077
Equivalent in Sterling. £	1,727
In Currency. Mitros.	27,634
Equivalent in Sterling. £	12,737
In Currency. Mitros.	203,790
Equivalent in Sterling. £	12,737
In Currency. Mitros.	203,790
Equivalent in Sterling. £	456
In Currency. Mitros.	7,300
Equivalent in Sterling. £	5,297
In Currency. Mitros.	84,757
Equivalent in Sterling. £	46
In Currency. Mitros.	731
Equivalent in Sterling. £	6,742
In Currency. Mitros.	107,868
Equivalent in Sterling. £	1,835
In Currency. Mitros.	29,363
Equivalent in Sterling. £	8,023
In Currency. Mitros.	137,962
Equivalent in Sterling. £	27,113
In Currency. Mitros.	433,809
Equivalent in Sterling. £	1,266
In Currency. Mitros.	20,251
Equivalent in Sterling. £	74,362
In Currency. Mitros.	1,189,798
Equivalent in Sterling. £	75,628
In Currency. Mitros.	1,210,049
Equivalent in Sterling. £	120,410
In Currency. Mitros.	1,926,560

Equivalent in Sterling. £	14,920
In Currency. Mitros.	27,514
Equivalent in Sterling. £	2,835
In Currency. Mitros.	42,434

Equivalent in Sterling. £	997
In Currency. Mitros.	1,838
Equivalent in Sterling. £	2,835
In Currency. Mitros.	42,434

Equivalent in Sterling. £	—
In Currency. Mitros.	—
Equivalent in Sterling. £	—
In Currency. Mitros.	—

Equivalent in Sterling. £	—
In Currency. Mitros.	—
Equivalent in Sterling. £	—
In Currency. Mitros.	—

Equivalent in Sterling. £	—
In Currency. Mitros.	—
Equivalent in Sterling. £	—
In Currency. Mitros.	—

Equivalent in Sterling. £	—
In Currency. Mitros.	—
Equivalent in Sterling. £	—
In Currency. Mitros.	—

Equivalent in Sterling. £	—
In Currency. Mitros.	—
Equivalent in Sterling. £	—
In Currency. Mitros.	—

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.		
	In Currency. Mitreis.	In Currency. Mitreis.	In Currency. Mitreis.	In Currency. Mitreis.	In Currency. Mitreis.	In Currency. Mitreis.		
	Equivalent in Sterling. £	Equivalent in Sterling. £	Equivalent in Sterling. £	Equivalent in Sterling. £	Equivalent in Sterling. £	Equivalent in Sterling. £		
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	42,484	2,885	82,186	5,137
LEGISLATURE:								
Deputies	—	—	—	—	58,227	3,889	10,579	661
Hygiene and public assistance	—	—	—	—	18,557	1,240	53,478	3,342
EDUCATION:								
Schools, colleges and universities	—	—	—	—	133,452	8,914	121,376	7,586
Justice	—	—	—	—	115,087	7,687	96,469	6,029
DEFENCE AND PUBLIC ORDER:								
Police	—	—	—	—	410,448	28,018	373,983	23,374
Collection and distribution of revenue	—	—	—	—	185,200	9,030	63,342	3,959
Administration of other public services	—	—	—	—	130,401	8,710	154,856	9,678
Public works	—	—	—	—	21,447	1,433	139,072	8,692
Pensions, all kinds	—	—	—	—	35,014	2,339	38,240	2,300
Navigation	—	—	—	—	4,800	321	—	—
Eventual and heterogeneous	—	—	—	—	376,464	25,147	376,280	23,518
SERVICES OF THE DEPT:								
Internal Funded—								
Amortisation and interest	—	—	—	—	56,600	3,781	165,900	10,369
Floating—								
Amortisation	—	—	—	—	26,000	1,737	—	—
TOTAL SERVICE OF DEBT	—	—	—	—	82,600	5,518	165,900	10,369
GRAND TOTAL	—	—	—	—	1,573,131	105,080	1,675,767	104,785

REVENUE—STATE OF MARANHÃO.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	In Currency. Mitreis.	In Currency. Mitreis.	In Currency. Mitreis.	In Currency. Mitreis.	In Currency. Mitreis.	In Currency. Mitreis.
	Equivalent in Sterling. £	Equivalent in Sterling. £	Equivalent in Sterling. £	Equivalent in Sterling. £	Equivalent in Sterling. £	Equivalent in Sterling. £
FROM STATE REVENUE:						
Rent and TOTAL	—	—	545	1,092	549	36
FROM TAXATION:						
Ordinary:						
Consumption and excise	—	—	590,684	613,975	397,509	26,136
Exported	—	—	798,438	808,778	681,022	41,408
TOTAL	—	—	1,389,372	1,422,048	1,028,531	67,681
Of trades, professions and companies	—	—	576,600	694,090	733,225	48,213
Of real estate	—	—	122,960	108,196	121,813	8,010
TOTAL FROM TAXATION	—	—	2,088,932	2,224,334	1,883,569	123,854

REVENUE—STATE OF MARANHÃO.—Continued.

	1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.	
	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.
	Mitre's.	£	Mitre's.	£	Mitre's.	£	Mitre's.	£	Mitre's.	£	Mitre's.	£
REVENUE—STATE OF MARANHÃO.—Continued.												
HEROGENOROPHY EVENTUAL:												
Stamp duty	—	—	—	—	49,261	2,453	54,422	2,749	60,135	3,054	—	—
Others	—	—	—	—	354,141	17,688	670,052	34,156	494,606	32,523	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	403,402	20,091	730,474	36,904	554,741	36,477	—	—
TOTAL ORDINARY	—	—	—	—	2,402,879	124,137	2,955,900	149,335	2,438,859	160,367	—	—
Extraordinary.												
Deposits (balance of)	—	—	—	—	13,241	659	10,148	513	2,201	151	—	—
Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	220,000	11,115	191,318	12,580	—	—
TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY	—	—	—	—	13,241	659	230,148	11,627	193,600	12,731	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	—	—	—	—	2,506,120	124,816	3,186,048	160,962	2,632,459	173,098	—	—

EXPENDITURE—STATE OF MARANHÃO.

	1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.	
	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.
	Mitre's.	£	Mitre's.	£	Mitre's.	£	Mitre's.	£	Mitre's.	£	Mitre's.	£
EXPENDITURE:												
President, Vice-President & Offices Ord.	—	—	—	—	42,671	2,125	43,048	2,175	50,201	3,301	—	—
Secretaries of State	—	—	—	—	54,787	2,729	53,259	2,691	49,294	3,241	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	97,458	4,854	96,307	4,866	99,495	6,542	—	—
LEGISLATURE:												
Expenses for Members of both Chambers	—	—	—	—	58,940	2,936	71,151	3,495	61,917	4,071	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	4,678	233	6,169	311	8,240	542	—	—
Hygiene and public assistance	—	—	—	—	63,627	3,169	77,320	3,800	70,157	4,613	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	479,165	23,865	110,063	5,560	185,769	12,215	—	—
EDUCATION:												
Schools, colleges and universities	—	—	—	—	318,400	15,858	276,497	13,669	332,530	21,866	—	—
Libraries, museums and others	—	—	—	—	13,462	670	13,297	621	13,357	878	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	331,862	16,528	289,794	14,590	345,887	22,744	—	—
Justice	—	—	—	—	341,386	17,003	271,696	13,726	304,774	20,040	—	—
DEFENCE AND PUBLIC ORDER:												
Police	—	—	—	—	531,180	26,455	350,523	17,709	518,740	34,110	—	—
Collection and distribution of revenue	—	—	—	—	349,672	17,415	225,450	11,390	438,789	28,363	—	—

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	In Currency. Mitreis.	In Currency. Mitreis.	In Currency. Mitreis.	In Currency. Mitreis.	In Currency. Mitreis.	In Currency. Mitreis.
	Equivalent in Sterling. £	Equivalent in Sterling. £	Equivalent in Sterling. £	Equivalent in Sterling. £	Equivalent in Sterling. £	Equivalent in Sterling. £
Police	—	—	—	—	—	—
Collection and distribution of revenue	—	—	349,672	17,415	225,450	11,390
Ord.	—	—	—	—	438,789	28,853
ADMINISTRATION OF OTHER PUBLIC SERVICES:						
Telegraphs	—	—	62,722	3,124	211,377	10,670
Others	—	—	62,722	3,124	211,377	10,679
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUBLIC WORKS:						
Railways	—	—	—	—	15,180	767
Others	—	—	100,850	5,023	104,715	5,290
TOTAL	—	—	100,850	5,023	119,895	6,057
Purchase and expropriation of property	—	—	21,500	1,071	—	—
Pensions, all kinds	—	—	94,484	4,705	81,810	4,134
Eventual and heterogeneous	—	—	196,272	9,775	189,998	9,599
SERVICE OF THE DEBT:						
Internal Funded	—	—	101,058	5,078	73,273	3,702
Floating	—	—	64,759	3,225	57,073	2,883
TOTAL SERVICE OF THE DEBT	—	—	166,717	8,303	130,346	6,585
GRAND TOTAL	—	—	2,836,875	141,290	2,153,583	108,801
					2,820,814	185,483

REVENUE - STATE OF MINAS GERAES.

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	In Currency. Mitreis.	In Currency. Mitreis.	In Currency. Mitreis.	In Currency. Mitreis.	In Currency. Mitreis.	In Currency. Mitreis.
	Equivalent in Sterling. £	Equivalent in Sterling. £	Equivalent in Sterling. £	Equivalent in Sterling. £	Equivalent in Sterling. £	Equivalent in Sterling. £
FROM STATE PROPERTY:						
Ordinary.						
Rents	32,368	27,086	37,263	1,883	26,760	1,760
Leases	45,692	39,379	21,721	1,097	133,808	8,805
Interest and dividends on Government holdings	250	225	350	18	50	3
TOTAL	78,310	67,590	59,394	2,998	160,718	10,568
From public services	118,798	181,640	145,404	7,846	171,628	11,285
FROM TAXATION:						
Of merchandise—						
Exported	10,107,673	9,792,060	10,533,362	532,154	7,587,441	498,914
Consumption and excise	2,555,380	2,250,261	2,232,698	112,798	1,515,345	99,642
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE	12,663,053	12,042,321	12,766,060	644,952	9,102,786	598,556
					8,860,910	595,821
					153,608	105,025
					178,392	105,965
					1,916	10,965
					569,815	874,075
					22,067	20,346
					388,534	20,346
					591,882	895,821

REVENUE—STATE OF MINAS GERAES.—Continued.

	1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £
Transit tax	120,623	5,060	118,054	5,880	146,866	7,395	152,588	10,083	148,506	9,920	108,818	10,551
Of trades, professions and companies ..	1,406,189	69,485	1,270,041	63,253	581,372	29,371	789,300	51,900	1,694,568	113,192	1,751,709	109,482
Of real estate—												
Land tax	847,022	41,855	794,189	39,554	847,890	42,811	921,951	60,584	888,267	59,334	910,717	56,929
Transfer tax	—	—	643,581	32,051	1,455,047	73,510	1,223,176	8,430	1,260,498	84,197	1,593,008	83,938
TOTAL	847,022	41,856	1,437,720	71,605	2,302,443	116,321	2,144,527	143,014	2,148,765	143,531	2,413,725	150,858
TOTAL FROM TAXATION	15,036,987	743,033	14,868,136	740,08	15,796,241	798,039	12,189,201	801,563	12,852,768	858,524	18,067,392	1,166,712
HETEROGENEOUS AND EVENTUAL:												
Stamp tax	592,859	29,237	602,440	30,005	637,911	32,223	764,460	50,268	604,057	40,340	642,602	40,163
Others	1,329,988	65,720	815,799	45,611	1,078,123	54,467	1,338,863	88,038	1,440,865	90,246	2,218,082	136,630
TOTAL	1,922,877	95,017	1,518,239	75,616	1,716,034	86,695	2,103,323	138,305	2,044,922	136,586	2,860,684	178,793
TOTAL ORDINARY	17,156,872	847,790	16,585,605	826,041	17,717,013	895,978	14,624,875	961,062	15,929,680	1,017,205	24,823,908	1,551,405
Extraordinary.												
Deposits (balance of)	660,902	32,658	890,427	44,346	1,016,799	51,360	781,965	51,418	950,983	63,623	1,384,153	86,510
Louis	918,400	45,382	505,200	25,162	1,480,560	74,797	570,805	37,533	7,965,791	512,051	6,590,070	411,879
TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY	1,579,302	78,040	1,395,627	69,508	2,497,269	126,166	1,352,770	88,951	8,616,774	575,574	7,974,223	498,389
GRAND TOTAL	18,736,174	£25,830	17,981,232	895,549	20,214,312	1,021,244	15,977,645	1,050,613	28,846,454	1,592,809	32,798,131	2,040,884

EXPENDITURE—STATE OF MINAS GERAES.

	1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £
EXECUTIVE:												
President, Vice-President and Offices ..	57,000	2,817	36,000	1,793	34,000	1,718	32,000	2,104	42,000	2,805	36,000	2,250
Secretaries of State	342,053	16,902	338,313	16,850	324,269	16,382	312,877	20,573	387,796	25,904	523,875	33,055
TOTAL	399,053	19,719	374,313	18,643	358,269	18,100	344,877	22,677	429,796	28,709	564,875	35,305
LEGISLATURE:												
Senators	130,037	6,426	120,723	6,013	116,773	5,899	117,864	7,717	130,257	8,701	136,919	8,537
Deputies	239,939	11,856	233,322	11,620	237,795	12,014	227,397	14,953	225,804	15,049	245,768	15,361
Allowances for Members of both Chambers ..	37,229	1,840	34,853	1,734	34,034	1,719	35,758	2,351	27,172	1,815	30,314	1,868
TOTAL	407,205	20,122	388,868	19,367	388,602	19,632	380,519	25,021	382,783	25,565	412,901	25,806
Hygiene and public assistance	182,645	9,025	259,194	12,910	257,364	12,999	146,238	9,616	545,886	30,430	317,071	19,817
EDUCATION:												
Schools, colleges and universities	2,265,555	111,950	2,313,566	115,226	2,398,829	121,191	2,185,037	143,678	2,363,153	157,551	3,195,207	199,700
Justice	1,504,046	74,321	1,446,049	72,920	1,218,927	61,581	1,200,785	78,968	1,363,705	92,427	1,407,399	87,962

Justice 74,821 1,446,040 72,020 1,218,957 61,581 1,200,785 78,953 1,383,705 62,427 1,407,399 87,982

	1901/2.		1902/3.		1903/4.		1904/5.		1905/6.		1906/7 (Estimates).	
	In Currency. <i>Milvets.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Milvets.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Milvets.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Milvets.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Milvets.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Milvets.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £
DEFENCE AND PUBLIC ORDER:												
Police	2,536,821	124,860	2,838,445	143,858	2,397,389	140,378	2,684,463	170,517	3,205,671	220,140	3,301,006	211,943
Collection and distribution of revenue	1,436,507	70,984	1,455,018	72,468	1,332,166	77,406	1,381,166	90,819	1,469,684	98,170	1,582,044	98,378
Administration of other public services	791,341	39,103	998,206	49,715	1,160,233	58,610	1,041,134	68,460	892,555	57,016	1,281,982	70,999
PUBLIC WORKS:												
Railways	3,523	174	4,515	225	24,302	1,228	24,904	1,228	106,471	7,712	1,582,720	99,170
Others	428,882	21,493	591,145	29,442	494,114	24,904	629,971	41,424	977,832	66,316	1,570,189	96,634
TOTAL	482,405	21,367	595,660	29,667	518,416	26,192	628,971	41,424	1,084,303	72,428	2,092,859	130,804
Purchase and expropriation of property	—	—	—	—	630,000	31,828	—	—	—	—	6,407,131	400,446
Pensions, all kinds	274,312	13,554	269,089	13,403	268,247	13,552	311,659	20,493	286,284	19,120	323,044	20,190
Propaganda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61,724	3,858
Immigration and emigration	208,309	10,293	104,990	5,229	41,248	2,084	39,957	2,027	69,614	4,650	165,707	10,357
Eventual and heterogeneous	533,760	26,375	591,640	29,466	1,510,239	76,753	2,278,191	149,803	6,137,992	409,999	531,391	33,212
SERVICE OF THE DEBT:												
Foreign Funded—												
* Amortisation	190,591	6,450	153,230	7,692	141,341	7,141	653,089	42,044	1,090,749	68,183	1,192,658	79,810
Interest	2,341,991	115,727	2,392,923	119,178	2,360,414	120,260	1,686,218	110,812	1,799,678	129,213	1,792,973	106,311
Internal Funded—												
Amortisation	1,239,020	61,225	1,499,254	74,670	1,955,363	68,474	1,863,672	122,546	5,500	397	232,270	14,142
Interest	743,397	36,784	627,898	31,274	733,333	37,048	876,073	57,606	799,251	51,884	1,886,508	117,907
Floating—	187,808	6,810	117,251	5,838	132,111	6,675	185,318	10,410	109,060	11,293	—	—
Total—	873,928	43,184	781,128	38,908	874,674	44,168	1,529,162	100,550	—	—	—	—
Interest	3,718,819	183,762	4,069,488	199,688	3,707,208	195,409	3,707,208	243,708	—	—	—	—
Interest and commissions to banks	—	—	30,503	1,519	29,519	1,491	110,133	7,242	—	—	—	—
TOTAL SERVICE OF THE DEBT	4,592,747	228,946	4,821,059	240,111	4,772,081	241,080	5,346,503	351,560	5,823,136	389,302	8,429,756	49,288
Guarantee of interest	1,753,341	86,640	1,372,895	68,367	802,780	40,557	1,156,369	70,038	1,466,584	97,962	1,598,753	99,922
GRAND TOTAL	17,308,047	835,259	17,378,792	890,443	18,763,740	947,960	19,126,869	1,257,691	25,605,528	1,710,369	31,703,949	1,981,497

* Amortisation of the loan from the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas for the years 1901 to 1904 and part of 1905 was effected by issue of the balance of bonds in the hands of said bank.

REVENUE—STATE OF PARÁ.

	1901/2.		1902/3.		1903/4.		1904/5.		1905/6.		1906/7 (Estimates).	
	In Currency. <i>Milvets.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Milvets.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Milvets.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Milvets.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Milvets.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Milvets.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £
FROM STATE PROPERTY:												
Rent and leases	11,778	571	20,451	1,015	12,879	628	22,668	1,279	32,008	2,184	—	—
FROM PUBLIC SERVICES:												
Railway	472,800	22,806	372,874	18,509	433,225	21,961	483,293	26,149	787,072	53,701	—	—
Other services	308,076	14,922	422,518	20,974	453,807	22,113	456,305	25,756	479,508	32,721	—	—
TOTAL	780,975	37,623	795,382	39,483	886,082	48,174	919,568	51,905	1,266,640	86,422	—	—

REVENUE—STATE OF PARAHYBA DO NORTE.

	1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
	In Currency. <i>Milreïs.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Milreïs.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Milreïs.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Milreïs.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Milreïs.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Milreïs.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £
FROM STATE PROPERTY:												
Rent and leases	1,506	75	1,380	69	314	15	516	33	—	—	2,005	103
FROM PUBLIC SERVICES:												
Railways	30,278	1,941	56,387	2,808	41,857	2,115	17,432	1,146	4,282	286	4,012	288
Other services	39,278	1,941	56,387	2,808	41,857	2,115	17,432	1,146	17,224	1,160	21,422	1,339
TOTAL	631,063	31,163	855,722	42,619	569,159	28,754	732,011	48,134	783,728	52,351	1,019,540	63,659
FROM TAXATION:												
Of merchandise—												
Exported	199,027	9,835	214,747	10,495	173,377	9,012	35,301	2,361	161,301	10,774	188,779	11,790
Consumption and excise	830,090	41,018	1,070,469	53,314	747,536	37,766	767,912	50,495	945,029	63,125	1,207,319	75,458
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE	1,029,117	50,853	1,285,216	63,809	920,913	46,778	803,212	52,856	1,106,330	73,899	1,396,098	87,248
Of shipping	5,170	255	8,524	425	3,862	195	5,636	371	5,540	370	6,259	391
Transit tax	501	25	1,088	54	1,627	82	638	42	918	61	1,833	115
Of trades, professions and companies	209,708	10,363	297,417	11,824	171,147	8,646	268,373	17,669	385,973	25,782	289,220	18,076
Of real estate	118,560	5,858	144,582	7,201	123,676	6,300	131,136	8,092	146,619	9,704	168,548	10,534
TOTAL FROM TAXATION	1,164,029	57,519	1,462,060	73,318	1,048,848	52,989	1,173,895	77,190	1,484,079	99,132	1,673,179	104,573
HETEROGENEOUS AND EVENTUAL:												
Stamp tax	17,799	880	29,131	1,450	47,059	2,377	24,529	1,613	37,519	2,506	39,755	2,485
Others	284,474	14,056	385,055	19,178	352,405	17,804	338,554	22,262	615,701	41,127	457,901	28,619
TOTAL	302,273	14,936	414,186	20,628	399,464	20,181	363,083	23,875	653,220	43,683	497,656	31,104
TOTAL ORDINARY	1,507,083	74,471	1,934,003	96,323	1,490,483	75,300	1,554,926	102,244	2,154,523	143,915	2,194,862	137,179
Extraordinary.												
Deposits (balance of)	36,745	1,816	2,454	122	3,085	155	16,750	1,101	—	—	—	—
Loans	3,700	183	4,300	214	13,100	662	9,300	612	51,500	3,440	11,300	700
TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY	40,445	1,999	6,754	336	16,185	817	26,050	1,713	51,500	3,440	11,300	700
GRAND TOTAL	1,547,528	76,470	1,940,757	96,659	1,506,648	76,117	1,580,976	103,957	2,206,023	147,355	2,206,162	137,885

EXPENDITURE—STATE OF PARAHYBA DO NORTE.

EXECUTIVE:												
President, Vice-President & Offices	16,018	791	22,399	1,116	25,342	1,280	22,900	1,506	23,198	1,550	23,200	1,450
Secretaries of State	30,464	1,505	30,061	1,496	28,383	1,484	33,275	2,187	31,765	2,122	24,314	1,551
TOTAL	46,482	2,296	52,460	2,612	53,725	2,714	56,175	3,693	54,963	3,672	48,014	3,001

EXPENDITURE—STATE OF PARAHYBA DO NORTE.—Continued.

	1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £
LEGISLATURE:												
Deputies	36,590	1,808	36,942	1,840	46,948	2,372	83,220	2,513	37,245	2,480	38,774	2,423
Allowances for Members of both Chambers	4,787	287	8,957	197	3,338	168	2,785	180	8,445	230	3,980	249
TOTAL	41,377	2,045	40,899	2,037	50,286	2,540	40,955	2,693	40,710	2,719	42,754	2,672
Hygiene and public assistance	8,877	430	4,265	212	13,551	685	6,328	410	5,294	354	10,189	637
EDUCATION.												
Schools, colleges and universities	196,872	9,728	198,694	9,866	181,038	9,146	230,424	15,152	217,867	14,553	217,750	13,610
Libraries, museums and others	1,751	87	1,745	87	1,896	81	1,700	111	1,907	131	1,806	113
TOTAL	198,623	9,815	200,439	9,953	182,934	9,227	232,124	15,263	219,894	14,684	219,556	13,723
Justice	169,865	8,394	177,524	8,842	169,713	8,574	230,465	15,154	207,813	13,981	207,828	13,980
DEFENCE AND PUBLIC ORDER:												
Police	430,585	21,277	454,441	22,633	402,894	20,355	365,648	24,043	376,175	25,127	370,165	23,135
Collection and distribution of revenue	235,610	11,642	247,589	12,331	213,542	10,788	270,611	18,386	350,032	23,381	388,840	24,302
Administration of other public services	45,026	2,225	52,522	2,616	52,920	2,643	79,808	5,248	76,997	5,143	106,094	6,631
Public works	31,772	1,570	39,758	1,980	73,423	3,709	74,762	4,316	89,446	5,975	95,943	5,996
Purchase and expropriation of property	—	—	18,750	934	6,900	303	—	—	57,593	3,847	—	—
Pensions, all kinds	124,487	6,151	133,537	6,651	111,753	5,646	135,040	8,880	167,959	11,219	191,082	11,940
Eventual and heterogeneous	215,973	10,672	115,654	5,760	75,782	3,829	169,237	6,723	92,243	6,162	118,766	7,423
SERVICE OF THE DEBT:												
Internal Funded—												
Amortisation	48,200	2,382	56,350	2,806	13,080	691	23,080	1,518	54,040	3,610	51,085	5,068
Interest and other expenses	36,549	1,806	31,702	1,580	26,271	1,327	31,126	2,047	21,548	1,439	25,458	1,591
TOTAL	84,749	4,188	88,052	4,386	39,351	2,018	54,206	3,565	75,588	5,049	106,543	6,659
Floating	38,718	1,913	7,335	365	14,753	746	13,525	889	51,892	3,466	11,374	711
TOTAL SERVICE OF THE DEBT	123,467	6,101	95,387	4,751	54,704	2,764	67,731	4,454	127,480	8,515	117,917	7,370
GRAND TOTAL	1,672,144	82,627	1,633,225	81,342	1,460,327	73,777	1,670,864	109,869	1,866,530	124,679	1,917,107	119,819

REVENUE—STATE OF PERNAMBUCO.

	1901/2.		1902/3.		1903/4.		1904/5.		1905/6.		1906/7.	
	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.
	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£
Ordinary.												
From public services	—	—	107,969	5,377	144,314	7,291	139,708	9,187	138,637	9,201	117,017	7,370
FROM TAXATION:												
Of merchandise—												
Exported	—	—	2,913,752	130,177	2,906,827	149,887	2,795,910	179,900	2,527,751	168,846	1,917,107	110,810
Consumption and excise .. .	—	—	446,549	22,240	206,394	10,427	2,534	167	788,787	52,688	1,806,539	8,515
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE .. .	—	—	3,060,301	152,417	3,173,221	160,314	2,738,444	180,007	3,316,538	221,534	1,917,107	110,810
Of trades, professions and companies .. .	—	—	2,218,581	110,406	2,427,000	123,044	2,313,473	152,123	2,254,513	150,504	1,917,107	110,810
Of real estate—												
Foreshore dues	—	—	17,526	873	27,619	1,395	11,058	727	10,448	1,299	1,917,107	110,810
Transfer tax	—	—	336,481	16,758	400,423	345,230	345,230	22,746	318,204	21,255	1,917,107	110,810
House tax	—	—	694,474	34,588	797,552	38,777	797,439	52,435	800,728	54,087	1,917,107	110,810
TOTAL	—	—	1,048,481	52,219	1,105,594	60,402	1,154,420	75,909	1,147,380	70,641	1,917,107	110,810
TOTAL FROM TAXATION .. .	—	—	6,327,363	315,132	6,796,415	343,900	6,206,337	408,009	6,718,431	448,770	1,917,107	110,810
HETEROGENEOUS AND EVENTUAL:												
Stamp tax	—	—	215,936	10,755	357,490	18,061	599,070	39,392	424,016	28,323	1,917,107	110,810
Others	—	—	1,463,705	72,860	1,597,365	80,700	1,883,204	123,830	1,751,509	110,375	1,917,107	110,810
TOTAL HETER. AND EVENT. .. .	—	—	1,679,641	83,615	1,954,855	98,761	2,482,274	163,222	2,175,525	145,298	1,917,107	110,810
TOTAL ORDINARY	—	—	8,114,973	404,103	8,895,584	449,412	8,828,319	580,508	9,032,293	603,329	1,917,107	110,810
Extraordinary.												
Deposits (balance of)	—	—	1,252	62	1,065	54	511	34	1,380	92	1,917,107	110,810
Loans	—	—	1,500,000	74,707	8,252,604	418,444	—	—	703,262	46,976	1,917,107	110,810
TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY .. .	—	—	1,501,252	74,769	8,253,669	418,498	—	—	704,642	47,068	1,917,107	110,810
GRAND TOTAL	—	—	9,616,225	478,832	17,179,253	867,910	8,828,330	580,524	9,736,935	650,397	1,917,107	110,810

EXPENDITURE—STATE OF PERNAMBUCO.

EXECUTIVE:												
President, Vice-President and Offices .. .	—	—	62,456	3,111	60,061	3,034	108,904	7,101	75,058	5,014	1,917,107	110,810
Secretaries of State	—	—	465,954	23,207	470,763	24,288	589,105	38,737	177,655	11,867	1,917,107	110,810
TOTAL	—	—	528,409	26,318	530,824	27,272	698,009	45,838	252,713	16,881	1,917,107	110,810
LEGISLATURE:												
Senators	—	—	192,015	9,563	136,320	6,887	146,280	9,619	144,755	9,069	1,917,107	110,810
Deputies	—	—	229,906	11,499	208,313	10,524	234,022	14,731	222,442	14,858	1,917,107	110,810
Allowances for Members of both Chambers .. .	—	—	9,867	347	6,870	332	9,635	634	3,708	252	1,917,107	110,810
TOTAL	—	—	428,048	21,319	351,203	17,743	379,946	24,984	370,905	24,779	1,917,107	110,810

EXPENDITURE—STATE OF PERAMBUCO.—Continued.

	1901/2.		1902/3.		1903/4.		1904/5.		1905/6.		1906/7.	
	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.
	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£
Hygiene and public assistance	—	—	—	—	652,828	32,514	732,954	37,029	663,515	43,030	718,186	47,973
EDUCATION.	—	—	—	—	846,008	42,140	765,437	38,070	698,102	45,904	706,282	47,177
Schools, colleges and universities	—	—	—	—	17,534	873	18,970	959	22,544	1,482	33,232	2,220
Libraries, museums and others	—	—	—	—	863,632	43,013	784,416	39,029	720,640	47,386	730,514	49,397
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	877,005	43,679	770,535	38,928	766,827	50,423	773,111	51,641
Justice	—	—	—	—	1,569,427	78,165	1,715,780	86,083	1,820,930	119,736	2,026,850	135,388
DEPT. AND PUBLIC ORDER:	—	—	—	—	543,878	27,078	614,267	31,033	681,514	44,513	824,981	55,106
Schools	—	—	—	—	343,378	17,112	553,071	26,391	464,322	29,874	711,780	47,545
Police	—	—	—	—	431,682	21,500	253,051	13,037	702,742	46,200	719,412	48,054
Collection and distribution of revenue	—	—	—	—	—	—	63,167	3,101	157,509	10,363	1,500	100
Administration of other public services	—	—	—	—	464,804	23,140	467,974	23,627	455,008	29,078	550,103	36,751
Public works	—	—	—	—	639,689	31,850	2,030,220	102,560	614,302	40,304	349,101	23,319
Purchase and expatriation of property	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pensions, all kinds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eventual and heterogeneous	—	—	—	—	1,070,312	53,765	3,439,203	173,761	6,388,374	419,740	881,609	58,880
SERVICE OF THE DEPT.:	—	—	—	—	1,412,542	70,351	2,065,553	104,353	74,417	4,803	15,000	1,002
Foreign Funded—	—	—	—	—	2,491,854	124,106	5,504,750	278,105	6,977,003	458,774	1,756,130	117,304
Interest	—	—	—	—	9,834,634	489,811	14,985,927	726,789	15,093,263	992,461	9,794,451	654,239
Amortisation and interest.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Floting Debt—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amortisation and interest.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL SERVICE OF THE DEPT.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

REVENUE—STATE OF PIAUHY.

	1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.	
	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.
	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£
Ordinary.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FROM STATE PROPERTY:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	275	13	11,000	543	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rent and leases	—	—	—	—	35,145	1,750	670	34	—	—	1,454	97
TOTAL	275	13	11,000	543	35,145	1,750	670	34	—	—	1,454	97

EXPENDITURE—STATE OF PIAUHY.—Continued.

	1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.	
	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.
	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£
Public works	23,864	1,120	23,007	1,285	27,236	1,356	34,346	1,735	54,820	2,200	37,266	2,480
Pensions, all kinds	16,422	771	21,463	1,061	23,226	1,157	21,595	1,091	21,961	1,308	23,864	1,593
Eventual and heterogeneous	24,824	1,165	168,412	8,321	58,649	2,921	47,973	2,303	69,480	4,560	163,320	10,241
SERVICE OF THE DEBT:												
Floating—												
Amortisation	75,674	3,552	4,928	244	150,000	7,471	10,150	513	150,000	9,863	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	701,575	32,932	909,557	44,945	1,009,927	50,299	897,097	45,322	1,116,720	73,430	1,073,700	71,720

REVENUE—RIO DE JANEIRO (Federal District or Capital).

	1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.	
	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.
	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£
Ordinary:												
FROM STATE PROPERTY:												
Sales	467,752	23,296	533,226	26,938	401,495	30,346	484,114	32,337	413,807	25,863	10,000	625
Rent and lease	4,059	204	—	—	2,042	134	8,137	544	567,063	35,408	130,301	8,144
Interest and dividends	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,253	143	7,589	474
TOTAL	471,811	23,500	533,226	26,938	403,537	30,480	492,251	32,281	984,063	61,504	147,890	9,243
From public services	3,582,084	178,405	3,430,820	173,323	3,596,711	236,502	4,550,158	304,604	4,276,275	267,267	4,315,039	269,690
FROM TAXATION:												
Of merchandise—												
Exported	—	—	186,427	9,418	374,098	24,593	363,810	24,301	422,475	26,405	180,886	11,305
Of trades, professions and companies	4,680,365	233,552	5,343,062	269,963	5,752,325	378,245	5,062,395	378,230	5,457,325	341,083	5,899,446	368,715
Of real estate	9,182,659	459,343	9,071,859	453,310	10,018,817	688,790	11,207,031	746,595	12,247,407	765,462	13,096,200	818,513
House tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FROM TAXATION	13,862,014	689,895	14,601,888	737,700	16,145,150	1,061,628	17,233,236	1,151,126	18,127,207	1,182,950	19,176,532	1,198,533
Heterogeneous and eventual	3,242,817	161,507	3,689,154	189,379	2,201,771	144,778	2,081,532	199,157	3,741,327	233,833	4,070,855	254,428
TOTAL ORDINARY	21,143,752	1,053,307	22,255,088	1,124,345	22,407,169	1,473,388	25,267,177	1,687,768	27,123,872	1,695,564	27,710,316	1,731,894
Extraordinary	9,584,980	477,377	6,047,181	305,509	8,988,501	591,041	22,098,000	1,536,235	10,196,513	637,283	11,368,195	710,200
GRAND TOTAL	30,728,732	1,530,684	28,302,269	1,429,854	31,395,670	2,064,429	48,265,777	3,224,003	37,325,385	2,332,837	39,073,511	2,442,094

EXPENDITURE—RIO DE JANEIRO (Federal District or Capital).

Loans	9,584,980	477,377	6,047,181	305,509	8,988,501	591,041	22,998,600	1,538,235	10,196,513	637,283	11,363,195	710,200
GRAND TOTAL	30,733,732	1,530,684	23,302,269	1,429,854	31,395,670	2,064,429	48,295,777	3,224,003	37,325,385	2,332,837	39,073,511	2,442,094

	1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.	
	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £
EXPENDITURE:												
Prefect, &c.	81,497	4,060	93,200	4,708	88,407	5,813	89,321	5,966	85,080	5,374	90,871	5,679
LEGISLATURE:												
Deputies	196,432	9,783	362,520	18,315	370,688	24,373	430,848	23,779	475,610	29,726	522,409	32,656
Hygiene and public assistance	1,022,363	50,918	748,303	37,805	809,452	53,226	926,818	61,909	884,473	55,279	1,123,891	70,243
EDUCATION:												
Schools, colleges and universities	3,615,466	180,068	3,629,710	183,376	4,022,248	264,484	4,274,880	285,549	4,398,239	274,890	4,909,305	306,832
Libraries, museums and others	—	—	55,530	2,654	49,416	3,249	50,027	3,341	57,680	3,509	53,905	3,389
TOTAL	3,615,466	180,068	3,685,240	186,030	4,071,664	267,733	4,324,907	288,890	4,455,919	278,389	4,963,210	310,201
Collection and distribution of revenue	1,450,991	72,266	1,567,002	79,196	1,676,904	110,265	1,877,292	125,397	1,896,621	118,539	1,944,361	121,522
Administration of other public services	5,015,393	249,790	5,896,237	282,727	6,339,501	416,856	6,973,926	465,336	6,669,598	416,850	6,969,853	435,053
Public works	6,851,618	316,340	4,940,323	249,589	6,134,604	403,382	19,217,767	1,283,088	9,715,714	607,232	8,293,953	512,747
Pensions, all kinds	519,097	25,853	695,711	35,148	728,074	47,875	799,370	53,395	904,580	56,533	962,040	60,127
Eventual and heterogeneous	399,743	19,909	535,930	27,076	365,600	24,040	570,156	33,056	419,155	26,197	1,682,732	105,171
SERVICE OF THE DEBT:												
Foreign funded—												
Amortisation and interest	575,300	28,653	555,607	28,070	439,881	28,333	178,512	11,924	456,040	28,502	448,561	28,035
Internal funded—												
Amortisation and interest	10,473,131	521,611	7,290,879	364,249	9,259,394	608,262	11,880,836	793,603	10,389,008	648,788	10,446,060	652,935
Floating—												
Amortisation and interest	1,675,779	83,461	2,230,259	112,676	1,993,828	71,924	764,424	50,393	1,317,097	82,319	1,505,146	94,072
TOTAL SERVICE OF THE DEBT	12,724,210	633,725	9,995,775	594,995	10,775,103	708,510	12,813,772	855,920	12,153,745	759,609	12,409,667	775,042
GRAND TOTAL	31,376,810	1,562,712	28,217,841	1,425,589	31,359,377	2,062,682	48,024,177	3,207,865	37,661,245	2,353,828	38,855,079	2,428,441

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.
(FEDERAL DISTRICT OR CAPITAL.)
1861—1908.

YEAR.	REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.		SURPLUS.	DEFICIT.
	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.		
	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£		
1908	39,073,511	2,442,094	38,855,079	2,428,441	18,653	—
1907	37,325,385	2,332,837	37,661,245	2,353,828	—	20,991
1906	48,437,185	3,235,453	48,132,715	3,215,115	20,338	—
1905	31,395,873	2,064,442	31,359,977	2,062,082	2,800	—
1904	28,302,269	1,429,854	28,217,891	1,425,591	4,263	—
1903	30,773,373	1,532,659	31,378,810	1,562,812	—	30,153
1902	26,264,977	1,297,859	25,678,471	1,268,878	28,991	—
1901	20,678,535	970,653	21,179,336	994,184	—	23,531
1900	25,343,345	988,519	24,909,490	971,405	17,114	—
1899	23,484,607	721,662	23,418,585	719,634	2,028	—
1898	18,322,716	543,956	18,935,782	562,156	—	18,200
1897	19,703,393	628,559	19,116,971	609,851	18,708	—
1896	33,510,749	1,258,653	33,532,325	1,257,462	—	809
1895	25,376,866	1,064,725	26,910,039	1,107,236	—	42,511
1894	17,029,449	711,777	16,938,655	707,982	3,795	—
1893	16,727,165	803,688	15,901,242	764,005	39,683	—
1892	17,179,633	856,745	18,236,894	910,467	—	53,722
1891	3,675,183	227,806	4,835,915	299,096	—	71,799
1890	8,591,161	805,421	6,170,837	578,516	226,905	—
1889	2,281,970	250,778	2,275,197	248,056	2,722	—
1888	1,624,936	170,534	1,627,246	170,776	—	242
1887	1,350,171	125,875	1,532,189	142,845	—	16,970
1886	1,477,294	114,044	1,470,711	114,133	511	—
1885	1,036,324	126,346	1,478,237	114,139	12,207	—
1884	1,650,632	141,851	1,630,933	140,158	1,693	—
1883	1,321,440	118,379	1,350,094	121,027	—	2,643
1882	1,495,507	131,441	1,406,350	131,515	—	74
1881	1,182,418	107,618	1,152,632	104,907	2,711	—
1880	1,141,985	104,831	1,143,798	105,456	—	625
1879	1,237,314	114,316	1,281,750	113,822	494	—
1878	1,060,466	101,352	1,059,247	101,235	117	—
1877	1,274,770	130,133	1,274,724	130,123	5	—
1876	1,056,688	111,310	1,058,514	111,502	—	192
1875	1,010,559	114,345	1,010,586	114,348	—	3
1874	1,231,813	132,003	1,241,345	133,078	—	75
1873	899,128	97,523	905,920	93,250	—	736
1872	898,111	98,319	880,087	91,508	1,811	—
1871	802,053	80,101	816,202	81,514	—	1,413
1870	734,978	67,373	799,882	73,322	—	5,949
1869	694,202	54,234	620,188	48,452	5,782	—
1868	669,694	47,262	603,708	46,839	423	—
1867	734,266	68,455	747,061	69,647	—	1,192
1866	724,379	73,004	723,207	72,885	919	—
1865	608,556	63,238	621,346	64,561	—	1,328
1864	607,903	67,597	595,466	66,214	1,383	—
1863	627,950	71,134	672,811	76,216	—	5,082
1862	595,670	62,669	606,432	63,801	—	1,132
1861	575,174	61,112	507,189	58,888	7,224	—

REVENUE—STATE OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

	1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
	In Currency. <i>Milreis.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Milreis.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Milreis.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Milreis.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Milreis.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Milreis.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £
Ordinary.												
From State property:												
Leases	723	36	257	13	158	8	138	9	—	1,352	84	
From public services .. .	271,500	13,445	195,366	9,780	185,295	9,361	176,909	11,633	106,324	103,784	10,237	
From TAXATION:												
Of merchandise—												
Exported .. .	4,823,274	238,338	4,742,087	236,178	4,403,299	222,408	3,630,479	238,723	3,826,641	3,801,408	237,592	
Consumption and excise ..	—	—	—	—	22,023	1,112	12,361	814	131,006	7,072	442	
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE .. .	4,823,274	238,338	4,742,087	236,178	4,424,322	223,520	3,642,860	239,537	3,957,647	3,808,540	238,034	
Of trades, professions and companies ..	23,853	1,178	39,505	1,967	1,445,037	73,004	1,853,168	121,855	1,517,920	1,811,628	113,226	
Of real estate—												
Land tax .. .	1,154,770	57,062	803,691	40,027	533,700	26,863	484,954	31,889	444,672	398,371	23,023	
Transfer tax .. .	—	—	—	—	970,325	49,048	929,515	61,120	1,021,812	66,254	57,367	
TOTAL .. .	1,154,770	57,062	803,691	40,027	1,504,525	76,011	1,414,469	93,009	1,466,484	1,286,073	80,380	
TOTAL FROM TAXATION .. .	6,001,897	296,578	5,585,283	278,172	7,373,884	372,535	6,910,497	454,401	7,242,051	6,906,241	431,640	
HETEROGENEOUS AND EVENTUAL:												
Stamp tax .. .	166,722	8,238	134,749	6,711	162,196	8,194	143,642	9,445	130,904	160,779	10,611	
Others .. .	237,358	14,200	883,082	43,982	503,741	25,753	2,310,917	151,655	691,825	1,336,698	83,544	
TOTAL .. .	454,080	22,438	1,017,831	50,693	671,940	33,947	2,454,559	161,400	822,729	1,506,477	94,155	
TOTAL ORDINARY .. .	6,728,200	332,467	6,708,717	338,608	8,231,277	415,851	9,543,103	627,443	8,231,104	8,577,854	536,116	
Extraordinary.												
Deposits (balance of) .. .	—	—	—	—	80	4	—	—	—	—	—	
Loans .. .	11,178,150	552,357	3,800,700	186,293	4,960,100	250,588	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY .. .	11,178,150	552,357	3,800,700	186,293	4,960,180	250,592	—	—	—	—	—	
GRAND TOTAL .. .	17,906,350	884,824	10,509,417	524,901	13,191,457	666,443	9,543,103	627,443	8,231,104	8,577,854	536,116	

EXPENDITURE—STATE OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

EXECUTIVE:	87,680	3,845	66,600	3,317	56,610	2,860	60,800	8,905	58,925	60,300	3,760
President, Vice-President and Offices .. .	372,666	18,415	25,854	1,289	22,820	1,153	26,088	1,715	23,800	1,500	1,487
Secretaries of State .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .. .	440,356	21,760	92,454	4,606	79,430	4,013	86,888	5,680	82,725	84,100	5,256

EXPENDITURE—STATE OF RIO DE JANEIRO.—Continued.

	1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
	In Currency. Milreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Milreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Milreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Milreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Milreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Milreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £
LEGISLATURE:												
Deputies	227,948	14,065	306,155	16,467	274,026	18,019	254,071	16,071	300,360	18,773		
Hygiene and public assistance	141,465	10,185	107,557	5,434	22,993	1,513	115,968	7,746	80,019	5,001		
EDUCATION:												
Schools, colleges and universities .. .	684,744	33,886	392,729	19,560	674,221	34,062	1,053,092	69,240	1,128,826	70,552		
Justice	451,472	22,309	580,395	28,906	560,754	28,330	506,703	33,318	508,902	31,806		
DEFENCE AND PUBLIC ORDER:												
Police	1,019,312	50,368	740,455	36,880	1,006,732	50,862	1,032,016	67,860	1,029,979	64,374		
Collection and distribution of revenue ..	359,703	17,774	356,456	17,753	412,357	20,893	590,064	38,859	584,765	36,548		
Administration of other public services ..	58,278	2,880	456,011	22,711	394,293	19,020	425,845	28,002	365,754	22,233		
Public works	79,927	3,850	41,537	2,069	50,058	2,529	63,452	4,172	207,852	12,001		
Pensions, all kinds	246,853	12,198	219,824	10,948	556,010	28,091	546,139	35,911	511,363	31,000		
Immigration and emigration	8,370	438	4,642	232	878	44	—	—	—	—		
Eventual and heterogeneous (Ordinary) ..	2,976,592	147,085	2,537,064	128,848	4,722,851	238,603	819,539	53,889	1,874,567	125,215		
" (Extraordinary)	6,784,755	335,263	780,441	38,860	1,667,119	84,224	72,175	4,746	—	—		
TOTAL	9,761,347	482,348	3,307,505	167,717	6,389,970	322,827	891,714	68,635	1,874,557	125,215		
SERVICE OF THE DEBT:												
Internal funded	1,252,269	61,880	1,242,131	61,865	1,693,092	84,021	1,568,274	103,122	1,216,581	81,284		
Floating (Ordinary)	628,436	31,103	2,372,073	116,140	1,499,644	75,763	1,441,981	75,092	523,764	34,910		
" (Extraordinary)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,494,333	98,260	—	—		
TOTAL SERVICE OF THE DEBT	1,881,705	92,983	3,614,204	180,005	3,162,736	159,784	4,204,668	276,474	1,739,345	116,183		
Guarantee of interest	38,069	1,881	—	—	—	—	11,987	783	45,604	3,046		
TOTAL ORDINARY	8,615,294	425,716	9,573,345	476,798	12,094,032	607,970	8,143,099	533,451	—	—		
TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY	6,784,755	335,263	780,441	38,869	1,667,119	84,224	1,566,608	103,006	—	—		
GRAND TOTAL	15,400,049	760,979	10,353,786	515,667	13,761,151	692,194	9,709,607	638,457	6,713,245	410,578		

REVENUE—STATE OF RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Ordinary.						
FROM STATE PROPERTY:						
Sales	40	600	—	400	1,100	28,248
Rents and leases	3,621	1,200	900	1,066	176	2,129
Interest and dividends on Govt. holdings	1,385	1,869	357	91	68	19
TOTAL	4,686	3,659	1,257	1,557	253	30,396
Of merchandise—						
TOTAL	231	182	63	102	253	1,900

FROM TAXATION:

Interest and dividends on Govt. holdings	1,200	99	300	40	70	2,620	176	2,129	133
	1,385	68	357	91	6	3	19	1	
TOTAL	4,686	231	3,659	182	1,257	63	1,557	102	3,707
TOTAL	825,919	40,813	798,127	39,750	938,439	47,411	625,058	41,101	753,610
Of merchandise—	69,985	3,453	139,779	6,362	46,169	2,361	35,408	2,323	77,751
Exported									
Consumption and excise									
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE	895,904	44,270	937,906	46,712	* 984,608	49,772	680,466	43,429	831,361
Transit tax	200	10	200	10	200	10	200	13	200
Of trades, professions and companies	94,988	4,691	87,434	4,355	80,880	3,920	84,594	5,379	91,389
Of real estate—									
Transfer tax	24,299	1,201	45,980	2,280	25,343	1,281	17,614	1,158	28,806
TOTAL FROM TAXATION	1,015,341	50,172	1,071,520	53,367	1,091,040	54,983	768,114	50,179	951,796
HETEROGENEOUS AND EVENTUAL:									
Stamp tax	45,845	2,265	41,111	2,048	24,961	1,261	10,863	714	42,584
Others	110,126	5,443	122,105	6,081	157,476	8,112	671,047	44,125	140,212
TOTAL FIFTEEN AND EVENT.	165,971	7,708	163,216	8,129	182,424	9,373	681,910	44,839	182,746
TOTAL ORDINARY	1,175,908	58,111	1,238,805	61,678	1,274,734	64,401	1,446,581	95,120	1,138,389
Extraordinary.									
Deposits (balance of)	333	16	849	42	106	5	85	6	204
Loans	45,997	2,273	123,623	6,157	123,569	6,497	437,926	28,796	10,000
TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY	46,330	2,289	124,472	6,199	123,705	6,502	438,011	28,802	10,204
GRAND TOTAL	1,222,323	60,400	1,302,867	67,877	1,403,439	70,903	1,884,592	123,922	1,148,543

EXPENDITURE—STATE OF RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.

EXECUTIVE:	25,476	1,259	28,037	1,306	25,516	1,289	24,369	1,602	23,818	1,591	23,619	1,476
President, Vice-President and Offices	18,018	800	15,569	772	14,615	788	15,182	999	14,675	981	17,332	1,121
Secretaries of State												
TOTAL	43,494	2,149	43,546	2,168	40,131	2,097	30,551	2,601	38,493	2,572	41,551	2,597
LEGISLATURE:												
Deputies	20,227	1,444	29,010	1,445	29,419	1,487	26,935	1,772	20,187	1,950	43,167	2,698
Allowances for Members of both Chambers	2,273	112	2,754	137	2,946	149	2,288	150	4,148	277	5,073	317
TOTAL	31,500	1,556	31,764	1,582	32,365	1,636	20,223	1,922	33,335	2,227	48,240	3,015
Hygiene and public assistance	61,604	3,044	59,867	2,982	58,565	2,959	61,948	4,073	40,058	2,076	37,575	2,348
EDUCATION:												
Schools, colleges and universities	117,904	5,826	115,721	5,763	110,874	5,601	111,737	7,347	118,687	7,589	116,470	7,279
Libraries, museums and others	63	3	2,400	120	3,900	187	3,900	257	3,900	261	3,275	265
TOTAL	117,957	5,829	118,121	5,883	114,774	5,798	115,637	7,604	117,527	7,850	119,745	7,484
JUSTICE	133,497	6,597	141,143	7,030	143,088	7,229	143,573	9,441	136,868	9,142	140,266	8,767
DEFENSE AND PUBLIC ORDER:												
Police	299,723	11,846	305,154	15,200	316,425	15,986	324,548	21,472	283,684	18,949	273,466	17,092
Collection and distribution of revenue	116,080	5,766	120,598	6,006	118,700	5,997	115,720	7,409	127,706	8,530	138,154	8,635

EXPENDITURE—STATE OF RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.—Continued.

	1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.
	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£
Administration of other public services . . .	52,382	2,588	78,508	3,910	46,022	2,325	52,905	3,485	74,205	4,957	67,201	4,200
Public works	80,280	3,066	145,104	7,227	155,523	7,857	235,032	15,455	152,796	10,206	133,340	8,021
Pensions, all kinds	87,605	4,329	90,728	4,519	96,183	4,850	93,557	6,152	94,217	6,293	92,750	5,797
Eventual and heterogeneous	90,324	4,908	153,587	7,649	102,709	5,223	125,006	8,253	150,911	10,080	194,114	12,132
SERVICE OF THE DEPT: Internal Funded— Amortisation	4,200	207	6,100	304	31,345	1,609	25,060	1,707	17,508	1,169	22,712	1,410
Interest and other expenses	25,026	1,237	16,654	829	13,422	678	—	—	33,000	2,205	14,000	875
Floating— Amortisation	138,000	6,319	46,211	2,302	130,239	6,530	460,000	30,247	50,508	3,374	36,712	2,294
TOTAL SERVICE OF THE DEPT	167,226	8,263	68,965	3,435	175,506	8,867	485,760	31,954	1,300,303	86,856	1,318,113	82,382
GRAND TOTAL	1,231,272	60,842	1,357,115	67,591	1,460,061	73,763	1,825,545	120,026	1,900,303	120,026	2,118,113	132,768

REVENUE—STATE OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

	1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.
	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£
FROM SPACE PROPERTY: Sales	78,076	3,858	202,792	10,100	152,043	7,661	95,785	6,298	126,416	8,444	3,624,683	226,543
Rent and leases	4,634	240	8,932	445	25,220	1,275	23,870	1,370	31,516	2,165	21,251	1,358
TOTAL	82,910	4,098	211,724	10,545	177,263	8,936	119,655	7,668	157,932	10,549	3,645,934	227,871
FROM PUBLIC SERVICES: Railway	—	—	—	—	146,944	7,424	137,081	9,011	381,810	25,504	74,069	4,629
Port dues	145,885	7,182	138,326	6,889	42,017	2,123	45,463	3,420	51,195	3,420	55,577	3,474
Telegraphs	33,221	1,619	84,854	4,201	50,654	2,559	467,565	30,087	52,799	3,421	513,079	32,067
Other services	136,240	6,731	47,589	2,370	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	314,796	15,555	220,769	10,995	239,615	12,106	640,079	42,089	956,810	63,845	642,725	40,170

TOTAL	314,796	10,993	239,643	12,100	60,000	2,063	4,079	2,063	187,836	2,994,920	187,182
FROM TAXATION:											
Of merchandise—											
Exported	3,678,800	181,785	2,971,733	150,134	2,493,990	160,048	2,493,990	2,812,046	187,836	2,994,920	187,182
Consumption and excise	703,870	34,781	748,110	37,796	717,873	47,204	717,873	794,101	53,943	785,148	45,047
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE	4,382,668	216,566	3,719,843	187,930	3,211,872	207,252	3,211,872	3,606,147	240,879	3,780,068	233,129
Of shipping								33,264	2,222	35,482	2,214
Transfer tax	169,125	8,308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Of trades, professions and companies	1,258,258	62,027	1,265,219	63,920	1,265,381	83,205	1,265,381	1,181,438	73,916	1,308,415	87,401
Of real estate—											
Land tax	906,443	49,627	1,562,904	78,959	1,620,661	99,991	1,620,661	1,483,020	99,061	1,680,733	93,108
Transfer tax	1,470,853	73,255	1,234,517	62,368	1,440,490	74,904	1,440,490	1,406,330	93,040	1,687,067	106,067
House tax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62,165	4,152	63,196	3,960
TOTAL	1,375,371	67,963	2,797,421	141,327	2,661,151	174,985	2,661,151	2,951,594	197,153	3,240,906	203,125
TOTAL FROM TAXATION	7,181,442	354,864	7,782,483	393,177	7,078,404	465,442	7,078,404	7,772,373	519,170	8,413,902	525,869
HETEROGENEOUS AND EVENNUAL:											
Stamp tax	537,470	20,558	559,753	18,056	537,470	19,405	537,470	469,215	31,342	345,090	21,568
Others	1,751,663	86,557	1,626,141	80,990	1,569,589	120,868	1,569,589	1,357,179	102,011	1,677,257	104,829
TOTAL	2,289,133	113,115	2,185,894	108,868	2,132,802	140,243	2,132,802	1,996,394	133,353	2,022,347	126,397
TOTAL ORDINARY	9,866,251	487,632	10,773,549	536,573	10,126,543	655,642	10,126,543	10,882,509	726,917	14,724,008	920,307
Extraordinary.											
Deposits (balance of)	88,067	4,352	160,680	8,003	417,166	13,814	417,166	140,854	9,407	152,851	9,553
Loans	866,979	42,841	1,361,206	67,794	2,721,406	213,496	2,721,406	3,035,058	202,722	3,311,314	206,957
TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY	955,046	47,193	1,521,886	75,797	3,138,571	229,310	3,138,571	3,175,882	212,130	3,464,165	216,510
GRAND TOTAL	10,823,327	534,825	12,295,435	612,370	13,265,114	884,952	13,265,114	14,058,391	939,056	18,189,073	1,136,817

EXPENDITURE—STATE OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

EXECUTIVE:											
President, Vice-President and Offices	37,796	1,807	40,408	2,017	42,120	2,803	42,120	43,806	2,920	42,884	2,680
Secretaries of State	785,505	38,815	838,012	41,727	674,697	42,361	674,697	606,519	40,314	662,681	41,418
TOTAL	823,301	40,682	878,510	43,754	716,817	45,164	716,817	650,325	43,440	705,565	44,098
LEGISLATURE:											
Deputies	66,259	3,422	88,702	4,318	78,987	4,353	78,987	71,800	4,706	71,539	4,471
Allowances for Members of both Chambers	6,270	310	5,400	274	6,970	269	6,970	8,150	210	5,250	328
TOTAL	72,529	3,732	92,102	4,592	84,287	4,592	84,287	74,950	5,006	76,789	4,799
Hygiene and public assistance	200,562	14,358	306,727	15,276	308,307	25,677	308,307	314,752	21,024	292,668	18,294
EDUCATION:											
Schools, colleges and universities	1,843,017	91,071	2,117,364	105,455	2,181,737	124,320	2,181,737	1,905,818	131,310	2,344,830	146,552
Libraries, museums and others	—	—	—	—	11,504	1,704	11,504	31,406	2,104	46,452	2,903
TOTAL	1,843,017	91,071	2,117,364	105,455	2,193,241	126,024	2,193,241	1,937,314	133,414	2,391,282	149,455
Justice	782,478	38,665	802,107	39,948	826,283	53,170	826,283	825,319	55,129	1,070,973	67,498

EXPENDITURE—STATE OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL.—Continued.

	1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
	In Currency. Milsreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Milsreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Milsreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Milsreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Milsreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Milsreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £
DEFENCE AND PUBLIC ORDER:												
Police:	12,543,692	125,694	2,585,455	128,768	2,097,545	136,282	2,292,240	150,069	2,218,143	148,165	2,070,991	106,937
Collection and distribution of revenue:	916,855	45,306	1,091,511	49,880	1,040,705	62,880	1,084,155	69,974	1,138,473	76,046	1,149,901	71,809
ADMINISTRATION OF OTHER PUBLIC SERVICES:												
Railways:	87,417	4,520	93,041	4,634	99,018	5,092	6,428	492	268,582	17,441	—	—
Telegraphs:	775,805	38,325	971,322	48,376	1,027,561	51,913	1,055,805	50,801	1,090,365	72,833	1,147,776	7,174
Others:	863,222	42,655	1,064,363	53,010	1,126,574	56,915	884,886	58,186	1,407,651	98,035	870,158	54,385
TOTAL:	306,624	15,152	406,885	20,265	1,518,197	76,701	1,369,905	90,084	1,317,825	88,926	1,723,850	107,709
Public works:	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,986,860	71,467	825,098	55,114	1,800,000	112,500
Purchase and expropriation of property:	159,772	7,895	164,235	8,180	168,873	8,531	182,748	12,017	201,803	13,480	197,406	12,344
Pensions, all kinds:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	269,131	17,977	227,897	14,244
Immigration and emigration:	408,343	20,178	413,262	20,582	374,525	18,921	529,567	34,822	675,045	45,091	667,255	41,703
Eventual and heterogeneous SERVICE OF THE DEBT:												
Foreign Funded—												
Amortisation:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,000	2,500
Interest:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	229,262	14,525
Internal Funded—												
Amortisation:	207,251	10,241	176,699	8,800	221,332	11,182	2,800	184	130,500	8,717	19,500	1,319
Interest:	1,400,713	69,215	1,492,812	96,761	1,491,849	75,369	1,626,966	106,982	1,476,678	96,937	3,698,670	21,227
Floating:	1,400,713	69,215	2,023,312	100,771	1,491,849	75,369	1,629,766	107,166	1,408,884	94,107	3,060,462	191,278
Total—	207,251	10,241	1,76,699	8,800	221,332	11,182	240,501	15,814	635,328	44,458	926,538	38,159
Amortisation:	1,607,964	79,456	2,200,011	109,571	1,713,181	86,551	1,870,267	122,980	2,044,182	139,546	3,687,000	230,437
Interest:	289,912	14,325	329,640	16,418	320,930	16,214	252,148	16,580	52,616	3,515	2,103	132
Guarantee of interest:	10,911,271	539,170	12,362,262	613,699	13,095,415	661,591	13,395,651	880,836	14,072,627	940,007	17,542,408	1,096,404
GRAND TOTAL:												

REVENUE—STATE OF SÃO PAULO.

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
FROM STATE PROPERTY:						
Sales:	30,908	1,531	63,762	3,321	84,101	92,877
Rents and leases:	5,800	287	900	45	5,595	1,362
Interest and dividends on Government holdings:	219,443	10,844	5,995	308	158,675	62,887
TOTAL:	256,236	12,662	70,657	3,569	248,481	157,156
Ordinary:						
Sales:	30,908	1,531	63,762	3,321	84,101	92,877
Rents and leases:	5,800	287	900	45	5,595	1,362
Interest and dividends on Government holdings:	219,443	10,844	5,995	308	158,675	62,887
TOTAL:	256,236	12,662	70,657	3,569	248,481	157,156

Rollings	256,236	12,662	116,731	5,814	70,657	3,569	228,616	15,033	248,431	16,595	157,150	9,822
TOTAL												
FROM PUBLIC SERVICES:												
Railway	73,411	3,628	82,488	4,108	111,893	5,623	10,281,301	676,049	12,919,972	863,014	8,124,591	507,787
Water and drainage	2,190,844	108,258	2,203,589	109,749	2,232,230	111,769	2,453,386	161,323	2,663,358	177,904	2,843,935	177,746
Other services	101,065	4,995	112,719	5,614	131,978	6,688	200,742	13,200	199,400	13,319	276,172	17,261
TOTAL	2,365,350	116,882	2,308,796	119,471	2,455,610	124,060	12,935,429	890,572	15,782,730	1,054,237	11,244,698	702,794
FROM TAXATION:												
Of merchandise—												
Exported	25,231,875	1,246,800	22,543,493	1,121,277	25,140,391	1,270,114	19,549,404	1,265,475	28,036,132	1,872,726	49,103,029	3,068,039
Consumption	25,231,875	1,246,800	22,543,493	1,121,277	25,140,391	1,270,114	19,549,404	1,265,475	28,036,132	1,872,726	49,103,029	3,068,039
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE												
Of transit or transport	2,109,125	104,220	2,017,687	100,490	1,960,727	99,068	1,053,520	69,275	1,097,433	79,995	1,210,683	76,290
Of trades, professions and companies	26,520	1,310	27,128	1,849	28,797	6,072	1,087,204	110,946	2,058,365	137,492	2,528,301	158,018
Of real estate	5,366,627	265,187	5,091,659	253,590	5,696,006	287,797	4,679,474	367,700	4,992,942	333,513	6,107,087	385,481
TOTAL FROM TAXATION	32,784,147	1,617,526	29,659,997	1,477,206	32,029,809	1,663,641	27,318,560	1,796,339	36,497,713	2,437,933	59,351,490	3,709,468
METEROGENEOUS AND EVENTUAL:												
Stamp tax	561,321	27,738	561,128	27,947	548,450	27,707	565,853	37,208	545,096	36,411	579,814	36,299
Others	1,730,466	85,509	1,390,629	69,260	1,527,597	77,176	9,060,688	654,900	2,017,660	134,773	2,087,138	130,446
TOTAL	2,291,787	113,247	1,951,757	97,207	2,076,026	104,883	10,526,441	692,168	2,562,756	171,184	2,666,952	166,685
TOTAL ORDINARY	37,047,520	1,860,317	34,127,281	1,699,698	37,532,102	1,896,153	51,000,066	3,354,112	55,091,630	3,670,949	73,420,302	4,568,769
Extraordinary:												
Deposits—Savings Banks	2,157,285	106,600	1,527,409	76,072	2,044,201	103,279	2,740,559	180,206	2,023,335	135,152	2,286,043	142,878
Loans	2,157,285	106,600	1,527,409	76,072	2,044,201	103,279	2,740,559	180,206	2,023,335	135,152	2,286,043	142,878
TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY	4,314,570	213,200	3,054,818	152,144	4,088,402	206,558	5,481,118	360,412	4,046,670	270,304	4,572,086	285,756
GRAND TOTAL	80,804,805	1,986,917	35,654,690	1,775,770	40,931,449	2,622,578	99,392,395	6,533,595	200,280,120	13,378,087	305,399,023	10,687,439

EXPENDITURE—STATE OF SÃO PAULO.

EXECUTIVE:												
President, Vice-President and Offices	71,178	3,518	76,400	3,805	72,349	3,955	73,687	4,845	74,400	4,970	74,400	4,650
Secretaries of State	887,390	43,850	879,538	43,805	731,221	30,942	741,704	45,771	857,726	57,293	1,019,002	101,000
TOTAL	958,568	47,368	955,938	47,610	803,570	40,597	815,391	53,616	932,126	62,263	1,690,402	105,650
LEGISLATURE:												
Senators	439,010	21,603	428,857	21,259	279,011	14,006	543,688	36,079	446,615	29,833	464,732	20,946
Deputies	707,429	34,937	680,440	34,337	445,802	22,622	890,752	58,572	691,836	40,219	800,774	53,708
Allowances to Members of both Houses	8,501	420	—	—	2,677	135	3,152	207	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,154,940	57,070	1,110,297	55,596	727,400	36,753	1,442,592	94,858	1,138,551	70,052	1,325,506	82,844

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE STATE OF SÃO PAULO FROM 1835 TO 1907.—Continued.

YEARS.	REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.		SURPLUS.		DEFICIT.	
	In Currency.		In Currency.		In Currency.		In Currency.	
	Reas.	£	Reas.	£	Reas.	£	Reas.	£
†1831-1839..	4,014,668,381	362,786	3,744,679,546	336,386	270,008,885	24,400	—	
†1830-1831..	3,520,594,000	234,500	3,426,065,236	225,755	94,625,764	8,795	—	
†1879-1880..	3,768,465,835	348,480	3,065,705,004	279,425	702,759,831	64,054	—	
†1878-1879..	3,761,365,811	339,450	3,036,812,974	274,025	725,052,837	65,425	—	
†1877-1878..	3,323,446,692	333,869	2,702,804,602	271,462	621,142,190	62,397	—	
†1876-1877..	2,070,721,061	218,126	4,076,021,602	429,362	—	—	211,236	
†1875-1876..	2,506,017,634	283,508	2,951,081,220	334,019	—	—	50,461	
†1874-1875..	2,475,778,745	265,808	2,357,017,177	349,026	—	—	85,718	
†1873-1874..	2,828,930,913	306,842	2,695,089,790	292,319	133,901,123	14,923	—	
†1872-1873..	1,954,962,091	203,132	2,004,486,301	208,289	—	—	5,157	
†1871-1872..	1,596,514,747	159,444	1,961,795,377	195,924	—	—	36,480	
†1870-1871..	1,420,097,635	150,175	2,225,132,664	203,970	—	—	73,795	
†1869-1870..	1,605,118,861	125,399	1,462,546,306	114,261	142,507,585	11,138	—	
†1868-1869..	2,025,056,698	142,916	1,264,675,360	89,252	760,411,333	53,664	—	
†1867-1868..	1,593,857,929	148,594	1,185,193,313	110,404	408,064,616	38,100	—	
†1866-1867..	1,295,851,908	131,921	1,078,241,481	108,606	127,140,427	12,814	—	
†1865-1866..	1,173,331,099	121,921	1,287,823,704	133,812	—	—	11,891	
†1864-1865..	1,205,030,055	133,906	1,125,074,061	125,163	79,955,094	8,891	—	
†1863-1864..	988,848,404	109,732	2,027,765,405	229,707	—	—	119,955	
†1862-1863..	1,090,365,073	114,715	1,057,667,814	111,275	32,697,259	3,440	—	
†1861-1862..	1,310,012,278	139,188	1,030,508,177	101,616	259,504,101	27,572	—	
†1860-1861..	1,299,110,116	139,388	941,880,245	101,035	357,229,871	38,828	—	
†1859-1860..	1,192,540,835	116,931	911,801,167	94,979	210,739,163	21,952	—	
†1858-1859..	1,038,215,210	110,310	1,089,447,032	115,733	—	—	6,443	
†1857-1858..	1,991,627,121	109,760	1,087,264,081	97,680	—	—	10,588	
†1856-1857..	1,014,026,085	116,190	1,852,481,656	129,458	161,545,029	16,510	—	
†1855-1856..	971,002,024	111,261	1,068,730,392	113,762	—	—	11,197	
†1854-1855..	797,586,240	91,597	981,350,342	113,702	—	—	21,105	
†1853-1854..	640,057,040	99,538	706,673,929	88,733	133,333,111	15,805	—	
†1852-1853..	716,307,146	81,704	614,898,456	70,136	101,408,690	11,568	—	
†1851-1852..	587,094,469	71,068	598,563,666	79,482	—	—	1,289	
†1850-1851..	480,531,186	58,514	503,759,530	60,215	—	—	14,228,394	
†1849-1850..	457,922,434	49,250	523,608,625	56,315	—	—	65,886,191	
†1848-1849..	431,746,032	44,861	451,959,038	46,961	—	—	20,213,006	
†1847-1848..	571,828,132	66,564	503,234,230	58,560	68,508,912	7,974	—	
†1846-1847..	705,223,225	61,932	585,832,322	68,882	—	—	1,239	
†1845-1846..	574,138,548	60,706	586,813,178	61,432	—	—	18,666	
†1844-1845..	397,312,143	35,118	270,617,626	29,055	—	—	7,820	
†1843-1844..	265,418,878	32,648	368,078,524	40,468	—	—	34,515	
†1842-1843..	292,913,824	31,100	679,267,085	85,615	56,694,517	6,083	—	
†1841-1842..	326,459,787	43,079	203,086,924	26,179	—	—	—	
†1840-1841..	430,728,169	54,850	411,828,239	52,443	123,342,863	15,900	—	
†1839-1840..	413,303,563	86,550	306,708,441	35,783	18,899,330	2,407	—	
†1838-1839..	333,943,163	53,597	285,791,421	33,128	150,252,782	18,469	—	
†1837-1838..	338,289,300	54,091	208,145,337	33,281	130,144,053	20,810	—	
†1836-1837..	282,701,359	47,792	171,323,607	27,974	121,377,752	19,818	—	
†1835-1836..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

*Ordinary and Extraordinary. Inclusive only of moiety of bonds actually drawn for.

†These figures are taken from official publications, but do not seem to uniformly include Extraordinary Revenue or Expenditure, and, moreover, debit the whole value of foreign loans to the year in which they were raised at par without reference to the value really drawn for.

N.B.—From 1855-36 to 1890/91 the rate of exchange is that corresponding to the business year. From 1892 to 1907 it corresponds to the calendar year.

From 1901 onwards the revenue includes ordinary deposits and loans actually drawn for as per definite balance sheet by Barbosa Rodriguez.

EXPENDITURE—STATE OF SANTA CATHARINA.—Continued.

	1902.		1901.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.
	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£
Justice	181,845	6,515	121,601	6,056	124,083	6,200	120,077	8,487	139,492	9,318	177,780	11,108
DEFENCE AND PUBLIC ORDER:												
Police	235,440	11,684	224,886	11,201	227,617	11,499	230,688	15,657	243,065	16,200	262,020	10,376
Collection and distribution of revenue	168,275	8,216	160,605	7,999	150,382	7,507	151,719	9,076	156,494	10,453	195,351	12,210
Administration of other public services	56,178	2,776	89,997	4,483	57,178	2,889	56,606	3,728	64,004	4,335	62,217	3,880
Public works	68,360	3,878	111,744	5,565	295,937	14,951	310,073	20,980	246,011	16,433	334,455	20,904
Pensions, all kinds	43,732	2,162	42,852	2,134	88,602	1,950	89,391	2,590	42,919	2,867	52,597	3,287
Eventual and heterogeneous	84,706	4,186	236,946	11,801	106,020	9,934	149,085	9,803	264,985	17,700	293,229	14,577
SERVICE OF THE DEBT:												
Internal Funded—												
Amortisation and interest	52,499	2,594	156,617	7,800	173,575	8,769	136,495	8,581	127,527	8,519	181,044	11,915
Floating—												
Amortisation	108,050	5,339	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL SERVICE OF THE DEBT.	160,549	7,933	156,617	7,800	173,575	8,769	136,495	8,581	127,527	8,519	181,044	11,915
GRAND TOTAL	1,301,576	64,316	1,430,002	71,221	1,651,374	78,377	1,506,648	90,070	1,599,356	106,882	1,906,154	119,135

REVENUE—STATE OF SERGIPE.

Ordinary.												
FROM STATE PROPERTY:												
Interest and dividends	—	—	51	3	395	20	46	3	—	—	17,600	1,100
From public services	9,715	480	9,821	489	9,758	493	9,500	625	10,317	689	9,250	578

	9,715	480.	9,821	489	9,758	493	9,500	625	10,317	689	9,250	578
FROM TAXATION:												
Of merchandise—												
Exported	882,337	41,129	886,658	44,159	796,013	40,216	767,175	50,446	592,762	39,595	641,271	40,079
Consumption and excise	49,370	2,440	57,072	2,843	66,760	3,372	230,744	15,172	70,991	4,742	510,094	31,877
TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE	881,707	43,569	943,730	47,002	862,773	43,588	997,919	65,618	663,753	44,336	1,151,365	71,957
Of trades, professions and companies ..	590,795	23,193	552,306	27,507	547,714	27,671	169,785	11,164	314,347	20,997	101,559	6,347
Of real estate—												
Transfer tax	75,704	3,741	86,761	4,321	87,399	4,415	83,040	5,460	64,818	4,830	93,903	5,869
House tax	41,866	2,070	41,630	2,074	40,182	2,091	33,823	2,553	34,174	2,283	36,270	2,267
TOTAL	117,600	5,811	128,391	6,395	127,551	6,446	121,863	8,013	98,992	6,612	130,173	8,136
TOTAL FROM TAXATION	1,590,102	78,578	1,624,427	80,904	1,538,069	77,704	1,289,566	84,796	1,077,092	71,946	1,383,037	86,440
HETEROGENEOUS AND EVENTUAL:												
Stamp tax	35,766	1,768	68,188	3,395	34,641	1,751	25,705	1,890	23,469	1,568	35,101	2,194
Others	89,334	4,414	70,174	3,495	74,154	3,746	107,556	7,092	133,165	8,895	113,269	7,070
TOTAL HEREER AND EVENT. ..	125,102	6,182	138,362	6,890	108,795	5,497	133,261	8,782	156,634	10,463	148,360	9,273
TOTAL ORDINARY	1,724,919	86,235	1,772,661	88,286	1,657,017	83,714	1,432,873	94,206	1,244,043	83,098	1,558,247	97,391
Extraordinary.												
Deposits (balance of)	1,630	81	920	46	—	—	420	23	358	—	417	26
Lotus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY	1,630	81	920	46	—	—	420	23	358	—	417	26
GRAND TOTAL	1,726,549	85,316	1,773,581	88,332	1,657,017	83,714	1,433,093	94,233	1,244,401	83,122	1,558,664	97,417

EXPENDITURE—STATE OF SERGIPE.

EXPENDITURE:	38,920	1,923	26,325	1,311	25,753	1,302	24,420	1,066	54,262	3,634	51,458	3,216
President, Vice-President and Offices ..	66,386	3,281	63,595	3,167	65,100	3,292	53,341	3,507	61,878	4,133	53,300	3,337
Secretaries of State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	105,316	5,204	89,920	4,478	90,943	4,594	77,761	5,113	116,140	7,768	104,848	6,553
LEGISLATURE:												
Deputies	50,330	2,487	39,886	1,987	39,352	1,988	22,800	1,499	—	—	—	—
Hygiene and public assistance (Ordinary) ..	38,969	1,926	27,078	1,349	10,806	550	9,584	627	42,617	2,847	58,461	3,653
" " (Extraordinary)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	38,969	1,926	27,078	1,349	10,806	550	36,684	2,412	42,617	2,847	58,461	3,653

EXPENDITURE—STATE OF SERGIPE.—Continued.

	1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
	In Currency. Mitrés.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitrés.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitrés.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitrés.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitrés.	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. Mitrés.	Equivalent in Sterling. £
EDUCATION:												
Schools, colleges and universities	317,023	15,095	326,602	16,271	308,160	15,569	225,976	14,859	156,928	10,482	250,244	15,640
Justice	149,001	7,397	156,598	7,750	155,038	7,833	127,885	8,400	108,585	7,253	128,100	8,007
DEFENCE AND PUBLIC ORDER:												
Police	388,634	18,957	374,716	18,663	341,761	17,266	337,914	22,230	331,647	22,153	355,081	22,193
Collection and distribution of revenue	295,902	11,661	288,576	11,832	257,015	12,985	241,890	15,906	200,570	13,308	207,580	12,974
Administration of other public services	6,511	322	6,959	348	5,931	300	9,677	636	4,854	324	20,974	1,311
Public works	89,847	4,440	33,200	1,654	—	—	209,253	13,760	—	—	96,538	6,034
Pensions, all kinds	82,579	4,080	85,797	4,273	81,070	4,006	61,162	4,022	59,173	3,451	77,389	4,837
Navigation	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	638	—	—	12,000	750
Eventual and heterogeneous (Ordinary)	269,538	13,319	166,307	8,283	126,013	6,366	116,449	7,670	242,802	16,219	370,687	23,168
" " (Extraordinary)	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,000	789	—	—	19,000	1,187
TOTAL	269,538	13,319	166,307	8,283	126,013	6,366	123,949	8,459	242,802	16,219	389,687	24,355
SERVICE OF THE DEBT: Internal Funded— Amortisation and interest	83,964	4,149	—	—	—	—	17,508	1,151	88,225	5,893	117,475	7,942
TOTAL ORDINARY	1,813,394	89,607	1,544,759	76,938	1,416,186	71,547	1,210,310	79,584	—	—	—	—
TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY	—	—	—	—	—	—	279,931	18,407	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	1,813,394	89,607	1,544,759	76,938	1,416,186	71,547	1,507,170	99,104	1,342,546	89,078	1,818,385	113,640

REVENUE—CITY OF SÃO PAULO.

Ordinary.											
FROM STATE PROPERTY:											
Sales	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest and dividends on Government holdings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From public services	830,549	41,041	901,626	44,905	924,081	46,885	903,725	59,425	902,907	56,432	908,472
FROM TAXATION:											
Of trades, professions and companies	2,840,461	140,359	2,900,187	144,443	2,917,716	147,406	2,971,563	195,395	2,115,245	194,703	3,341,169
Of real estate— Foreshore dues	7,651	378	10,326	514	9,236	457	8,953	589	6,061	379	15,402
TOTAL FROM TAXATION	2,848,112	140,737	2,910,513	144,957	2,926,952	147,873	2,980,506	195,984	3,121,306	195,082	3,356,631
Heterogeneous and eventual	291,282	11,428	266,214	13,259	180,795	9,134	238,905	15,714	236,769	14,798	207,156
TOTAL ORDINARY	3,909,943	193,206	4,078,353	208,121	4,550,325	229,887	4,152,490	273,048	4,284,223	267,764	4,525,216
Extraordinary.											
Deposits (balance of)	381,979	18,875	385,502	19,200	347,537	17,557	350,993	16,504	408,551	25,597	382,279
Loans	—	—	—	—	1,500,000	73,781	820,900	53,920	500,000	31,250	1,140,000
TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY	381,979	18,875	385,502	19,200	1,847,537	93,338	1,070,993	70,424	908,551	56,847	1,522,279
GRAND TOTAL	4,291,922	212,081	4,463,855	222,321	6,397,862	323,225	5,223,492	343,472	5,192,774	324,611	6,047,495

* For 1902 and 1903 these items were not detailed, but included in Eventual.

EXPENDITURE—CITY OF SÃO PAULO.

EXECUTIVE:													
Prefects' offices	24,000	1,195	24,000	1,212	24,000	1,212	24,000	1,575	24,000	1,603	24,000	1,600	1,600
Secretaries' offices	80,371	3,981	82,399	4,450	87,072	4,450	87,002	5,727	91,086	6,084	98,431	6,152	6,152
TOTAL	104,371	5,187	106,399	5,662	112,072	5,662	111,002	7,305	115,086	7,687	122,431	7,752	7,752
LEGISLATURE:													
Deputies	49,579	2,450	51,508	2,351	56,450	2,351	61,518	4,044	71,968	4,808	73,362	4,585	4,585
Collection and distribution of revenue	381,555	18,854	439,330	21,607	431,845	21,317	452,965	29,785	463,624	30,969	436,689	27,203	27,203
ADMINISTRATION OF OTHER PUBLIC SERVICES:													
Ordinary	1,118,095	55,250	1,209,609	60,244	1,226,101	61,945	1,281,309	84,253	1,364,202	91,130	2,234,921	139,683	139,683
Extraordinary	—	—	—	—	—	—	287,027	16,874	683,321	46,644	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,118,095	55,250	1,209,609	60,244	1,226,101	61,945	1,568,336	103,127	2,047,613	136,774	2,234,921	139,683	139,683
Public works (Ordinary)	1,301,180	64,296	1,587,839	79,082	2,004,556	101,272	1,001,632	65,363	1,136,077	75,886	1,709,085	110,568	110,568
" (Extraordinary)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103,221	6,895	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,301,180	64,296	1,587,839	79,082	2,004,556	101,272	1,001,632	65,363	1,239,298	82,781	1,709,085	110,568	110,568
Pensions, all kinds	1,743	86	684	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,027	377	377

EXPENDITURE—CITY OF SÃO PAULO.—Continued.

	1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.
	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£
Eventual and heterogeneous (Ordinary)	382,736	18,013	661,634	32,052	638,155	32,240	708,760	46,876	247,467	10,530	244,773	15,298
" " (Extraordinary)	100,000	4,941	—	—	—	—	12,953	852	27,208	1,817	—	—
TOTAL	482,736	22,954	661,634	32,052	638,155	32,240	710,715	47,128	274,667	18,347	244,773	15,298
SERVICE OF THE DEPT.:												
Internal Funded—												
Amortisation	222,100	10,975	231,400	11,526	242,100	12,291	262,000	18,542	413,460	27,614	118,500	7,406
Interest	210,094	10,382	192,894	9,606	224,018	11,363	267,990	17,622	305,102	20,380	304,305	19,019
Floating—												
Amortisation	335,901	16,598	361,648	18,011	295,747	14,941	219,074	14,011	355,187	23,725	371,660	23,229
Total	568,001	27,573	593,048	29,537	537,847	27,172	485,074	32,553	708,537	51,339	400,160	30,635
Interest	210,094	10,382	192,894	9,606	224,018	11,363	267,990	17,622	305,102	20,380	304,305	19,019
TOTAL SERVICE OF THE DEPT.:	708,095	37,955	785,942	38,143	762,765	38,535	763,064	50,175	1,073,689	71,719	704,465	49,654
TOTAL ORDINARY	4,107,554	202,971	4,887,445	240,927	5,231,944	264,322	4,375,340	287,701	4,472,203	298,729	5,681,763	356,110
TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY	10,000	494	—	—	—	—	299,982	19,726	813,742	54,358	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	4,207,554	207,912	4,887,445	240,927	5,231,944	264,322	4,675,322	307,427	5,285,945	353,085	5,681,763	356,110

REVENUE—CITY OF SANTOS.

	1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.
	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£	Milreis.	£
Ordinary:												
FROM STATE PROPERTY:												
Rent and leases	4,880	241	4,800	239	5,130	260	4,840	318	4,110	275	4,925	308
From public services	155,052	7,662	203,264	10,123	197,246	9,965	182,170	11,979	212,064	14,165	238,153	14,885
From TAXATION:												
Of trades, professions and companies	1,592,123	78,673	1,568,550	78,121	1,444,992	73,002	1,375,675	90,458	1,451,263	96,940	1,591,841	99,400
Of real estate—												
House tax	444,762	21,978	451,919	22,508	437,130	22,084	454,444	29,882	421,713	28,160	425,310	26,582
TOTAL FROM TAXATION	2,036,885	100,651	2,020,469	100,629	1,882,122	95,086	1,830,119	120,340	1,872,976	125,100	2,017,151	126,072
Heterogeneous and eventual	152,097	7,516	51,478	2,564	90,770	4,586	81,388	5,351	105,479	7,046	104,764	10,298
TOTAL ORDINARY	2,348,914	116,070	2,280,011	113,555	2,175,268	109,897	2,098,512	137,988	2,194,629	146,595	2,424,993	151,563
Extraordinary:												
Deposits (balance of)	48,461	2,298	12,000	642	6,591	333	—	—	24,481	1,685	8,205	513
Loans	4,726,798	233,568	396,690	19,357	803,160	40,376	—	—	1,043,027	69,671	2,333,391	145,648
TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY	4,775,259	235,866	411,590	20,499	809,751	40,909	—	—	1,067,508	71,306	2,338,596	146,161
GRAND TOTAL	7,122,133	351,934	2,691,601	134,054	2,985,019	150,806	2,098,512	137,988	3,262,137	217,901	4,763,589	297,724

EXPENDITURE—CITY OF SANTOS.

	1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
	In Currency. <i>Milreis.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Milreis.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Milreis.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Milreis.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Milreis.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £	In Currency. <i>Milreis.</i>	Equivalent in Sterling. £
TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY	4,773,219	295,864	411,590	20,499	809,751	40,909	—	—	1,067,808	71,306	2,338,806	146,161
GRAND TOTAL	7,122,133	351,934	2,691,601	134,054	2,965,010	150,806	2,098,512	137,988	3,292,137	217,901	4,763,589	297,724
EXECUTIVE :												
President, Vice-President and Offices	15,000	741	11,750	585	10,833	547	—	—	5,000	334	3,833	239
Secretaries of State	84,274	4,164	69,064	3,470	47,695	2,410	—	—	86,809	5,708	147,839	9,240
TOTAL	99,274	4,905	81,414	4,055	58,528	2,957	—	—	91,809	6,132	151,672	9,479
LEGISLATURE :												
Deputies	23,534	1,163	33,046	1,646	23,279	1,176	—	—	16,790	1,122	17,870	1,117
Hygiene and public assistance	113,908	5,629	124,865	6,219	112,584	5,688	—	—	17,690	1,182	18,739	1,171
EDUCATION :												
Schools, colleges and universities	39,918	1,972	42,007	2,092	41,313	2,087	—	—	39,165	2,616	74,731	4,671
Libraries, museums and others	2,000	99	2,000	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	41,918	2,071	44,007	2,192	41,313	2,087	—	—	39,165	2,616	74,731	4,671
DEFENCE AND PUBLIC ORDER :												
Police	46,862	2,316	45,336	2,258	36,021	1,865	—	—	28,259	1,388	31,543	1,971
Collection and distribution of revenue	51,359	2,368	65,372	3,256	66,392	3,354	—	—	107,530	7,183	118,079	7,380
Administration of other public services	764,369	37,795	665,709	33,155	622,255	31,437	—	—	634,000	42,349	770,139	48,134
Public works	767,182	37,910	428,513	21,093	142,724	7,211	—	—	492,540	32,900	788,624	49,289
Pensions, all kinds	2,427	120	933	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eventual and heterogeneous	1,280,829	63,291	964,137	48,019	879,392	44,424	—	—	1,173,006	78,687	1,897,423	118,589
SERVICE OF THE DEBT :												
Foreign Funded—												
Amortisation and interest	147,831	7,305	154,302	7,665	139,249	7,035	—	—	111,813	7,469	118,890	7,431
Internal Funded—												
Amortisation and interest	3,242,769	160,238	633,824	31,816	761,772	38,485	—	—	701,608	46,865	660,140	41,821
Floating—												
Amortisation and interest	—	—	—	—	81,305	4,108	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL SERVICE OF THE DEBT	3,390,600	167,543	799,126	39,501	982,326	49,628	—	—	813,421	54,334	788,030	49,252
GRAND TOTAL	6,582,762	325,281	3,241,458	161,440	2,965,654	149,827	—	—	3,419,212	222,393	4,665,850	291,053

Société Financière
 ET
Commerciale Franco-Bésilienne

(Successors to NATHAN & CO.),

Rua de São Bento Nos. 43 and 45,
SÃO PAULO.

SANITARY WARE

BLACK & GALVANIZED TUBING & FITTINGS

PUMPS, HYDRAULIC RAMS

GENERAL HARDWARE

COAL, PIG IRON

MACHINISTS' & CARPENTERS' TOOLS

ANVILS

DRILLS

PORTABLE FORGES

FILES, BOLTS, SCREWS

STEAM PACKING, FITTINGS, &c.

BARBED WIRE

GALVANIZED SHEETING

CEMENT

CALCIUM CARBIDE

BELTING

TARPAULINS

IRON & STEEL BARS & SHEETS

BRASS & COPPER TUBES & SHEETS

GAZOLINE

TELEPHONE WIRE & INSULATORS

EMERY WHEELS

GRINDING STONES

ETC., ETC.

SECTION IV.

BRAZILIAN INDEBTEDNESS.

BRAZILIAN INDEBTEDNESS.

Brazilian Indebtedness comprises :—

I.—The Federal or National Debt.

II.—State Debts.

III.—Municipal Debts.

The Federal or Union Debt comprises :—(a) The Foreign Funded Debt; (b) The Internal Funded Debt, including the Debt inscribed or to be inscribed in the *Grande Livro*; (c) The Guaranteed Debt; (d) The Floating Debt.

(a) THE FEDERAL FOREIGN FUNDED DEBT.

YEAR.	Interest.	Nominal.	Market Rate of Issue.	Commissions and Expense.	Net Realised.	Outstanding on July 1st, 1909.
	<i>Per Cent.</i>	£	<i>Per Cent.</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>	£	£
1824	5	3,086,200	75 & 85	4	2,880,000	Nil
1826	5	1,400,000	*	Par	1,400,000	"
1829	5	760,200	52	2, on nom.	384,600	"
1830	5	411,200	76	Net	312,500	"
1839	5	782,600	85	Net	622,710	"
1843	5	1,040,600	95	3-30	954,250	"
1852	4½	1,526,500	95½	2-15	1,426,000	"
1858	5	508,000	Par	2	497,840	"
1859	5	1,378,000	90	1-87	1,210,000	"
1860	4½	3,855,800	88	2-40	3,300,000	"
1863	4½	6,983,600	74	2-20	5,000,000	"
1865	5	3,459,600	89	2-29	3,000,000	"
1871	5	3,301,200	90½	2-18	5,000,000	"
1875	5	4,599,600	89	2-04	4,000,000	3,207,000
1883	4½	4,431,000	95	1-70	6,000,000	Nil
1886	5	6,431,000	95	1-72	6,000,000	4,823,300
1888	4½	6,297,300	97	3-20	17,213,500	18,388,200
1889	4	19,837,000	90			
Total of above		68,101,000	86-8		59,200,400	26,478,500
1893 West Minus	5	3,710,000	80	3	2,856,839	3,388,100
1895	5	7,442,000	85	2-87	6,111,742	7,331,000
1898 Funding	5	8,613,717	Par		8,613,717	8,613,717
1901 Rescission	4	16,619,320	Par	1-62	16,349,256	14,632,040
1903 Port Works	5	8,500,000	90 & 97	3-02	7,603,136	8,500,000
1907	5	3,000,000	95	—	2,850,000	3,000,000
1908	5	4,000,000	96	—	3,840,000	4,000,000
1908 French Railway Loan	5	2,000,000	93½	—	1,805,000	2,000,000
1909 Port of Pernambuco ..	5	3,381,120	98	—	3,144,442	3,381,120
		£125,458,057			112,434,532	81,325,077
Converted	£22,442,100					
Paid off	21,600,880					
		44,132,080				
Outstanding July 1st, 1909						£81,325,077

*Originally a Portuguese Loan taken over on Independence of Brazil at par.

The earliest Foreign Brazilian Loan was negotiated in 1824 with Baroth, Farquhar, Crawford & Co., and Thomas Wilson & Co., for £1,333,300, and the second with N. M. Rothschild for £2,350,000. In the 1829 Loan the house of Thomas Wilson & Co. were associated with N. M. Rothschild.

The 1839 Loan was issued by Samuel & Phillips, that of 1843 with Isaac Goldsmid, and the 1858 and all succeeding loans for over 50 years by the firm of N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

During the 65 years that elapsed since the first Foreign Loan of 1824 and the last negotiated under the Empire in 1880, bonds to the nominal value of £68,191,000 were issued, yielding £59,200,400, or on an average 80-8 %, to the Brazilian Government. Of the total nominal capital issued up to 1889, £17,412,700 Five per cent. Bonds had been converted into Four per cents., £10,446,200 of the Four-and-a-Half per cents. were still outstanding, and the balance of £40,333,000 had been paid off and extinguished.

On the genesis of the Republic (1889) the foreign debt stood as follows :—

	£
1883 (Four-and-a-Half per cent.)	4,215,300
1888 (Four-and-a-Half per cent.)	6,230,900
1889 (Four per cent.)	19,837,000
Total	30,283,200

BRAZILIAN INDEBTEDNESS.—Continued.

The disorder into which excessive issues of paper money threw the National finances led to the negotiation of a funding agreement, under which specie payments abroad were suspended for three years. This interval was utilised to put the finances of the country on a more satisfactory footing, and in 1901 payment of interest in specie was renewed, as amortisation will be also when due in 1911.

During the 19½ years that have elapsed since the proclamation of the Republic new issues have been made to the nominal value of £57,266,157 including £16,619,320 for rescission of railway guarantees, whilst £2,419,580 have been simultaneously paid off, so that the balance outstanding (not counting amortisations since 31st December, 1908) amounted on 1st July, 1909, to £81,325,077.

(b) THE FEDERAL INTERNAL FUNDED DEBT.

	Interest.	Nominal.	Market Rate of Issue.	Net.	Outstanding on March 31st, 1909.
	Per Cent.	Milreis.	Per Cent.	Milreis.	Milreis.
PAYABLE IN GOLD.					
1879 Loan	4½	51,885,000	96	49,808,600	20,548,000
PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.					
National Bonds (<i>Apolicies</i>)	5	506,740,900	—	—	483,427,000
Do. do.	—	—	—	—	119,600
Uninscribed Debt previous to 1827	—	22,177	—	—	22,177
Inscribed in the <i>Grande Livro</i> previous to 1827	—	284,760	—	—	284,760
1897 Currency Loan	6	60,000,000	—	—	25,082,000
1903 Port Works Loan	5	17,300,000	—	—	17,300,000
1909 National Bonds (<i>Apolicies</i>), forming part of an authorised issue of 20,000,000\$ for extensions and construction of railways	—	5,000,000	—	—	5,000,000
		589,347,837			531,235,537

UNINScribed DEBT.—There is a debt of Rs.22,177\$000 incurred previous to 1827 in amounts under 400\$000, the minimum that the law of 1827 admits for inscription in the *Grande Livro*. The owners of this debt cannot be traced. No interest is paid.

THE DEBT INSCRIBED IN THE GRANDE LIVRO, to March 30th, 1909, is Rs.135,904\$460, and that inscribed in the auxiliary books of the States, Rs.148,705\$280. These debts earn no interest, their owners appearing to be unknown.

(c) DEBT GUARANTEED BY THE UNION.

	Interest.	Nominal.	Market Rate of Issue.	Net.	Outstanding on December 31st, 1908.
	Per Cent.	£	Per Cent.	£	£
1889 Loan raised in Lisbon by the <i>Associação Commercial</i> of Rio de Janeiro	5	562,500	96	513,487	344,520
1908 (<i>Lloyd Brasileiro</i>)	5	1,000,000	96	1,056,000	852,000
		1,662,500		1,569,487	1,196,520

(d) THE FLOATING DEBT, MARCH, 1909.

	Milreis.
Orphans' Funds	9,087,766
Estates in Chancery	3,594,257
Savings Bank Deposits (balance)	160,201,985
Public Funds	548,154
Sundry Deposits	89,309,228
Treasury Bills	17,500
	203,653,800

FEDERAL FUNDED DEBT.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST DISCHARGEABLE IN GOLD.

YEAR.	Average Rate of Exchange.	FOREIGN.		INTERNAL.	TOTAL FOREIGN AND INTERNAL.			COEFFICIENT PER CAPITA.					
		A	B		C	D	A	B	Total.				
									U	D			
1909 (July)	d.				In Sterling.	Equivalent in Currency.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1908	15	81,925,077	2,311,650		83,636,727	1,938,187,692	3.07	1.13	4.08	65,8278			
1907	15	77,943,957	2,311,650		80,255,607	1,284,059,712	3.80	0.11	3.41	92,8060			
1906	16	72,133,457	2,311,650		74,445,107	1,184,951,255	3.02	0.12	3.41	60,8543			
1905	16	69,821,057	2,311,650		72,132,707	1,079,881,445	3.68	0.12	3.70	58,8343			
1904	15	70,180,757	2,311,650		72,492,407	1,102,455,726	3.07	0.12	3.70	57,6988			
1903	15	65,363,837	2,311,650		67,675,487	1,339,566,002	3.48	0.12	3.73	75,8008			
1902	11	65,751,977	3,096,412		68,848,389	1,381,086,429	3.55	0.16	3.73	76,8008			
1901	11	60,417,597	3,096,412		63,514,009	1,284,740,284	3.87	0.17	3.52	71,8147			
1900	11	55,094,577	3,096,412		58,190,989	1,258,881,434	3.16	0.17	3.33	71,8064			
1899	11	44,396,676	3,113,006		47,509,682	1,217,089,300	2.56	0.17	2.73	70,8064			
1898	7	39,119,389	5,019,019		44,138,408	1,472,130,808	2.47	0.18	2.65	86,8399			
1897	7	38,141,300	20,189,925		58,331,225	1,483,519,832	2.34	0.20	2.64	88,7663			
1896	8	38,797,700	26,085,312		64,883,012	1,824,788,686	2.33	1.23	3.56	111,8305			
1895	9	39,808,300	26,180,156		65,988,456	1,785,599,882	2.52	1.06	4.28	107,8878			
1894	10	32,770,300	26,187,975		58,958,275	1,745,599,882	2.12	1.69	3.81	91,8147			
1893	11	32,103,700	26,427,975		58,531,675	1,410,602,429	2.11	1.74	3.85	80,8457			
1892	11	29,843,200	26,861,175		56,704,375	1,221,518,074	2.00	1.80	3.80	96,8988			
1891	16	30,048,500	25,079,276		55,127,776	1,444,521,275	2.06	1.72	3.78	55,8917			
1890	22	27,858,300	17,926,200		45,784,500	486,746,056	1.94	1.25	3.19	33,8958			
1889	26	28,568,300	6,092,512		34,660,812	310,706,329	2.03	0.43	2.46	22,8107			
1888	25	29,961,900	6,410,537		36,372,437	279,876,770	1.66	0.46	2.12	20,8308			
1887	22	28,582,500	6,765,694		35,348,194	326,484,840	1.75	0.50	2.25	24,8154			
1886	20	24,258,400	7,311,375		31,569,775	368,194,371	1.83	0.55	2.38	27,5777			
1885	18	18,448,400	7,308,281		25,756,681	389,901,584	1.42	0.57	1.99	20,8150			
1884	20	19,036,500	7,596,056		26,632,556	313,708,682	1.49	0.60	2.09	24,6607			
1883	21	19,601,500	7,909,319		27,510,819	308,899,016	1.57	0.63	2.20	24,5704			
1882	21	16,206,500	8,012,081		24,218,581	276,783,772	1.32	0.65	1.97	22,5668			
1881	22	16,704,000	8,293,878		24,997,878	272,780,864	1.39	0.68	2.07	22,6675			
1880	21	17,182,000	8,414,600		25,596,600	276,882,378	1.46	0.71	2.17	23,5463			
1879	21	17,997,200	8,770,500		26,767,700	301,430,989	1.55	0.76	2.31	26,0399			
1878	21	16,803,000	9,043,980		25,846,980	296,552,713	1.64	0.76	2.31	19,9950			
1877	24	19,488,194	8,094,782		27,582,976	215,287,202	1.71	0.28	1.98	19,8326			
1876	25	19,831,200	3,140,921		22,972,121	214,384,540	1.78	0.27	2.06	19,85017			
1875	27	15,053,000	3,184,782		18,237,782	170,189,561	1.43	0.30	1.73	19,90119			
1874	26	15,338,900	3,227,400		18,566,300	173,019,412	1.51	0.31	1.82	16,8181			
1873	26	16,256,500	3,297,619		19,554,119	184,427,007	1.57	0.32	1.89	16,8768			
1872	25	16,256,500	3,306,487		19,562,987	195,879,906	1.64	0.33	1.97	10,8724			
1871	25	13,054,300	3,341,250		16,395,550	178,860,581	1.34	0.34	1.68	18,8368			
1870	18	13,429,500	3,375,000		16,804,500	215,042,560	1.41	0.35	1.76	22,5498			
1869	18	14,084,700			14,084,700	199,576,551	1.50		1.50	21,5284			
1868	16	14,417,500			14,417,500	164,645,795	1.57		1.57	16,8811			
1867	23	14,736,200			14,736,200	146,209,727	1.63		1.63	16,8302			
1866	24	18,910,700			18,910,700	79,084,049	0.97		0.97	8,8763			
1865	26	8,461,300			8,461,300	97,665,936	1.30		1.30	11,8463			
1864	27	11,062,700			11,062,700	70,641,739	0.89		0.89	8,8454			
1863	25	7,432,100			7,432,100	72,106,724	0.93		0.93	8,8798			
1862	26	7,661,340			7,661,340								

FEDERAL FUNDED DEBT DISCHARGEABLE IN CURRENCY.
EXCLUSIVE OF THE DEBT INSCRIBED OR TO BE INSCRIBED IN THE "GRANDE LIVRO."

FEDERAL FUNDED DEBT DISCHARGEABLE IN CURRENCY.
EXCLUSIVE OF THE DEBT INSCRIBED OR TO BE INSCRIBED IN THE "GRANDE LIVRO."

YEAR.	Average Rate of Exchange.	INTERNAL.			TOTAL FOREIGN AND INTERNAL.			COEFFICIENT PER CAPITA.		
		Principal and Interest Dischargeable in Currency.			Dischargeable in both Gold and Currency.			A B C		
		A In Currency.	B Equivalent in Sterling.	C Reciprocal Value.	D Reciprocal Value.	A Mills.	B £	C Mills.	D £	
1863	27 1/2	11,082,700	33,202,223	1,869,423,168	119,893,050	23,9015	1-63	915191	5-70	
1862	25 1/2	7,432,100	34,154,787	1,830,566,312	114,410,394	24,9658	1-66	895735	5-58	
1861	25 1/2	7,661,340	33,041,706	1,710,870,855	107,480,513	265414	1-66	855928	5-40	
1860	25 1/2	7,661,340	35,531,169	1,611,810,943	107,063,576	275246	1-64	825559	5-51	
1859	25 1/2	7,661,340	35,371,609	1,597,387,526	107,564,016	285098	1-64	855685	5-43	
1858	25 1/2	7,661,340	27,704,494	1,587,968,062	99,379,981	305209	1-48	1005561	5-08	
1857	25 1/2	7,661,340	27,611,894	1,565,440,029	96,393,983	305111	1-51	1053120	5-24	
1856	25 1/2	7,661,340	26,540,470	1,521,543,584	90,024,704	295744	1-48	1005892	5-00	
1855	25 1/2	7,661,340	25,493,837	1,501,365,084	84,954,351	305666	1-44	1015710	4-77	
1854	25 1/2	7,661,340	14,829,640	1,490,609,300	69,319,369	275835	1-08	975890	3-82	
1853	25 1/2	7,661,340	14,615,791	1,465,640,008	59,987,627	285378	0-87	1145776	3-52	
1852	25 1/2	7,661,340	11,723,853	1,374,765,832	58,754,199	295893	0-87	1185156	3-51	
1851	25 1/2	7,661,340	13,635,807	1,299,782,736	70,065,778	225374	0-71	1335680	4-27	
1850	25 1/2	7,661,340	13,362,714	1,202,836,382	79,469,819	235278	0-85	1305506	4-88	
1849	25 1/2	7,661,340	10,958,113	1,167,277,829	69,916,888	165940	0-80	1335293	5-07	
1848	25 1/2	7,661,340	12,716,434	1,488,157,720	71,307,350	175563	0-85	1085681	4-53	
1847	25 1/2	7,661,340	12,732,356	1,401,521,275	66,437,231	175544	0-85	985020	4-70	
1846	25 1/2	7,661,340	18,531,879	1,086,692,741	78,719,655	185756	1-27	743374	5-05	
1845	25 1/2	7,661,340	35,878,258	863,937,356	51,637,458	265255	2-51	603288	5-70	
1844	25 1/2	7,661,340	42,532,425	692,305,629	77,163,237	275389	3-03	493259	5-40	
1843	25 1/2	7,661,340	40,047,878	661,472,470	66,420,165	275389	2-92	473907	5-04	
1842	25 1/2	7,661,340	35,488,171	708,102,040	65,531,865	295241	2-92	523906	4-87	
1841	25 1/2	7,661,340	28,991,125	706,314,271	60,560,900	255118	2-19	575580	4-57	
1840	25 1/2	7,661,340	388,119,900	678,021,434	51,557,883	268013	1-98	523163	3-97	
1839	25 1/2	7,661,340	388,118,900	651,827,532	55,337,442	295523	2-25	515131	4-34	
1838	25 1/2	7,661,340	28,704,836	646,412,516	57,571,115	285992	2-40	515697	4-00	
1837	25 1/2	7,661,340	30,059,796	614,296,872	53,750,978	285992	2-40	505087	4-38	
1836	25 1/2	7,661,340	29,532,397	610,292,564	55,784,559	285050	2-41	505087	4-38	
1835	25 1/2	7,661,340	30,350,631	614,377,078	56,797,838	285050	2-37	505087	4-38	
1834	25 1/2	7,661,340	31,200,683	598,925,589	53,165,840	285050	2-64	523003	4-34	
1833	25 1/2	7,661,340	26,418,140	598,925,589	53,165,840	285050	2-50	517339	4-50	
1832	25 1/2	7,661,340	29,494,600	524,047,313	49,948,261	285050	2-28	468148	4-60	
1831	25 1/2	7,661,340	27,024,100	490,311,302	50,307,987	243198	2-54	448014	4-52	
1830	25 1/2	7,661,340	28,218,621	480,674,640	60,033,568	245687	2-57	433083	4-63	
1829	25 1/2	7,661,340	28,050,612	481,740,500	59,247,451	245027	2-72	405009	4-87	
1828	25 1/2	7,661,340	27,653,874	457,788,461	43,642,456	245491	2-68	405072	4-46	
1827	25 1/2	7,661,340	26,483,898	427,909,012	40,440,108	245708	2-68	415476	4-40	
1826	25 1/2	7,661,340	24,982,806	449,397,707	45,662,012	255184	2-62	435402	4-51	
1825	25 1/2	7,661,340	17,235,306	449,084,206	44,545,347	255180	2-52	445012	4-40	
1824	25 1/2	7,661,340	16,881,300	367,242,031	33,663,856	195335	1-77	375893	3-45	
1823	25 1/2	7,661,340	9,649,063	338,550,560	26,440,263	135922	1-01	355420	2-77	
1822	25 1/2	7,661,340	123,488,080	323,064,551	22,799,609	125154	0-93	345453	2-43	
1821	25 1/2	7,661,340	105,071,400	259,717,196	24,213,230	115423	1-06	285238	2-65	
1820	25 1/2	7,661,340	9,160,149	237,101,127	23,895,340	108072	1-01	285238	2-65	
1819	25 1/2	7,661,340	8,397,225	224,316,872	23,307,925	93129	0-95	235338	2-63	
1818	25 1/2	7,661,340	8,015,401	166,470,449	17,399,188	94256	1-03	198019	2-00	
1817	25 1/2	7,661,340	69,863,688	156,470,449	18,975,781	85200	0-93	198019	2-00	
1816	25 1/2	7,661,340	7,913,031	107,510,396	14,528,466	85200	0-93	198019	2-00	
1815	25 1/2	7,661,340	7,096,366	138,002,339	14,528,466	85200	0-93	198019	2-00	
1814	25 1/2	7,661,340	64,734,200	136,840,924	14,528,466	85200	0-84	165697	1-77	

FEDERAL DEBT.
GUARANTEED BY THE UNION, FLOATING AND GRAND TOTAL.

YEAR.	GUARANTEED BY THE UNION.			FLOATING.		GRAND TOTAL, FUNDED AND FLOATING.						COEFFICIENT PER CAPITA.					
	Average Rate of Exchange.	In Sterling.		Equivalent in Currency.		Equivalent in Sterling.		Reciprocal Value.		Reciprocal Value.		Reciprocal Value.		Reciprocal Value.		F	
		A	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	F				
1900	16	£ 1,190,520	19,144,320	263,653,800	16,478,368	2,152,221,378	134,513,838	0.06	0.80	123,861	0.80	104,985	6.56				
1908	15	1,276,080	20,726,720	257,269,347	10,079,324	2,108,502,378	811,785,148	0.06	0.78	123,861	0.78	104,985	6.43				
1907	16 1/2	1,444,080	20,311,365	169,023,913	10,019,005	1,900,215,133	119,351,898	0.06	0.73	85,480	0.73	99,447	5.90				
1906	16 1/2	1,464,520	21,625,562	189,044,896	12,266,906	1,817,080,503	121,373,302	0.08	0.63	95,406	0.63	99,507	6.22				
1905	16 1/2	262,940	5,519,562	181,703,950	11,947,956	1,827,610,447	120,174,912	0.09	0.62	95,406	0.62	95,406	6.28				
1904	16 1/2	390,480	7,531,150	188,663,111	8,531,966	2,084,126,863	105,201,827	0.01	0.48	111,801	0.48	111,801	5.61				
1903	17 1/2	413,080	8,359,564	174,293,123	8,580,615	2,117,707,903	105,471,778	0.01	0.39	95,406	0.39	109,531	5.40				
1902	17 1/2	428,240	9,123,116	136,969,416	6,401,006	1,977,839,769	97,733,094	0.03	0.36	78,700	0.36	109,531	5.16				
1901	17 1/2	449,660	11,351,014	134,469,822	5,243,852	1,846,421,736	72,005,641	0.02	0.28	95,095	0.28	124,875	3.83				
1899	18 1/2	456,420	14,884,591	154,965,575	4,731,800	2,097,804,595	62,414,908	0.03	0.24	68,418	0.24	142,139	4.55				
1898	17 1/2	469,500	15,077,203	124,376,475	3,873,690	2,007,838,455	74,514,568	0.04	0.22	58,665	0.22	137,254	5.13				
1897	17 1/2	469,500	15,077,203	124,376,475	3,873,690	2,007,838,455	74,514,568	0.03	0.22	58,665	0.22	137,254	5.13				
1896	18 1/2	505,140	18,214,951	94,920,768	3,524,748	2,207,838,455	82,487,407	0.01	0.18	53,444	0.18	113,004	4.73				
1895	19 1/2	515,920	19,345,506	68,136,883	3,224,748	2,195,748,194	73,165,410	0.03	0.18	43,200	0.18	102,897	4.94				
1894	19 1/2	526,160	19,880,730	64,780,238	3,224,748	2,150,240,218	83,722,169	0.04	0.20	43,200	0.20	102,897	5.00				
1893	19 1/2	526,160	19,880,730	64,780,238	3,224,748	2,150,240,218	83,722,169	0.04	0.20	43,200	0.20	102,897	5.00				
1892	19 1/2	545,240	20,837,319	68,623,622	4,468,830	1,503,092,722	74,499,506	0.03	0.30	65,093	0.30	100,892	5.00				
1891	19 1/2	544,080	20,837,319	49,789,318	4,685,830	1,163,353,526	80,872,252	0.03	0.33	45,697	0.33	79,462	5.00				
1890	20 1/2	562,500	5,046,729	49,789,318	4,685,830	924,070,489	77,725,737	0.04	0.33	35,473	0.33	64,467	6.06				
1889	20 1/2	562,500	5,046,729	49,789,318	4,685,830	924,070,489	77,725,737	0.04	0.33	35,473	0.33	64,467	6.06				
1888	20 1/2	562,500	5,046,729	49,789,318	4,685,830	924,070,489	77,725,737	0.04	0.33	35,473	0.33	64,467	6.06				
1887	20 1/2	562,500	5,046,729	49,789,318	4,685,830	924,070,489	77,725,737	0.04	0.33	35,473	0.33	64,467	6.06				
1886	20 1/2	562,500	5,046,729	49,789,318	4,685,830	924,070,489	77,725,737	0.04	0.33	35,473	0.33	64,467	6.06				
1885	20 1/2	562,500	5,046,729	49,789,318	4,685,830	924,070,489	77,725,737	0.04	0.33	35,473	0.33	64,467	6.06				
1884	20 1/2	562,500	5,046,729	49,789,318	4,685,830	924,070,489	77,725,737	0.04	0.33	35,473	0.33	64,467	6.06				
1883	20 1/2	562,500	5,046,729	49,789,318	4,685,830	924,070,489	77,725,737	0.04	0.33	35,473	0.33	64,467	6.06				
1882	20 1/2	562,500	5,046,729	49,789,318	4,685,830	924,070,489	77,725,737	0.04	0.33	35,473	0.33	64,467	6.06				
1881	20 1/2	562,500	5,046,729	49,789,318	4,685,830	924,070,489	77,725,737	0.04	0.33	35,473	0.33	64,467	6.06				
1880	20 1/2	562,500	5,046,729	49,789,318	4,685,830	924,070,489	77,725,737	0.04	0.33	35,473	0.33	64,467	6.06				
1879	20 1/2	562,500	5,046,729	49,789,318	4,685,830	924,070,489	77,725,737	0.04	0.33	35,473	0.33	64,467	6.06				
1878	20 1/2	562,500	5,046,729	49,789,318	4,685,830	924,070,489	77,725,737	0.04	0.33	35,473	0.33	64,467	6.06				
1877	20 1/2	562,500	5,046,729	49,789,318	4,685,830	924,070,489	77,725,737	0.04	0.33	35,473	0.33	64,467	6.06				
1876	20 1/2	562,500	5,046,729	49,789,318	4,685,830	924,070,489	77,725,737	0.04	0.33	35,473	0.33	64,467	6.06				
1875	20 1/2	562,500	5,046,729	49,789,318	4,685,830	924,070,489	77,725,737	0.04	0.33	35,473	0.33	64,467	6.06				
1874	20 1/2	562,500	5,046,729	49,789,318	4,685,830	924,070,489	77,725,737	0.04	0.33	35,473	0.33	64,467	6.06				
1873	20 1/2	562,500	5,046,729	49,789,318	4,685,830	924,070,489	77,725,737	0.04	0.33	35,473	0.33	64,467	6.06				
1872	20 1/2	562,500	5,046,729	49,789,318	4,685,830	924,070,489	77,725,737	0.04	0.33	35,473	0.33	64,467	6.06				
1871	20 1/2	562,500	5,046,729	49,789,318	4,685,830	924,070,489	77,725,737	0.04	0.33	35,473	0.33	64,467	6.06				
1870	20 1/2	562,500	5,046,729	49,789,318	4,685,830	924,070,489	77,725,737	0.04	0.33	35,473	0.33	64,467	6.06				
1869	20 1/2	562,500	5,046,729	49,789,318	4,685,830	924,070,489	77,725,737	0.04	0.33	35,473	0.33	64,467	6.06				
1868	20 1/2	562,500	5,046,729	49,789,318	4,685,830	924,070,489	77,725,737	0.04	0.33	35,473	0.33	64,467	6.06				
1867	20 1/2	562,500	5,046,729	49,789,318	4,685,830	924,070,489	77,725,737	0.04	0.33	35,473	0.33	64,467	6.06				
1866	20 1/2	562,500	5,046,729	49,789,318	4,685,830	924,070,489	77,725,737	0.04	0.33	35,473	0.33	64,467	6.06				
1865	20 1/2	562,500	5,046,729	49,789,318	4,685,830	924,070,489	77,725,737	0.04	0.33	35,473	0.33	64,467	6.06				
1864	20 1/2	562,500	5,046,729	49,789,318	4,685,830	924,070,489	77,725,737	0.04	0.33	35,473	0.33	64,467	6.06				
1863	20 1/2	562,500	5,046,729	49,789,318	4,685,830	924,070,489	77,725,737	0.04	0.33	35,473	0.33	64,467	6.06				
1862	20 1/2	562,500	5,046,729	49,789,318	4,685,830	924,070,489	77,725,737	0.04	0.33	35,473	0.33	64,467	6.06				
1861	20 1/2	562,500	5,046,729	49,789,318	4,685,830	924,070,489	77,725,737	0.04	0.33	35,473	0.33	64,467	6.06				

DEBT—STATE OF ALAGOAS.

YEAR.	FUNDED DEBT.						FLOATING DEBT.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	FOREIGN.		INTERNAL.		TOTAL RECIPROCALLS.		In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	RECIPROCALLS.	
	In Sterling.	Equivalent in Currency.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	In Sterling.			In Currency.	In Sterling.
	£	Mtáreis.	Mtáreis.	£	Mtáreis.	£	Mtáreis.	£		
1869	500,000	8,000,000	No data obtainable.	37,213	237,213	—	—	—	—	
1808	220,000	3,520,000	"	43,766	43,766	—	—	—	—	
1807	200,000	2,944,152	"	33,627	33,627	—	—	—	—	
1806	200,000	2,994,152	557,100	37,213	237,213	—	—	—	—	
1805	"	"	665,600	43,766	43,766	—	—	—	—	
1804	"	"	665,600	33,627	33,627	—	—	—	—	
1803	"	"	665,600	33,150	33,150	—	—	—	—	
1802	"	"	665,600	32,890	32,890	—	—	—	—	
1801	"	"	665,600	31,243	31,243	—	—	—	—	
1800	"	"	665,600	25,957	25,957	—	—	—	—	
						unknown	560,700	89,302	1,263,300	88,068
						694,700	1,360,300	35,007	1,360,300	63,724
						327,250	327,250	16,299	327,250	49,449
						Ignored	—	—	—	—
						nil	560,000	—	665,600	31,243
								21,448	1,215,600	47,405

DEBT—STATE OF AMAZONAS.

YEAR.	FUNDED DEBT.						FLOATING DEBT.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	FOREIGN.		INTERNAL.		TOTAL RECIPROCALLS.		In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	RECIPROCALLS.	
	In Sterling.	Equivalent in Currency.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	In Sterling.			In Currency.	In Sterling.
	£	Mtáreis.	Mtáreis.	£	Mtáreis.	£	Mtáreis.	£		
1808	4,000,000	64,000,000	No further figures available.	460,125	4,460,125	—	—	—	—	
1807*	4,000,000	64,000,000	7,362,000	460,125	4,460,125	—	—	—	—	
1806	687,635	10,294,419	7,331,500	503,081	1,130,716	—	—	—	—	
1805	788,340	11,980,012	7,632,500	501,877	1,290,217	—	—	—	—	
1804	681,965	9,610,873	13,894,500	676,701	1,308,656	—	—	—	—	
1803	631,965	9,610,873	15,998,000	796,775	1,428,740	—	—	—	—	
1802	nil	—	20,223,000	999,301	999,301	—	—	—	—	
						5,000,000	312,500	—	5,000,000	4,772,625
						4,311,095	283,477	23,932,607	23,932,607	1,573,094
						494,608	24,988	23,407,981	23,407,981	1,333,654
						2,468,823	122,959	23,077,066	23,077,066	1,351,099
						2,482,854	221,491	23,705,394	23,705,394	1,250,792

* The report of the Inspector of the Treasury dated June, 1909, shows the following statement of the debt on March 31st, in which the foreign loan of 1906 for \$4,000,000 francs does not seem to be included.

Floating debt, 1897 to 1905	12,644,0333
Ditto, to that date admitted by the Financial Committee	7,778,2395
Internal debt—currency	7,350,0008
External debt	15,868,5008
	43,040,8323

In virtue of the Paris arrangement, Bonds of the Five per Cent, 1906 foreign (New York) issue were paid off to the value of 11,923,246\$, which, added to 23,218,500\$ previously amortised, gives total of 35,141,746\$ to be deducted from the above, leaving a total indebtedness of 8,499,086\$.

DEBT—STATE OF BAHIA.

DETAILS OF THE OUTSTANDING DEBT.

YEAR.	FOREIGN FUNDED DEBT.				Outstanding 31st Dec., 1908.
	Total issue, nominal.	Rate of issue.	Realised.	Per cent.	
1888	Frs. 20,000,000	96	Frs. 19,200,000	96	Frs. 12,048,340
1903	£1,062,360	91½	£972,059	91½	£1,043,060

INTERNAL FUNDED DEBT.		Latest Outstanding (March, 1909).
Apolicies (Bonds)		
Government Savings Banks	5,940,795	Milreis.
Bills payable	4,183,485	17,565,500
Values deposited	1,066,247	
Orphans' Fund	888,032	
Municipal	56,673	
Interest on deposit	4,017	
British Bank of South America	455,000	
Study Creditors	1,484,052	
Subventions overdue	302,482	
Banco de Credito e Lavoura	707,432	
Savings Banks	1,484,352	
		16,515,099

YEAR.	FUNDED DEBT.				FLOATING DEBT.				GRAND TOTAL.	
	FOREIGN.		INTERNAL.		TOTAL REQUISITAIS.		INTERNAL.		REQUISITAIS.	
	In Sterling.	Equivalent in Currency.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	In Sterling.
1908	£ 1,568,312	Milreis. 25,121,001	17,565,500	1,097,844	42,685,501	2,406,656	15,000,067	939,370	57,716,568	£ 3,006,029
1907	1,539,360	24,629,760	17,565,500	1,099,094	42,215,260	2,668,460	11,009,936	725,621	53,523,486	3,364,075
1906	1,563,998	23,409,747	16,549,500	1,105,455	39,959,247	2,669,153	9,776,338	653,923	44,735,265	3,322,181
1905	1,536,000	24,133,448	12,056,909	792,804	36,190,348	2,379,704	8,326,268	547,491	44,516,551	2,927,195
1904	609,008	12,072,406	12,072,100	609,802	24,144,506	1,219,800	16,950,622	856,359	41,095,128	2,076,159
1903	641,705	12,684,430	8,972,100	553,654	24,001,550	1,195,389	15,302,437	773,094	39,603,967	1,967,463
1902	656,411	13,293,591	8,972,100	443,348	22,235,991	1,099,759	13,055,670	645,134	35,311,661	1,744,893
1901	670,422	14,252,499	7,814,100	366,794	22,096,599	1,037,216	11,702,082	549,294	33,798,631	1,362,610
1900	683,836	17,535,427	7,147,100	278,718	24,682,527	962,544	10,260,212	400,121	39,667,287	1,218,952
1899	696,555	22,667,552	6,747,100	207,333	29,414,652	823,898	10,252,935	107,554	31,375,234	913,452
1898	708,678	23,871,259	3,881,100	115,250	27,752,359	844,015	7,176,197	69,423	26,639,487	813,564
1897	720,204	22,576,190	3,881,100	133,811	26,457,290	844,015	1,460,891	54,783	24,841,564	931,558
1896	731,234	18,025,324	3,881,600	159,712	23,906,924	901,379	1,042,682	49,902	22,869,004	944,281
1895	741,667	11,982,301	3,881,600	162,259	21,863,901	913,843	1,005,103	42,010	20,712,879	955,853
1894	751,604	15,841,675	3,881,600	186,499	19,723,275	947,642	989,604	47,547	20,712,879	995,189
1893	761,143	15,443,918	3,881,600	193,574	19,325,518	963,716	937,214	46,739	20,262,752	1,010,498
1892	770,185	9,180,994	3,881,600	329,279	11,108,109	1,038,109	487,716	41,373	13,550,310	1,149,482
1891	778,830	7,613,037	3,881,600	401,301	1,188,373	1,188,373	442,716	45,770	11,937,853	1,234,148
1890-91	787,077	7,098,883	3,881,600	434,658	11,494,637	1,220,585	441,716	40,463	11,422,199	1,279,049
1889-90	794,927									
1888-89										

DEBT—STATE OF CEARÁ.

1890-91	778,830	9,180,904	3,881,600	329,279	1,108,109	41,373	13,550,310	1,149,482
1899-00	787,077	7,613,037	3,881,600	401,301	1,188,378	45,770	11,937,363	1,284,148
1898-99	794,927	7,098,868	3,881,600	484,658	1,229,585	49,463	11,422,199	1,270,043

YEAR.	INTERNAL FUNDED DEBT.			FLOATING DEBT.			TOTAL.	
	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.
1906	No further information available.	£	Mitreis.	Mitreis.	£	Mitreis.	£	£
1905	extinct	extinct	..	extinct	..	..
1904	25,300	125,609	6,346	125,609	6,346	6,346
1903	118,100	394,080	19,657	422,980	21,066	21,066
1902	214,400	481,916	28,813	600,016	29,049	29,049
1901	257,767	12,099	472,107	22,163	22,163

DEBT—STATE OF ESPÍRITO SANTO.

DETAILS OF THE FOREIGN FUNDED DEBT.

Year.	Interest.	Total issue, nominal.	Rate of issue.	Realised.	Latest outstanding, 24th Sept., 1908.
1894	5%	Fr. 17,500,000	83%	Fr. 13,625,000	Fr. 13,625,500
1908	5%	Fr. 30,000,000	95%	Fr. 28,500,000	All.

DETAILS OF THE FLOATING DEBT.

Loan from the Union Government	300,000
Unpaid accounts	191,242
Minors and Orphans' Funds	187,839
Total—September, 1908	679,081

DETAILS OF THE INTERNAL FUNDED DEBT.

YEAR.	FOREIGN.	INTERNAL.	TOTAL RECIPROCALLS.
1908	In Sterling. 674,000	In Currency. No data available	In Sterling. 730,959
1907	576,000	1,732,700	724,480
1906	615,220	1,615,987	779,170
1905	615,220	1,507,700	779,358
1904	700,000	1,597,400	789,381
1903	700,000	1,687,400	789,381
1902	700,000	1,687,400	789,381

YEAR.	FUNDED DEBT.			FLOATING DEBT.			GRAND TOTAL.	
	In Sterling.	Equivalent in Currency.	INTERNAL.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	RECIPROCALLS.
1908	£. 674,000	Mitreis. 10,784,000	£. 115,730	2,130,400	142,923	13,073,701	873,282	—
1907	576,000	9,216,000	106,260	2,500,124	168,341	12,632,228	889,621	—
1906	615,220	9,256,217	79,170	2,568,132	130,806	17,952,252	906,376	—
1905	615,220	8,855,670	79,558	2,790,267	138,968	18,442,369	918,626	—
1904	700,000	14,044,902	86,381	1,820,250	79,122	17,373,659	868,603	—
1903	700,000	14,106,008	86,381	..	..	..	..	..
1902	700,000	14,106,008	86,381	..	..	..	..	..

DEBT—STATE OF GOYAZ.
(NO FUNDED DEBT.)

Year.	FLOATING DEBT.	
	In Currency, <i>Mitres</i>	Equivalent in Sterling, £
No further data available.		
1906..	131,449..	8,790
1905..	134,108..	8,818
1904..	161,707..	8,160
	Year.	Equivalent in Sterling, £
	1903..	182,231..
	1902..	179,030..
	1901..	167,780..
		Equivalent in Sterling, £
		9,076
		8,840
		7,376

DEBT—STATE OF MARANHÃO.

Year.	INTERNAL FUNDED DEBT.		FLOATING DEBT.		TOTAL.
	In Currency, <i>Mitres</i>	Equivalent in Sterling, £	In Currency, <i>Mitres</i>	Equivalent in Sterling, £	
1907 (December 31st)	1,490,000	98,125	2,509,000	156,950	3,999,000
1906	2,099,000	140,247	1,700,000	115,555	3,799,000
1905	1,799,000	118,333	1,000,000	637,685	2,799,000
1904	1,519,000	76,771	709,289	38,534	2,228,889
1903	1,269,000	64,726	929,289	40,288	2,228,889
1902	1,269,000	64,219	889,313	43,943	2,188,913
1901	1,269,000	61,003	—	—	—
1899	1,269,000	—	—	—	—

DEBT—STATE OF MATTO GROSSO.

Year.	INTERNAL FUNDED DEBT.		FLOATING DEBT.		TOTAL.
	In Currency, <i>Mitres</i>	Equivalent in Sterling, £	In Currency, <i>Mitres</i>	Equivalent in Sterling, £	
1908	1,829,000	114,312	2,000,000	125,000	3,829,000
1907	2,037,100	142,752	1,203,000	80,357	3,240,100
1906	2,187,100	149,752	1,203,000	80,357	3,390,100
1905	2,181,600	143,452	1,172,234	77,084	3,353,834
1904	1,951,600	98,596	861,183	43,508	2,812,783
1903	2,085,900	108,888	732,011	35,960	2,807,911
1902	2,092,600	108,404	500,708	24,742	2,593,308
1901	—	—	400,000	18,776	400,000

DETAILS OF THE INTERNAL FUNDED DEBT.

Mitres.
1,829,000

composed of 8% Bonds of two series

DETAILS OF THE FLOATING DEBT (1907).

402,000
801,000
1,203,000

Salaries and other accounts unpaid
Interest on Perpetual annuities (apolicies) unpaid

Previous to 1901 this State had no debt of any kind.

1,203,000
801,000
1,203,000

DEBT—STATE OF MINAS GERAES.

DETAILS OF THE FOREIGN FUNDED DEBT, 1909.

Year.	Interest.	Total Issue Nominal.	Rate of Issue.	Realised.	Latest Outstanding, Dec. 31, 1908.
1897	5	Frs. 65,000,000	78	Frs. 50,700,000	Frs. 51,101,000
1907	5	Frs. 25,000,000	87½	Frs. 21,083,000	Frs. 25,000,000

DETAILS OF THE INTERNAL FUNDED DEBT, 1909.

Year.	Interest.	Total Issue Nominal.	Rate of Issue.	Realised.	Latest Outstanding, Dec. 31, 1908.
1897	5	Frs. 65,000,000	78	Frs. 50,700,000	Frs. 51,101,000
1907	5	Frs. 25,000,000	87½	Frs. 21,083,000	Frs. 25,000,000
1908	5	200			
1908	5	500			
Total					46,085,200

DETAILS OF THE FLOATING DEBT.
Outstanding on 31st December, 1908.

Orphans' Fund	2,408,062
Estates in Chancery	110,479
Savings Bank	3,254,289
Balance of deposits (cash)	1,870,301
Accounts unpaid	294,087
Total	7,866,818

Previous to 1901 this State had no debt of any kind.

FUNDED DEBT.

YEAR.	FOREIGN.		INTERNAL.		TOTAL RECIPROCALLS.		FLOATING DEBT.		TOTAL DEBT.	
	In Sterling.	Equivalent In Currency.	In Currency.	Equivalent In Sterling.	In Currency.	In Sterling.	In Currency.	In Sterling.	In Currency.	In Sterling.
1909	3,044,040	45,704,640	46,038,200	2,877,200	94,730,240	5,921,240	5,977,516	373,594	100,717,356	6,294,834
1908	2,085,813	38,538,046	46,038,200	2,877,387	79,571,246	4,973,200	6,730,501	420,650	86,301,747	5,393,856
1907	2,134,007	34,144,422	38,968,200	2,435,513	73,112,822	4,569,520	5,916,677	369,792	79,028,999	4,939,312
1906	2,180,500	32,643,742	38,468,200	2,569,556	71,111,042	4,750,056	5,716,677	381,856	76,828,610	5,131,012
1905	2,246,620	34,166,417	32,644,700	2,146,559	66,811,117	4,393,179	6,068,332	399,024	72,879,449	4,792,209
1904	2,290,740	45,342,481	32,041,700	1,618,773	77,384,181	3,909,513	5,936,481	300,926	83,340,662	4,210,439
1903	2,209,240	40,165,132	31,144,400	1,551,137	77,382,632	3,850,377	5,703,040	284,938	83,012,572	4,134,415
1902	2,206,040	49,667,689	30,514,400	1,507,840	77,182,089	3,813,880	5,427,468	268,193	82,609,552	4,082,073
1901	2,283,726	48,758,485	31,187,400	1,463,940	79,045,835	3,752,666	6,664,823	282,847	86,409,658	4,065,513
1900	2,038,399	52,970,131	31,187,400	1,218,228	83,457,531	3,254,637	5,773,713	225,160	89,231,244	2,479,787
1899	1,948,409	63,408,779	18,187,400	558,884	81,596,179	2,507,353	5,292,715	160,490	86,818,894	2,687,873
1898	"	"	18,193,000	540,105	18,193,000	540,105	5,773,713	158,318	86,818,894	2,479,787
1897	"	"	18,193,000	530,576	18,193,000	530,576	5,773,713	158,318	86,818,894	2,479,787
1896	"	"	16,605,000	622,687	16,605,000	622,687	5,773,713	158,318	86,818,894	2,479,787
1895	"	"	16,605,000	683,226	16,605,000	683,226	5,773,713	158,318	86,818,894	2,479,787
1894	"	"	15,134,000	632,554	15,134,000	632,554	5,773,713	158,318	86,818,894	2,479,787
1893	"	"	10,134,000	436,908	10,134,000	436,908	5,773,713	158,318	86,818,894	2,479,787
1892	"	"	13,358,000	666,161	13,358,000	666,161	5,773,713	158,318	86,818,894	2,479,787
1891	"	"	13,358,000	826,178	13,358,000	826,178	5,773,713	158,318	86,818,894	2,479,787

DEBT—STATE OF MINAS GERAES.—Continued.

YEAR.	FUNDED DEBT.			TOTAL RECIPROALS.			FLOATING DEBT.			TOTAL DEBT.			
	FOREIGN.			INTERNAL.			INTERNAL.			RECIPROALS.			
	In Sterling.	Equivalent in Currency.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	In Sterling.	In Currency.	In Sterling.	In Currency.	In Sterling.	In Currency.		
1890	Nil.	Mt̄s.	16,465,000	£	1,549,594	Mt̄s.	10,465,000	£	70,501	Mt̄s.	17,217,011	£	1,014,005
1890	"	"	6,385,000	701,665	6,385,000	6,385,000	752,011	60,640	6,097,698	701,325	6,097,698	711,012	701,325
1888	"	"	6,297,000	660,867	6,297,000	6,297,000	477,904	50,196	6,274,904	550,561	6,274,904	550,561	550,561
1886-1887	"	"	5,398,000	511,211	5,398,000	5,398,000	511,211	415,122	4,508,122	511,211	4,508,122	511,211	511,211
1886-1886	"	"	4,593,000	355,321	4,593,000	4,593,000	355,321	786,804	4,110,504	416,905	4,110,504	416,905	416,905
1884-1885	"	"	3,951,000	314,588	3,951,000	3,951,000	314,588	705,576	4,056,676	370,768	4,056,676	370,768	370,768
1883-1884	"	"	3,435,000	308,693	3,435,000	3,435,000	308,693	680,487	4,115,487	363,556	4,115,487	363,556	363,556
1882-1883	"	"	2,619,000	232,743	2,619,000	2,619,000	232,743	734,870	3,353,870	288,040	3,353,870	288,040	288,040
1881-1882	"	"	2,441,000	220,580	2,441,000	2,441,000	220,580	763,628	3,204,628	289,585	3,204,628	289,585	289,585
1880-1881	"	"	1,327,000	123,450	1,327,000	1,327,000	123,450	1,175,988	2,502,988	109,379	2,502,988	109,379	109,379
1879-1880	"	"	442,000	40,286	442,000	442,000	40,286	983,566	1,425,566	100,334	1,425,566	100,334	100,334
1878-1879	"	"	480,000	43,313	480,000	480,000	43,313	634,701	89,048	89,048	89,048	89,048	89,048
1877-1878	"	"	490,000	49,223	490,000	490,000	49,223	57,272	52,257	52,257	52,257	52,257	52,257
1876-1877	"	"	54,776	54,776	54,776	54,776	54,776	1,010,000	1,010,000	101,400	1,010,000	101,400	101,400
1875-1876	"	"	282,000	282,000	282,000	282,000	282,000	340,000	622,000	60,542	622,000	60,542	60,542
1874-1875	"	"	Nil	31,909	Nil	Nil	31,909	38,471	206,000	206,000	206,000	206,000	206,000
									21,432	21,432	21,432	21,432	21,432

DEBT—STATE OF PARÁ.

Year.	TOTAL ISSUE.		Rate of Issue.	DETAILS OF THE FOREIGN FUNDED DEBT.		Mts̄s.
	nominal.	Realised.		Total Issue.	Rate of Issue.	
1902	£1,450,000	£1,276,000	88%	£1,276,000	Dec 31st, 1908.	65,535
1907	650,000	565,500	87%	565,500	Outstanding	1,979,719
					Dec 31st, 1908.	650,000
	£2,100,000	£1,841,500		£2,055,530	Overdue salaries of Officials	1,902,719

DETAILS OF THE INTERNAL FUNDED DEBT.

APPLICABLE TO STATE BONDS		Mts̄s.
Policees or State Bonds	..	65,535
Accounts due	..	1,979,719
Overdue salaries of Officials	..	650,000
		1,902,719

YEAR.	FUNDED DEBT.			TOTAL RECIPROALS.			FLOATING DEBT.			TOTAL TOTAL.			
	EXTERNAL.			INTERNAL.			EXTERNAL.			RECIPROALS.			
	In Sterling.	Equivalent in Currency.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	In Sterling.	In Currency.	In Sterling.	In Currency.	In Sterling.	In Currency.		
1908 (January)	£	Mts̄s.	2,017,960	No data available.	£	2,059,426	£	118,920	£	34,853,535	£	2,178,346	
1907	"	"	2,052,330	65,535	2,117,865	65,535	1,902,720	118,920	21,206,576	21,206,576	1,416,533	1,416,533	
1906	"	"	1,411,728	4,305	1,416,033	4,305	presumably none	—	21,972,782	21,972,782	1,444,825	1,444,825	
1905	"	"	1,420,147	74,955	1,495,102	74,955	318,672	13,749	29,006,513	29,006,513	1,465,434	1,465,434	
1904	"	"	1,441,220	160,800	1,602,020	160,800	Nil	16,100	29,484,865	29,484,865	1,468,485	1,468,485	
1903	"	"	1,450,000	371,440	1,821,440	371,440	6,844,452	338,212	19,145,192	19,145,192	946,042	946,042	
1902	"	"	Nil	12,300,740	607,830	12,300,740	607,830	184,745	15,630,091	15,630,091	780,618	780,618	
1901	"	"	"	13,120,400	615,873	13,120,400	615,873						

1904	4,929	21,672,437	1,425,076	300,345	19,749	21,972,782
1903	18,714	23,687,841	1,449,334	318,672	16,100	29,006,513
1902	607,830	29,484,865	1,468,435	mi	—	29,484,865
1901	615,878	13,306,740	6,944,452	338,212	19,145,192	9,46,042
		13,120,400	3,500,681	164,745	16,630,091	780,618

DEBT—STATE OF PARAHYBA DO NORTE.

YEAR.	INTERNAL FUNDED DEBT.		FLOATING DEBT.		TOTAL.	
	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.
	Mitris.	£	Mitris.	£	Mitris.	£
March 1908	393,000	24,562	508,000	24,562	908,000	24,562
June 1907	425,100	26,756	303,667	31,479	728,767	31,479
June 1905	498,900	33,325	429,154	57,684	928,154	57,684
1905	481,200	31,641	665,133	68,482	1,146,333	68,482
1904	532,700	26,912	864,283	43,664	1,397,083	43,664
1903	627,700	31,262	927,039	40,171	1,554,739	40,171

DETAILS OF THE INTERNAL FUNDED DEBT.

Apolicies or 6 per cent. State Bonds

THE FLOATING DEBT—EXTINCT.

Mitris. 393,000

DEBT—STATE OF PARANÁ.

YEAR.	DETAILS OF THE FOREIGN FUNDED DEBT.		Rate of Issue.	Total issue, nominal.	Latest outstanding April, 1908.
	Interest.	Realised.			
1905	5%	£800,000	88%	£806,000	£791,800

DETAILS OF THE INTERNAL FUNDED DEBT, 1906.

Loan from the Banco de S. Paulo

Floating Debt not stated, probably none.

No data later than 1905.

Mitris. 685,500

YEAR.	FUNDED DEBT.				GRAND TOTAL.			
	FOREIGN.		INTERNAL.		FLOATING DEBT.		RECEIPTS.	
	In Sterling.	Equivalent in Currency.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	In Sterling.
1908	791,800	Mitris. 12,668,800	No further data available.	£ 45,789	Mitris. —	£ —	Mitris. —	£ —
1907	796,000	12,786,000	685,500	739,191	—	—	—	—
1906	800,000	11,976,008	6,527,089	9,182,500	12,662,108	845,789	—	—
1905	800,000	4,562,376	9,182,500	463,908	11,080,475	739,191	—	—
1904	mi	—	3,358,782	167,284	463,908	—	—	—
1903	”	—	2,621,886	131,041	3,358,782	—	—	—
1902	”	—	—	—	2,621,886	131,041	—	—

DEBT—STATE OF PERNAMBUCO.

YEAR.	DETAILS OF THE FOREIGN FUNDED DEBT.			DETAILS OF THE INTERNAL FUNDED DEBT (MARCH, 1909).		
	Interest.	Total issue, nominal.	Rate of issue.	Realised.	Outstanding March, 1909.	Latest outstanding.
1905	5%	£1,000,000	92%	£920,000	£588,644	Mitris. 4,576,000
1909	5%	1,500,000	92%	1,380,000	1,500,000	18,093,000

5 per cent. Apolicies or Bonds

7 per cent.

Bonds drawn for payment

Mitris. 22,711,350

DETAILS OF THE FLOATING DEBT.

Outstanding on March 24th, 1909

No details received.

DEBT—STATE OF PERNAMBUCO.—Continued.

YEAR.	FUNDED DEBT.						FLOATING DEBT.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	FOREIGN.		INTERNAL.		TOTAL RECIPROCALLS.		In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	RECIPROCALLS.	
	In Sterling.	Equivalent in Currency.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	In Sterling.			In Currency.	In Sterling.
1908/9	2,388,644	Mtires. 38,218,304	Mtires. 22,711,350	£ 1,419,450	3,808,084	60,929,554	No data	received.	Mtires.	£
1907/8	982,920	14,715,059	23,697,680	1,682,930	2,565,850	38,412,719	105,641	7,057	88,518,860	2,572,907
1906/6	990,000	16,055,841	25,072,701	1,648,661	2,638,661	40,128,542	106,595	7,000	40,225,197	9,645,670
1904/5	nil	—	29,651,801	1,498,083	—	—	8,206,281	414,588	37,838,082	1,912,621
1903/4	—	—	25,386,596	1,413,798	—	—	1,197,792	83,462	30,062,048	1,497,260
1902/3	—	—	27,268,973	1,344,858	—	—	1,862,768	92,040	29,072,731	1,436,001
1901/2	—	—	23,392,713	1,098,056	—	—	1,536,542	72,126	24,929,255	1,170,182

DEBT—STATE OF PIAUHY.

YEAR.	INTERNAL FUNDED DEBT.		FLOATING DEBT.		TOTAL.	
	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.
1906	Mtires. 320,000	£ 21,375	Mtires. nil	£ —	Mtires. 320,000	£ 21,375
1905	335,000	22,028	—	—	335,000	22,028
1904	200,000	10,104	—	—	200,000	10,104
1903	nil	—	—	—	nil	—
1902	—	—	9,572	473	9,572	473
1901	—	—	68,504	3,263	68,504	3,263

No data later than 1906 received.

DEBT—STATE OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

YEAR.	INTERNAL FUNDED DEBT.		FLOATING DEBT.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.
	1908 (June 30th)	Mtires. 27,472,000	£ 1,717,000	Mtires. 5,619,914	£ 351,245	Mtires. 33,091,914	£ 2,068,244
1907 (June 30)	28,085,400	1,755,963	5,327,589	332,974	33,412,989	2,088,937
1906	28,189,200	1,882,951	6,773,942	452,478	34,963,142	2,335,429
1905	—	—	1,573,268	103,452	30,244,968	1,988,766
1904	28,810,200	1,455,515	3,456,460	174,625	32,266,660	1,680,140
1903 (June 30)	21,117,600	1,051,755	15,602,969	777,101	26,720,569	1,828,856

DETAILS OF THE INTERNAL FUNDED DEBT.			
Outstanding on June 30, 1908.	Apothec. 6%	—	—
Mtires. 9,500,000	5%	—	—
300,000	—	—	—
17,672,300	4% "Emprestimo Popular"	—	—
27,472,500			

DETAILS OF THE FLOATING DEBT.			
June 30, 1909.	Savings Bank deposits	—	2,283,361
—	Orphans' Fund.	—	964,443
—	Sundry securities in deposit	—	104,485
—	Outstanding account	—	2,267,625
5,619,914			

27,472,500
June 30, 1900.
2,285,961
964,443
104,485
2,267,625
5,619,914

DETAILS OF THE FLOATING DEBT.

Savings Bank deposits 2,088,214
Orphans' Fund 2,335,429
Sundry securities in deposit .. . 1,988,766
Outstanding account 1,828,856

DEBT—CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

DETAILS OF THE FOREIGN FUNDED DEBT UP TO JUNE, 1900.

Date of Issue.	Rate of Interest.		Nominal Value.	Market Rate of Issue.	Amount Realised.	Outstanding on June 30, 1900.
	Per cent.	Per cent.				
1889	4	87½	£562,500	87½	£402,187	£406,849
1909	5	85	2,000,000	85	1,714,990	2,000,000
			2,562,500		2,207,177	2,406,849

DETAILS OF THE INTERNAL FUNDED DEBT.

1886	6	90	25,000,000	90	22,500,000	9,136,600
1900	6	77	10,000,000	77	7,700,000	Seems to have been paid off.
1902	6	85	5,000,000	85	4,250,000	23,913,800
1904*	5	87½	£4,000,000	87½	£3,425,000	16,389,600
1906	6	95	30,000,000	95	28,500,000	

* £3,913,800 Internal Bonds of which £2,000,000 placed in London.

DETAILS OF THE FLOATING DEBT.

For supplies, works, &c., unpaid 1,317,487
Public Deposits, balance outstanding .. . 1,292,891
Total Floating 2,609,878

Mitreis.

FEDERAL CAPITAL.

YEAR.	FUNDED DEBT.						TOTAL FUNDED DEBT.		FLOATING DEBT.		TOTAL DEBT.	
	FOREIGN.			INTERNAL.			Reciprocal.		Reciprocal.		Reciprocal.	
	In Sterling.	Equivalent in Currency.	In Sterling.	Payable in Gold.	Equivalent in Currency.	Payable in Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Sterling.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Sterling.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Sterling.
1900	2,102,187	85,074,992	3,913,800	82,620,800	1,592,262	88,097,000	123,171,992	7,698,240	163,117	123,781,870	7,801,366	
1908	418,300	6,682,800	3,936,960	82,991,360	1,688,737	88,578,800	90,011,080	5,625,697	17,129,537	107,131,407	6,695,718	
1907	439,300	6,868,800	3,959,000	83,344,800	1,577,175	84,503,039	95,447,690	5,065,475	667,237	106,283,398	6,682,712	
1905	437,790	6,425,947	3,951,580	80,095,313	1,635,606	78,006,313	5,044,606	6,073,806	723,797	101,765,784	6,797,703	
1905	433,730	6,357,470	3,951,580	60,095,313	1,177,742	98,621,856	5,150,929	5,359,058	98,749	108,065,562	5,687,807	
1904	448,338	8,874,713	3,951,580	79,175,256	982,459	98,621,856	4,074,605,711	3,430,817	589,037	108,065,608	5,460,576	
1903	469,608	9,228,208	3,951,580	79,175,256	982,459	98,621,856	4,074,605,711	3,430,817	589,037	108,065,608	5,460,576	
1902	489,000	9,491,226	3,951,580	79,175,256	982,459	98,621,856	4,074,605,711	3,430,817	589,037	108,065,608	5,460,576	
1901	472,500	10,066,020	3,951,580	79,175,256	982,459	98,621,856	4,074,605,711	3,430,817	589,037	108,065,608	5,460,576	
1900	487,000	12,488,013	3,951,580	79,175,256	982,459	98,621,856	4,074,605,711	3,430,817	589,037	108,065,608	5,460,576	
1899	495,000	16,108,474	3,951,580	79,175,256	982,459	98,621,856	4,074,605,711	3,430,817	589,037	108,065,608	5,460,576	
1898	503,000	16,943,158	3,951,580	79,175,256	982,459	98,621,856	4,074,605,711	3,430,817	589,037	108,065,608	5,460,576	
1897	518,100	16,240,848	3,951,580	79,175,256	982,459	98,621,856	4,074,605,711	3,430,817	589,037	108,065,608	5,460,576	
1896	518,100	13,815,999	3,951,580	79,175,256	982,459	98,621,856	4,074,605,711	3,430,817	589,037	108,065,608	5,460,576	
1895	525,000	12,759,493	3,951,580	79,175,256	982,459	98,621,856	4,074,605,711	3,430,817	589,037	108,065,608	5,460,576	
1894	532,100	10,730,616	3,951,580	79,175,256	982,459	98,621,856	4,074,605,711	3,430,817	589,037	108,065,608	5,460,576	
1893	545,000	11,343,089	3,951,580	79,175,256	982,459	98,621,856	4,074,605,711	3,430,817	589,037	108,065,608	5,460,576	
1892	562,500	11,279,373	3,951,580	79,175,256	982,459	98,621,856	4,074,605,711	3,430,817	589,037	108,065,608	5,460,576	
1891	562,500	10,064,737	3,951,580	79,175,256	982,459	98,621,856	4,074,605,711	3,430,817	589,037	108,065,608	5,460,576	
1890	562,500	5,399,969	3,951,580	79,175,256	982,459	98,621,856	4,074,605,711	3,430,817	589,037	108,065,608	5,460,576	
1889	562,500	5,118,463	3,951,580	79,175,256	982,459	98,621,856	4,074,605,711	3,430,817	589,037	108,065,608	5,460,576	

DEBT—STATE OF RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.

YEAR.	INTERNAL FUNDED DEBT.		FLOATING DEBT.		TOTAL.	DETAILS OF THE INTERNAL FUNDED DEBT.		Mitrés. 244,269
	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.		In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	
1907	Mitrés. 242,754	\$ 15,174	Mitrés. 206,350	\$ 12,806		8 % Apolices	.. .. .	.. .. .
1906	243,208	15,206	179,821	11,208		Personnel—Salaries unpaid	.. .. .	.. .. .
1905	244,269	16,062	56,550	36,386		Accounts unpaid	.. .. .	.. .. .
1904	250,618	12,061	186,174	9,406		Pension fund (Montepio)	.. .. .	.. .. .
1903	268,760	13,385	192,227	9,574		Interest on Apolices unpaid	.. .. .	.. .. .
1902	271,668	13,423	675,568	38,352		Total	.. .. .	.. .. .
1901	278,168	13,059	647,184	30,379			.. .. .	.. .. .
								566,550

DEBT—STATE OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

YEAR.	INTERNAL FUNDED DEBT.		FLOATING DEBT.		TOTAL.	DETAILS OF THE INTERNAL FUNDED DEBT.		Mitrés. 50,550
	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.		In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	
1907	Mitrés. 780,000	\$ 48,438	Mitrés. 68,050	\$ 4,253		1907 Porto Alegre to Novo Hamburgo Railway	.. .. .	.. .. .
1893	659,000	40,438	2,450,550	163,680		Securities without interest	.. .. .	.. .. .
1895	281,000	17,546	1,802,030	111,041		Account Current with Banco do Provincia—7 %	.. .. .	.. .. .
1906	145,900	9,087	332,030	21,523		Account Current with Banco do Commercio—7 %	.. .. .	.. .. .
1907	21,500	1,367	438,030	27,500		Latest outstanding.	.. .. .	.. .. .
	810,000	50,550	61,550	3,892			.. .. .	.. .. .
	884,000	55,000	61,550	3,892			.. .. .	.. .. .
	200,000	12,500	62,500	3,938			.. .. .	.. .. .
	1,850,000	115,217	63,800	4,000			.. .. .	.. .. .
	5,681,400	351,969	68,050	4,253			.. .. .	.. .. .

YEAR.	FUNDED DEBT.		INTERNAL.		TOTAL RECIPIENTS.		FLOATING DEBT.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	Payable in Gold.	Equivalent in Currency.	Payable in Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	In Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	In Sterling.
No further figures obtainable.										
1907 (April 30)	\$ 202,500	Mitrés. 3,240,000	Mitrés. 5,021,900	\$ 311,969	Mitrés. 6,661,400	\$ 558,869	Mitrés. 68,050	\$ 4,253	Mitrés. 8,929,950	\$ 598,122
1906	"	"	3,682,400	216,120	3,682,400	216,120	2,450,550	163,680	8,081,950	539,849
1905	"	"	2,833,200	143,138	2,833,200	143,138	1,802,030	131,546	3,493,950	346,066
1904	"	"	2,833,200	143,138	2,833,200	143,138	1,802,030	131,546	4,635,250	234,177
1903	"	"	3,037,200	154,247	2,833,200	143,138	332,030	27,523	3,185,250	158,640
1902	"	"	3,242,700	158,372	3,037,200	154,247	432,030	29,327	3,555,250	175,679
1901	"	"	3,492,700	166,306	3,409,700	192,696	438,030	27,500	3,702,750	173,807
1900	"	"	3,492,700	166,306	3,752,700	195,217	61,550	3,401	3,464,250	185,097
1899	"	"	4,132,700	124,471	3,752,700	195,217	61,550	3,401	3,814,250	117,909
1898	"	"	4,485,700	141,689	4,482,700	141,566	62,500	4,250	4,545,250	126,828
1897	"	"	4,938,400	185,077	4,938,400	185,077	63,800	4,300	4,999,200	143,618
1896	"	"	5,367,621	220,855	5,367,621	220,855	75,800	5,110	5,443,421	229,974
1895	"	"	7,405,721	308,536	7,405,721	308,536	202,573	10,667	7,668,294	320,643
1894	"	"	8,102,721	389,310	8,102,721	389,310	709,310	53,091	8,612,031	428,403
1893	"	"	9,265,608	462,074	9,265,608	462,074	2,669,852	138,146	11,933,460	595,220
1892	"	"	3,646,721	225,546	3,646,721	225,546	1,932,118	118,499	5,578,838	345,045
1891	"	"	3,646,721	225,546	3,646,721	225,546	342,162	21,769	4,009,880	466,921
1890	"	"	3,646,721	225,546	3,646,721	225,546	342,162	21,769	4,009,880	466,921
1889	"	"	3,154,821	194,702	3,154,821	194,702	937,700	104,039	4,092,521	446,751
1888	"	"	3,227,821	338,753	3,227,821	338,753	450,540	50,482	3,708,361	389,185

DEBT—STATE OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL.—Continued.

1892	389,310	8,102,721	3,266,821	304,563	389,310	8,102,721	3,266,821	304,563	389,310	8,102,721	3,266,821	304,563	389,310
1891	462,074	9,265,603	3,333,821	258,718	462,074	9,265,603	3,333,821	258,718	462,074	9,265,603	3,333,821	258,718	462,074
1890	225,546	3,646,721	3,385,821	261,431	225,546	3,646,721	3,385,821	261,431	225,546	3,646,721	3,385,821	261,431	225,546
1889	342,161	3,649,721	3,445,239	296,075	342,161	3,649,721	3,445,239	296,075	342,161	3,649,721	3,445,239	296,075	342,161
1888	346,792	3,454,821	3,544,739	317,550	346,792	3,454,821	3,544,739	317,550	346,792	3,454,821	3,544,739	317,550	346,792
	338,753	3,227,821			338,753	3,227,821			338,753	3,227,821			338,753
	709,529	2,669,882	150,000	13,984	709,529	2,669,882	150,000	13,984	709,529	2,669,882	150,000	13,984	709,529
	133,146	1,982,118	nil	7,761	133,146	1,982,118	nil	7,761	133,146	1,982,118	nil	7,761	133,146
	119,490	1,330,708	139,455	11,126	119,490	1,330,708	139,455	11,126	119,490	1,330,708	139,455	11,126	119,490
	124,750	937,700	242,526	21,726	124,750	937,700	242,526	21,726	124,750	937,700	242,526	21,726	124,750
	103,049	430,540			103,049	430,540			103,049	430,540			103,049
	4,092,421	338,753			4,092,421	338,753			4,092,421	338,753			4,092,421
	3,703,361				3,703,361				3,703,361				3,703,361
	359,185				359,185				359,185				359,185

YEAR.	FUNDED DEBT.				TOTAL RECIPROGALS.				FLOATING DEBT.				GRAND TOTAL.	
	Payable in Gold.	Equivalent in Currency.	Payable in Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	In Sterling.	In Currency.	In Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	In Sterling.	In Currency.	In Sterling.
1887	nil	nil	3,266,821	304,563	3,266,821	304,563	150,000	13,984	3,416,821	318,547				
1886	nil	nil	3,333,821	258,718	3,333,821	258,718	100,000	7,761	3,433,821	269,479				
1885	nil	nil	3,385,821	261,431	3,385,821	261,431	nil	---	3,385,821	261,431				
1884	nil	nil	3,445,239	296,075	3,445,239	296,075	139,455	11,126	3,574,694	307,201				
1883	nil	nil	3,544,739	317,550	3,544,739	317,550	242,526	21,726	3,787,265	339,276				

DEBT—STATE OF SANTA CATHARINA.

YEAR.	INTERNAL FUNDED DEBT.		FLOATING DEBT.		TOTAL RECIPROGALS.		DETAILS OF THE INTERNAL FUNDED DEBT.		Mitrês.
	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	In Sterling.	In Currency.	In Sterling.	
1906	1,331,700	88,953	185,213	12,372	1,516,913	101,925	Charity Hospitals	262,500	
1905	1,339,901	88,105	1,318	1,318	1,359,552	89,423	Florianoopolis	76,400	
1904	1,169,000	59,059	205,814	10,398	1,374,814	69,457	Lecuna	108,500	
1903	1,481,066	73,764	11,094	551	1,492,130	74,315	S. Francisco	23,500	
1902	886,576	42,920	740,568	36,594	1,009,144	79,514	Itajaí	35,100	
1901	1,033,311	48,504	485,119	22,772	1,518,430	71,276	Joaquim	31,000	
1900	879,220	34,237	266,646	10,309	1,145,866	44,686	Bharnatã	695,100	
1899	797,999	24,522	48,573	1,493	846,572	26,015	Tripicã	35,000	
							L'Yven de Artes e Officinas	34,000	
							Sundry Apoteces	30,000	
							Accounts not paid	1,331,700	
								1,851,213	

No further figures obtainable.

DEBT—STATE OF SÃO PAULO.

Date of Issue.	DETAILS OF THE FOREIGN FUNDED DEBT.			DETAILS OF THE INTERNAL FUNDED DEBT.			Mitrês.
	Nominal Value.	Market Rate of Issue.	Amount Realised.	State Bonds or Apoteces—	2nd series	3rd "	
1888 (Canfareira)	350,000	90	315,000	2nd series	..	..	574,000
1888	787,500	97 1/2	767,512	3rd "	..	..	4,964,500
1888	1,000,000	90	900,000	4th "	..	..	3,286,500
1904	1,000,000	94	940,000	5th "	..	..	3,986,500
1905 (Hypothecary Loan)	3,800,000	95	3,724,000	6th "	..	..	2,296,000
Excessque Bonds	2,000,000	98	2,820,000				15,109,500
Sorocabana	2,000,000	85	12,750,000				
Sterling Treasury Loan	15,000,000		22,210,812				
	26,937,500		22,053,440				

* The service of this Loan is provided for by leases of the Sorocabana Railway.

DETAILS OF THE FLOATING DEBT (JULY 14TH, 1909).		Mitrês.
Orphan's Fund	..	5,650,256
Estates in Chancery	..	310,489
Sundry public deposits	..	1,801,010
Total	..	7,761,755

DEBT—STATE OF SÃO PAULO.—Continued.

YEAR.	FUNDED DEBT.				TOTAL RECIPROCALLS.				FLOATING DEBT.		TOTAL DEBT.	
	FOREIGN.		INTERNAL.		In Currency.		In Sterling.		In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	In Sterling.
	In Sterling.	Equivalent in Currency.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	Mitres.	£	Mitres.	£	Mitres.	£	Mitres.	£
1909*	22,955,440	Mitres. 367,287,040	15,100,500	944,342	382,336,540	23,809,683	7,761,705	485,106	390,153,245	24,384,789	—	—
1908	8,083,020	129,528,820	10,026,500	682,875	140,254,320	8,765,895	12,740,924	796,308	152,995,244	9,562,203	—	—
1907	6,189,800	98,669,010	5,021,000	335,387	97,687,010	6,425,187	6,697,187	447,367	104,384,497	6,972,554	—	—
1906	9,237,460	135,291,797	5,021,000	335,387	143,212,707	9,572,847	6,506,598	457,643	149,939,395	10,000,599	—	—
1905	6,303,200	90,895,591	2,498,000	163,665	88,347,461	5,467,865	6,207,198	318,199	104,644,759	6,785,083	—	—
1904	2,609,800	31,959,595	1,409,000	91,995	30,550,595	1,770,688	5,952,680	308,146	41,504,936	2,969,138	—	—
1903	1,698,800	24,111,256	1,441,000	71,768	22,669,788	1,008,376	6,201,211	291,226	44,823,327	2,064,814	—	—
1902	1,825,800	36,959,119	1,661,000	82,070	38,620,119	1,008,376	6,201,211	291,226	44,823,327	2,064,814	—	—
1901	1,805,100	40,585,765	1,870,000	87,777	42,455,765	1,382,877	6,616,386	296,022	49,072,151	2,350,899	—	—
1900	1,882,300	50,581,600	2,083,000	81,621	48,498,579	2,093,351	Not given.	—	—	—	—	—
1899	2,084,400	67,831,320	2,245,000	69,601	65,586,320	2,194,001	—	—	—	—	—	—
1898	1,105,000	37,221,052	2,470,000	39,691,052	39,691,052	1,178,328	—	—	—	—	—	—
1897	1,124,600	85,252,766	2,686,000	37,888,766	37,888,766	1,208,691	—	—	—	—	—	—
1896	1,141,700	30,445,333	2,801,000	195,037	33,246,333	1,246,797	—	—	—	—	—	—
1895	1,155,709	28,086,117	2,898,000	121,709	31,046,117	1,277,418	—	—	—	—	—	—
1894	1,173,206	28,069,227	3,060,000	128,734	31,149,227	1,301,949	—	—	—	—	—	—
1893	1,190,559	24,785,358	3,169,000	133,221	27,974,358	1,344,080	—	—	—	—	—	—
1892	1,208,609	24,235,232	3,347,000	166,914	27,582,232	1,375,323	—	—	—	—	—	—
1891	765,000	12,866,842	2,310,000	142,871	14,678,842	907,871	—	—	—	—	—	—
1890	776,250	8,279,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1889	787,500	7,165,577	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1888	787,500	7,503,721	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Inclusive of the Hypothecary Loan of 1905, the service of which is now made by the Sorocaban Railway. Reductions from sterling to currency and vice versa are made at the annual average rate of exchange.

DEBT—STATE OF SERGIPE.

YEAR.	INTERNAL FUNDED DEBT.		FLOATING DEBT.		TOTAL.	
	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.
1906	Mitres. 1,047,000	£ 69,935	Mitres. 413,173	£ 27,599	Mitres. 1,460,173	£ 97,534
1905	1,047,000	Not known.	—	—	—	—
1904	Not known.	7,982	—	—	—	—
1903	158,000	8,265	—	—	166,000	8,265
1902	166,000	14,236	—	—	166,000	14,236
1901	288,088	19,580	256,404	11,187	514,492	25,423
1900	268,000	—	—	—	—	—

No further figures available.

INDEBTEDNESS—ALL BRAZIL.

(INCLUDING UNION OR FEDERAL AND STATE DEBTS.)

FOREIGN FUNDED DEBT—DISCHARGEABLE IN GOLD.

STATES.	1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.	
	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£
Amazonas	9,610,878	631,965	9,610,878	631,965	11,980,012	788,840	10,294,419	687,635
Pará	29,113,725	1,450,000	28,527,241	1,441,220	21,597,482	1,420,147	21,134,641	1,411,728
Maranhão	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Piauí	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceará	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio Grande do Norte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parahyba do Norte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pernambuco	—	—	—	—	15,055,841	990,000	14,715,059	982,920
Alagoas	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,994,152	260,000
Sergipe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bahia	12,884,430	641,705	12,072,496	609,908	24,133,448	1,586,900	23,409,747	1,568,698
Espirito Santo	14,054,902	700,000	13,855,670	700,000	9,356,217	615,220	9,210,311	615,220
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
São Paulo	34,111,256	1,698,900	51,659,875	2,609,900	95,858,591	6,908,200	138,291,797	9,237,460
Paraná	—	—	—	—	4,562,370	300,000	11,976,608	300,000
Santa Catharina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio Grande do Sul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minas Geraes	40,165,132	2,299,240	45,342,481	2,299,740	34,166,417	2,246,620	32,643,742	2,180,500
Matto Grosso	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goyaz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR STATES	145,940,318	7,421,810	161,068,546	8,283,733	216,719,354	14,250,427	264,670,476	17,679,161
Federal District (The Capital)	9,228,208	450,608	8,874,715	448,358	6,587,470	439,736	6,426,047	429,300
TOTAL FOR STATES AND CAPITAL	155,168,526	7,881,418	169,943,261	8,732,091	223,306,824	14,690,163	271,097,423	18,108,461
The Union	—	65,751,677	—	65,363,837	—	70,180,757	—	69,821,057
GRAND TOTAL (Exclusive of Municipalities)	—	73,638,095	—	74,095,928	—	84,870,920	—	87,929,518

STATES.	1907.		1908.		1909.	
	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£
Amazonas	64,000,000	4,000,000	64,000,000	4,000,000	—	—
Pará	32,885,280	2,055,330	32,297,360	2,017,960	—	—
Maranhão	—	—	—	—	—	—
Piauí	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceará	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio Grande do Norte	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parahyba do Norte	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pernambuco	—	—	38,218,304	2,388,644	—	—
Alagoas	2,944,152	200,000	3,520,000	220,000	8,000,000	500,000
Sergipe	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bahia	24,629,760	1,539,360	25,121,001	1,568,812	—	—
Espirito Santo	9,216,000	576,000	10,784,000	674,000	—	—
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—
São Paulo	92,666,010	6,180,800	120,328,320	8,083,020	367,287,040	22,055,440
Paraná	12,736,000	796,000	12,668,800	791,800	—	—
Santa Catharina	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio Grande do Sul	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minas Geraes	34,144,122	2,134,007	33,533,046	2,095,813	48,704,640	3,044,040
Matto Grosso	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goyaz	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR STATES	273,221,324	17,400,497	349,470,831	29,840,049	—	—
Federal District (The Capital)	6,868,800	420,300	6,692,800	418,300	35,074,992	2,192,187
TOTAL FOR STATES AND CAPITAL	280,090,124	17,919,797	356,163,631	22,258,349	—	—
The Union	—	72,133,457	—	77,943,957	—	81,925,077
GRAND TOTAL (Exclusive of Municipalities)	—	90,053,254	—	100,202,306	—	—

INDEBTEDNESS—ALL BRAZIL.

(INCLUDING UNION OR FEDERAL AND STATE DEBTS.)

Continued.

INTERNAL FUNDED DEBT—DISCHARGEABLE IN GOLD.

STATES.	1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.	
	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£
Amazonas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pará	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maranhão	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Piauí	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceará	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio Grande do Norte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parahyba do Norte .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pernambuco	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alagoas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sergipe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bahia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Espírito Santo .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio de Janeiro .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
São Paulo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paraná	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Santa Catharina .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio Grande do Sul .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minas Geraes .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matto Grosso .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goyaz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR STATES	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal District ..	—	—	79,175,256	4,000,000	60,095,313	3,951,580	59,269,239	3,959,000
(The Capital)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR STATES	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AND CAPITAL .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Union	—	3,030,412	—	2,311,650	—	2,311,650	—	2,311,650
GRAND TOTAL	—	—	—	6,311,650	—	6,263,230	—	6,270,650
(Exclusive of Municipalities)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Continued.

STATES.	1907.		1908.		1909.	
	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£
Amazonas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pará	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maranhão	—	—	—	—	—	—
Piauí	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceará	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio Grande do Norte	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parahyba do Norte	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pernambuco	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alagoas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sergipe	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bahia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Espírito Santo .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio de Janeiro .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
São Paulo	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paraná	—	—	—	—	—	—
Santa Catharina .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio Grande do Sul .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minas Geraes .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matto Grosso .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goyaz	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR STATES ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal District (The Capital) .. .	63,844,000	3,959,000	62,991,360	3,986,960	62,620,800	3,913,800
TOTAL FOR STATES AND CAPITAL	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Union	—	2,311,650	—	2,311,650	—	2,311,650
GRAND TOTAL .. .	—	6,270,650	—	6,248,610	—	6,225,450
(Exclusive of Municipalities)	—	—	—	—	—	—

INDEBTEDNESS—ALL BRAZIL.

(INCLUDING UNION OR FEDERAL AND STATE DEBTS.)

Continued.

TOTAL FUNDED DEBT, FOREIGN AND INTERNAL—DISCHARGEABLE IN GOLD.

STATES.	1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.	
	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£
Amazonas	9,610,873	631,965	9,610,873	631,965	11,989,012	788,340	10,294,419	687,635
Pará	29,118,725	1,450,000	28,527,241	1,441,220	21,597,482	1,420,147	21,134,641	1,411,728
Maranhão	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Piauí	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceará	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio Grande do Norte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parahyba do Norte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pernambuco	—	—	—	—	15,055,841	990,900	14,715,059	982,920
Alagoas	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,994,152	200,000
Sergipe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bahia	12,884,430	641,705	12,072,408	609,908	24,133,448	1,586,900	23,409,747	1,563,668
Espirito Santo	14,054,902	700,000	13,855,070	700,000	9,356,217	615,220	9,210,311	615,220
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
São Paulo	34,111,256	1,098,900	51,659,875	2,609,900	95,858,561	6,303,200	138,291,707	9,237,460
Paraná	—	—	—	—	4,562,376	300,000	11,976,008	800,000
Santa Catharina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio Grande do Sul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minas Geraes	40,165,132	2,299,240	45,342,481	2,290,740	34,166,417	2,246,620	32,648,742	2,180,500
Matto Grosso	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goyaz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR STATES	145,940,318	7,421,810	161,068,546	8,233,733	216,719,354	14,250,427	264,670,476	17,679,161
Federal District (The Capital)	9,228,208	459,608	88,049,971	4,448,353	66,682,783	4,391,316	65,696,186	4,388,300
TOTAL FOR STATES AND CAPITAL	155,168,526	7,881,418	249,118,517	12,732,091	283,402,137	18,641,743	330,366,662	22,267,461
The Union	1,381,036,420	68,732,089	1,339,556,002	67,875,487	1,102,458,726	72,492,407	1,079,831,445	72,132,707
GRAND TOTAL (Exclusive of Municipalities)	1,536,204,955	76,663,507	1,588,674,519	80,407,578	1,385,860,863	91,134,150	1,410,248,107	94,200,168

STATES.	1907.		1908.		1909.	
	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£
Amazonas	64,000,000	4,000,000	64,000,000	4,000,000	—	—
Pará	32,885,230	2,055,330	32,297,360	2,017,900	—	—
Maranhão	—	—	—	—	—	—
Piauí	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceará	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio Grande do Norte	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parahyba do Norte	—	—	38,218,364	2,338,644	—	—
Pernambuco	—	—	3,520,000	220,000	8,000,000	500,000
Alagoas	2,944,152	200,000	—	—	—	—
Sergipe	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bahia	24,629,760	1,539,360	25,121,001	1,568,812	—	—
Espirito Santo	9,216,000	576,000	10,784,000	674,000	—	—
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	367,287,040	22,955,440
São Paulo	92,666,010	6,189,300	129,323,320	8,083,920	—	—
Paraná	12,736,000	796,000	12,668,800	791,800	—	—
Santa Catharina	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio Grande do Sul	34,144,122	2,134,007	33,533,046	2,095,813	48,704,640	3,044,040
Minas Geraes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matto Grosso	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goyaz	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR STATES	278,221,324	17,490,497	349,470,831	21,840,049	—	—
Federal District (The Capital)	70,212,000	4,388,300	69,684,160	4,355,200	97,695,702	6,105,987
TOTAL FOR STATES AND CAPITAL	348,433,324	21,878,797	419,154,991	26,195,209	—	—
The Union	1,184,951,255	74,445,107	1,234,089,712	80,255,607	1,338,187,632	83,636,727
GRAND TOTAL (Exclusive of Municipalities)	1,528,384,579	96,323,904	1,703,243,703	106,450,816	—	—

INDEBTEDNESS—ALL BRAZIL.

(INCLUDING UNION OR FEDERAL AND STATE DEBTS.)

Continued.

INTERNAL FUNDED DEBT—DISCHARGEABLE IN CURRENCY.

STATES.	1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.	
	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£
Amazonas	15,998,000	796,775	13,394,500	678,701	7,682,500	501,877	7,531,500	503,081
Pará	371,440	18,485	160,600	8,114	74,955	4,929	71,935	4,805
Maranhão	1,299,600	64,726	1,519,600	76,771	1,799,600	118,333	2,099,600	140,247
Piauí	—	—	200,000	10,104	335,000	22,028	320,000	21,375
Ceará	28,300	1,409	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio Grande do Norte	268,759	13,385	250,615	12,661	244,269	16,062	243,298	15,206
Parahyba do Norte	627,700	31,262	532,700	26,912	481,200	31,641	498,000	33,325
Pernambuco	23,386,856	1,413,798	29,651,801	1,498,038	25,072,701	1,648,661	23,097,660	1,582,980
Alagoas	665,600	33,150	665,600	33,027	665,600	43,766	557,100	37,213
Sergipe	166,000	8,268	158,000	7,982	—	—	1,047,000	69,935
Bahia	11,117,100	553,684	12,072,100	609,892	12,056,000	792,804	16,549,500	1,105,455
Espirito Santo	1,597,400	79,558	1,507,700	76,170	1,615,987	106,270	1,732,700	115,730
Rio de Janeiro	21,117,600	1,051,755	28,810,200	1,455,515	28,671,700	1,885,314	28,189,200	1,882,951
São Paulo	1,441,000	71,768	1,209,000	61,080	2,489,000	163,665	5,021,000	335,387
Paraná	3,358,792	167,234	9,182,500	463,908	6,527,099	429,191	685,500	45,789
Santa Catharina	1,481,066	73,764	1,169,000	59,059	1,339,901	88,105	1,331,700	88,035
Rio Grande do Sul	2,833,200	141,107	2,833,200	143,136	3,262,400	214,520	5,631,400	376,160
Minas Geraes	81,144,400	1,551,137	32,041,700	1,618,773	32,644,700	2,146,559	33,468,200	2,569,556
Matto Grosso	2,085,900	103,888	1,951,600	98,590	2,181,600	143,452	2,137,100	142,752
Goyaz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR STATES	123,988,713	6,175,203	137,310,416	6,987,034	127,035,112	8,357,177	135,303,293	9,070,859
Federal District (The Capital)	47,569,237	2,369,171	19,440,600	982,459	17,911,000	1,177,742	25,234,800	1,685,606
TOTAL FOR STATES AND CAPITAL	171,557,950	8,544,374	156,757,016	7,969,493	144,946,112	9,534,919	161,048,093	10,756,465
The Union	554,403,000	27,611,894	548,377,600	27,704,494	537,928,600	35,371,609	531,928,600	35,531,169
GRAND TOTAL (Exclusive of Municipalities)	725,961,550	36,156,268	705,134,616	35,623,987	682,874,712	44,906,523	692,976,693	46,237,634

STATES.	1907.		1908.		1909.	
	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£
Amazonas	17,362,000	460,125	—	—	—	—
Pará	65,535	4,090	—	—	—	—
Maranhão	1,400,000	93,125	—	—	—	—
Piauí	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceará	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio Grande do Norte	242,784	15,174	—	—	—	—
Parahyba do Norte	428,100	26,758	—	—	—	—
Pernambuco	—	—	393,000	24,562	—	—
Alagoas	—	—	22,711,350	1,419,450	—	—
Sergipe	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bahia	17,585,500	1,099,094	17,565,500	1,097,844	—	—
Espirito Santo	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio de Janeiro	28,095,400	1,735,963	27,472,000	1,717,000	—	—
Sao Paulo	5,021,000	335,387	10,920,000	682,876	15,100,500	944,842
Paraná	—	—	—	—	—	—
Santa Catharina	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio Grande do Sul	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minas Geraes	38,968,200	2,435,513	46,038,200	2,877,387	46,035,200	2,877,200
Matto Grosso	2,137,100	142,752	1,820,000	114,312	—	—
Goyaz	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR STATES	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal District (The Capital)	25,234,800	1,577,175	27,019,800	1,688,737	25,476,200	1,592,262
TOTAL FOR STATES AND CAPITAL	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Union	525,928,600	33,041,706	546,476,600	34,154,787	531,235,536	33,202,223
GRAND TOTAL (Exclusive of Municipalities)	—	—	—	—	—	—

INDEBTEDNESS—ALL BRAZIL.

(INCLUDING UNION OR FEDERAL AND STATE DEBTS.)

Continued.

GRAND TOTAL OF FUNDED DEBT.

STATES.	1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.	
	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£
Amazonas	25,608,878	1,428,740	23,005,373	1,308,666	19,621,512	1,290,217	17,825,019	1,190,716
Pará	29,484,865	1,468,485	23,687,841	1,449,334	21,672,437	1,425,076	21,206,576	1,416,533
Maranhão	1,299,600	64,720	1,519,800	76,771	1,799,600	118,333	2,099,600	140,247
Piauí	—	—	200,000	10,104	335,000	22,028	320,000	21,375
Ceará	23,300	1,409	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio Grande do Norte	268,759	13,385	250,615	12,661	244,269	16,062	—	—
Parahyba do Norte	627,700	31,282	592,700	26,912	481,200	31,641	498,900	33,325
Pernambuco	28,386,856	1,413,798	29,651,801	1,498,033	40,128,542	2,638,661	38,412,719	2,565,850
Alagoas	665,600	33,150	665,600	33,627	665,600	43,766	8,551,252	237,213
Sergipe	166,000	8,268	158,000	7,982	—	—	1,047,000	69,935
Bahia	24,001,530	1,195,339	24,144,506	1,219,800	36,190,348	2,379,704	39,959,247	2,669,153
Espirito Santo	15,652,502	779,558	15,363,370	776,170	9,972,204	721,480	10,943,011	730,959
Rio de Janeiro	21,117,600	1,051,755	28,810,200	1,455,515	28,671,700	1,885,314	28,189,200	1,882,951
São Paulo	33,552,256	1,770,668	52,868,875	2,670,980	98,347,561	6,466,865	143,312,797	9,572,847
Paraná	3,358,792	167,284	9,182,500	463,908	11,039,475	729,191	12,662,108	845,739
Santa Catharina	1,481,066	73,764	1,160,000	59,059	1,339,901	88,105	1,331,700	88,953
Rio Grande do Sul	2,833,200	141,107	2,833,200	143,136	3,262,400	214,520	5,631,400	376,160
Minas Geraes	77,309,532	3,850,377	77,384,181	3,909,513	66,811,117	4,393,179	71,111,942	4,750,056
Matto Grosso	2,085,900	103,888	1,051,600	98,596	2,181,600	143,452	2,137,100	142,752
Goyaz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL OF STATES	269,928,731	13,597,013	298,378,962	15,220,767	342,314,466	22,607,594	400,240,471	26,734,814
Federal District (The Capital)	56,797,445	2,828,779	107,496,571	5,430,817	84,593,783	5,509,058	90,929,986	6,073,906
TOTAL FOR STATES AND CAPITAL	326,726,176	16,425,792	405,875,533	20,651,584	427,408,249	28,176,652	491,170,457	28,808,720
The Union	1,935,440,029	96,393,983	1,887,933,602	95,379,931	1,640,337,326	107,864,016	1,611,810,045	107,663,876
GRAND TOTAL (Exclusive of Municipalities)	2,262,166,205	112,819,775	2,293,809,135	106,031,565	2,067,795,575	136,040,668	2,102,980,502	136,472,596

Previous to 1901 this State had no debt of any kind.

STATES.	1907.		1908.		1909.	
	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£
Amazonas	71,362,000	4,460,125	—	—	—	—
Pará	32,950,815	2,050,426	—	—	—	—
Maranhão	—	—	—	—	—	—
Piauí	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceará	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio Grande do Norte	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parahyba do Norte	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pernambuco	—	—	60,020,654	3,808,000	—	—
Alagoas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sergipe	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bahia	42,215,260	2,033,454	42,686,501	2,666,656	—	—
Espirito Santo	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio de Janeiro	28,095,400	1,755,963	27,472,000	1,717,000	—	—
São Paulo	97,687,010	6,525,137	140,254,000	8,765,895	382,406,540	23,899,732
Paraná	—	—	—	—	—	—
Santa Catharina	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio Grande do Sul	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minas Geraes	73,112,322	4,569,520	79,571,246	4,973,200	94,739,340	5,921,240
Matto Grosso	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goyaz	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL OF STATES	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal District (The Capital)	95,446,800	5,965,475	96,708,960	6,043,997	113,171,992	7,698,249
TOTAL FOR STATES AND CAPITAL	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Union	1,710,879,855	107,486,813	1,330,566,812	114,410,394	1,869,423,168	116,838,950
GRAND TOTAL (Exclusive of Municipalities)	—	—	—	—	—	—

INDEBTEDNESS—ALL BRAZIL.

(INCLUDING UNION OR FEDERAL AND STATE DEBTS.)

Continued.

DEBTS GUARANTEED BY THE UNION.

STATES.	1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.	
	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£
Amazonas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pará	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maranhão	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Piauí	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceará	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio Grande do Norte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parahyba do Norte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pernambuco	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alagoas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sergipe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bahia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Espírito Santo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
São Paulo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paraná	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Santa Catharina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio Grande do Sul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minas Geraes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matto Grosso	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goyaz	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL OF STATES	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal District (The Capital)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR STATES AND CAPITAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Union	7,974,751	397,180	7,581,150	380,480	5,519,562	362,940	21,625,562	1,444,520
GRAND TOTAL (Exclusive of Municipalities)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

STATES.	1907.		1908.		1909.	
	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£
Amazonas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pará	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maranhão	—	—	—	—	—	—
Piauí	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceará	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio Grande do Norte	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parahyba do Norte	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pernambuco	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alagoas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sergipe	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bahia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Espírito Santo	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—
São Paulo	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paraná	—	—	—	—	—	—
Santa Catharina	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio Grande do Sul	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minas Geraes	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matto Grosso	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goyaz	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL OF STATES	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal District (The Capital)	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR STATES AND CAPITAL	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Union	20,311,365	1,270,080	20,726,720	1,295,420	19,144,320	1,196,520
GRAND TOTAL (Exclusive of Municipalities)	—	—	—	—	—	—

INDEBTEDNESS—ALL BRAZIL.

(INCLUDING UNION OR FEDERAL AND STATE DEBTS.)

Continued.

FLOATING DEBT.

STATES.	1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.	
	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£
Amazonas	2,468,823	122,959	494,608	24,088	4,311,095	238,477	—	—
Pará	—	—	318,672	16,100	300,345	19,749	—	—
Maranhão	929,289	46,283	709,289	35,834	1,000,000	65,756	1,700,000	113,555
Piauí	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceará	394,680	19,657	125,009	6,346	—	—	—	—
Rio Grande do Norte	192,227	9,574	186,174	9,406	556,550	36,596	—	—
Parahyba do Norte	299,859	14,909	881,583	16,752	484,238	31,841	213,820	14,282
Pernambuco	1,675,792	83,462	8,206,281	414,588	106,595	7,009	105,641	7,057
Alagoas	327,250	16,299	694,700	35,097	597,700	39,802	—	—
Sergipe	—	—	—	—	—	—	413,178	27,599
Bahia	15,602,437	772,094	16,950,622	856,859	8,326,203	547,491	9,776,338	653,023
Espirito Santo	2,790,267	138,968	2,589,152	130,806	2,560,124	168,341	2,130,690	142,323
Rio de Janeiro	15,602,969	777,101	3,456,490	174,625	1,578,288	103,452	6,773,942	462,478
São Paulo	6,002,198	298,146	6,297,198	318,139	6,506,598	427,843	—	—
Paraná	—	—	205,814	10,398	20,051	1,318	185,213	12,372
Santa Catharina	11,084	551	1,802,050	91,041	2,000,550	131,546	2,450,550	163,689
Rio Grande do Sul	352,050	17,533	5,956,481	300,926	6,068,332	399,024	5,716,677	331,356
Minas Geraes	5,703,040	284,038	861,133	43,508	1,172,294	77,084	1,293,000	89,357
Matto Grosso	722,011	35,960	161,707	8,169	134,103	8,818	131,449	8,780
Goyaz	182,231	9,076	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR STATES	58,155,687	2,646,610	49,347,613	2,493,032	35,718,061	2,348,047	30,800,493	2,057,376
Federal District (The Capital)	6,002,156	298,985	589,037	29,759	1,501,769	98,749	10,835,798	723,797
TOTAL FOR STATES AND CAPITAL	59,157,843	2,945,545	49,936,650	2,522,841	37,219,830	2,447,896	41,636,291	2,781,173
The Union	174,293,123	8,680,615	188,662,111	9,581,366	181,703,559	11,947,956	183,644,896	12,266,906
GRAND TOTAL (Exclusive of Municipalities)	233,450,966	11,626,160	238,598,761	12,054,207	218,923,389	14,395,352	225,281,187	15,048,079

STATES.	1907.		1908.		1909.	
	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£
Amazonas	5,000,000	312,500	—	—	—	—
Pará	1,902,720	118,920	—	—	—	—
Maranhão	2,500,000	156,250	—	—	—	—
Piauí	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceará	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio Grande do Norte	206,350	12,360	—	—	—	—
Parahyba do Norte	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pernambuco	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alagoas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sergipe	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bahia	11,609,936	725,621	15,030,067	939,370	—	—
Espirito Santo	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio de Janeiro	5,327,589	322,074	5,619,914	351,245	7,761,705	485,106
São Paulo	6,697,187	447,367	12,740,924	796,308	—	—
Paraná	—	—	—	—	—	—
Santa Catharina	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio Grande do Sul	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minas Geraes	5,918,677	369,792	6,730,501	420,656	5,977,516	373,594
Matto Grosso	1,203,000	80,357	2,000,000	125,000	—	—
Goyaz	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR STATES	—	—	—	—	2,609,978	163,117
Federal District (The Capital)	10,835,798	687,237	17,120,337	1,070,021	—	—
TOTAL FOR STATES AND CAPITAL	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Union	169,023,913	10,619,005	257,219,347	16,070,334	263,653,890	16,478,368
GRAND TOTAL (Exclusive of Municipalities)	—	—	—	—	—	—

INDEBTEDNESS—ALL BRAZIL.

(INCLUDING UNION OR FEDERAL AND STATE DEBTS.)

Continued.

GRAND TOTAL.

STATES.	1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.	
	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£
Amazonas	28,077,696	1,551,699	23,499,981	1,393,654	23,932,607	1,573,694	17,825,919	1,190,716
Pará	29,434,865	1,468,485	29,006,513	1,465,434	21,072,782	1,444,325	21,200,576	1,416,533
Maranhão	2,228,889	111,009	2,228,889	112,605	2,799,600	184,089	3,799,600	253,802
Piauí	—	—	200,000	10,104	335,000	22,028	320,000	21,376
Ceará	422,980	21,066	125,000	6,346	—	—	—	—
Rio Grande do Norte	460,986	22,959	436,789	22,067	800,819	52,658	—	—
Parahyba do Norte	927,059	46,171	864,283	43,664	965,433	63,482	712,720	47,607
Pernambuco	30,062,648	1,497,260	37,858,082	1,912,621	40,235,137	2,045,670	38,518,360	2,572,907
Alagoas	992,850	49,449	1,360,300	68,724	1,263,300	83,068	3,551,252	237,213
Sergipe	166,000	8,268	158,000	7,982	—	—	1,460,173	97,534
Bahia	39,503,967	1,997,483	41,095,128	2,076,159	44,516,551	2,927,195	49,735,585	3,322,181
Espirito Santo	18,442,569	918,526	17,932,522	906,927	12,532,328	889,821	13,073,701	873,282
Rio de Janeiro	36,720,569	1,828,856	32,266,690	1,630,140	30,244,988	1,988,766	84,963,142	2,385,429
São Paulo	41,554,454	2,068,814	59,166,073	2,989,119	104,854,159	6,894,708	143,312,797	9,672,847
Paraná	3,358,792	167,234	9,182,500	463,908	11,089,475	729,191	12,662,108	845,789
Santa Catharina	1,492,130	74,315	1,374,814	69,457	1,359,952	89,423	1,516,913	101,325
Rio Grande do Sul	3,185,250	158,640	4,635,250	234,177	5,262,950	349,060	5,081,950	589,849
Minas Geraes	83,012,572	4,184,415	83,340,662	4,210,439	72,379,449	4,792,203	76,828,619	5,131,912
Matto Grosso	2,807,911	139,847	2,812,783	142,104	3,353,394	220,536	3,940,100	223,108
Goyaz	182,231	9,076	161,707	8,169	134,103	8,818	131,449	8,780
TOTAL FOR STATES	323,084,418	16,243,622	347,726,575	17,713,849	378,532,527	24,956,241	431,040,964	28,792,189
Federal District (The Capital)	62,799,601	3,127,714	108,085,608	5,460,576	86,095,552	5,687,807	101,765,784	6,797,703
TOTAL FOR STATES AND CAPITAL	385,884,019	19,371,336	455,812,183	23,174,425	464,628,079	30,624,048	532,806,748	35,589,892
The Union	2,117,707,903	105,471,778	2,084,126,863	105,291,827	1,827,810,447	120,174,912	1,817,080,508	121,375,302
GRAND TOTAL (Exclusive of Municipalities)	2,503,591,922	124,843,114	2,539,939,046	128,466,252	2,292,233,526	150,798,960	2,349,887,251	156,965,194

STATES.	1907.		1908.		1909.	
	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£	Milreis, Paper.	£
Amazonas	76,362,000	4,772,625	—	—	—	—
Pará	34,853,535	2,178,346	—	—	—	—
Maranhão	—	—	—	—	—	—
Piauí	3,900,000	249,375	—	—	—	—
Ceará	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio Grande do Norte	449,139	28,071	—	—	—	—
Parahyba do Norte	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pernambuco	503,667	31,479	393,000	24,562	—	—
Alagoas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sergipe	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bahia	53,825,106	3,364,075	57,716,568	3,606,029	—	—
Espirito Santo	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio de Janeiro	33,422,089	2,088,927	33,091,914	2,068,244	—	—
São Paulo	104,384,497	6,972,554	152,995,244	9,562,203	390,158,245	24,384,789
Paraná	—	—	—	—	—	—
Santa Catharina	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio Grande do Sul	8,929,950	558,122	—	—	—	—
Minas Geraes	79,028,990	4,930,312	86,301,747	5,393,856	100,717,356	6,294,837
Matto Grosso	3,340,100	223,108	3,829,000	239,312	—	—
Goyaz	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR STATES	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal District (The Capital)	106,263,395	6,632,712	107,131,407	6,695,718	125,781,870	7,861,366
TOTAL FOR STATES AND CAPITAL	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Union	1,900,215,133	119,381,898	2,108,462,379	131,785,148	2,152,221,378	134,513,838
GRAND TOTAL (Exclusive of Municipalities)	—	—	—	—	—	—

MUNICIPAL DEBTS—CITY OF SÃO PAULO.

DETAILS OF THE INTERNAL FUNDED DEBT.

Date of Issue.	Rate of Interest.	Nominal Value.	Outstanding on Dec. 31, 1908.
	Per cent.	Milreis, Paper.	Milreis, Paper.
1884	7	500,000	6,200
1888	7	500,000	125,000
1890	7	1,500,000	1,020,000
1897	6	750,000	682,500
1905*	7	2,712,700	2,712,700
		5,962,700	4,546,400

* The total authorised issue for this Loan amounts to 4,000,000\$

FOREIGN DEBT.

1908	6	754,000	754,000
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During the last six years the Internal Funded Debt was as follows:—

	In Currency. Milreis.	Equivalent in Sterling. £
1908	4,546,400	303,685
1905	4,468,300	298,468
1904	3,874,300	254,755
1903	2,730,000	187,922
1902	2,967,500	147,795
1901	3,205,000	158,372

MUNICIPAL DEBTS—CITY OF SANTOS.

DETAILS OF THE FOREIGN DEBT.

Date of Issue.	Rate of Interest.	Nominal Value.	Market Rate of Issue.	Amount Realised.	Outstanding on June 30, 1909.
1888	Per cent. 6	£ 100,000	Par.	£ 100,000	£ 53,800

DETAILS OF THE INTERNAL DEBT.

	Per cent.	Milreis.			Milreis.
1898 and 1900	8	2,945,000	—	—	1,420,400
1902	8	2,500,000	—	—	750,000
1908 Loan	6	6,500,000	86	5,590,000	6,488,000
					8,664,400

DETAILS OF THE FLOATING DEBT.

Sundry obligations	Milreis. 2,092,789
Drawn Bonds	29,100
	2,121,889

MUNICIPAL DEBTS—CITY OF SANTOS.—Continued.

YEAR.	FUNDED DEBT.				FLOATING DEBT.				TOTAL DEBT.	
	FOREIGN.		INTERNAL.		TOTAL RECEIPTS.		RECEIPTS.			
	In Sterling.	Equivalent in Currency.	In Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	In Currency.	In Sterling.	In Currency.	In Sterling.	In Currency.	In Sterling.
1909 (June 30th).	£ 53,800	Mitres. 979,200	Mitres. 8,684,100	£ 238,492	Mitres. 4,538,512	£ 303,895	Mitres. 2,131,880	£ 100,680	Mitres. 6,944,134	£ 403,791
1907 (December 31st).	61,270	3,166,900	3,570,400	241,035	5,000,907	328,885	4,401,287	80,507	6,363,501	418,432
1906	64,600	1,031,107	3,989,800	234,484	5,846,781	295,384	1,362,594	40,576	6,410,941	334,969
1904	67,800	1,403,381	4,443,400	236,104	6,220,380	300,804	803,160	24,732	6,710,063	334,536
1903	70,900	1,479,780	4,740,600	247,703	6,558,919	324,103	709,131	30,488	7,238,050	383,591
1902	73,700	1,546,119	5,012,800	109,985	4,023,965	188,885	690,300	32,402	4,714,274	363,591
1901	76,400	1,680,805	2,343,100	98,384	4,003,581	179,684	293,702	17,284	4,871,285	221,288
1900	81,200	2,084,755	2,522,826	25,633	3,550,342	109,293	948,205	90,138	4,591,537	189,068
1899	83,600	2,720,542	835,800	16,625	3,446,737	102,325	661,630	10,642	4,304,347	138,421
1898	85,700	2,836,737	560,000	16,625	3,446,737	102,325	661,630	10,642	4,108,367	121,567

OTHER MUNICIPAL DEBTS—STATE OF SÃO PAULO.

Municipality and Date of Issue.	Rate of Interest.	Nominal Value.	Out-standing on Dec. 31, 1906.	Municipality and Date of Issue.	Rate of Interest.	Nominal Value.	Out-standing on Dec. 31, 1906.
CITY OF CAMPINAS (S. PAULO):—				RIDEIRO (SINHO):—			
1901	8	1,384,000	974,300	1906	12	225,000	225,000
—	8	424,300	424,300	SANTA CRUZ DE PASSA QUATRO:—			
—	9	222,600	222,600	1909	8	281,000	281,000
CITY OF RIBEIRÃO PRETO (S. PAULO):—				LAMEIRA:—			
1905	10	2,081,400	1,621,700	1902-3	8	100,000	99,800
1908 at 9½ per cent.	10	1,000,000	682,500	1908 at 85 per cent.	10	150,000	150,000
		400,000	400,000	JARDINOPOLIS:—			
		1,400,000	1,082,500	—			
CITY OF SÃO CARLOS:—				ARARAS:—			
1901	12	440,000	440,000	1904	12	145,000	134,400
1906	10	700,000	700,000	CAPIVARY:—			
[CITY OF RIO GRANDE:—				—			
1900	12	1,140,000	1,140,000	SANTA CRUZ DAS PALMEIRAS:—			
CITY OF JUNDIAHY:—				1902	12	80,000	64,900
1904	12	256,000	230,000	CASA BRANCA:—			
CITY OF SÃO SIMÃO:—				1902	12	75,000	71,200
1903	12	238,000	228,400				
1903	12	132,000	129,300				
		365,000	362,700				

SECTION V.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STATES
AND MINING.

DESCRIPTION—STATE OF ALAGOAS.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

The State of Alagoas lies between lat. $5^{\circ} 55' 30''$ and $10^{\circ} 28' 50''$ South and West of Rio de Janeiro, between long. $5^{\circ} 15' 36''$ and $8^{\circ} 10' 28''$.

In shape the State forms almost a right angle triangle, the right angle being formed by the coast line and the course of the great São Francisco river.

Alagoas is bounded on the North and West by the State of Pernambuco, on the East by the Atlantic, on the South by the States of Sergipe and Bahia with the river São Francisco as their boundary.

The mountains attain no great height, and are mere spurs of the maritime range that runs at varying distances along the coast from Rio Grande do Norte to Rio Grande do Sul.

The principal, and indeed only, river of importance in the State is the São Francisco which, rising in the Serra da Canastra in Minas Geraes, traverses the State of Minas and constitutes the boundary between Bahia and Pernambuco, Bahia and Alagoas, and in its lower course between Sergipe and Alagoas.

This great river commences its career by a sheer fall of 203 metres at the Cascata da Anta, near its source, and, following a devious course under various names, drops finally through the gorge of Paulo Afonso to the plains below.

"It," says Burton, "Niagara be the monarch of cataracts, Paulo Afonso is assuredly the king of rapids, and probably the more singular and picturesque of the two, both so wondrous and so awful."

"The sudden break in the level of the bed between the Upper and Lower São Francisco is not formed by a prolongation of the Serra da Borborema, nor by the Chapada das Mangabeiras, nor by Ibyapaba (*fim da terra*), nor by the Cairirys old or new, nor by the Serra da Borracha, alias Moribeca, so imminent in our maps. The humbler setting of the gem is a rotting plain brown stone, scrub and thicket, out of which rise detached blocks, as the Serra do Retiro about three leagues to the North-West, and to the West the lumpy Serra do Padre. On the South-Western horizon springs, sudden from the flat, a nameless but exceedingly picturesque rangelet of pyramidal hills and peaks, here and there bristling in bare rock, and connected by long blue lines of curtain."

"Though our prospect lacks the sublime and glorious natural beauty of Niagara, tempered by the hand of man, and though we find in Paulo Afonso none of the sapphire and emerald tints that charm the glance in the Horseshoe Falls, still it is original and peculiar. In 'geological' times, the stream must have spread over the valley; even now, extraordinary floods cover a great portion of it. Presently the waters, finding a rock of softer texture and more liable to decay, hollowed out the actual 'Talhadao,' or great fissure, and deepened the glen in the course of ages. We have also here the greatest possible diversity of falling water; it consists, in fact, of a succession of rapids and cauldrons, and a mighty fall ending in the Mãe da Cachoeira, upon whose terrible tangle of foam we have just looked down. If Niagara be the monarch of cataracts, Paulo Afonso is assuredly a king of rapids; and an English traveller who had seen the twain, agreed with me in giving the palm to the latter, as being the more singular and picturesque of the two, which are both so wondrous and so awful. He had not visited the Itaparica, that foil whose grimness so well sets off its majestic neighbour."

There is already a railway from the foot to the head of the falls, and some day, perhaps, a great city will arise there, a city of light and power and mammoth hotels, like Niagara to-day, and steamers run straight from Europe and the United States to see this—the eighth wonder of the world.

The São Francisco is navigable from its mouth to near the falls, some 300 kilometres (189 miles), and above the falls in stretches interrupted by frequent cachoeiras (rapids), for 1,200 kilometres (750 miles) more.

The town of Penedo, 7 kilometres from the mouth of the São Francisco, the first settlement made by the Portuguese in Alagoas, is in communication by steamer with Pernambuco and Bahia. The rapids are surmounted by the Paulo Afonso Railway, 116 kilometres in length, from Piranhas to Jatoba,

in the State of Pernambuco, where navigation, interrupted by the falls, begins again.

The São Francisco receives many affluents on its left bank, within the territory of Alagoas, none, however, of much importance, some of them in the hot season drying up entirely.

The Cururipe has a course of 128 kilometres (80 miles) between its source in the Serras of Bonifácio and its outlet to the sea. The valley watered by the river is one of the most fertile in the State; it is navigable for small craft.

The other rivers—none of great importance—are the S. Miguel, forming the lake of the same name; the Parahyba, Mundahú, Mirim, Santo Antonio Grande, Manguaba and Jueuhipe, an affluent of the river Una, all rising in the spurs of the maritime range and falling direct into the Atlantic.

The lake system is quite extensive, and it is from them that the State derives its name (Alagoas=lakes). The most important is the Mundahú, or Northern Lake, formed by the river of the same name, which is connected with another lake, the Manguaba, by several canals, near to the city of Maceió, the Capital of the State. This lake measures 50 kilometres in length and is navigable at all times for small craft.

There are 17 other considerable lakes in the State, besides a number of smaller ones formed by affluents of the São Francisco.

The State is well watered and on this account does not suffer from drought as its neighbours, Pernambuco, Parahyba and Rio Grande do Norte.

With the exception of the São Francisco, the rivers are of puny volume, insufficient to make head against the inrush of the ocean, and so, though good harbours abound, entrance is obstructed by sand bars and they are generally unapproachable except for small coasting craft.

The best is Jaraguá at the mouth of the estuary formed by the rivers Parahyba and Mundahú. The coral reef that runs south along the coast from Rio Grande do Norte serves as a natural breakwater from the north, but is exposed from the south. At comparatively little cost this might be converted into a safe and commodious harbour, available for ocean craft at any time.

The Port of Penedo, on the São Francisco, ranks next in importance, but though so admirably situated to catch all the trade of the upper São Francisco, for some reason Penedo, the oldest settlement in the State, remains almost stationary.

The climate on the low lands about the coast is hot and damp, tempered by the trade winds.

The rainy season counts six to seven months of the twelve—from the end of March to September or October. In the low lands about the rivers and lakes intermittent fevers are common, but the high lands of the interior are healthy. Yellow fever, bubonic plague and cholera are almost unknown in Alagoas.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF ALAGOAS.

The discovery of Brazil by Cabral in 1500 led to the settlement of what now constitutes the States of Pernambuco and Alagoas by Duarte Coelho, a favourite of Dom João III. of Portugal, to whom the *sesmaria* comprising the vast area between the mouths of the Iguaçu and the São Francisco was granted, to enjoy and administer himself and his heirs for ever.

Duarte Coelho established his headquarters at Olinda, now a suburb of Pernambuco, and is said to have been the founder of Penedo on the São Francisco, as an outpost against the invasions of the Indian tribes into his territory.

By others it is maintained that no settlement was effected in Alagoas until 1557, the date attributed to the foundation of Penedo by Jeronymo de Albuquerque.

In 1575, Porto Calvo was founded by Christovão Lins, but not until the close of the 16th or beginning of the 17th century, was Magdalena do Subauma, now the city of Alagoas, founded by Diogo Soares de Cunha.

For years the new settlers had to defend themselves incessantly, not only against murderous Indian tribes but, also against pirates and foreign adventurers of every nation—

ality. In spite of all, the *capitanea* of Pernambuco throve and prospered, and on the cessation of the war with Holland the administration of the *capitanea* was taken over by the Government of Portugal and administered by a Governor from the Metropolis. Alagoas then consisted of three townships: Bom Sucesso (Porto Calvo), Magdalena da Lagoa do Sul (Alagoas), and Penedo do Rio São Francisco.

Thenceforward, the history of Alagoas is that of Pernambuco. From 1635 to 1654 Alagoas and Pernambuco were the theatre of the struggle for possession between the Dutch and Portuguese. When finally the Dutch were driven out, settlement of Alagoas had not extended into the interior beyond a narrow strip along the coast, excepting the so-called Republic of Palmares in the *Serras* of Barriga, between Porto Calvo and Alagoas, where a horde of fugitive negro slaves and Indians had collected and formed a *quilombo*. The leader of the "Republic" was called the "Zumbi," signifying in African language "Pure soul become Powerful." But though some attempts were made at cultivation, robbery of the neighbouring plantations was much the simpler way of life. At length these depredations became so frequent and daring that regular military operations had to be undertaken against them. It was, however, only after 10 years' continual fighting that a Paulista, Domingos Jorge Velho, succeeded in beating down resistance and dispersing this elementary Republic. In compensation, he and his followers were granted *sesmaria* land, all the slaves they had taken and military decorations. Domingos Jorge made Palmeiras his headquarters, which he named Atalaia. The heads of the Republic preferring death to dishonour and captivity, committed suicide by leaping from a lofty rock. Their bodies, says the legend, were found by the conquerors next day in heaps at the foot. This was in 1687. Since then no one has disputed possession of Alagoas, and Alagoanos, as its people are termed, have, therefrom, multiplied exceedingly.

Until 1637, the date of the Dutch occupation, Alagoas was governed as a *capitania* by the grantee. Unable to resist the Dutch, the donees had to retire and on the reconquest of Pernambuco by the local forces, administration was taken over by the Crown.

In 1711, Alagoas showed such development as to warrant its being raised to the category of *comarca* by letters patent, with the town of Alagoas as Capital.

In 1819, after the suppression of the Republican movement at Pernambuco, Alagoas was raised to the rank of an independent *capitanea*, the object being to weaken Pernambuco, where subversive movements had been frequent. In addition to the other three, Alagoas then counted the following townships: Atalaia (1762), Poxim (1797), Anadia (1801), Porto de Pedras and Maceió (1817).

The first Governor took up his residence at Maceió in 1821, where the capital was moved to from Alagoas.

Colonial Government lasted until 1822, when Brazil effected her independence of Portugal. After some agitation, self-government was granted to Alagoas, as a Province of the Empire, with constitutional government on the English model.

The first Provincial Assembly met on March 19th, 1835, when Maceió was definitely chosen as the Capital. A Republican movement, known as the Confederation of the Equator, convulsed Pernambuco and the North in 1824, but found few adherents in Alagoas.

In 1830 the city of Alagoas revolted against the transfer of the Capital to Maceió, but since then the tranquillity of the State has, in spite of not infrequent disturbances and even civil war in other parts of Brazil, been undisturbed.

In 1889 Alagoas joined the Republic and became an autonomous State. Its constitution, which is extremely liberal, was promulgated on June 11th, 1891, and, after codification by the Federal Congress, became the fundamental law of the State in July, 1892.

Alagoas has, for her size, produced many eminent men. The first and second Presidents of the Republic, Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca and Floriano Peixoto, both Alagoanos, as also in the realm of letters, Dr. Mello de Moraes, and in diplomacy, Francisco Ignacio de Carvalho Moreira (Baron de Penedo), for years Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James'.

THE PEOPLE OF ALAGOAS.

The State of Alagoas in 1872 is estimated to have had a population of 348,000, which by 1890 had risen to 518,756, and in 1900 to 662,673. At the same rate of progress the population to-day is calculated to be some 785,000.

Alagoas is one of the most, if not the most, densely populated of the Brazilian States, counting in 1900 8.74 inhabitants per square kilometre, as against about 4.76 for S. Paulo, 5.53 for Minas Geraes, 3.77 for Rio Grande do Sul, and 8.02 for Pernambuco.

The people of Alagoas are largely indigenous. The higher classes are mostly of Portuguese descent more or less intermixed with the native races, and the lower of pure Indian, mixed Indian and White, African, mixed African and White, and mixed African and Indian, the Indian type seeming to predominate.

When Duarte Coelho Pereira took possession of his *sesmaria* he found two distinct and hostile tribes in possession of his territory: the Potiguáras, a warlike race, in alliance with the French invaders; the Tabajáras, who became firm allies of the Portuguese.

Jeronymo de Albuquerque, one of Duarte Coelho's most trusted captains, had been taken captive by the Potiguáras, who were proposing to make a banquet of him, when the daughter of the Cacique interfered and begged him off. They were married and became the ancestors of one of the illustrious family of Arco Verde, of whom a representative is now Cardinal Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro.

The third tribe, the Cahetés, populated the region between the São Francisco and Iguarassú rivers. They were the fiercest and most desperate foes of the invaders, and their depredations ceased only with their entire extermination by Jeronymo de Albuquerque, the second son of Arco Verde's daughter.

The fourth tribe were named Abacatiáras; they inhabited the islands of the Lower São Francisco and lived chiefly by fishing, at which they were extremely dexterous.

The fifth tribe was that of the Aconans, Coriris, or Coropatis, who occupied the banks of the São Francisco. They lived in constant war with the Abacatiáras, but in spite of their ferocity, were domesticated and saved from extermination by the Jesuit missionaries.

The Moriquitos, the sixth tribe, dwelt on the margin of the São Francisco. They were completely different from the preceding five tribes and are believed to have belonged to the Tapuya and not to the Tupu race, like the rest; their women were more attractive and their habits less brutal and savage.

The Chucurús or Vouvés, Choocós, Umans, Pipians and Coropotós, occupied the more westerly parts of the State and were very warlike, especially the Vouvés.

All the Indian tribes were of low stature; exceedingly hardy and robust, with wide development of shoulders and thorax. Their eyes were small and black and nose flattened but with fine olfactory sense. The mouth was large and the hair abundant and thin and perfectly straight. Hands and legs were well formed and muscular, and the feet narrow behind and wide in front.

Hostile as they almost invariably were to each other, there was little to distinguish them in their habits. The food was usually game, fish and wild fruit, but manioc (*cassava*), Indian corn and tobacco were planted in their "tabas" or settlements.

They were absolutely no clothing and showed not the slightest sense of the necessity of providing for the future, periods of abundance and incredible gluttony alternating with misery and famine.

They were all cannibals, but generally preferred Indian to White flesh. They were ferocious, revengeful and cruel, but not incapable of friendship and loyalty. After the extermination of the Cahetés, the Indians either disappeared from Alagoas or were reduced by the missions. In the war against the Dutch, they acted as loyal and brave allies and were largely instrumental in their expulsion.

The general language was Tupu, a derivation from the Guarany, but each tribe had its own dialect.

Their mode of life was of the most simple, their only luxury a hammock, and a few wicker canes or baskets, whilst mud or clay vessels comprised the articles of domestic use.

Fire was sometimes used for cooking. They were polygamists, but the first wife had precedence over the rest. The ceremonies of marriage were of the simplest, and consisted chiefly of presents to the father of the bride. Prisoners were kept as slaves and for their children was reserved the most horrible of fates, to serve as the "pieces de resistance" at their feasts, at which the unhappy mothers were forced to participate.

GOVERNMENT OF ALAGOAS.

As in all Brazilian States, Constitutional Power is vested in the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

The Legislature is composed of two Chambers—the Senate of 15 members, and the Deputies of 30.

The Deputies are elected for two years and Senators for six, elections being held simultaneously on November 1st of the last year of each Legislature.

Bills may be proposed in either house, except as regards taxation, the police force, loans, repeal of the Constitution and impeachment of the Governor or of members of the Supreme Court, which are prerogatives of the Chamber of Deputies. Judgment of the Governor as also of members of the Supreme Court, for crimes of their respective responsibility, are prerogatives of the Senate.

Each Legislature lasts two years and ordinary sessions for two months, but are prorogable by determination of Congress, whilst extraordinary Sessions authorised by the Governor may extend their duration.

The legal date for opening is April 18th.

Bills submitted to three discussions and passed are sent to the Executive for sanction. If sanctioned they are published and become laws of the State; if vetoed bills are returned to the Chamber in which they were instituted, and if confirmed by a two-third vote of the members present are sent to the other Chamber, and if confirmed there also by a two-third vote, are sanctioned by the President of the last House in which the Bill was re-passed, when it is promulgated and becomes law.

THE EXECUTIVE.—The chief of the Executive is the Governor, who is elected for three years, as also the Vice-Governor. In case of impediment of the Vice-Governor, the legal substitutes of the Governor in the following order are, the President of the Senate, the President of the Deputies, Vice-President of the Senate and Vice-President of the Deputies.

The Governor can only be re-elected three years after termination of his term of office. Substitutes who have replaced the Governor during the last six months of his term of office are later eligible for re-election.

Amongst other powers vested in the Governor are the sanction and promulgation of resolutions of Congress and issue of decrees for regulation and execution of laws; to convoke the Legislature, contract authorised loans, come to agreements with neighbouring States, pardon or reverse the sentences of criminals on advice of the Supreme Court.

The Governor is assisted by two Secretaries: the Secretary of the Interior, and of Finance (fazenda). They are not individually responsible for acts consequent on their counsels or advice.

THE JUDICIARY.—(1) The Supreme Court, consisting of seven members, chosen from the *Juizes de Direito* (Law Judges). Relatives may not serve together in this court. The function of this court is to judge in second and third instances appeals from the *Juizes de Direito*, conflicts between judicial and administrative authorities, offences of the Executive or of the *Juizes de Direito* and to grant *habeas corpus*, &c. Their stipend is 7,200\$ (about £450) per annum. (2) *Juizes de Direito* (Law Judges). Every municipal conscription with a population of 20,000 upwards has a court presided over by a *Juiz de Direito*, there being two in the Capital.

Of the 34 Municipii of the State, 21 are provided with these courts. The stipend is 4,800\$ (£300) per annum in the Capital, and 4,062\$ (£261) elsewhere. *Juizes de Direito* must be Bachelors of Law and have practised four years at the bar, or as *Juizes* substitutes or State Attorneys. The *Juizes de Direito* try all causes in which values over 600\$ (£38) are affected, as also appeals from lower courts.

JUIZES SUBSTITUTOS.—In every Municipio there is a

Juiz Substituto, with three Vice-Substitutes, appointed by the Executive every four years, Doctors and Bachelors of Law being preferred. Their jurisdiction extends over civil and commercial suits up to the value of 600\$, with appeal to the *Juiz de Direito*. Their stipend is 2,400\$ (£150) per annum when graduated, and 1,356\$ (£84) when not.

JUIZES DE DISTRICTO are elected for two years, two for each district. They must be born or have resided for two years in the district. Their jurisdiction is over civil suits of value not exceeding 300\$ (£19) and they exercise the functions of Justices of the Peace, as regards civil marriage and registration.

THE JURY.—Criminal cases are tried by Jury, from whom appeal for a new trial may be made to the Supreme Court. The Jury meet every three months and continue in session until all business is despatched.

The **MINISTERIO PUBLICO** consists of *Procurador Geral* (Attorney General), *Promotores Publicos* (Public Prosecutors), *Curadores* (Curators), and assistants, all appointed by the Executive from amongst Bachelors of Law.

MUNICIPAL ORGANISATION.

The State is divided into 34 Municipios or Circumscriptions.

For constitution of a "Municipio," besides considerations of a topographical nature, it is necessary that the circumscription should possess distinct local interests, of which it is the recognised centre, and count not less than 10,000 inhabitants.

Municipal Government consists of a Council of 7 to 12 members, one for every 2,000 inhabitants, elected every two years, an *Intendente* or Mayor and *Vice-Intendente*, also serving for two years. Councillors are unpaid, but the *Intendentes* are salaried.

Municipal Councils administer all matters concerning health, quays, drainage, sewage, contracts, roads, gardens, street lighting, fishing and hunting, &c., within their jurisdiction; accounts are published annually. Municipal Governments are autonomous as regards their constitutional functions, except as regards taxation.

EDUCATION.—There are Municipal public schools, attended by 8,914 children, besides private schools in almost every town and a normal school for training teachers at the Capital. At Maceió and Penedo there are two schools or "Lyceums" for secondary teaching and several excellent private colleges at Maceió, Pilar and Vicoça.

RAILWAYS.—The only railways in traffic are: (1) The line from Maceió to União, 88 kilometres (55 miles), with a branch of 62 kilometres (38½ miles) to Vicoça, constructed by an English company known as the Alagoas Railway Company, Limited. This was afterwards bought by Government, from whom it was leased, and is now worked by the Great Western of Brazil Railway as part of the general system of railways radiating from Pernambuco to the South, with which it is connected by a branch from Glycerio on the Recife and São Francisco line to União. Including the Vicoça branch, this railway counts 150 kilometres (93½ miles) of line within the State of Alagoas. It was opened to traffic in 1881. (2) The Paulo Afonso Railway, 116 kilometres (72½ miles), from Piranhas to Jatobá passes over the great falls of the São Francisco river, from which the railway takes its name. It also was opened to traffic in 1881. The total extent of the Great Western of Brazil Railway in traffic in the State is now 187 kilometres.

BANKING.—There are no foreign banks in Alagoas. Three Brazilian banks: the Banco do Pernambuco, Banco do Recife and Banco Commercial da Bahia, maintain agencies, and the Caixa Commercial, a local establishment, dates from 1901.

PRODUCTS.—Though compared with Amazonas, Pará or Matto Grosso, vegetation of Alagoas may appear poor, its products and resources are by no means insignificant. The soil is fertile, and under the tropical sun vegetation is reproduced and repeated in endless variety.

In the forests that still cover most of the State, *vinhatico*, *angico*, *cedar*, *jacaranda*, *jatobá*, *louro*, *peroba*, *canella preta*, *massaranduba*, besides 45 other hard woods, abound, and are all in great request in Brazil itself for construction purposes.

The principal products of the State, however, are sugar and cotton.

MINERALS.—The country rocks consist of granite and gneiss. No minerals are worked in Alagoas.

MANUFACTURES.—Forts size and population manufactures in Alagoas are more developed than in any other Brazilian State.

The first cotton mill was started in 1857. Now there are five factories, with a nominal capital of 3,150,000\$, and Debenture Shares of 519,000\$, that give employment to over 2,500 workmen.

Besides, there are two cigar factories, a factory for extraction of seed from cotton, and some tanneries, oil factories, &c.

THE AMAZONIAN STATES.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The basin of the Amazon measures 2,722,000 square miles, and is the largest in the world. Five hundred thousand cubic feet of water find their way each second through its channels and widely-gaping mouth, 158 miles across, into the Atlantic, coloured for leagues along the coast by its turbid, turbulent stream.

The *Mar Dulce*, or Freshwater Sea, as it was named by its discoverer Pinzon, who in 1500 explored the great estuary, is studded with islands, some of them, like Marajó and Tupinambarana, as big as the Azores and Madeira put together!

Rising in a melancholy lake amongst the giant Andes of Perú, at first a mere rivulet, the waters of the Lauri-Cochá descend from glen to glen, through the deep cañons and rugged defiles of the Peruvian Andes, until at last a river, the Marañón, they rush impetuous to the plains and flow yet 3,750 miles, of which 2,500 through territory wholly Brazilian, watering on their way the two vast States of Amazonas and Pará and receiving on each bank affluents almost innumerable, before they meet the waters of the Tocantins to form the estuary, the "Freshwater Sea" of Pinzon, and throw themselves into the Atlantic just below the Equator.

The depth of the Amazon varies from 240 to 325 ft., and at some spots reaches 1,625 ft. In the lower reaches it attains a width of 60 miles, and even as far up as

Jaen de Bracamores, whence, sourcewards, the stream is known under its ancient name of Tunguragua, it measures 1,500 ft. across. At Obidos, in the State of Pará, near Parintins, 581 miles above Pará, the river measures 1½ miles across.

The Andes, says Réclus in his "Nouvelle Geographie," are formed by two ranges, the western or coast range and the *Corilleras* or eastern range, that, bifurcating from the western at Pasto in Colombia, form the great plateau extending to Cachabamba in South Bolivia, before rejoining the western range further South. Between the two lies, in a great cañon surrounded almost by gigantic peaks, the ancient Yauri-Cocha, the sacred Indian lake, true source and mother of the waters of the mystic Amazon.

The whole Amazonian river system, including its affluents and sub-affluents, comprises 31,250 miles of waters, navigable at all times, and in flood probably double. It is not by miles, but by thousands of miles that the navigation of the great tributaries the Purús, Rio Negro, Madeira, Acre, Japurá, Jurua, Javary, Jutahy and Rio Branco is measured. The rainfall and melting of the snows on the Andes occur so that the affluents on one bank and the other rise and fall alternately, those of the North bank being in flood when those on the southern banks are low, and *vice versa*. So navigation is continuous in one direction or the other throughout the year.

The principal tributaries of the Amazon are as follows:—

	EXTENT.		BASIN.		DISTANCE NAVIGABLE BY:—			
	Kilometres	Miles.	Square. Kilometres.	Square. Miles.	Steamers.		Boats.	
					Kilometres	Miles.	Kilometres	Miles.
ON THE NORTH BANK:—								
Yca	1,645	1,022	112,400	43,886	1,480	919	1,600	994
Japurá	2,800	1,740	310,000	119,660	1,560	969	2,500	1,552
Rio Negro	1,700	1,056	715,000	275,000	726	451	1,100	683
Trombetas	870	541	123,500	47,671	450	279	500	311
TOTAL	7,015	4,359	1,260,900	486,707	4,216	2,618	5,700	3,540
ON THE SOUTH BANK:—								
Javary	945	587	91,000	35,126	800	497	900	559
Jutahy	650	404	38,000	14,668	500	311	600	373
Jurua	2,000	1,243	240,000	92,640	1,500	931	1,825	1,133
Purus	3,650	2,268	387,000	149,382	1,800	1,118	2,500	1,552
Madeira	5,000	3,107	1,244,000	480,184	1,000	658	1,700	1,056
Tapajoz	1,930	1,199	430,500	166,173	350	217	1,400	869
Xingú	2,100	1,305	395,000	152,470	120	75	1,500	931
MAIN STREAM	5,800	3,604	5,594,000	2,150,284	5,200	3,229	6,050	3,509
TOTAL	29,090	18,076	9,680,400	3,786,634	15,546	9,654	21,775	13,522
IN PERU:								
Marañón	2,400	1,491	1,000,000	386,000	1,450	900	1,800	1,118
GRAND TOTAL	31,490	19,567	10,680,400	4,122,634	16,996	10,554	23,575	14,640

The first great affluent on the right bank, counting from the mouth, is the Xingú, some 2,000 kilometres (1,243 miles) in length, which rises in the central highlands of Matto Grosso near to Cuyabá, and flows over many rapids to join the Amazon at the apex of its delta. It was partly explored by Prince Adalbert of Prussia in 1842, and by Von Stenen in 1884.

The Tapajoz runs for 1,500 kilometres (932 miles) entirely through Brazilian territory, and is known at the head under the name of the Arinos. It also rises in the highlands of Matto Grosso, on the northern flank of the Serra dos Parecis,

on the southern flank of which the Guaporé, head-waters of the Madeira, and the River Paraguay all take their rise.

The central highlands or plateau in which the Tapajoz and Xingú both take their rise, are the ruins of a spur sent by the ancient eastern continent westwards, denuded and worn down by time until to-day they form a divide falling gently eastwards to finally merge into the Amazonian plains. Like the Andes, this plateau is scarped abruptly westwards and presents the appearance of a mountain range some 1,500 to 1,600 ft. in height, rising sometimes into peaks of 2,000 or 3000 ft. where the harder rock has withstood denuding action.

Through these spurs the Madeira, Xingú and Tapajoz have forced a rugged course, interrupted by miles of rapids that bar navigation, to the plains. Below the rapids the Tapajoz is navigable for large vessels, from its junction with the Rios Manoel and its confluence with the Amazon, 200 miles further down, where it expands into a great estuary 15 to 20 kilometres (9 to 12 miles) across.

The Madeira is a gigantic river formed by the junction of the Beni with the Mamoré. Navigation is obstructed on the upper waters by the long stretch of rapids extending from S. Antonio up stream some 300 kilometres. To overcome these a railway is being constructed that will put into touch with the outward world all those immense territories watered by the Beni, which rises in the heart of Bolivia close to Chuquisaca, by the Madre de Dios, that rises in the Peruvian Andes and flows also partly through Bolivian territory, and by the Guaporé that, taking its rise in the heart of Matto Grosso within a stone's throw of the head-waters of the Paraguay, receives affluents on the one bank from Brazil and on the other from Bolivia, one of which, the S. Miguel, rises in the spurs between Chuquisaca and Tarija, not far from the Argentine frontier. The Madeira is 3,125 miles in length, of which 625 are navigable for ocean craft. The river was known in 1637, and its course has been regularly traced and determined. At the junction of the Beni and Mamoré, the Madeira measures 1,980 metres (1½ miles) in width, and 22 metres (72 ft.) in depth. Before its junction with the Beni on its left bank, the waters of the Madeira have cut a gorge through the spurs of the central highlands and denuded the older and harder formations in their efforts to reach the level of the plains, thus forming the long series of rapids extending over 200 miles from the Guajara falls, above the confluence with the Beni, to S. Antonio, the last barrier to the plains. Below these falls the Madeira runs through immense densely-wooded flats, intersected by canals or *furos*. Before joining the Amazon it divides and forms a delta, of which one branch, the Caanan, receives a considerable river of the same name and with the Amazon envelops the great island of Tupinambaranas, 300 kilometres (186 miles) in length, before joining the Amazon again.

The forests along the Madeira resemble those Stanley describes in "Darkest Africa"; towering hundreds of feet towards the skies, their foliage forms a canopy that hides the sun and makes perpetual twilight. The timber is magnificent and within a stone's throw, as distances are measured to-day, of Europe and North America, must some day be a source of immense wealth to Brazil. Rubber and caoutchouc abound. Only the coming of the railway is wanted to wake this vast territory, so long condemned to solitude, into life and activity.

The Purús, with its affluent the Acquiri or Acré, rises on the east flank of the Peruvian Andes. It has a course of 2,280 miles, measuring 6,600 ft. across at its confluence with the Solimões or Amázon, and is navigable in all seasons for over 950 miles. The valley of this river, especially at the head-waters, is extremely rich in rubber.

The Acre territory, lately secured to Brazil by a treaty with Bolivia, lies within the basins of the Purús and the Jurúa and is supposed to be the richest rubber-producing area in the world. This area is still maintained as a Federal territory, administered by the Federal Government, but is claimed by the State of Amazonas, and must, in accordance with the Brazilian Constitution, before long either be annexed to Amazonas or constitute a separate State.

The Jurúa measures 1,250 miles in length; it was known to explorers in the sixteenth century, Pedro de Ursua having sailed down this river from Peru in 1560. The Jurúa is navigable for over 938 miles. Of late, in consequence of the feverish hunt for rubber, the Jurúa has attracted great attention, and, with the Acre, to-day is one of the greatest sources of supplies. The territory about its head-waters is still in dispute with Peru.

The Jutahy measures 406 miles in length, navigable by steamer for 300 miles, and is rich in rubber.

The Javary, the last of the great southern affluents, marks the boundary on this side with Peru. It measures 590 miles in length, and is, with the Acre and Purús, the great undeveloped source of the present supply of rubber.

These last are all in a great part of their course

sluggish lowland streams, running through the almost dead level of the Amazon plains, that ages ago formed the bed of a lost ocean.

Descending the river, the first great affluent on the left bank within Brazilian territory is the Içá, or Putumayo, measuring 1,023 miles in length, of which 935 miles are regularly navigable by steamers and are the route of communication with Equador. It is connected by two natural channels with the next great affluent the Japurá, which rising in the mountains that separate Colombia from Equador, joins the Solimões (Amazon) between its confluence with the Jurúa and the Purús. The greatest of all the affluents on the left bank is the Rio Negro, with its sub-affluent the Rio Branco. It measures 1,060 miles in length and, where it joins the Amazon near Manáos, is 1½ miles in width. Its waters look black almost as ink as they flow between the walls of dense dark vegetation, but in reality, says S. Anna Nery, "are the colour of strong tea." The Rio Negro was known to the Jesuits as early as 1668, and in 1744 the Portuguese already knew and navigated the Cassaquiare, the channel that connects the Rio Negro and the Amazon with the Orinoco and converts into a vast island all the territory west of the Orinoco and Rio Negro and North of the Amazon, including over half of Venezuela, all the Guianas and a large section of the States of Amazonas and Pará. This channel was re-discovered with great *éclat* by Humboldt. Somewhere on the banks of the Parimé, an affluent of the Rio Branco, was supposed to lie the legendary Manoa del Dorado, the capital of the Golden One, for which half Europe searched in vain for half a century.

Between the Rio Negro and the sea a number of smaller rivers take their rise in the *serras* that divide the Guayanas from Brazil, none of them of much importance.

On the Amazon everything except the mammals is gigantic, the stream itself, the forests, and the distances, which S. Anna Nery gives as follows:—

RIVER AMAZON.

From Belém, capital of Pará, to—	
Breves	146 miles
Santa Maria	220 "
Gurupá	267 "
Porto de Moz	315 "
Praíha	411 "
Monte Alegre	454 "
Santarém	318 "
Obidos	581 "
Parintins (State of the Amazon)	676 "
Fortaleza	692 "
Itacoatiara	814 "
Manáos	924 "

SOLIMÕES (UPPER AMAZON) AND MARAËON.

From Manáos, capital of the State of the Amazon, to—	
Codajaz	155 miles
Coary	239 "
Baliero	325 "
Teffé	347 "
Calçára	362 "
Jauatá	407 "
Aráras	470 "
Fonte Boa	486 "
Tocantins	626 "
S. Paulo d'Oliveira	721 "
Caldeirão	782 "
Tabatinga	826 "
Loreto (Republic of Peru)	889 "
Caballo Cocha	924 "
Piruaté	984 "
Cochiquina	1,002 "
Pebas	1,040 "
Iquitos	1,152 "

RIVER NEGRO.

From Manáos to—	
Tauápepassari	65 miles
Ayrão	185 "
Moura	174 "
Carvoeiro	201 "
Barcellos	268 "
Moreira	314 "
Thomar	358 "
Santa Isabel	423 "

RIVER JURÚA.

From Manáos to—	
Manacapuru	55 miles
Anamá	106 "
Anory	122 "
Codajaz	166 "
Bndajoz	234 "
Coary	328 "
Teffé	435 "

River Jurua—Continued.

From Manaus to—		
Fonte Boa	568	miles
Coapiranga	594	"
Jurupuca	838	"
Gavião	894	"
Popunhas	959	"
Chiné	1,057	"
Marary	1,093	"

RIVER PURUS.

From Manaus to—		
Manaquiry	42	miles
Bôa Vista	47	"
Manacapuru	57	"
Paratary	93	"
Anauna	117	"
Berury	133	"
Perseverança	135	"
Paricatuba	178	"
Ayapua	193	"
Arumã	233	"
Campinhas	313	"
Guajaratuba	388	"
Bôa Vista	357	"
Abufary	387	"
Paraná Pixuna	405	"
Piranhas	411	"
Andarahy	415	"
Itatuba	428	"
Jatuarana	438	"
Arumã	468	"
Secutiry	475	"
Bom Principio	495	"
Tauaria	498	"
Bacury Pary	513	"
S. Sebastião	519	"
Jaturu	542	"
Nova Olinda	566	"
Rocasta	569	"
Paripy	583	"
Tapanã	594	"
Cardade	600	"
Porto Alegre	618	"
Conceição	642	"
Cavaliã	645	"
Salvação	671	"
Jadibaru	687	"
Reposuo	690	"
Atalaia	694	"
Canutama	696	"
Alliança	699	"
Bôa Esperança	703	"
Bella Vista	707	"
Calasans	720	"
Santo Antonio	723	"
Jardim das Damas	720	"
Urucury	736	"
Vista Alegre	742	"
S. Sebastião	752	"
S. Braz	760	"
Carmo	763	"
Assahytuba	772	"
Santa Eugenia	778	"
Passiã	801	"
Tenhiny	810	"
Labrea	818	"
Ituxy	826	"
S. Luiz	841	"
Mabedery	871	"
Providencia	918	"
Memoriãzinho	918	"
Sepatiny	945	"
Santa Helena	952	"
Hytanahã	1,027	"
Espirito Santo	1,040	"
Scarhan	1,067	"
Memoriã	1,110	"
Terruhã	1,185	"
Pouso Alegre	1,227	"
Paubiny	1,239	"
Quiclhã	1,354	"
Sinimbã	1,379	"
Anajã	1,437	"

RIVER MADEIRA.

From Manaus to—		
Canuman	80	miles
Borba	116	"
Retiro	148	"
Sapucaya	163	"
Vista Alegre	172	"
Marajó	191	"
Tabocal	194	"
Bôa Vista	204	"
The Isle of Araras (Aras)	214	"
Santa Rosa	222	"
Cachoeirinha	247	"

River Madeira—Continued.

From Manaus to—		
Manicoré	293	miles
Capana	324	"
Oncas	354	"
Marmello	361	"
Tyrol	369	"
Uruapiara	374	"
Baetas	395	"
Bom Futuro	400	"
Meditação	407	"
Porto Alegre	420	"
Castanhal	436	"
Tapuri	438	"
Jurará	439	"
Carapanatuba	466	"
Sitio Raphael	471	"
Pariry	476	"
Jumas	487	"
Tres Casas	496	"
Pirahyba	515	"
Mission de S. Pedro	524	"
Popunhas	540	"
Crato	544	"
Humaytã	551	"
Paraiso	560	"
Mission de S. Francisco	594	"
Papagaio	619	"
Abelhas	631	"
Bôa Hora	643	"
Cavalcante	658	"
Mutuns	693	"
Santo Antonio	711	"

GEOLOGY.—In general the country round the lower Amazon is a flat dead plain, intersected by a network of canals (*igarapes*) that branch off from and join the rivers again, or connect one river with another. Occasionally isolated hills crop out of the plain and rise to several thousand feet. They are mostly sandstone and slate, of undetermined age, without fossils. On the upper waters of Devonian and Laurentian formations are found overlying the eruptive rocks and sometimes overlaid in turn by cretaceous strata. The great plains, which constitute three-quarters of the Amazon basin, are of comparatively modern origin, quaternary or later. The process of formation seems now arrested, and, instead of extending, the Delta of the Amazon is being encroached on by the sea and converted into a gulf. Thus, as Mr. A. H. Kean remarks in his Central and South America, "the main stream has already lost over 400 miles of its lower courses and the old river banks are now permanently flooded as far seaward as the 100 fathom line. Hence it is that the Parnahyba and several other streams, that formerly joined the Amazon on the south bank, now find their way to the coast by independent channels. Even the Tocantins has almost ceased to be an affluent of the Amazon, with which it is now connected only by an intricate system of shifting lateral branches."

At one time it would appear these vast plains formed the bottom of a cretaceous sea, into which poured the waters of three continents; one, the older, to the East, comprising what is now the maritime and central Brazilian range; a northern continent, comprising the mountains that now divide Brazil from Venezuela and Guianas and ramify throughout those countries, and the great western continent, now the rocky mountains and the Andes, that stretched, with perhaps a break at Darien, almost from pole to pole.

CLIMATE.—The Amazon is the land of perpetual summer. The mean temperature at Manaus is 27.37° (81.26° Fahr.) falling to 26.70° (80.06° Fahr.) in December, and rising to 27.95° (82.36° Fahr.) in August. The maximum never exceeds 31.75° (89.15° Fahr.), whilst the minimum descends often to 22.25° (72.05° Fahr.) and even lower in the Upper Acre where 12° (53.6° Fahr.) has been registered. The climate is generally considered unhealthy, but in reality the heat is not nearly as great as in India, owing to the continuity of the rainfall. "What," said the enthusiastic traveller and scientist, M. Maury, "must be the conditions in a country with a tropical climate where the soil is watered by frequent rains and there is no burning drought to trouble the perpetual summer? Evidently such a country must be fertile and salubrious when everything sprouts and grows so rapidly. The entire production and decomposition of vegetable matter during thousands of years has enriched the surface with deep layers of vegetable soil. Vegetation is in perpetual activity

there is no interval of rest; as soon as a leaf falls and rots others appear to absorb the gases emitted. All these conditions render the climate of the Amazon valley one of the most salubrious and delightful in the world."

FAUNA.—The largest of the mammals is the tapir; the largest ape the guariba, only 2 ft. in height; the largest of the carnivora the onça or jaguar, sometimes 6 ft. in length; the largest bird the gloomy urubú, or buzzard. Only Saurians reach gigantic size; the cayman or *alligator sclerops* with reddish eyes and elongated snout, reaching 12 to 15 ft. in length, and the ophidians, of which the biggest representative is the sucurijú (*boa scytale*), the water snake, that often attains a length of 60 ft.

The variety of fishes of the Amazon is incredible, and if man could but live on fish alone, might feed the whole world. "The Amazon," said Agassiz, "nourishes twice as many species as the Mediterranean and more than the Atlantic from pole to pole. All the rivers of Europe combined do not contain more than 150 species of fresh water fish, and yet in one little lake near Manaus, with an area of 500 square yards, we found 1,200 distinct species, most of them not yet observed elsewhere."

THE FLORA of the Amazon are the despair of botanists, and though 22,000 exclusive species have been already described, no one can yet even guess what the total may be.

"In the virgin forests," says Mr. Kean, "as many as 120 species have been already discovered of distinct economic value—alimentary, medicinal, rubber-giving, useful for cabinet work, weaving, netting, plaiting and other practical purposes. In that respect no land can compare with Brazil, just as no other tree in the world

can compare with the Brazilian wax palm, the *Carnahuba* of the natives, which seems to concentrate in itself half the purports of the vegetable kingdom. It resists intense droughts and is always green and vigorous. Its roots produce the same medicinal effects as sarsaparilla; its trunk affords strong light fibres and acquires a beautiful lustre and serves for building purposes. From other parts of the tree wine and vinegar, and a saccharine substance and starch, resembling sago, are prepared. Its fruit is used for feeding cattle; its pulp has an agreeable taste, and the nut is used sometimes as a substitute for coffee. Of the wood, musical instruments, water tubes, and pumps are made; the pith is an excellent substitute for cork; from the stem a white liquid flows similar to the milk of the cocconut and a flour like maizena is prepared. Of the straw, hats, baskets brooms, and mats are made. Salt is extracted from it and an alkali for making soap, but the most valuable of its products is the carnahuba wax of commerce obtained from its leaves."

The Amazon is the world's great timber reserve. To enumerate the innumerable varieties would be but to weary the reader. Little has yet been done to utilise them, but the day must come, and not far distant, when the extraction of rubber will cease to be the almost only form of industry in this wonderful region of the world.

The Cacao (cocoa) plant is indigenous to America and here finds its finest developments. But so long as rubber has only to be searched for to yield fortunes, agriculture and forestry must take the second place.

DESCRIPTION—STATE OF AMAZONAS.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The discovery of Brazil was an accident. On his way to India, Cabral was drawn out of his way and, sighting the coast of what is now Bahia, landed and took possession of it in the name of his sovereign in 1500. In 1493, to reconcile Portugal and Spain, Pope Alexander VII. had drawn an imaginary meridian, passing through the Azores and Cape Verde Islands, East of which all was to belong to Portugal and West to fall to the share of Spain. By the treaty of Tordesillas in 1494, confirmed by a papal bull of 1506, the line was pushed 370 leagues West, and thus the title to Brazil was secured to the Portuguese and their descendants.

Portugal, however, was far too absorbed in Eastern conquest to give much attention to Western possessions, and the Government was content with cutting them up into 12 provinces or *capitaneas*, which were given to Court favourites to administer and hold if they could. The basin of the Amazon was not, however, included, and, in fact, it was not until 130 years later that the *capitanea* of Johannes, now the Island of Marajó, was established.

The first discovery of the Amazon was due not to the Portuguese but to the Spaniard, Vicente Yanez Pinzon, a companion of Columbus, who surveyed the northern coast of Brazil and reconnoitred the estuary of the Amazon, to which he gave the name of the Fresh Water Sea (*Mar Dulce*).

In search of El Dorado, the mythical monarch clad in gold, whose fabulous wealth for half a century excited the cupidity of Walter Raleigh and every adventurer in Europe, Gonzalo Pizarro, brother of the conqueror of Peru, started from the Pacific to search for the promised land. He did not get very far, but his lieutenant (Orellana) succeeded in sailing down the Napo, which, rising in the flanks of Cotopaxi, forms the principal source of the Amazon, and was the first white man to navigate the whole length of its waters from source to mouth, reaching Spain in 1521. Pizarro, meanwhile, returned to Peru with little gold but many stories of

attacks by bands of ferocious female warriors to explain his failure, which, passing into legend, gave the name of Amazon to the river and its basin.

A century later another Spaniard, Juan de Palacios, starting from Quito, in Equador, reached the junction of the Napo with the Amazon, down which he sailed as far as the Rio Negro, where he was murdered by Indians, but his companions, escaping, succeeded in reaching the fortress of Belém on the estuary.

Under the Captain-General Velho de Carvalho, an expedition was despatched up stream from Belém in 1637, that after a year's almost incredible adventures, reached Quito in 1638. Spain and Portugal were then under one Crown, and the pioneers were enthusiastically received. This was the first expedition that ever succeeded in traversing the continent in this latitude from East to West, and in consequence it was perhaps the most prolific of all those undertaken by Portuguese. Returning to Belém in 1639, Teixeira, the leader of the expedition, raised a landmark at the junction of the Napo and put on record the occupation of the country by the Portuguese, a fact that on the separation of Spain and Portugal one year after, in 1640, was one of the most powerful arguments insisted on by Portugal in support of her claim to the whole basin of the Amazon up to that point.

In 1625, the Dutch established a factory on the Xingú, an affluent of the Amazon, but they and other adventurers were gradually pushed out by the Portuguese, who succeeded in obtaining entire control of the river, when they closed it to outsiders. Indeed, it was only in 1867 that the Amazon was again thrown open freely to navigation.

Until 1822, when Brazil achieved her independence of Portugal, the territory now known as Amazonas formed part of the *capitanea* of Pará, with a sub-*capitanea* of São José de Rio Negro, established in 1755. The first Governor, Joaquim de Mello das Póvoas, made his headquarters at Barcellos in the valley of the Rio Negro, one of the many

stations founded by the Jesuits in this region. In 1771 he was replaced by Joaquim Tinoco Valente, who administered the district until 1798, when the third Governor, Manoel da Gama Lobo, transferred the seat of government to Barra do Rio Negro, now known as Manáos, and the Capital of the State of Amazonas, then only a missionary village. On the declaration of independence in 1822, the people of the Rio Negro asserted their right to self-government and started a provisional government, but they were overpowered, and in 1832 the Rio Negro was reincorporated, as a *comarca* (circumscription), with the province of Pará. They, however, did not cease to protest and in 1850 succeeded in obtaining a law for separation of the "*comarca do Rio Negro*" from Pará and its elevation as an independent Province under the denomination of Amazonas on January 1st, 1852, with the township of Barra do Rio Negro, rebaptised Manáos, after a neighbouring tribe of Indians, as the seat of government.

In 1774 Manáos was a poor struggling mission station; in 1848 it counted 3,874 souls, of whom 284 were slaves, and the whole *comarca* did not yield over £800 a year in taxes. To-day, only 60 years after, it is a handsome city, lighted by electric light, with 65,380 inhabitants, whilst the revenue of the ex-*comarca*, now a gigantic State, reached over £1,100,000 in 1907.

Until 1853, navigation of the Amazon was effected by sailing vessels (*batelões*), which took several weeks to reach the Rio Negro, the Central Government having systematically opposed the introduction of steam navigation on the Amazon. In 1853, however, Viscount Mauá obtained a monopoly of steam navigation on the Amazon, and the Companhia de Navegação e Commercio was organised with a capital of 4,000,000\$ in 1852. In 1872, 20 years after navigation on the Amazon had been thrown open to the world, it was transformed into the present English concern, known as the Amazon Steam Navigation Company, that has done such good service to the development of this region.

From that date on, progress has been rapid, and by 1874 a line of subsidised steamers were running between Liverpool

and Manáos, another to the United States in 1882, and a fourth to Rio de Janeiro and intermediary ports in 1884, whilst differential taxation of produce shipped abroad directly or *via* Pará, completed the commercial as well as the political emancipation of the State of Amazonas from the neighbouring State of Pará, by which she had so long been kept in leading strings.

In 1889, on the declaration of the Republic, the Province of Amazonas became an autonomous State, ruled, as far as domestic affairs were concerned, by its own Constitution. In the words of the last President of the ex-Province of the Empire, addressed to the Provincial Assembly in 1890, the province was then "without a budget, without police or municipal government, without money and without credit!"

After only ten years of autonomous existence, the President could, in 1898, with legitimate pride, boast that revenue had reached 21,426,000\$ (2616,587); whilst Manáos had been transformed from a wretched village into a handsome city.

All, of course, is not attributable to political emancipation, time and the demands of industry and commerce for the product of which the Amazon is the greatest source of supplies have played their part; but without liberty to do and develop and above all free navigation of the rivers, Amazonas would never have reached the degree of prosperity it knows to-day.

As Baron S. Anna Nery remarks in his interesting book, the "Land of the Amazon," of which we have made liberal use:—

"The cause and effect of the development of trade in the State of Amazonas is facility of transport; in 1872 57 steamers entered, in 1881 the number had risen to 186, in 1897 to 911; last year (1906) the number reached 1,248!"

It is on liberty unrestrained and untrammelled that commercial no less than political development hangs. The emancipation of the river, no less than that of the *comarca* was the starting point of Amazonas' progress.

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DESCRIPTION—STATE OF BAHIA.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL.

The State of Bahia is one of the largest and most important of the Union. It covers an area of 426,427 square kilometres (164,600 square miles) and divides with seven different States—Alagoas, Sergipe, Pernambuco and Piauhly to the North and North-West; with Goyaz on the West and Espirito Santo and Minas on the South. From the river Real to the Doce rivulet the coast line of Bahia, the greatest of any State of the Union, measures 1,023 kilometres (635½ miles), whilst inland the S. Francisco is navigable for 1,050 kilometres (655½ miles). From the river Real to the Itapouan, parallel to the coast, runs a reef or series of coral reefs, interrupted only where the rivers have forced their way through it to the sea. The first deep water harbour is Bahia, or to give it its full title, Bahia de Todos os Santos (All Saints' Bay), one of the best and safest ports in Brazil. From the bar to the head of the bay it measures 70 kilometres (43½ miles) and about the same from East to the mouth of the Paraguassu river. One of its islands, Itaparica, measures seven or eight leagues across.

Southward the coral reef is not continuous, but appears only in isolated patches at four points along the coast, the most remarkable being Abrolhos, at Porto Seguro, the first landing place of the Portuguese in Brazil. The coast here is low and uninteresting, and the reef running 36 leagues southwards almost to the river Doce measures 30 leagues across. Between the reef and the coast lies a regular archipelago of islands. It is along this stretch of coast that the valuable monazite deposits of Prado are found.

"The greatest part of Brazil," says Professor Orville A. Derby, "consists of a plateau, 300 to 1,000 metres (984 to 3,281 ft.) high and, to a great extent, of extensive and elevated plains, dug into deep valleys by innumerable rivers. The real mountains, those that owe their origin to elevation, lie mostly to the East and centre, and may be said to constitute two distinct chains with the high plains of the basins of the S. Francisco and the Paraná lying between.

"The Eastern or maritime chain runs along the Atlantic coast, not far off the sea, from the vicinity of the Cape S. Roque, almost to the Southern boundaries of the country.

"The central or Goyana (of Goyaz) chain partially occupies the South of Goyaz as well as the province of Minas on the west of the S. Francisco and joins the Eastern chain by means of a transversal ridge extending Westward through the South of Minas.

"This transversal ridge forms the divide between the streams of the Continent running East and West, and is generally known as the Serra das Vertentes, though in reality, for a considerable part, it is not mountainous at all.

"The mountains of the Eastern system comprise a long and comparatively narrow region, whose greatest width is not over 20 leagues."

In Professor Derby's opinion, the formation of the central Bahian mass, as also of the Serra do Espinhaço and others in Goyaz, belong to the Huronian series.

"Hydromicaeous and chloritic schists, as well as schistose and micaeous quartzites, some of them flexible, which received the name of *itacolomite*, are the predominant rocks in this chain. The mica of this series is often substituted by micaeous iron, producing a peculiar rock named *itaberite*, which, upon losing its quartz, turns into massive layers of hematite or—but not so frequently—magnetite.

"On account of these iron layers, exceedingly abundant and extensive, the Huronian area of Brazil ranks among the richest in iron ores in the world. By cropping these ferruginous rocks a more recent conglomerate crust is laid bare, consisting of masses of iron ore cemented by limonite, known by the name of *tapanhoacanga*.

"The all but universal schistose character of the Huronian strata, uplifted invariably at very high angles, imparts a peculiar denticulate appearance to the mountains of which they form the principal elevations, contrasting remarkably with the domes and pinnacles of the Laurentian system.

"It is in this series, the vast mineral reserve of Brazil, that iron of the first quality is found in such abundance, though as yet very little worked.

"Nearly all the gold that has been extracted in Minas Geraes, S. Paulo, Paraná, Goyaz, Matto Grosso and Bahia was taken from this series, mostly from alluvial deposits. The *tapanhoacanga* has been considerably worked, the *itaberite* being sometimes extraordinarily rich in gold, which occurs in the interstratification of a peculiar mixture of iron and manganese oxide, called by miners *jacutinga*, a formation apparently peculiar to Brazil. In the other rocks of the series gold appears in quartz veins with iron and arsenical sulphurets, but rarely with copper, lead or antimony.

"Some of the pyritous veins are extraordinarily extensive and constant. The topaz mines of Ouro Preto are found in lithomarge and quartz veins, passing through the schists of this series."

A connection has been long since suspected between the Huronian rocks and the diamond deposits of Minas Geraes, Goyaz, Matto Grosso and Bahia, and the recent investigations of Derby and Gorceix showed that diamonds occur near Diamantina, in veins running through Huronian schists, similar to the topaz veins of Ouro Preto. Their origin is probably the same throughout Brazil and the pebbles from which, with one exception, they have been obtained, are derived, either directly from such rocks or from the ulterior formations resulting from their detritus.

"The Serra do Espinhaço is traversed in the North of Minas and the centre of Bahia by a heavy bed of sandstone, passing in places to the state of conglomerate and very similar in its thinner portions to the *itacolomite* of the Huronian system, with which it has been generally confounded. It presents simple folds and lies in no determinate form on the high edges of the Huronian and Laurentian strata. Its geological age is questionable as no fossils have been found; it may, however, be considered to be Silurian. A portion of the sandstone on the ridges of the mountains dividing the S. Francisco and Tocantins, and perhaps a part of those dividing the waters of the Amazonas and Paraguay, belong to the same series.

"At the Southern end of the Mantiqueira, on the South of S. Paulo and in Paraná, as well as the central plateau Eastward from the Serra do Espinhaço, on the North of Bahia and Sergipe, are found argillaceous and calcareous schists, probably much more recent than Huronian and possibly, therefore, Silurian.

"In addition to the formations we have mentioned as the origins of the mountains on either side of the S. Francisco, two, or perhaps three, others have been recognised in its basin:—

"(a) The first and most ancient consists of hard bluish sandstone and argillaceous schist, partially changed into calcareous slates, which, to judge from the few fossils that have been found, belong to the Silurian or Devonian period. These layers are intermingled and show simple folds, which crop out on the surface of the calcareous substance and have consequently been thought to form the predominant rock; that, however, is not the fact, because, as regards thickness, some others are far more important.

"These strata form high ridges on both sides of the valley, parallel with the Huronian mountains; but probably they do not form the highest points of the ridges. Similar and, perhaps, identical formations are of no rare occurrence on the Tocantins Valley and in the central parts of Bahia, East of the Serra do Espinhaço. Saltpetrous caves are to be abundantly found in the calcareous rocks of this ridge, in which Lund found the remains of quaternary mammals. Argenteriferous galena is also found at some points.

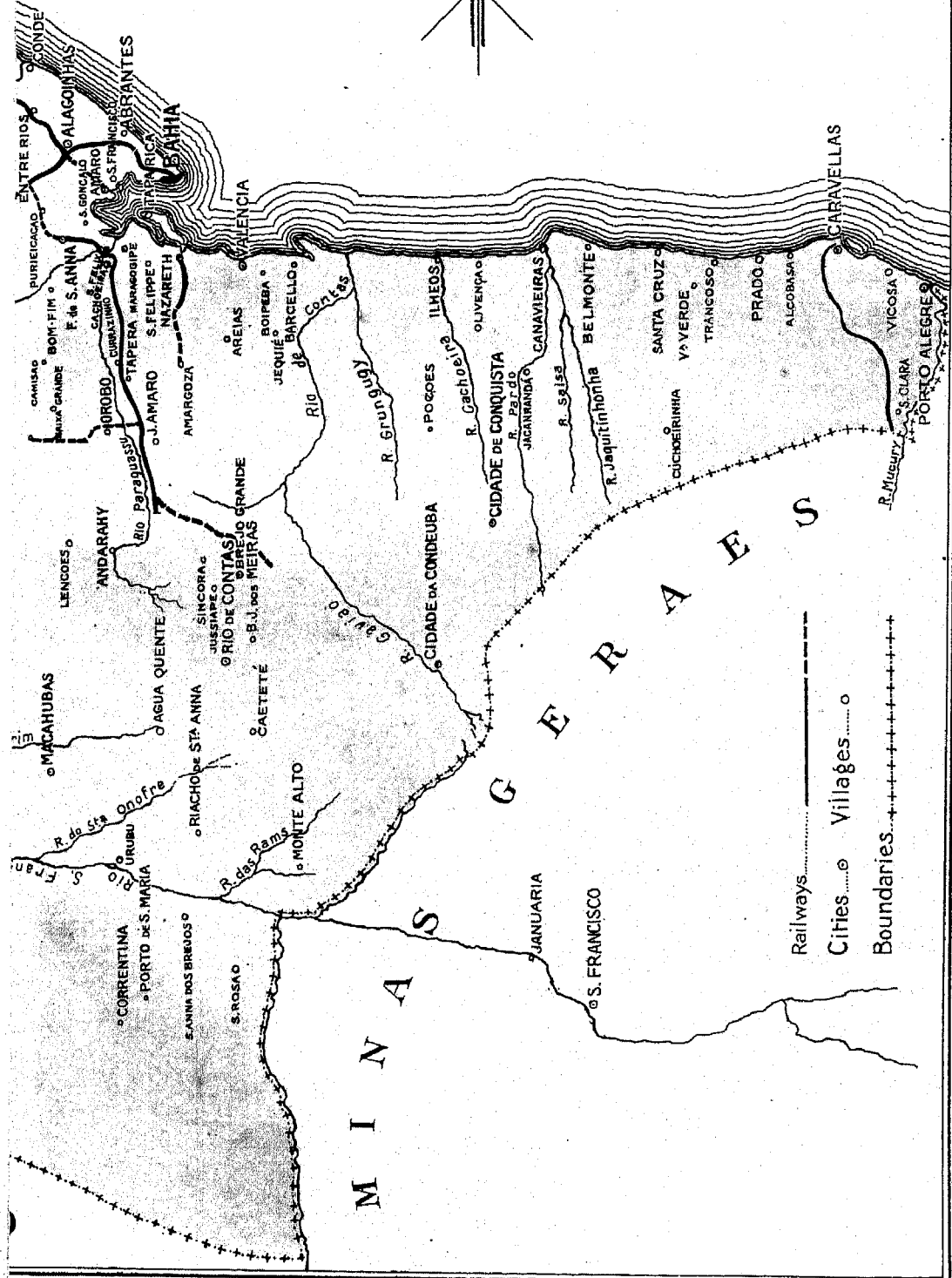
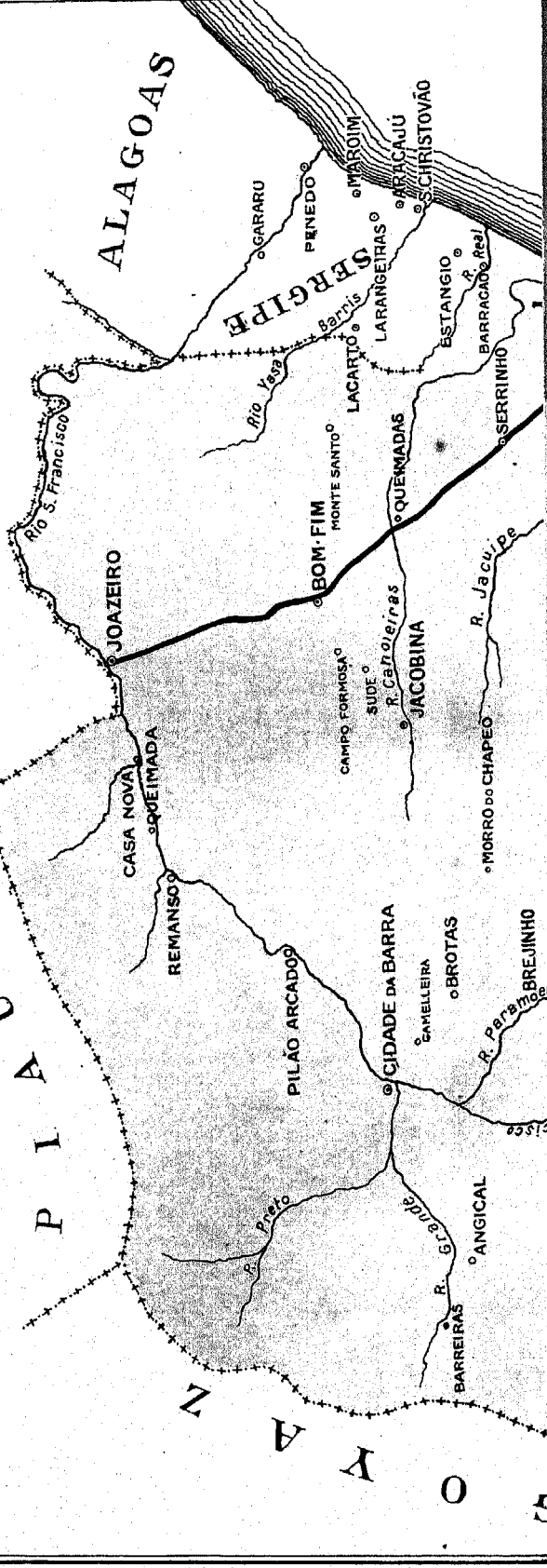
"(b) The second formation consists of horizontal strata of sandstone and argillaceous schist, forming the extensive high plateaux on the West of Minas Geraes and Bahia. No fossils have been found to determine its age, which by some has been classed as secondary and even tertiary, but, probably, really corresponds to the carboniferous or Devonian formation of the Paraná.

MAP OF THE STATE OF BAHIA.

PERNAMBUCO

P I A U H Y

Y A N



Railways.....
 Cities.....
 Villages.....
 Boundaries.....

"(c) In the lower parts of the highlands of Pernambuco, Bahia and Alagoas, certain sandstone and argillaceous schists appear, showing cretaceous fossils, seeming to correspond to the formation of the Parahyba basin. They have been ascribed to the same formation as the somewhat similar schists of the upper part of the valley (b); but there seem to be sufficient reasons to suppose that they are really distinct."

All the rivers of Bahia rise in the transverse central ridge and run East directly to the sea. The most important is the S. Francisco, that takes its rise in the Serra da Canastra, in the State of Minas, and, after a devious course through the highlands, forces its way through the coast range and falls 1,000 feet sheer to the lowlands accompanying the coast. It is navigable for 1,050 kilometres (652½ miles) of its course, excellent steamers belonging to the Bahia Government making trips between Joazeiro and Paraguassú once a week. There are 335 islands on the S. Francisco.

The next in importance is the Paraguassú, that, under the name of the Paraguassúinho, rises in the Serra de Cocal and, after a subterranean course of some miles, takes the name of the Paraguassú and falls into the Bay of Todos os Santos (Bahia). Its course is very uneven and interrupted by rapids as far as Cachoeira, where regular steam navigation with the capital commences.

The other rivers of importance are the Jaguaripe, navigable only as far as Nazareth; the Jequitinhonha, a large river, which rises in the State of Minas, and is navigable for about 135 kilometres (84 miles); the Mucury, the southernmost of the Bahia rivers, which also rises in Minas Geraes, and is navigable for most of its course.

CLIMATE, FLORA AND FAUNA.

Bahia is within the tropics and the climate is generally hot, the average temperature being 28° Centi. (82.4° Fahr.) in summer, and 24° Centi. (75.2° Fahr.) in winter. North-North-East and East winds prevail along the coast and North winds inland when the sun is in the North, whilst the South-East monsoon prevails along the coast, and inland Southern winds when it is in the South. The seasons differ chiefly in the frequency and intensity of the rainfall. Along the coast thunderstorms are frequent from November to February or March, and after the April winter rains, about May the hot dry spell usually begins. In the interior the distinction between the rainy and dry seasons is more marked.

Along the S. Francisco, rain falls regularly every year, but on the tracts between that river and the sea, rain is so irregular that only on the banks of the rivers is cultivation possible.

The larger part of Bahia is still covered with virgin forests, containing magnificent timber within ten days of Europe and destined, without doubt, at a not remote date, to be of very great value.

Frequent openings in the forests occur, termed *campos*, flat or rolling, offering excellent pasturage for cattle; for which, from the earliest times of Brazilian civilisation, they have been the favourite grazing ground. These *campos* are in some places overgrown with scrub, called *catinga*, and are much subject to drought. Amongst the timber-trees found in the forests the principal are:—*Sucupira* (*Bowdichia virgiloides*), *páo roxo* (*Peltogyne guarubú*), *vinhatico* (*Echyrosperum ballthasaril*), *jatuby* (*Hymenaea açú*), *páo d'arco* (*Tecoma sp.*), *sapucaya* (*Leceylhis*), *jequitibá* (*Pyzidaria macrocarpa*), and *peroba* (*Aspidosperma peroba*), *jacarandá* (*Machaerim sp.*) or rosewood, the massaranduba (*Mimusops elata*), and *angico* (*Boccon propeanctis*).

The Fauna of Bahia comprises most of the species common to Brazil, or variations of them.

MINING.

The State of Bahia is extraordinarily rich in minerals, gold, diamonds, and, if legend can be trusted, silver too, all of which were largely worked a century or so ago; whilst copper, lead and a number of less precious, but none the less useful minerals, such as manganese, iron, graphite and monazite, are common.

For long the cast-iron law that gave the ownership of mines to the proprietor of the soil, practically prevented prospecting, and mining was confined almost to desultory scraping of the surface or burrowing into old alluvial workings. Few, if any, attempts at regular scientific prospecting were made, and, consequently mining, with the exception of manganese and monazite is almost extinct. Great hopes of the rehabilitation of mining are built on the new mining law lately promulgated.

Gold is found both in the North and South of Bahia, but has been worked chiefly in the alluvials of the streams, rising in the Serra of Assuruá and the *chapadas* that form the divide between the rivers Paraguassú and the Rio Verde, an affluent that joins the S. Francisco at Chique-Chique. Gold was known to exist on these Serras as far back as 1843, and diamonds were worked in 1841. In 1842 gold was mined at Chapada do Coral, 60 miles South, and in 1840 at the Rio das Contas, an affluent of the Paraguassú, the considerable river that empties into the bay in front of the City of Bahia. In 1845 there was a great rush to the diamond diggings at Lençóes. It has been calculated that over 400,000 carats, worth over £700,000 were taken there. Lençóes is now a large city, and diamond mining is still its staple industry.

Other points at which gold has been worked are Arubá, Jacobina, Serra do Sincorá, the rivers Bromadinho and Itapicuru, at Gloria, Rio das Eguas, Mandioccal, Mina do Fogo, Pambú, Rio Grande and the Itiuba range.

The richest mines were those of Gentio in the Serra de Assuruá, still worked in a desultory manner. Some very large nuggets were found here in 1840, and several attempts have been made to work the alluvials on a large scale, hitherto unsuccessfully, on account of the scarcity of water on the ground, and difficulty of bringing it from the Paraguassú in quantity sufficient for hydraulic sluicing.

The diggings at Jacobina were also very rich, and a Mint was established there in 1726.

The alluvials of Matto Grosso were discovered and worked in 1721 by a prospector who came from S. Paulo with a full retinue of slaves, and, after extracting large quantities of gold, fled to Piahy to escape paying royalties to the Crown. He is said to have found a nugget that weighed 1½ arrobas, or 45 lbs.

Gold is also found to the South of the State in the valley of the river Ascesi, an affluent of the Rincho Doce.

The existence of fabulously rich silver mines has passed into legend, but no silver is worked or known to exist in workable quantities.

Copper is found about the Rio das Contas, at the Cachoeira do Inferno and other points of the Serra de Assuruá. At present it is only worked at the Carahyba mines, near to Jaguarary, a station on the S. Francisco, which are said to be very rich.

Manganese is found in many different parts of the State, but the only deposits actually worked are those within easy distance of the sea, at Nazareth.

Diamond mining is still actively carried on, in a somewhat primitive fashion, in Bahia. Diamonds are found chiefly at the head-waters of the Jequitinhonha, Rio das Contas and Paraguassú. Diamonds were first found in the Serra do Sincorá in 1821, but were not worked on a large scale until 1844, when a great rush occurred to the district about the river Mocugá, an affluent of the Paraguassú, where 30,000 persons were said to be engaged in the industry between 1844 and 1848.

At Arociaras and Barra da Solidão, Cajueiro and Cotinguiba Grande, along the streams rising in the Serra do Andarahy, diamonds are still found and worked, as also in the Serras do Sincorá, Gagá and below the rapids of Influencia, near the village of Paraguassú. In fact on all the head-waters of the rivers Paraguassú, Una Rio Preto, Fiabas, Rabudo, Lençóes and Andarahy, diamonds have been, and in many instances are still, worked, as also in the Serra of Assuruá in the streams falling into the S. Francisco river.

"Lead," says Professor Derby, "is found in the Serras of Assuruá and Acauá and other points of Chapada." The geological formation of Bahia precludes hopes of finding coal, but there is a curious tradition of a subterranean

upheaval in 1815 that threw up a mound at the mouth of the river Cotegepe, containing coal, pyrites and molybdenum. Specimens were sent to Rio de Janeiro and there analysed by Major Feldner, who found two kinds of coal, one, as usual, "superior to the best Cardiff."

At Maranhá and other points in the State, considerable deposits of anthracite have been found, which are now worked and used for the manufacture of gas for the City of Bahia, as also for extraction of naphtha.

Saltpetre is found throughout the upper part of the S. Francisco valley, generally in hollows of the calcareous rocks, and was worked and exported as early as the 17th century. The chief industry of the Chique-Chique and many of the neighbouring villages is the supply of salt for consumption on the upper S. Francisco, the salt being obtained by scraping off the surface incrustation and dissolving and evaporating in the sun. The salterns, when exhausted, are restored after some years, being partially brought in solution by storm waters from some distance. In many districts the gneiss is often covered with an efflorescence of salt, and at Caissara a sandstone is found impregnated with salt, from which probably salt might be more economically extracted than by evaporation.

Besides the regular oversea communications, Bahia possesses an important inland fluvial system of navigation, to which the railways are supplementary and subordinate. The great trunk line of communication is the S. Francisco river, that runs through the State and puts it into direct communication with the State of Minas and the Central Brazilian Railway at one extremity, and by its affluents with parts of the State of Goyaz along the West flank.

To overcome the obstacle of the Paulo Afonso Rapids, the greatest in the world, a line of railway has been constructed from Bahia to Jozzeiro, whence to Pirapora in the State of Minas Geraes and terminus of the Central Brazilian Railway, a regular weekly steamship service is maintained. The steamers measure from 580 to 2,000 tons and are fairly comfortable.

A daily steamship service is maintained between the capital and Cachoeira, S. Amaro and Nazareth, whilst the Lloyd Brasileiro maintain a weekly service along the coast, North to South.

The river S. Francisco must, however, be always the main line of communication along which civilisation and settlement will develop. In some ways it resembles the Nile, flooding in the dry and falling in the rainy season, and like the Nile will some day be the home of countless millions. Writing about the S. Francisco, Burton tells how:—

"With a flush of joy I found myself upon the bosom of this glorious stream of the future, whose dimensions hereabouts average 700 feet (at Pirapora). I have seen nothing that can be compared with it since my visit to the African Congo. In due time its banks will be levelled, its floods controlled, the boyons will be filled up and the great artery will deserve to be styled the *coelo gratissimus animus*."

A more miserable place to European appreciation than Chique-Chique lower down would be hard to find, but it, too, has its possibilities, nay, its certain and inevitable future, though to the unperceiving eye it seems destined to be for ever the same wretched "Cactus Town" of to-day; but Burton saw ahead:—

"Surrounded by banks of immense fertility and salubrious mountains, only so far scratched and played with for diamonds, old Chique-Chique—the despised—had all the conditions requisite for a great capital. It is connected to the East with the coast via Jacobina and Lençoes (and we will add now the railway to Bahia) and to the West with Piahy and Goyaz, and one day one may easily predict that despite the satirist, someone will some day be proud to 'ser Barão de Chique-Chique.'"

Look, but with discerning eye, on this great country and one can discern the S. Francisco, already emerging gradually from the legendary period of its discovery, prompted by the search for gold and precious stones, into that of the semi-savagery of the *caboclos*, who substituted the original owners, into the twilight of the higher civilisation that railways and steam and electricity and finally immigration must inevitably

bring in their train, where, as Burton tells us in no uncertain tone, all the elements of wealth and greatness are to be found so profusely spread, and Brazil, with open arms, invites the peoples of the earth to take peaceable possession.

It is in the vast inexhaustible hinterland, not on the low-lying coast, that lies the future of Bahia, one of the great communities of the future.

The colonisation of Brazil has occupied the attention of successive Governments since Bahia was first discovered, but the first regular attempt to settle agricultural colonists on the soil was made in 1812, when D. João VI., then a refugee in Brazil, founded the S. Agostinho colony, now called Vianna, in Espirito Santo, with emigrants from the Azores, and that of Nova Friburgo, near to Rio de Janeiro, with Germans. His example was followed in Bahia by the foundation of a colony of Swiss at Leopoldina, which was very successful, and a German colony at Ilhéos which, however, did not succeed, and was dissolved. In 1828, an attempt was made to colonise the lands of Januária with 222 disbanded soldiers of the Irish Brigade, which was also unsuccessful. Others on the river Salsa and Mucury also proved failures.

The colonies of Theodoro and Rio Branco, on the Una, were started in the seventies, but soon broke up, and were abandoned. All these failures dispirited the Government and no further attempts at colonisation were made until 1898, when the emancipation of the slaves threatened to leave property entirely without labour.

The existence, side by side, of slavery and free labour is incompatible. Either the colonists became themselves slave owners and ceased to labour, as at the Leopoldina colony, or, failing to compete, they gave up the struggle. This was the real cause of repeated failures of colonisation in Bahia.

But even after slavery has been abolished for long its traditions last and are found in the habits and customs of the people. Little by little, however, the old slave-owning generations are disappearing and their traditions with them. Only when they are eliminated will colonisation in its best form, that of free and spontaneous immigration, become a really active factor in the life of the country. That time, however, cannot be far distant.

The State of Bahia is divided into the following 123 different circumscriptions, each with its own municipal administration:—

MUNICIPALITY.	POPULATION.		
	Census taken by the State.		Census taken by the Union.
	1872.	1892.	1900.
Capital	129,109	173,879	205,818
S. Felix	85,086	47,234	—
Curralinho	10,282	13,756	—
Tapera	13,285	17,810	—
Conceição do Almeida	21,548	28,997	33,287
Santo Amaro	50,044	66,417	85,345
Villa de S. Francisco	17,966	24,195	—
Cachoeira	28,314	38,136	46,199
S. Gonzalo dos Campos	17,549	23,493	—
Febra de Sant' Anna	32,595	43,802	63,473
Riachão de Jacuhype	7,251	9,744	9,174
Conceição do Coité	4,247	5,614	5,901
Nazareth	13,334	17,935	20,598
Aratuhype	10,754	14,465	46,908
Jaguaripe	6,235	8,380	14,704
Santo Antonio de Jesus	9,654	12,976	14,913
Maragogipe	12,489	16,512	21,723
Itaparica	14,475	19,471	18,246
S. Felipe	18,002	17,223	16,997
Matta	10,257	26,110	—
Abrantes	7,804	10,491	12,177
Caté	8,342	11,212	—
Valencia	13,821	18,479	24,940
Tapera	4,114	3,510	6,355
Cayrá	2,636	3,527	4,113
Nova Bolpeba	2,183	2,923	4,269
Minas do Rio de Contas	20,645	27,780	30,237
Bom Jesus do Rio de Contas	25,348	34,121	38,582
Agua Quente	14,273	19,203	13,752
Bemedios	4,535	5,999	—
Barra do Rio Grande	11,525	15,496	17,804
Chique-Chique	15,746	21,117	24,324
Gamelleira do Assurua	4,322	5,793	—
Bretas de Macabubas	17,304	24,009	—

MUNICIPALITY.	POPULATION.		
	Census taken by the State.	Census taken by the Union.	1900.
	1872.	1892.	1900.
Caeté	18,196	24,555	45,346
Villa Bella das Umbranas	7,362	9,392	—
Almas	19,984	27,003	9,104
Serrinha	3,725	4,994	5,642
Purificação	33,064	44,994	5,642
Coração de Maria	8,331	11,035	12,027
Urubá	18,774	25,265	29,001
Oliveira do Brejinho	4,325	5,801	—
Macachubas	19,304	25,974	29,820
Santa Maria da Victoria	9,783	13,151	8,197
Correntina	6,120	8,222	33,350
Bom Jesus da Lapa	20,775	27,982	—
Sant'Anna dos Brejos	5,340	7,173	15,112
Amargosa	10,022	13,277	16,779
Areia	20,631	27,792	3,524
S. Miguel	6,788	9,062	15,815
Capela Nova de Jequiçá	4,631	6,216	—
Jacobina	26,928	36,108	29,915
Morro do Chapéu	7,419	9,970	18,365
Monte Alegre	7,120	9,568	14,245
Campo Largo	7,680	10,384	19,095
Santa Rita do Rio Preto	15,558	21,085	—
Barreiras	4,681	6,232	9,270
Angical	10,588	14,242	7,086
Condeíba	21,023	28,291	32,476
Conquista	11,408	13,383	29,098
Poções	7,428	9,933	—
Inhambupe	10,892	17,995	32,193
Conde	17,249	23,212	18,169
Abadia	5,589	7,369	—
Alagoinhas	21,739	29,246	32,289
Entre Rios	11,384	15,818	17,586
Itapicuru	11,246	15,127	17,372
Soure	5,974	8,025	9,223
Barracão	8,746	11,840	9,668
Nossa Senhora do Amparo	3,716	4,981	—
Remanso	5,327	7,152	—
Pilão Arcado	17,971	24,180	23,114
S. José da Casa Nova	3,820	5,136	—
Monte Alto	11,830	15,984	18,330
Carinhanha	7,511	10,089	11,602
Riacho de Sant'Anna	6,161	9,931	9,981
Brejo Grande	6,631	8,909	—
Bom Jesus dos Meiras	9,080	12,207	19,823
Jussape	3,557	11,508	18,219
S. João do Paraguassú	18,102	24,344	25,914
Andaraí	5,843	7,843	2,050
Bom Conselho	7,004	9,455	9,457
Pombal	3,690	4,945	3,663
Patrocinio do Coit	13,034	17,278	19,838
Joazeiro	7,363	10,567	12,146
Sento Sé	6,684	8,967	10,325
Capim Grosso	3,762	11,780	—
Camisão	11,671	15,905	19,623
Baixa Grande	7,197	9,527	10,955
Mundo Novo	4,133	5,543	10,300
Geremoabo	17,961	24,170	18,441
Santo Antonio da Gloria	3,889	4,937	5,021
Maracás	9,135	12,231	3,264
Orobó	11,560	15,555	—
Lançães	10,508	14,152	25,251
Campestr	7,567	10,168	11,689
Villa Bella das Palmeiras	2,462	3,298	—
Camamu	9,548	13,028	17,665
Igrapiuma	1,806	2,410	2,789
Santarem	4,006	5,496	6,326
Barcelos	2,016	2,692	2,280
Marahá	2,761	3,695	10,734
Bomfim	11,642	16,712	26,193
Santo Antonio das Queimadas	3,360	4,604	—
Campo Formoso	3,860	5,162	12,892
Monte Santo	9,218	12,305	17,867
Tucano	7,213	9,694	11,143
Raso	2,560	3,474	3,104
Ilhéus	5,682	7,269	8,061
Oliveira	2,132	2,847	811
Una	2,877	3,850	6,291
Barra do Rio de Contas	3,612	4,844	3,891
Caravellas	4,031	5,410	6,227
Vieços	4,017	5,335	5,466
S. José de Porto Alegre	2,184	6,917	—
Cannavieiras	3,122	4,185	4,822
Belmonte	4,323	5,700	6,677
Porto Seguro	3,160	4,246	2,737
Santa Cruz	1,331	1,770	2,055
Trancoso	1,461	1,945	2,103
Villa Verde	535	965	825
Alcobaca	3,459	4,637	5,127
Prado	2,226	4,974	5,614
	1,980,670	1,870,099	—

The whole population of the State in 1872 was reckoned at 1,980,670, rising to 1,870,099 in 1892, and in 1903 was calculated to reach 2,287,000.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

It was not by the Portuguese but by a Spaniard that the East coast of South America was first sighted; Vicente Pinzon, a companion of Columbus, having landed at Cape St. Agostinho, near Pernambuco, in the early months of 1500. Pinzon took possession for the Crown of Castille, but, instead of coasting South, turned North-West and reconnoitred the North coast to the mouths of the Amazon and Orinoco.

In 1499 Vasco de Gama had returned from his memorable voyage round the Cape of Good Hope and at once set about preparing another expedition which left Lisbon on March 9th, 1500, under the command of Pedro Alvares Cabral. His orders were that he should avoid the calms so frequent off the coast of Guinea and keep well off to the West. Thus Cabral got into the Brazilian ocean stream and, being carried further West than he expected, he too sighted the coast that Pinzon and another Spaniard, Lepe, had previously visited. It was in Easter week, when the minds of those mediæval navigators were turned naturally to devotion, that he sighted the round-topped hill he named Paschoal (Easter), and the unknown shores to which he gave the name of the Land of the Holy Cross (*Terra de Santa Cruz*). A little further South he found safe anchorage at Porto Seguro, where he landed and took possession in the name of the King of Portugal, with the usual religious ceremonies. His lieutenant, Gaspar de Lemos, sailing along the coast as far as S. Roque, was sent to Lisbon with despatches, and after marooning two of his crew, Cabral, eight days after, set out again for the Indies.

The news of the great discovery induced the King, Dom Manoel, to fit out another fleet, which left the Tagus on the 10th May and met Cabral's returning fleet off Cape Verde, already on its way back from India. They joined forces and together sighted Cape S. Roquo again, on August 16th, and, coasting South, calendar in hand, reconnoitred and named the following points successively:—Cape S. Agostinho, August 23th; River S. Miguel, September 29th; S. Jeronymo, September 30th; River S. Francisco, October 4th; All Saints' Bay (Bahia), November 1st; River S. Luzia, December 13th; S. Thomé, December 21st; Rio de Janeiro, January 1st, 1502; Angra dos Reis, January 6th; Island of S. Sebastião, January 20th; S. Vicente (Santos), January 22nd.

In command of one of the vessels, or, as some say, at the head of the expedition, was Amerigo Vespucci, a naval astronomer of great abilities and considerable scientific attainments, destined by good fortune to give his name to the whole Western world. He was a Venetian, born in 1451, and brought up by his uncle, a monk. In 1496 he was at the head of a Florentine mercantile firm at Seville, but, inflamed by the discoveries of Vasco de Gama and by a passion for adventure, he sailed in 1499 from Cadiz with Hojeda, the discoverer of the coast of Venezuela and Trinidad. He returned next year with Pinzon, the discoverer of the Amazon, and entered into the service of Portugal in 1501. The connection of his name with the Continent is shrouded in legend.

For long Vespucci was treated with unmerited contumely, and he was accused of appropriating the honours of discoveries not his own. Humboldt, however, defended his memory, and shows that the name of the new world originated in Germany, where Amerigo's narrative had been translated and published at Freiburg, in Baden, for a bookseller of St. Dietz, in Lorraine. This was the first narrative of the discovery of this wonderful new world, and was greedily devoured. Edition after edition was printed and sold and, according to Humboldt, it was Waldsemuller who proposed that the new world should be named America, after the author. Afterwards this name was generally employed by geographical writers, and even the Spaniards and Portuguese adopted it.*

In 1503 Vespucci made a second voyage under the command of Duarte Coelho, in search of a Western route to India. The Commander's galley being wrecked, he made for the bay of Todos os Santos (Bahia) where he remained two months waiting for the stragglers. He reconnoitred the South coast as far as Caravellas and there founded the first Portuguese settlement in Brazil.

* Chambers's Encyclopedia.

This voyage established indisputably the continuity of the coast line and the pyramidal form of the continent.

Absorbed by their acquisition in the far East, the Portuguese did little for some years for Brazil. Some fleets *en route* for India touched at the settlement at S. Cruz, but no attempt at systematic exploration was made until much later.

But others were more active, and in 1503 the French had already reconnoitred the rivers Paraguassú and S. Francisco do Sul and established friendly relations with the Indians. In 1520 a Portuguese fleet was sent to cruise along the coast, encountered and totally defeated the French in the bay of Todos os Santos (Bahia). The second depôt was founded about this time at Pernambuco, but a year or two after was seized again by the French.

The resources of the Portuguese Crown unassisted were insufficient for two undertakings so gigantic as the simultaneous conquest of the East and of the West. So the King determined to follow the policy adopted so successfully in Madeira, and divided Brazil into *capitaneas*, which he allotted to nobles willing to undertake the expense and labour of colonisation. The discovery of the River Plate by the Spaniards and their activity to the South of the continent was a further stimulant to action. In 1550, Martin Affonso de Souza was appointed Admiral of the coast, and despatched with a fleet of five ships and 400 men. He was empowered to divide the country into *capitaneas* and entrusted with extraordinary powers.

At Pernambuco he encountered and seized three French ships and after reconnoitring the coast Northwards proceeded South and anchored in the bay of Todos os Santos (Bahia). There he found a Portuguese, Diogo Alvares Correia, probably one of the sailors marooned by Cabral 30 years before, living on friendly terms with the Indians, whom he had succeeded in partially domesticating. *Caramuru-guassu*—"the big fish caught between rocks"—as he was called by the Indians, has passed into legend, and it is difficult to distinguish precisely what is true or imaginary in his story. That he was extremely useful to the Portuguese pioneers is unquestionable, and it was on the spot where he had formed his village and even raised a chapel to Our Lady of Victory to celebrate a victory over some neighbouring tribes, that Martin Affonso founded his first factory, now the great City of Bahia. Bearing the same name a church stands to-day on the very same site with the following inscription in one of the chapels:—

"Here lies Affonso Rodriguez, the first person ever married in this church, in 1534. His wife was Magdalena Alvares, daughter of Diogo Alvares Correia, the first inhabitant of this *capitanea*. He died in 1561."

The *capitanea*, comprising the territory between the river S. Francisco and the bay of Todos os Santos (Bahia), was granted to Francisco Pereira Coutinho, an officer who had distinguished himself in India. The next captaincy, extending from Todos os Santos bay to the river Jequitinhonha, was called Ilhéos, and granted to Figueiredo Correia, secretary of the department of State, and the third, comprising 50 leagues along the coast Southwards from Jequitinhonha, to Pedro de Campo Tourinho, a wealthy Portuguese and landed proprietor.

In 1535 or 1536 Coutinho proceeded to Bahia and took possession of his feud. He was well received by Caramurú and his Indians. So friendly indeed was the intercourse that instead of concentrating at Bahia, grants of land in the interior were made by Coutinho to his followers, who, released from his control, began to tyrannise over and enslave the Indians with whom they came into contact. This provoked reprisals and in a short time the natives were in revolt. Coutinho then recalled his colonists, but the evil was done and the confidence of the Indians destroyed for ever. The colonists, however, revolted. Coutinho was old and irresolute and in the end was forced to retire to Porto Seguro, and the colony was broken up. Diogo Alvares—Caramurú—however, remained, promising his support and friendship. Coutinho, complying with their request, set out again for Bahia, but was wrecked off Itaparica, and with his companions was captured and devoured by the cannibal tribes that peopled that island, just in front of Bahia.

In consequence of this disaster, the King, Dom João III., founded at Bahia a royal captaincy, strong enough to assist and consolidate the others. As compensation 400,000 was paid to the heirs of Coutinho, and in 1540 an expedition under Thomé de Souza, with judges and priests and 4,000 men, anchored at Bahia. Souza, like his predecessor, was kindly received by Coutinho, the lieutenant of Caramurú, now very old, and lodged at his village, Villa Velha de Coutinho. He, however, did not approve of the site and founded a new town about half a league away, where there was better landing. Here a fort was raised and the settlement defended by a palisade. Cattle was sent for from the Azores, the origin of the vast herds that now roam over the prairies of all the North of Brazil. Following the example of Caramurú and his entourage, the relations of the newcomers, including the clergy, with the Indians were so dissolute that, on the advice of the Jesuits, a bishopric was created under the name of S. Salvador, in Bahia, in 1552, to discipline the clergy and bring the settlers to a better morality.

In 1553, Thomé de Souza returned to Portugal. The next Captain-General was Duarte de Costa, whose arbitrary conduct provoked a revolt, in which the Bishop took part; on his way to Lisbon he was wrecked off the coast of Alagoas and was devoured by the cannibal Indians with all his crew but one Portuguese and two Indian slaves, who brought the news to Bahia. Mem de Sá was the next Captain-General. In 1560 he attacked the French at Villegaignon and drove them from Rio de Janeiro and, impressed with its strategic advantages, founded the Royal captaincy of Rio de Janeiro for succour of the Southern captaincies.

In 1570, slavery of the Indians was, in consequence of the efforts of the Jesuits, forbidden by Royal Edict. This led to the importation of Negro slaves in 1574. In 1573 Brazil was divided into two sections, with one Government at Bahia under Luiz de Brito de Almeida, and another at Rio de Janeiro. About this time the French attempted to establish themselves again on the coast at Cape Frio, near Rio de Janeiro and Rio Real on the boundary of Bahia with Sergipe. After some fighting they were expelled. About the same time the district now comprising the State of Parahyba, to the North of Pernambuco, was conquered from the Indians.

In consequence of the defeat of King Sebastião of Portugal at Alcaecerquibir, Portugal was annexed to Spain and the oath of allegiance was subscribed by the Governor-General at Bahia in 1582.

This for the time relieved Brazil of the encroachment and rivalry of Spaniards and permitted free and unresisted expansion on national lines, but on the other hand provoked attacks from the English and Dutch, both irreconcilable enemies of the Spanish dynasty.

In 1586 the English, under Withrington, attacked Bahia; they failed to take the town, but laid waste the surrounding country. It was about this time that the Indians of Sergipe were domesticated and S. Christovam, the first township in that district, was founded.

In 1591 the population of Bahia consisted of 2,000 whites, 4,000 Negro slaves and 6,000 civilised Indians. There were 36 to 40 sugar mills, but the principal industry was cattle farming. Bahia was then capital of all Brazil and the seat of the *Ouvidor* or head Justice, and of the Bishopric.

The revenue of the city was 30,325 cruzados. Altogether this was the most prosperous of all the captaincies; that of Ilhéos was continually devastated by the Indians and reduced to a single hamlet, whilst the captaincy of Porto Seguro was subject to perpetual attacks from the warlike Aymorés and not much better off. About 1600, the district now comprising the State of Rio Grande do Norte was dominated and occupied. Attracted by the stories of the Indians, amongst them a descendant of Caramurú, and promises of inexhaustible wealth of gold and precious stones, the first of the innumerable expeditions that were ultimately to reveal all the mysteries of the *sertão* or hinterland, started from Bahia. Their adventures and sufferings were almost incredible and would have been unbearable to any men not fighting for existence or buoyed up by the *auri sacra fames*. As it was, for a century expedition followed expedition and the search for the golden fleece became the

passion of the local and central governments. The renown of the silver and emerald mines only served to inflame the cupidity of Spain's enemies, and, in 1604, a Dutch fleet attacked Bahia, but was driven off. In 1608 the administration of Southern Brazil was again separated, but amalgamated once more two years after, and about this time the territory between Rio Grande do Norte and the mouth of the Amazon was occupied and the French expelled therefrom.

In 1621 a charter was granted by the Dutch Government to the Dutch West Indian Company, to whom the East coast of Africa and the whole of South America was assigned, with right to conquest and of monopoly of their trade and commerce for 24 years.

In 1624 a powerful fleet, under Admiral Willekens and Pieter Heyn, appeared before Bahia, captured or burned all the Portuguese ships and obliged the Governor to capitulate.

A Dutch Governor was appointed, who fortified the position, and the fleet sailed away to Holland. Meanwhile, the Portuguese and half-breeds to the number of 2,000 had fled the town and kept up a continuous *guerilla* warfare. In one of these engagements the Governor, Johan Van Dorth, was killed.

In 1625, a large fleet, was fitted out at Lisbon to recapture Bahia, which, after engaging and destroying the few Dutch vessels in the harbour, and a short siege of one month, obliged the Dutch to capitulate and evacuate Bahia.

In 1627 Pieter Heyn returned and bombarded the town, but on losing two of his ships, retired, after seizing a few merchantmen. In 1630 he returned and seized Pernambuco and finally took possession of all the coast between Porto Calvo to the South and Rio Grande to the North, which they held for about 30 years, establishing a regular Government under the denomination of the "Political Council," of which the Prince of Nassau was appointed President or Governor, in 1637, bringing with him 2,700 trained soldiers. Nassau explored and annexed the territory as far as Ceará to the North and the S. Francisco river to the South, and took the *capitanea* of Ilhéos, but was afterwards driven off. In 1638 he again attacked Bahia and took the town, but only held it for a few months, having lost over 2,000 men in the assault and by disease. In 1639 a Portuguese fleet of 90 ships was despatched to engage the Dutch, but, after losing a large number in a storm, was completely defeated off the coast of Parahyba. The survivors landed and effected a most memorable retreat overland through unknown forests infested by savage tribes, but finally reached Bahia.

In 1640 the Governor of Bahia was raised to the rank of "Viceroy and Captain-General of the Lands and Seas of the State of Brazil" under Jorge de Mascarenhas, Marquis of Montalvão, by whom an armistice was arranged with the Dutch on the restoration of independence to Portugal that happily freed Brazil from the Spanish entanglement.

The resurrection of Portugal under the Bragança dynasty was contemporaneous with the decline of Dutch supremacy in South America. Under Prince Nassau, Pernambuco had developed and became extremely prosperous. With the separation of Portugal from Spain, the interest of the English and Dutch in attacking Brazil abated and the assistance lent by the Dutch Government to the West Indian Company grew more and more lukewarm, until in 1643, Prince Nassau, worn out with anxiety, threw up his command and returned to Holland the year after. This was the signal for the revolt of the Portuguese element, who held most of the interior, and who after nearly 12 years' ceaseless intrigues and *guerilla* warfare, in 1654 forced the Dutch to evacuate the country.

The tenacity with which the Brazilian element carried on this long and painful struggle in the face of every discouragement and even disloyalty from the Portuguese and Spanish Governments, who agreed to the capitulation of 1641, shows how the love of country had developed into a passion amongst even those early settlers. It would not be impossible for Brazil to be again invaded, and parts of its vast littoral be even occupied by an enemy, but so long as the spirit of these old pioneers animates Brazilians, as it certainly does to-day, an enemy could never penetrate far into the interior but harassed by perpetual *guerillas*, would, like the French, Dutch and Spaniards before, be forced ultimately to withdraw.

The best defences of Brazil lie not on the sea nor on the coast, but in her impenetrable forests, her innumerable rivers and easily defended country, and above all, in the indomitable spirit of her people.

In 1649, the *Junta do Commercio* was formed at Lisbon, to defend Portuguese commerce with Brazil against the Dutch. Later on this was turned into a monopoly that only ceased in 1808 when D. João VI. opened the ports of Brazil to the commerce of the world.

Yellow fever, then called *bicha*, was introduced into Pernambuco in 1686 from the West Indies and, spreading along the coast, caused great mortality in Bahia.

In 1694 a mint was built and the so-called negro "Republic of Palmeiras" in Pernambuco was destroyed, and about the same time inland townships were founded at Jaguaripe and Cachoeira.

About 1671 the sertão or hinterland of Piauí was explored and taken possession of by Mamelucos from S. Paulo.

About 1735 a severe drought desolated Bahia, and the French, who had seized Fernando Noronha, were expelled. Silver was coined in 1752.

The property of the Jesuits was seized and confiscated in 1770, and in 1768 the seat of the Viceregal Government was transferred to Rio de Janeiro.

About 1806 a revolt of the negroes was suppressed, and on the 22nd January of the same year D. João VI. arrived, a refugee from Portugal, with his court. This was an event of the greatest importance to Brazil and materially accelerated her development and independence. The ports were at once thrown open to commerce with all friendly nations, schools were established and also a regular army and navy. In 1811 a library was opened with 3,000 volumes, as also a theatre in 1812, and soon after a Bourse, whilst about this time the first steam engine known in Brazil was imported for sugar making. In 1816, too, the Jequitia Canal, not yet finished, was commenced by the energetic Governor, Count Arcos, and in 1817 the bank founded by D. João VI. at Rio de Janeiro opened an agency at Bahia.

A revolution which broke out at Pernambuco in the same year found few adherents in Bahia, and the chief propagandist, a priest, was taken and shot in the *praça* as were three other prisoners from Pernambuco a few weeks after. The spot is now known as *Praça dos Martyrs*, or *Martyrs' Square*.

The Constitutional movement instituted in 1820 at Lisbon and Oporto was enthusiastically received in Brazil and Constitutional Government declared at Bahia, with D. João VI., the reigning monarch, as sovereign. A provisional Government was established.

In 1821 D. João VI. returned to Portugal leaving his son, Dom Pedro, as Regent of Brazil. The Portuguese, eager for Constitutional Government and liberty for themselves, had not the wisdom to share it with the colonies, and despatched an expedition to suppress the provisional Government. There was some confused fighting at Bahia between the Brazilian and Portuguese elements, but ultimately the Governor, Palma, handed over the administration and set out for Rio de Janeiro.

The attempt to coerce the colonies was fatal and only inflamed the desire for complete independence. In 1822 the independence of Brazil was declared, under Dom Pedro as Emperor, and after a sanguinary struggle at Bahia, in which the fleet under Lord Cochrane lent decisive assistance, the Portuguese troops were finally expelled, and the patriot army, under Colonels Lima and Silva, took possession of the forts and for the first time unfurled the flag of the Brazilian Nation on the walls of the City of San Salvador.

The *Junta* was substituted in 1822 by a Provisional Government composed of 12 leading citizens, against whom was M. Calmon du Pin e Almeida, afterwards Marquis of Abrantes, and uncle to the ex-Minister of Public Works. In December of the same year, the *Junta* was dissolved by Imperial Decree, another was substituted which lasted until 1824, when Bahia was made a self-governing province under a President nominated by the Crown. From that date to 1889 there were 51 Presidents or, on an average, one every 13 months.

On the declaration of the Republic in 1889, Bahia became an autonomous State, under Dr. Manoel Victorino Pereira, afterwards Vice-President of the Republic, as first Governor.

He was succeeded by Marshal Hernes da Fonseca and D. J. Gonçalves da Silva in 1890.

The State of Bahia has its own Constitution under which Government is vested in:—The Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. The Legislature is composed of a Senate of 21 members, and the House of Representatives of 42.

Representatives are elected for two years and the Senate for six. Bills, if passed by both Houses, must be promulgated by the Executive within 10 days, unless vetoed, in which case they are returned to the Legislature, and if passed again by a majority of two-thirds of the members constituting the House, become *de facto* law.

The Executive is vested in a Governor elected for four years, simultaneously with two Vice-Presidents as legal substitutes; in their default the President of the Supreme Court follows. Substitution in case of death, resignation or dismissal, lasts only until an election can be held. The Governor is re-eligible only after an interval of four years.

The election of Governor is verified by a session of the two Houses, with power to choose between two candidates, if no absolute majority can be certified.

The prerogatives of the Governor are:—To promulgate laws, to propose bills, to preside over the administration of the State, and enter into, *ad referendum*, arrangements with other States of the Union. The Governor is solely responsible for the execution of public business and may be impeached by the House of Representatives, but must be tried by the Senate; meanwhile he is *de facto* suspended from office.

The Judiciary consists of:—(1) Benchers (Justices of the Peace) with jurisdiction in their respective districts; they are elected for four years and are re-eligible; they take cognizance in civil cases up to 200\$000; they also preside at civil marriages; (2) the *Juizes de direito*, or Judges in Common Law, whose jurisdiction extends over the circuits known as *comarcas*. In very large circuits they may be assisted by assessors and substitutes, nominated by the Municipal Council. These judges are appointed for life by the Executive with approbation of the Senate, after competitive examination. Appeal from their decisions is to (3) the Court of Appeal, consisting of 12 councillors or *desembargadores*, from whose decisions there is no appeal.

There are, moreover, two other courts of "Revision," and to the first belongs disciplinary jurisdiction over the magistracy, revision of civil and criminal cases in which violation of law or injustice is alleged. This court is constituted by members of the Court of Appeal.

The Court of Conflicts is constituted by five judges, appointed, one by the Executive, another by the Senate,

and the third by the House of Representatives and two by the Court of Revision. The prerogatives of this Court are:—sanction of public accounts, and of the validity of Federal decrees or of State decrees in relation to the Union, as also the resolution of conflicts between administrative and judicial authorities, or between themselves, and finally the revision of decisions of any other Courts believed to be unconstitutional.

Municipalities, or *Municípios*, are circumscriptions or cantons, for the creation of which a minimum of 15,000 inhabitants is requisite. Government, within the prerogatives fixed by the Constitution, is autonomous, and is carried on by a Council and by an Executive, called the *Intendente*. The Council consists of 7 members in *Municípios* of 15,000 to 25,000 inhabitants; 9 for those of 25,000 to 35,000; 11 for 35,000 to 50,000; and 13 for 50,000 to 100,000; and 15 when over that number.

The prerogatives of the Council are limited to legislation in all local matters, creation of taxes, authorisation of loans and determination of charges for meeting same, which may not exceed one-fifth of the total municipal income, agreements with neighbouring *Municípios*, lighting and draining of towns, &c. The *Intendente*, or Mayor, is elected for four years. His functions are to execute the decisions of the Council, at whose deliberations he may assist, but without vote. Conflicts between the Municipal Executive and Council are resolved by the Senate.

The Council is assisted by Boards in each district and a Municipal Assembly, whose functions are chiefly advisory.

THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM.—Members of the General Assembly, the Governor, Mayor and members of the Municipal Councils, District Boards and Justices of the Peace, are all elected by direct suffrage.

To exercise the right of voting at State elections the legal requirements are: (1) to be a Brazilian citizen; (2) to be over 21 years of age; (3) to be able to read and write. Beggars and common soldiers, friars, or members of religious congregations bound by vows implying renunciation of independence only are excluded. The election list should be revised every year.

For Municipal elections, foreigners domiciled 12 months and paying taxes in the *Município* are qualified.

From the earliest date of the creation of the *capitanea* of Bahia, in 1534, Bahia has been administered by:—

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DESCRIPTION—STATE OF CEARÁ.

Ceará is one of the six northern States of Brazil lying between its eastern extremity at Cape Branco and the frontier of French Guiana.

To the East, Ceará is bounded by the States of Rio Grande do Norte and Paraíba, to the West by Piauí, to the South by Pernambuco and on the North by the Atlantic.

The coast line measures about 700 kilometres (435 miles) and the area of the State is computed at 104,250 square kilometres (40,240 square miles).

The range that constitutes the divide between the valleys of the Parnaíba and São Francisco rivers bifurcates to the North of Pernambuco, sending one spur East to expire on the coast at Cape Branco, and another, that, trailing off towards the North, sends off numerous counter spurs to ramify under various denominations throughout the North and West of Ceará.

Within the narrow triangle formed by this range and the sea lie the States of Ceará and Rio Grande do Norte and the rivers that water them take their rise. With a catchment area so restricted, never more than 100 kilometres from the coast, the streams, though numerous, are scarcely more than mountain torrents that, swollen and formidable during the rainy season, shrink to rivulets or dry up in the hot season. It is not so much that the rainfall is slight, but that what falls is unevenly distributed and drains too quickly away to the sea.

Usually, rain can be counted on during January and February and again from March to May. In particularly wet seasons rain will fall from December to June and in dry years only after the March equinox. When no rain falls after March drought is certain.

The most severe droughts experienced in the northern States occurred in the following seasons: 1710-1711, 1723-1727, 1736-1737, 1744-1745, 1777-1778, 1784, 1790-1793, 1808-1809, 1816-1817, 1824-1825, 1827, 1830, 1833, 1837, 1844-1845, 1877-1879, 1888-1889, 1898, 1900-1903.

Droughts would, therefore, seem to occur at intervals of 11 to 12 years and to correspond with the minimum sun spots and with the period of 4,393 days, known as the "Jupiter Revolution."

The famines that accompany droughts are most destructive and in 1845 decimated the population of Ceará, although nearly 24,000,000 were spent by the Imperial Government in relief.

Some attempts have been made by the Central Government to improve matters by building reservoirs and boring Artesian wells, but hitherto without any appreciable results. A further effort is now being made to introduce dry farming as employed in the arid zone of the United States.

Drought is followed generally by epidemics of typhoid and smallpox, that in 1792 carried off 600 persons in the small town of Aracaty and 50,000 at Fortaleza in 1878.

In spite of such terrible visitations, Ceará has shown wonderful recuperative powers.

The population since 1802 shows the following expansion: 1810, 201,170; 1835, 240,000; 1857, 486,208; 1860, 504,000; 1872, 721,000; 1890, 898,000, and 1900, 850,000; the population of Ceará in 1908 was calculated at 888,000.

In 1802 the number of cattle and horses was calculated at 1,344,000 head.

CLIMATE.—Towards the low-lying coast the climate is exceedingly hot and moist, but cool and exceedingly dry in the hills, and is said to be extremely favourable for the cure of consumption. The temperature on the highlands varies from 14° to 24° C. (57.2° to 64.4° F.) during June and August.

The leading industry is the raising of cattle for the neighbouring markets of Pernambuco and Bahia, and goat farming, the latter accounting in 1906 for 18.3% of the total exports of the State.

Next in importance come the forestal industries and extraction of carnaúba wax and maniçoba rubber from the *Manihot cearense*, here indigenous and now so largely cultivated in other countries. Hitherto only very feeble attempts at regular cultivation have been made in Ceará itself, the

home of the *Manihot* variety. There is, however, a great future for rubber growing in the district where land is cheap and labour always overflowing. A great deal of the rubber gathered in Ceará goes overland to Bahia and Pernambuco, and so does not figure under seaborne exports from Ceará.

Exposed to periodic drought and insufficiently watered agriculture in Ceará could not be very successful. The soil, however, is fertile and in good seasons yields handsome results. Cotton grows to perfection and, with goat skins and rubber, disputes the supremacy of exports.

Besides cotton, coffee, cocoa, sugar and tobacco are all cultivated; but the principal product is maniçoba flour (*Cassava*), of which a very fine quality is produced, always in active demand at Rio de Janeiro and other Brazilian markets.

Coffee, which at one time was an article of export, is now imported at Ceará, 4,672 bags having been imported from Rio de Janeiro in 1906.

The future of cacao would seem to depend upon the efforts now being made to neutralise the effects of drought. By storing the storm waters something might be done that would help farmers over an ordinary dry season; but for droughts lasting, as they do, three or four years, such measures would be inadequate. Boring has not yet been successful, and in our present state of knowledge, the hopes of developing Ceará seem to depend on the success of the process of dry cultivation, with which the ex-Minister of Agriculture (Dr. Calmon) lately experimented.

The people of Ceará are hardworking and wonderfully tenacious. It is, in fact, from Ceará that practically all the labour has been drawn for development of the rubber industry on the Amazon, and it is more to the savings of labourers returned from the Amazon than to home conditions that Ceará owes its relative prosperity.

EDUCATION.—In 1908 there were 314 elementary schools and one normal school and a lyceum for higher education. There are, moreover, numerous private and Church schools.

The capital, Fortaleza, is situated on the River Ceará and has an estimated population (1909) of 60,000. It is, since 1858, the seat of a bishopric. Fortaleza was raised to the rank of a city in 1823.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.—In the partition of Brazil by João III. of Portugal in 1534, the coast with its hinterland between the estuaries of the Jaguaribe and Parnaíba was split up into three different *capitanias*, each 50 leagues in extent. Several attempts to colonise were made by the grantees, but were unlucky, and the colonists never even reached their destination.

In 1580 Portugal was seized by Spain, then at war with Great Britain, France and Holland. Impotent to protect even her own vast overseas possessions, Spain left those of Portugal generally to take care of themselves, and but for the tenacity of the settlers, inheritors of the best traditions of Portugal's most heroic era, Brazil must have passed, perhaps irrevocably, under a foreign yoke.

As it was, the first Europeans to settle on the coast of Ceará were not Portuguese but French corsairs, who under Bombille, established a factory at Ibiapába, which they made their headquarters and still trafficked with the Indians, when in 1604 they were expelled by Pedro Coelho.

Pedro Coelho de Souza was a Portuguese officer who had pitched his tent in Paraíba and made it his home.

At that time the northern coast of Brazil was thickly populated with Indians, cannibals like most of the Brazilian tribes, but docile and capable of civilisation.

With letters patent of Governor-General in his pocket, Pedro Coelho started overland with a *bandeira* of 65 Portuguese troopers and 200 Potyguares, a tribe of Indians who dwelt in the valley of the Ceará-mirim, a small river in Rio Grande do Norte, that thus gave its name to the new province.

In 1604 Coelho reached Ibiapába at the mouth of the Camocim and, after a sanguinary encounter with the French and their allies the Tabajaras, took Bombille prisoner and drove the French from Ceará.

About this time one of the most terrible of the periodic

droughts desolated Ceará. Abandoned by the Court and unable to maintain his position, Coelho, after great sufferings, withdrew to die miserably in Rio Grande do Norte, after losing the greater part of his followers *en route*. Other expeditions followed, and with the aid of a Potyguara chief, Jacauna, brother of the celebrated Camarão, the Portuguese had succeeded in asserting their authority, when in 1612 the French obtained possession of Maranhão, which they held until 1615.

In 1630 Pernambuco was occupied by the Dutch, who gradually extended their dominion until in 1637 it embraced both Maranhão and Ceará. But, abandoned as they were by the Metropolis, no misfortune or reverse could quench the indomitable spirit of independence of the old Portuguese settlers, whose heroic struggle against the Dutch for possession of Brazil lasted for a quarter of a century. Indeed, the Dutch never obtained a foothold except along the coast, and only there with the aid of Indian tribes who, in the hope of bettering masters, embraced the Batavian cause.

Driven by the inexorable policy of the Dutch from the coast, the settlers of Portuguese descent in Alagoas and Pernambuco trekked to the *sertão*, and thus the highlands of Ceará (*sertões*) came to be better settled than the coast.

Hating the Dutch with the hatred inspired of untold cruelties and sufferings and joining hands with the Indians, who discovered too late that on changing masters they had but jumped from the frying pan into the fire, these fugitives never ceased to harry and harass the invaders, and almost without aid from the Metropolis, finally drove the Dutch from Brazilian soil.

The closing episode of the struggle in Ceará shows how savage and relentless it must have been. In one of the assaults on Fortaleza, Jacob Evers, the commander of the Dutch garrison, was killed and, in revenge, 25 Portuguese prisoners were handed over by the Dutch to their cannibal Indian allies to make a meal of.

Ceará, for some time after the peace, was administered from Maranhão, but in 1655 was annexed to the *capitaneia* of Pernambuco.

For nearly a century the history of Ceará is an uninterrupted record of extermination of the Indian tribes, once so numerous.

Hunted down like wild beasts, they were driven in herds to the coast and sold at auction in Pernambuco and Bahia in lots of 15 for 128 milreis.

The Jesuits, protectors of the helpless, brought some amelioration of their unhappy lot, but when in 1773 they were driven from the country, the fate of the Indians was sealed.

Depopulation had in 1755 already reached such a point that, to preserve even a remnant, the Crown was obliged to issue a decree granting civil rights to the Indians and removing the ban of "infamy" from intermarriage.

Probably this saved Ceará from almost total depopulation. Subject to terrible periodic droughts and decimated by fever and smallpox, unassisted, the white settlers would have probably succumbed.

Along the coast the Portuguese element continued to prevail, but in the interior a new and hardy race sprang up that, like the Mamelucos of S. Paulo, was destined to play a great, if more pacific, role in the development of the country by furnishing the almost only elements even to-day available for the exploration and development of the valley of the Amazon.

In 1719 the estates of a single family in Ceará counted 4,000 head of cattle, which were used as the currency of that part of the country. Thus, whilst a bullock was valued at \$3400, an African slave was valued at 47 bullocks, and a lot (*partida*) of 15 Indians at 35 to 40 bullocks!

In spite of the terrible droughts in 1740 and again in 1791, that lasted to 1793, cattle farming grew and flourished.

A curious letter from the King of Portugal exists in the archives of Ceará warning the authorities against "a certain Baron Humboldt, a Prussian subject and dangerous person, travelling in the interior of America and (sic) Maranhão, ostensibly in the interests of science, but really with the intention of perverting the minds of the subjects of His Majesty with new ideas." Such excursions, the letter described to be "extremely prejudicial to the interests of

the Crown of Portugal," and a reward of 400 milreis was offered for his capture.

In 1790 Ceará was separated from Pernambuco and ranked as a separate *capitaneia* with right to trade direct with Portugal.

In 1808 the Portuguese Court, fugitives from Napoleon, took refuge in Brazil, escorted by the British fleet, champions of commercial liberty throughout the world, Brazilian ports were opened to unrestricted traffic with all countries, and for the first time the Press, the great enlightener, was allowed in Brazil.

The movement, however, was but transitory, the result more of British pressure than of essential change in the policy or pretensions of the Portuguese masters, and reaction soon set in. But liberty is sweet and, once tasted, hard to forswear, especially for a race as sturdy and uncompromising as Brazilians, who for a quarter of a century had fought and finally ousted the Dutch. Such people cannot be tyrannised with impunity.

The weakness displayed by the Metropolis throughout the struggle with the Dutch, no less than the sturdy spirit of independence and self-reliance that the unassisted conquest of regions so inhospitable must have bred, was only stimulated into action by the *coup d'état* of 1820 at Oporto and revolutionary movement at Pernambuco.

At the inland township of Crato a Republic was proclaimed in 1817, but the time was not ripe and the leaders were taken and executed.

The outcome was inevitable, and in 1822 Brazil declared her independence, and Ceará ranked as a province.

For years terror reigned at Fortaleza, and the gallows erected in the square were kept busily at work. In 1826, in view of the famine that followed the terrible drought, all political prisoners were released, but it was only on the abdication of Dom Pedro I. in 1831, when the populace tore down the gallows, that peace and concord were definitely restored.

In 1884 Ceará took the lead in declaring the abolition of slavery within her borders, four years in advance of the Federal Law of 1888.

In 1889 the change from the Imperial to the Republican form of government was effected without resistance.

The principal towns of Ceará are Fortaleza, the capital, with a population of about 50,000; Sobral and Baturité, inland towns at the foot of lofty hills, celebrated for their dry and salubrious climate; Crato, 360 kilometres (224 miles) inland near the Pernambuco frontier, situated in a fertile region watered by innumerable springs and free from drought; Maranguapé, between Fortaleza and Baturité, at one time the second city of the State.

There are two railways in Ceará: the Sobral, from Ipu to Camocim, and the Baturité, from Quixeramobim to Fortaleza. A line, moreover, is in construction from Senador Pompeu to Crato, and another, projected by the Great Western of Brazil Railway to the valley of the Tocantins, will traverse the south of Ceará.

THE CONSTITUTION OF CEARÁ, like that of the other States recognises three Estates—Independent, but co-equal—the legislative, executive and judiciary.

The Legislative Assembly consists of one chamber numbering 30 deputies elected simultaneously by universal suffrage, *i.e.*, one deputy for every 30,000 inhabitants. Each Legislature lasts four years and each session two months. The qualifications for election are (1) Brazilian citizenship; (2) to be over 21 years of age and in enjoyment of civil and political rights; and (3) three years' minimum residence in the State if Brazilian born, or six years if otherwise. President and Vice-Presidents, Secretaries of State, Commanders of the garrison, Judges and a few other functionaries are not eligible. The scale of remuneration of deputies is fixed by the outgoing for the incoming Legislature.

Amongst other functions, all matters regarding budgets, loans and the debt, banks, public works, roads, railways and public lands or mines must be submitted to the Legislature. No vote can be taken without a quorum of half of the total number of deputies. Bills approved by the Legislature must be sanctioned by the Executive within 10 days, or, if vetoed, be returned to the Chamber for reconsideration, and if then passed by a majority of two-thirds of those present become *de facto* law.

The Executive is exercised by the President of the State, substituted in case of impediment by either the first or second Vice-President. Elections for President and Vice-President are held three months before the expiration of the presidential term. Qualifications: to be Brazilian born and over 30 years of age, with four years' minimum residence in the State if not born therein. The President and Vice-Presidents are not eligible for re-election for the period immediately following, nor near relations of the President or Vice-Presidents. The President can exercise no other function—State or Federal. The remuneration of the President is fixed by the outgoing Legislature for each succeeding term.

The President and Vice-President are forbidden under pain of forfeiture of office to accept any favour or concession from the State. For crimes of responsibility, the President may be impeached before Congress and tried by a tribunal constituted by an equal number of deputies and judges of the High Court.

Amongst other attributes it is a function of the Executive to prepare and present Budgets to the Legislature, contract loans previously authorised by the Legislature and prorogue annual laws if not sanctioned by the Legislature. There are three Secretaries of State responsible respectively for acts of the President countersigned by them.

The Judicial power is constituted by:—

- (1) The *Tribunal de Relação* or High Court with jurisdiction throughout the State, whose members, seven in number, termed *desembargadores*, are appointed by order of priority from the *Juizes de Direito* or "Law Judges."

- (2) *Juizes de Direito*, or Law Judges, are chosen in order of priority from the body of Judges Substitute; their appointment is for life and with jurisdiction only in their respective *comarcas* or circumscriptions.

- (3) The Judges Substitute are appointed for four years. They must have taken a degree in law, and if re-appointed for a second term cannot be removed, except by promotion to be *Juizes de Direito*.

Municipal government is the fundamental principle of administrative organisation. A *Municipium* can be constituted by any community numbering not less than 10,000 persons possessing a locality suitable for the seat of administration and sufficient resources for self-government.

The affairs of each *Municipium* are administered by a council, whose members are called *vereadores*, elected for four years by universal suffrage and an *Intendente* or Executive officer chosen from amongst them once a year. The Council of the capital is composed of 10 *vereadores*, and those of other *Municipii* of eight.

Amongst other functions, the raising and distribution of revenue and authorisation of municipal loans belongs to the Council, as also of all contracts affecting municipal interests. The Council meets twice a year. The sources of municipal revenue are determined annually by the State Assembly. It is forbidden to tax products in transit between different *Municipii*.

DESCRIPTION—STATE OF ESPIRITO SANTO.

Espirito Santo lies between lat. 18° 5' and 21° 28' South and long. 1° 40' and 3° 22' East of Rio de Janeiro.

From the river Mucury in the North to the Itabapoana in the South the coast line of Espirito Santo measures 73 leagues (272 miles), the greatest width from East to West being 25 leagues (93 miles) measured on the parallel of the island of Guarapary.

The State of Espirito Santo is bounded on the North by Bahia, on the South by the State of Rio de Janeiro, Westwards by that of Minas Geraes, and on the East by the Atlantic.

It is traversed from North to South by the maritime range (*Serra do Mar*) that, bending up the Rio Doce and round its sources near to Ouro Preto, is known as the *Serra dos Aymorés* to the North of that river, and as the *Serra da Chibata* to the South.

Leaving the hills, the River Doce runs over a vast alluvial plain, thickly wooded, and, seeking an outlet to the sea through innumerable shallow channels, forms a vast delta. To the North of this river the land between the *serra* and the sea is flat, and generally swampy and unhealthy. To the South, as far as Victoria, where the *serra* closely approaches the sea, the land is also flat, but not so swampy. The highlands, or *serra* lands are among the most picturesque parts of Brazil. Watered by a thousand mountain streams that feed the Doce and other rivers and covered with magnificent timber, the climate is delightful and well suited for Southern Europeans.

The principal rivers, commencing from the North, are (1) The Mucury that separates the States of Espirito Santo and Bahia and rises in Minas near to Philadelphia. (2) The S. Matheus, supposed to rise in a yet unexplored part of Minas, still peopled by the savage Indian tribe of Botucudos, is connected by a channel with the Itaúnas, and is navigable for 60 kilometres from its mouth. (3) The River Doce, under the names of Chopotó and Piranga, rises in Minas, close to Ouro Preto, in the centre of the gold and diamond districts, and ranks amongst the most important of the rivers that in these latitudes empty themselves into the Atlantic. For some distance from its mouth, the River Doce is shallow and navigation difficult, but from the head of the delta where the waters contract into a single channel, it forms a splendid body of water navigable for hundreds of miles, almost to the

boundary with Minas Geraes. The shallows about the delta, however, prevent this fine stream from being made much use of, and most of the traffic is effected by mules. (4) The Itapemirim and (5) the Itabapoana, both of which rise in the mountains of Minas. The river Itapemirim is navigable as far as Cachoeira, whence a line of railway, lately taken over by the Leopoldina Company, is in construction, intended to tap the fertile country near the sources of this and the river Itabapoana.

Other railways are now in course of construction, one from Victoria to the Doce and thence to Diamantina in Minas; another from Victoria to the head of the Guandú, a tributary of the Doce, that will intercept the traffic that at present finds difficult exit by the Doce.

The area of Espirito Santo is 44,830 square kilometres (17,308 miles), and its population, according to the latest calculation (1908) was 297,000. A great part of it is even to-day untrodden except by Indians. No part of Brazil shows finer timber, that its proximity to European and Brazilian markets should some day make very valuable.

The principal products are coffee, cocco, and sugar, for all of which the soil and climate are admirably suited.

There are several large settlements or "colonies" of Italian immigrants, who appear to be fairly prosperous, though handicapped, so far, by lack of easy communication with the coast.

The territory now comprised in the State of Espirito Santo formed originally two separate *capitaneas*; that of Porto Seguro to the North, and Espirito Santo to the South of the river Doce. The town of Espirito Santo, from which the *capitanea* derived its name, was founded in 1535 by Vasco Fernandes Coutinho, the original grantee. In 1560 the *capitanea* was transferred to the Crown. The native tribes, Aymorés and Goytacazes, offered a sturdy resistance to the invaders and, in an engagement with them, Mem de Sá, the Governor of Rio de Janeiro, lost a son. A new site was, in consequence, chosen for the capital on the Island of S. Antonio, now the City of Victoria.

Later on, the *capitanea* of Parahyba do Sul was annexed to that of Espirito Santo and so remained until, on the separation of Brazil from Portugal, the present limits of the State were determined and the *Municipium* of Campos was incorporated with the State of Rio de Janeiro.

CONSTITUTION.—Sovereignty is exercised by the Executive, Legislature and Magistracy.

The Legislature consists of a single chamber composed of 25 Deputies elected for three years. Qualifications for election are: age of over 21 years and four years' residence in the State. After three readings, bills voted must be submitted to the Executive for sanction, but may be sent back to the Chamber by the Executive for reconsideration. Conflicts of jurisdiction are submitted to the High Court of Justice. Amongst the attributes of the Legislature are the granting of supplies and fixation of expenditure, concession of guarantees, interest and subventions, authorisation of loans and impeachment and trial of the President of the State for crimes of his responsibility, decision of conflicts of jurisdiction between *Municípios* and disposal of State lands or property by sale or otherwise.

THE EXECUTIVE.—The President is elected for four years by universal suffrage. He must be 25 years of age or over, must have been resident in the State for four years previous to election if native born, and six years if not. Presidents

are not eligible for two successive terms, nor can Deputies or Magistrates be candidates.

The judicial power is vested in the High Court of Justice and *Juizes de Direito* (or Law Judges), one for each *comarca* or district, the latter constituting courts of first, and the former of second instance.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.—The State is divided into 29 *Municípios*, each governed by a council, of nine members in the capital, seven in other cities and five in the townships, who are elected by universal suffrage for four years. They receive no pay, but can only be suspended or dismissed by judicial sentence. Amongst their attributes are the voting of supplies and fixing of municipal expenditure and creation of taxes from the following sources: (1) licences, (2) house tax (*imposto predial*) in towns and cities, (3) urban taxes, (4) lease of municipal property, (5) fines, (6) taxation of municipal employees, as also granting of privileges in matters of municipal jurisdiction and of guarantee of interest or subvention.

DESCRIPTION—STATE OF GOYAZ.

The State of Goyaz is politically the centre of Brazil, its boundaries marching with those of six of the 21 States of the Union, on the North with the States of Pará and Maranhão, on the South with Matto Grosso and Minas Geraes, on the East with Minas Geraes, Bahia and Piahy, and on the West with Matto Grosso.

The area of the State is 747,311 square kilometres (288,537 square miles), and the population, according to the last calculation (1908), 280,000. Goyaz is traversed from end to end by two ranges of mountains, that form the divides between the valleys of the rivers Araguaya and Maranhão or Tocantins, and between this river and the São Francisco. To the South the boundary mostly follows the Paranyhyba, head-waters of the Paraná. Communications with Goyaz are by road, no railway having yet entered the State, though several are in construction, one an extension of the Mogyana *via* São Paulo, another a branch of the Western Minas Railway, and a third up the Araguaya from Pará.

The Tocantins, which, under the name of the Maranhão, rises in a lake to the South-East of Goyaz, is sometimes considered an affluent of the Amazon. From mouth to source it measures 2,600 kilometres (1,588.6 miles), without counting its great affluent the Araguaya, comprising 1,800 kilometres (1,125 miles) more. At its junction with the Araguaya the Tocantins is distinguished as "upper" and "lower."

Some 300 kilometres from its mouth the Tocantins is interrupted by rapids, above which both that river and the Araguaya are navigable for 500 kilometres (310½ miles).

The territory now comprised in the State of Goyaz was first reconnoitred by Manoel Correa, a Paulista, in 1647, and again by another Paulista, Bartholomeu Bueno da Silva, in 1682, in search of gold. Bartholomeu made friends with the Goyazes, the tribe of Indians from whom the territory derives its name, and in 1725 returned to S. Paulo with 8,000 *oitavas* (918 ounces) of gold. In 1731 he was made Captain-General (*Capitão mór*) of the territory with right to dispose of the lands. The fame of these rich gold placers attracted large numbers of miners and Goyaz prospered exceedingly, until in 1730 it was raised to the dignity of a *comarca* and to that of a *capitanea* in 1744 with the town of Villa Boa, now Goyaz, as capital. In 1822 Goyaz was recognised as a Province of the Empire, and in 1830 as one of the States of the Union, with autonomy as regards local affairs, under its own constitution, approved in 1801 by the Federal Constituent Assembly.

Cane and very good tobacco are produced in this State, but the principal industry is cattle breeding, for which the *campos* or prairie lands are admirably suited. It is indeed from Goyaz that the city of Rio de Janeiro largely draws its supplies of cattle.

The Constitution stipulates that municipal self-government is the basis of its political organisation. Government is constituted by three powers: the Legislative, Executive and Judicial. The Legislature consists of a single Chamber of Deputies that meet on May 13th every year without special summons. Each Legislature lasts three years and is elected by universal suffrage. A quorum is constituted by 51 per cent. of the members. Qualification for Deputies: to be Brazilian citizens, born or naturalised, 21 years of age, knowing how to read and write, to be inscribed on the list of voters and two years resident in the State. Elections are sanctioned and confirmed by the Chamber itself. Besides the ordinary functions the approval of the Legislature is necessary for loans and expenditure of all kinds. Bills vetoed by the President may be re-submitted to the Legislature, and if passed by a two-thirds vote of the members actually present at a single sitting become *de facto* law. The Executive is exercised by the President elected by universal suffrage for three years. He must be a Brazilian citizen, over 30 years of age, and is ineligible for re-election if in exercise of the Presidency during the last six months of the expiring term. The same applies to the Vice-President. The President may be impeached by the Legislature and judged by a tribunal composed of 10 Deputies and the High Court of Justice. The Judicial power is constituted by the High Court of Justice, Law Judges (*Juizes de direito*), District Judges, forming the Courts of first and second instance. The Jury and Petty Jury try all criminal offences. District Judges may try cases up to the value only of 2,000\$. Municipal government is carried on by a Council elected by popular suffrage and an *Intendente* (Mayor), elected at the same time as the Council. No member of the Council can be interested in Municipal contracts. Foreigners domiciled within the *Município* are qualified to vote at Municipal elections.

The capital of the State of Goyaz is the city of that name, formerly called Villa Boa, after its founder Bartholomeu Bueno; it is situated on the river Vermelho, a tributary of the river Araguaya, and has a population of 13,475 (census 1900).

DESCRIPTION—STATE OF MARANHÃO.

The State of Maranhão fronts on to the Atlantic and is bounded, to the East, by the State of Piahy from which it is separated by the River Parnahyba; to the South by the States of Piahy and Goyaz, from which it is separated by the River Parnahyba, the Serra de Tanatinga and River Manoel Alves Grande; to the West, by the State of Goyaz from which it is separated by the same river and by the Tocantins, up to its junction with the Araguaya, and by the State of Pará, with which the frontier is formed by a line drawn from that confluence to the head waters of the River Gurupy and thence to the sea. The area of the State is 459,884 square kilometres. The surface is broken and mountainous inland, but on the coast is generally flat. This State is well watered and extremely fertile and does not suffer from drought like its Eastern neighbours. The rivers form three distinct basins, that of the Parnahyba, which, rising in the Serra of Tanatinga, falls into the Atlantic after a course of some 1,400 miles (this river is navigable for small craft for some distance); that of the Maranhão, the name given to the Eastern confluent that with the Araguaya goes to form the Tocantins; the Maranhão rises in the South of the State of Goyaz close to the Capital and is navigable for the greater part of its course. The third basin, formed by the drainage of the hills dividing the Parnahyba from the Tocantins, comprises the valleys of the Rivers Gurupy, Pindaré, Maroim and Itapleurt.

The discovery of the territory now known as Maranhão was due to the Spaniard Vicente Pinzon. In 1534, the Crown granted to João de Barros and Fernando Alvares de Andrade, the whole of the coast and hinterland now comprising the States of Rio Grande do Norte, Ceará, Piahy and Maranhão, to be administered as two *capitanes*. An expedition of nearly a thousand colonists left Portugal to take possession but were wrecked on the coast of Maranhão and only a hundred survived. Ten years later Luiz Mello da Silva commanded an equally disastrous expedition. Although claimed by Portugal the coast line had not been regularly settled when in 1594 the French, under Jacques Riffault of Dieppe, established themselves on the island of Maranhão and took regular possession. In 1612, the town of St. Louis was founded and named after the reigning monarch Louis XIII. In 1614, the French were driven out by Jeronymo de Albuquerque, and in 1621, the State of Maranhão, made up of the *capitanes* of Pará and Ceará, was regularly constituted. During the Dutch domination at Pernambuco, Maranhão fell into the hands of the invaders, who, after almost uninterrupted fighting, were obliged finally to evacuate the province.

In 1733, a Governor General of the State of Maranhão was appointed with residence at Belém do Pará, whilst Maranhão itself was governed by Captains-General until 1772, when it was separated from Pará, and on the separation of Brazil from Portugal became a Province of the Empire, and in 1889, one of the autonomous States that now constitute the Brazilian Union.

The climate of Maranhão is generally excellent. The soil is rich, and in parts well cultivated; the principal industries being cotton and sugar planting, whilst a good deal of rubber is now collected in the basin of the Tocantins. The Capital is S. Luiz, a well-constructed and handsome city of about 50,000 inhabitants who are noted for their literary aptitude. Education in the State of Maranhão is particularly cared for, the number of schools being proportionately well above the average for even the most advanced parts of Brazil. The next town of importance is Caxias, with 20,000 to 30,000 inhabitants, celebrated as the birthplace of the admirable poet Antonio Gonçalves Dias.

The first Constitution was promulgated in 1891, but in 1892 was recast in its present form, in virtue of which Maranhão is incorporated with the other States that form the Union, but preserving its autonomy as regards the internal administration of the State, where not expressly limited by the Federal Constitution. There are three Estates, all equal and independent: the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial powers. The Legislative is composed of two Chambers, of Deputies and Senators, both of which meet on February 5th and close on April 5th each year. For the following purposes, the

Chambers work together: (1) Opening and closing Congress; (2) Supervising elections of Governor; (3) To deliberate on the resignations of Governors or Vice-Governors. No one can simultaneously act as Deputy and Senator. Any representative who is elected to and accepts the post of Governor *ipso facto* loses his post. Representatives may not accept any paid appointments from Government excepting missions to other States or to the Federal Government. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 20 members, elected every three years. The Chamber of Deputies has the exclusive right of (1) Initiation of Laws on Taxes and the Police Forces; (2) Discussion of proposals from the Executive; (3) To authorise criminal proceedings against Governors, and judge same.

The Senate consists of 15 members, elected for 9 years, elections for one-third of the number being held every three years.

To the Senate belongs the right of initiating proceedings against the Governor and members of the High Court of Justice for crimes of their responsibility, a two-thirds majority being necessary for condemnation.

Amongst other principal prerogatives of Congress are to decree, interpret, suspend, and revoke Laws of the State; to estimate annual revenue and determine expenditure; to establish the conditions for the organisation of the Police Force and fix its numbers annually; to determine the political, judicial and administrative divisions of the State; to determine the seat of Government; to legislate on the judicial organisation and forms of process; to authorise the Governor to raise loans and transact other financial operations; to regulate the State debt and its payments; to create or suppress administrative departments and fix salaries of officials; to decide the elections of Governors and Vice-Governors.

Congress is prohibited from creating monopolies or direct privileges or making concessions except by open tender. All bills must be read three times in each Chamber, and on approval, be sent to the Governor for sanction. Bills approved in one and amended in the other Chamber must be returned to that in which they originated, and should the amendments be voted, will be sent with same to the Governor for sanction. In case of rejection of amendments, the Bill shall return to the revising Chamber, and, if confirmed by a two-thirds vote of the members present, shall return to the Chamber in which it originated by which it can only be rejected by a two-thirds vote. In case of rejection, the amendments shall be submitted to a committee of 3 Deputies and 3 Senators, who shall present a solution to the united Chambers, which, if voted by same, shall be sent to the Governor for sanction. Bills sent to the Governor must be sanctioned or vetoed within 10 days. The Governor can only deny sanction on the grounds of a Bill being unconstitutional or contrary to the interests of the State, grounds which must be stated in writing. If vetoed, the Bill must be sent back to the Chamber in which it originated, and in this, as in the other Chamber, will be read once only, and, if approved by a two-thirds majority in both Chambers, will become, *ipso facto*, a Law of the State, and as such be sent to the Governor to be promulgated. Silence of the Governor implies sanction; in this case the Law will be published by the President of the originating Chamber.

The elections of Senators and Deputies are effected by universal suffrage, one-third of the members of each Chamber being renewed every three years. Candidates for election to Congress must be in enjoyment of electoral rights, have been domiciled four years in the State previous to election, and if of foreign origin, have been naturalised six years. For the Senate candidates must be over 35 years of age.

The head of the Executive is the Governor, elected for four years. Governors cannot be re-elected nor can the Vice-Governor be elected if he has acted as Governor during the last six months of his tenure of office. In case of impediment of all the different Vice-Governors, the Governor shall be substituted by the President of the Senate or Chamber of Deputies.

The Governor may accept no paid employment nor be elected for any legislative function. To absent themselves from the State, leave of absence by Congress is necessary for

Governors and Vice-Governors. Amongst the functions of the Governor are: to sanction and promulgate Laws and Resolutions of Congress; call extraordinary and prorogue sessions of Congress; celebrate agreements with the neighbouring State with approval of Congress; to demand assistance of Federal Forces when necessary; to commute sentences and pardon criminals, subject to State jurisdiction. The Governor is chief of all the State Forces.

The Judicature consists of a High Court of Justice and Courts of first instance: district Courts; Juries for criminal offences and correctional Courts. The High Court has its seat at the Capital, and jurisdiction over all the State, which is divided into *comarcas* or districts. Each *comarca* has a Court of first instance, excepting the Capital, where there must be at least three, also a jury and a correctional court.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.—The Municipality is the basis of State organisation. Any, collectively, may, with the

authorisation of Congress, constitute a *Município*. All matters concerning lighting, policing, cemeteries, streets and roads, and services of a municipal character generally are under the administration and supervision of the municipal government. The revenues of the municipalities are contributed by the *decima urbana*, or property tax, and all others of an essentially local character. Taxes authorised by municipal councils can only be annulled by Congress if contrary to the Laws of the State or of the Union, or if encroaching on the rights of other *municípios*.

Administrative functions are exercised by a Council and an *intendente*, or executive officer, all elected for four years. Anyone resident four years in the *município* is eligible for election. The number of councillors is limited to 15. All citizens over 21 years of age, knowing how to read and write, can exercise the right to vote, excepting beggars or criminals, soldiers or members of religious bodies.

DESCRIPTION—STATE OF MATTO GROSSO.

Matto Grosso is one of the Central States with an area of 1,378,783 square kilometres (532,348 square miles), situated between parallels 7° 30' and 24° 10' South, and long. 7° 25' and 22° West of Rio de Janeiro.

It is bounded on the North by the States of Amazonas and Pará, to the South by the State of Paraná and the Republic of Paraguay, to the East by the States of Goyaz, S. Paulo, Minas Geraes and Paraná, and to the West by Bolivia.

In the highlands about the centre of the State, affluents of three distinct river systems take their rise not far from the city of Cuyabá; the Tapajós that joins the Amazon on its right bank between Manóas and the estuary; the Rio das Mortes, head-waters of the Araguaya, that, joining the Tocantins, flows into the Atlantic to the East of the Island of Marajó, and finally the river Paraguay, which, after joining the Paraná, empties itself into the Plate.

The sources of the Paraguay and of the Tapajós here lie close together, separated only by a narrow stretch of swampy ground that, when flooded, gives passage to canoes from one river to another and, for a time, converts all Brazil East of them into an island. Projects for joining these two rivers by canals are frequent, but until the navigation of the Upper Paraguay and River S. Maria de Cuyabá is greatly improved can have no practical interest.

The highlands about Cuyabá may be termed the "heart of Brazil" because thence, in endless convolutions, the contours twist and turn to form the divides between all the rivers of the Continent East of the Andes and South of the Guiana ranges, until finally bending round the head-waters of the Paraguay and downwards between them and the left bank of the Guaporé, always rising, they ascend the head-waters of the Mamoré, and near Chuquisaca are lost in the gigantic Andes.

Starting in canoes from Cuyabá in the rainy season, it is possible even now to sail down the Amazon to Pará, along the coast to Montevideo and then up the Plate, Paraná, Paraguay and River Cuyabá back to the same point again, excepting for the stretch between Montevideo and the confluence of the Apa with the Paraguay, without leaving Brazilian waters.

The climate of Matto Grosso varies immensely. In the lowlands about the rivers it is unhealthy, but on the highlands is said to be agreeable. The temperature is high, averaging 24° C. (75-2° F.), but is greatly assuaged by the luxuriant vegetation and humidity of the atmosphere.

The elevation is not considerable, seldom rising over 800 or 1,000 metres (2,625 or 3,281 ft.) even in the *serra* of S. Jeronymo, the highest of the Parecis range, the sources of the Tapajós.

Matto Grosso (*anglice* "dense forest") is, after nearly 400 years' discovery, practically but forst still, for the great part unknown and almost unexplored.

With an area five times that of Italy or three times that of France, Matto Grosso could hold with ease a hundred million souls.

Its resources are numerous, but until better and easier communication can be established by rail with the Atlantic, development must be slow and tardy.

Two lines of railways are, however, in course of construction that will bring Matto Grosso within three days' journey of the Ports of Santos and Rio de Janeiro, one *via* the Sorocabana and North Western Railway to Corumbá, the other *via* the Northern Minas and Goyaz Railways to Cuyabá, and thence across the Paraguay to Bolivia and the Pacific.

Gold has been found all over the central highlands and was mined about three centuries ago by the enterprising Jesuits.

In the stately forests of Matto Grosso, the growth of centuries, angico (*acacia angico*), aróeira (*astronium*), peroba (*aspidosperma peroba*), jacarandá "preto" (*dalbergia nigra*) or black rosewood, suçupira (*boxedichia major*), cedar (*cedrella brasiliensis*), louro (*cordia frondosa*), angelin (*machaerimim andira*), several kinds of cinnamon (*neclandra* and *cordia*), gongalo alves (*astronium fraziniifolium*), cabriuva (*myrocephalus frondosus*), thayuva (*machire* or *broussonetiinet*), the jacarandá "vermelha" or pink rosewood (*machaerium*), jequitibá (*curatilis legalis*), white cedar (*cedrella odorata*), vinhatico (*omphalobium luteosum*), jatobá (*hymenia courbaril*), piuva (*theocoma*), araputanga, páo santo, carvão branco and carvão vermelho (white and red coal), coração de negro, all hard and almost imperishable woods, admirable for construction, are to be found in quantities unknown in any other part of the Continent and, perhaps, of the world. Some day, when communications are easier, these magnificent timbers will be largely sought and competed for, and be a great source of wealth.

Besides lumber trees, rubber (*syphonia elastica*) and mangabeira abound, particularly to the North of the State on lands about the affluents of the Amazon, whilst to the South, *Ilex Paraguayensis*, from which herva matto is prepared, is found in very large quantities, and constitutes an important industry. Ipeacuanha (*cephelis ipeacuanha*) and quinine (*cinchona cuyabensis*) are also common and are worked for export, as also an immense number of other medicinal plants and barks, such as sarsaparilla (*smilax*), caroba (*jacarandá proera*), salsa, jalap, japecanga, velame (*croton fulvus*), copaiba, vanilla, arnica, macella or camomile, angico, &c., some unknown to science, but used locally and destined some day to form part of the world's pharmacopœia.

The variety of nuts and wild fruits is astonishing; the only one known to commerce, however, is the tocará (Brazil nut). The carnahuba palm, yielding the wax of the same name, is common, but not, so far, worked to any extent.

Sugar is also cultivated, but on a very small scale, not sufficient even for local consumption.

It is, however, the mineral wealth of the State that is likely to attract earliest attention. The *auri sacra James* knows no obstacle of either distance or climate, and already many Anglo-Argentine companies are delving and dredging for gold in the hills and the rivers about Cuyabá.

Gold and diamonds are found at the head-waters of almost every river, and indeed in the very streets of the City of Cuyabá itself gold is washed after a heavy shower. The gold worked so far seems to have been simply alluvial, there being remains of quite extensive works in the neighbourhood of S. Luiz dos Caceres that show that even with their primitive methods the Jesuits found working profitable.

Besides gold and diamonds; copper, silver and lead have been found.

The State of Matto Grosso is divided into twelve *Municipii*. The capital is Cuyabá in the central highlands, 220 metres (722 ft.) above the level of the sea on the left bank of the river from which it takes its name. This river rises in the neighbouring highlands and runs into the Paraguay river and is navigable for steamers of light draught, regular communication being kept up with Rio de Janeiro, *via* Montevideo.

The State is autonomous under the Constitution promulgated on August 15th, 1891.

The powers of the State are vested in three estates—the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary. The Legislative Assembly is composed of 24 members, elected simultaneously throughout the State by ballot. All expenditure, taxes and raising or reduction of same correspond to the Legislative Powers.

The Executive is exercised by a President, elected by ballot for four years. There are three Vice-Presidents (first, second and third) also elective, who replace the President in case of impediment, in their order of precedence.

The Judicial Power is vested in (1) the High Court, known as the *Relação do Estado*, the members of which are called *desembargadores*, and are appointed for life, (2) District Courts, presided over by *Juizes de Direito* in each *comarca* and (3) Municipal Courts, three in each Municipality or Circumscription.

For petty offences there are, besides, local courts served by unpaid Justices of the Peace.

From the decisions of the three lower courts there is appeal to the *Relação*, or Supreme High Court.

The interests of minors and absentees are attended to by an officer known as *Promotor-Publico*, who, with the Solicitor-General, attends to public prosecutions.

The Municipal Councils are nominally autonomous, but in reality under the thumb of the State. Municipal Councilmen are called *Veredores*, the Municipal Executive being exercised by an Intendent-General.

The Land Law of April 14th, 1896, established the conditions of grants to foreigners or to Brazilians from other States desiring to settle in Matto Grosso:—

ARTICLE 1.—The Executive is authorised to concede gratis to Brazilian citizens and to foreigners wishing to settle in the State unappropriated land in lots up to 50 hectares (128½ acres).

PAR. 1.—When the applicant for land is head of a family of at least four persons, he is entitled to a further lot of the same area, and so on proportionately.

PAR. 2.—Lots granted in virtue of the present law are inalienable within the first year of concession, and the grantee will only receive a definite title to same on expiration of this period, and on proof that during same he has dwelt on and effectively cultivated his allotment.

ARTICLE 2.—If at the expiration of the stipulated time (Par. 2, preceding clause) the conditions required for definite possession have not been complied with the land will revert to the State, and the grantees shall have no claim to compensation.

ARTICLE 3.—The Government shall select adequate and suitable lands for the colonies and shall undertake the survey and sub-division of same in conformity with Clause 105 of the Bye-Law No. 38 of February 15th, 1896.

ARTICLE 4.—Petitions for lots must be presented to the President of the State, therein stating the nationality and number of persons comprising the family of the applicant, the situation of the land and the kind of cultivation to be engaged in.

ARTICLE 5.—As soon as a grant is effected by the Public Lands Department, a provisional title shall be handed to the grantee, embodying the different declarations contained in his petition, on which possession may at once be taken.

ARTICLE 6.—The survey of the separate lots shall be at the cost of grantees.

Law No. 102 of July 10th, 1895, establishes the following conditions for gratuitous grants of land to Brazilian and foreign settlers, within 60 kilometres of the boundaries of the State.

The following is one of its provisions:—

ARTICLE 1.—Free grants of unoccupied lands are hereby authorised, within a distance of 60 kilometres from the boundaries of this State with other States or with foreign countries, to Brazilian and foreign settlers who propose to settle within the aforesaid area, remote from the more populous districts.

PAR. 1.—Lands thus granted shall be utilised for agricultural purposes and for cattle breeding; they do not, therefore, include rubber lands suitable for extractive industry.

PAR. 2.—The grants referred to in this Article shall not exceed 50 hectares (123½ acres) each, and 200 hectares (494 acres) if intended for cattle breeding.

PAR. 3.—Provisional grants or concessions will be given by the Administrator-General of the district, to whom the applicant shall address his petition, stating therein the locality in which he proposes to settle, the use the land will be put to, as also the area desired and its boundaries and the qualifications of the applicant; at the same time an obligation must be entered in to dwell on and cultivate allotment and to undertake its survey and definition within a term of five years from the date of the respective grant.

PAR. 4.—The Administrator-General, if the conditions are satisfactory, shall issue a provisional concession grant in which shall be inserted the conditions which the grantee is bound in conformity with the preceding paragraph, titles being exempted from any tax or fee.

PAR. 5.—On the measurement and demarcation of the allotment being completed within the specified term by a duly authorised engineer or surveyor, and presentation of proof of uninterrupted residence by the grantee on his allotment and its cultivation by him or his heirs, in conformity with the Bye-Law of February 15th, 1893, a definite title to the property shall be drawn up and approved by the Directory of Public Lands (to whom, six months after conclusion, the deed of measurement and demarcation shall be presented) and be signed by the President, subject to the same duties and fees which at present are paid for other title deeds conveying legal and definite possession.

The population of the State, according to the latest calculation (1908) is calculated to be 142,000, of which 60,000 are concentrated in the towns and cities, the rest being engaged in rural and mining pursuits.

The chief town is Cuyabá, the capital	84,303
Morumbá, the chief port	12,520
Miranda	4,484
St. Antonio do Paranahyba	6,280

The territory now comprising the State of Matto Grosso was first explored by a Paulista, Manoel Corrêa, one of the most famous of the adventurers known as "*Baydeirantes*," who, making S. Paulo the starting point, carried the fame of their cruelties and prowess into the remotest forests of the Continent. Starting from S. Paulo he traversed Goyaz, and penetrated as far as Artaés. In 1718 another Paulista, Antonio Pires de Campos, ascended the river Cuyabá on a

slave-hunting expedition, and in the following year the first settlement was founded by the *bandeirante* Cabral at the Coxipo, to which he gave the name of Forquilha, afterwards changed to Cuyabá. The discovery of gold attracted great numbers of adventurers who, however, encountered determined opposition from the Indians, and were moreover decimated by disease. In 1748 this territory was separated from the jurisdiction of S. Paulo and made a separate *Capitania* under the Conde de Azambuja, by whom the capital was transferred from Cuyabá to Villa Bella, to-day known as the city of Matto Grosso. In 1820, in consequence of the unhealthiness of the latter, the seat of Government was moved back again to Cuyabá. On the separation of Brazil from Portugal, Matto Grosso was created a province.

The province of Matto Grosso was the only one in Brazil to suffer directly from the Paraguayan war. It was invaded by a large Paraguayan force in 1864, which was only driven out after desperate fighting and terrible privations in 1865.

Matto Grosso is the outpost of Brazil that from its position, surrounded by powerful and enterprising neighbours, has cost Brazil more in men and money than all the rest put together. The Paraguayan war was waged in its defence,

and to maintain communications uninterrupted no trouble or expense has been spared since the time it became an integral part of the country.

At one time, what is now Matto Grosso, and more too, seemed doomed to fall into the hands of the Spaniards, Spanish Jesuits had already ascended the Paraná and pushed their missions into territory, now part of the State of São Paulo, and planted a settlement at the very mouth of the river Tietê, whence they were dislodged by the successive expeditions of *Bandeirantes*, who sacked and ousted the missions and carried off the Indians for slaves. Feroocious as were their methods and ignoble their motives, the *Bandeirantes* probably saved Matto Grosso for Brazil. Later on the creation of a military port or colony on the right bank of the Paraná, an act of the highest political importance and significance, consolidated the work of adventurers and permanently re-vindicated the claim of Brazil to a territory about one-eighth the size of Europe, whilst later on, by a six years' painful and exhausting war, it was made evident that Brazil not only intended, but was able, to hold what she had won and claimed as her own.

DESCRIPTION—STATE OF MINAS GERAES.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

The State of Minas Geraes measures 574,855 square kilometres (221,504 square miles) between lat. S. 14° and 23°, and long. 8° 33' E. and 7° 48' W. of the meridian of Rio de Janeiro.

The State possesses no seaboard, and is bounded on the North by the State of Bahia, on the South by that of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, on the East again by Bahia, its *Arroio Santo* and Rio de Janeiro, and on the West by São Paulo, Goyaz and Matto Grosso.

Tocantins in Minas that the high plateau, centering in of Matto Grosso and ramifying throughout Brazil, attains its jointest altitude.

From a point in the South of the State the waters draining from these highlands spread fanlike, cutting their way through the obstructing ranges to form the valleys of five great rivers—the Paranahyba (Mother of the Plate), the S. Francisco, Jequitinhonha, Mucury and Rio Doce.

Southwards the waters do not yet gather force enough to force a way direct to the sea, and only petty tributaries flow from that flank of the Mantiqueira range to feed the waters of the Parahyba do Sul.

The hills flanking the valleys and separating these watersheds are known as *serras*: the Serra do Mar, the Mantiqueira, do Paranahyba, Arararo, Vão Grande, Cascaseiro, Montes Alegres, Caracol, Pilões and Cordilheira dos Aymorés, all in reality but ramifications of a single orographic system culminating in the high plateau, called the Mantiqueira.

Rising in two terraces, Minas shows great diversity of aspect. The lower steppe is thickly wooded and known as a *matta*; the higher, bare of all but scrub, is known as *campos* (prairie).

The highest points on the Mantiqueira range are Itatiaya, 3,180 metres (10,433 ft.), Agulhas Negras (Black Needles), 2,994 metres (9,823 ft.). In the same range the peak of Itacolomi, near to Ouro Preto rises to 1,752 metres (5,748 ft.), and the Coraça to 1,955 metres (6,414 ft.)

The Rio Grande rising close to Itatiaya, runs first N.N.E., but turning to the West and joining the Paranahyba, forms the Paraná. The Rio Grande is, as regards volume, the most considerable of all the streams that unite to form the Paraná, and is by some geographers regarded as the main stream. Dr. Orville Derby, however, gives the preference to the Paranahyba, because its direction corresponds better to the axis of the Paraná depression. The Paranahyba rises in the Serra da Corda and separates Minas from Goyaz.

The river S. Francisco, rising in the Serra da Cunartia, from which its infant waters drop at the Cascada d'Anta (or Tapirs Falls) precipitously to the terrace below, and after

2,900 kilometres (1,802 miles) of alternating turbulent and sluggish career, force their way through the Serra do Mar, to fall again precipitously 80 metres (262 ft.) at Paulo Afonso to the level of the sea. The waters of the S. Francisco bath the territories of five different States—Minas Geraes, Bahia, Pernambuco, Sergipe and Alagoas.

Above the Paulo Afonso falls from Piranhas to Jatoba, 128 kilometres (79½ miles), the river is shut in a cañon. For 428 kilometres (266 miles) near to Sobradinho its course is much obstructed by rapids, but thence to Pirapora, in Minas, a distance of 1,200 kilometres (745½ miles), the river is navigable all the year round and is the main route for communication between the highlands of the North and South.

Some 1,000 cubic metres of water find their way per second through the S. Francisco. From October to April the river rises, the highest flood being about February or March, and falls to its lowest level in September. Very great floods are rare and occur at intervals of about 19 years. Ordinary floods raise the level from 3 to 8 metres (10 to 26 ft.), according to the width of the valley.

The climate of the S. Francisco valley is hot and dry. Whilst the flood waters are falling fevers are common, otherwise the valley is regarded as healthy.

The temperature in the Southern part of the valley averages 27° C. (80°60' F.) from November to February, reaching as high as 36° (96°80' F.) in January, and falling as low as 19° (66°20' F.) in July.

The rainfall is very irregular. In the upper part of the valley lying in Minas and the Western part of Bahia, rain commences to fall in September and continues to February, reaching on an average 1,637 millimetres (64¼ in.) per annum. In the lower part little rain falls, the average being only 500 millimetres (19¾ in.) per annum.

In the upper reaches of the river, vegetation is consequently luxuriant; in the lower it is poor and scrubby (*catinga*), and without irrigation the land is unsuited for agriculture.

The population of the S. Francisco valley is estimated at over 1,000,000, mostly *caboclos* or half-breeds, chiefly engaged in cattle farming, though in the upper section there is some agriculture.

The S. Francisco is tapped by two railways—the Central of Brazil, that terminates at Pirapora in Minas, and the Central Bahia Railway that has its terminus at Joazeiro. The valley of S. Francisco supplies the greater part of the cattle for the Bahia and Rio markets. "Some day," says Burton, "deepened, straightened and 'levelled,' its swamps drained and filled and surplus waters used to counteract the periodic droughts around the lower reaches, the river S. Francisco will be one of the world's great granaries, supporting untold millions."

HISTORICAL SKETCH TO 1721.

The history of Minas Geraes differs fundamentally from that of most other Brazilian States, in so far that in place of systematic penetration from the coast under auspices mostly official, the movements that lead to the exploration and settlement of Minas Geraes were entirely spontaneous. From Bahia in the North and São Paulo in the South, two independent currents of adventurers in search of gold and emeralds spread irresistibly over the *sertão*,* until in the region about Rio das Velhas and Ouro Preto, they met and fought for possession.

Like the legend of El Dorado on the Amazon, reports of fabulous mineral wealth in the mysterious interior were current from the earliest days of Portuguese discovery in South America.

A Portuguese sailor, nicknamed Caramurá (fish caught between the rocks) by the Indians, marooned probably by Cabral in his first expedition in 1500, had mated with a daughter of an Indian chief and became an accepted leader of the tribe.

The Indians, though they knew of the existence of gold and precious stones, seem to have had no use for one or the other; but observing how valued both were by their white masters, to please them, drew pictures ever more fanciful of the wealth of gold and emeralds that awaited discovery.

The silver mines, never yet located, said to have been worked by Ribeiro Diaz, a son of Caramurá, have passed into legend.

Fired by these tales of unlimited wealth, from North to South and from beyond the seas, Bahianos, Paulistas and Reinões, as the Portuguese already began to be distinguished from the native born, abandoned home and ease and risked life and fortune, new Argonauts in search of the golden fleece.

At Ilhéos, a *capitaneu* to South of Bahia, dwelt the Tupinakis, the docile Indian tribe with whom Cabral had established friendly relations on his landing at Porto Seguro.

The home of the Tupinakis lay originally on the high plateau beyond the coast range, whence they had been expelled and driven to the coast by the fierce tribe of Aymorés, cannibals and the terror of the *sertão*.

Anxious to regain possession of their hereditary hunting grounds, the Tupinakis inflamed the imagination of the white settlers with tales of the inexhaustible wealth of gold and precious stones beyond the great river—the S. Francisco—at Sabará Buçú, the evasive, mysterious.

The news spread soon to Lisbon, and thenceforth the efforts of successive Governors were devoted mainly to discovery of these mines.

The first expedition starting from Porto Seguro in 1553, ascended the river Jequitinhonha and reached the margin of the S. Francisco. Another expedition, starting from Bahia, ascended the Paraguassú, but was driven back by the savage Tupinamás.

Expedition followed expedition, and little by little the secrets of the hinterland were unveiled, and the lines which development later on was to follow, were vaguely determined.

Discouraged by annexation to the Crown of Spain, prospecting from the North became weaker and more spasmodic and was almost abandoned, when in 1640 Portugal regained her independence, and Brazil was freed from the Spanish yoke.

Barred to the North by the savage Aymorés, a Southern route was sought. Captain Felix Jacques, the opulent and powerful founder of Taubaté, now a flourishing township on the river Parahyba do Sul, some 96 miles from São Paulo, but then the furthest outpost of civilisation, started with a large force of Indians and for the first time crossed the Mantiqueira range by the Embahu pass, now known as the Cruzeiro, and traversed by a railroad. Driving the Cataguás, an Indian tribe, before him, he reconnoitred the highlands about the Rio Verde, a tributary of the Rio Grande and Paraná.

It was by these two routes, the river Doce from the North and the Embahu pass from the South, that succeeding expeditions for a generation penetrated the interior, and not until much later, when the savage Aymorés and Tupinakis had been definitely disposed of, was the route practicable

up the Paraguassú and across the dividing ridge to the valley of the S. Francisco and thence to the Rio das Velhas.

Marco de Azeredo in the North and Felix Jacques in the South had shown the way for subsequent pioneers to follow.

From the fusion of Whites and Indians at São Paulo a new race was in progress of evolution, that to an incredible degree seemed to have assimilated the ferocity of both its elements. The Mamelucos, as the half-breeds were termed, proved docile and unscrupulous agents of their feudal over-lords and pursued and enslaved the neighbouring tribes with a ferocity that, in view of their own recent origin, seems incredible. They developed a passion for discovery and hunted the Indians from the Tieté to the borders of the Paraná, and penetrated even to Paraguay and beyond into the Chaco.

The news of a new kingdom to conquer, new mysteries to unveil and promise of a new El Dorado as reward could not fail to excite their nomadic instinct, and in 1672 the offers of Fernão Dias to fit out an expedition on his own account was accepted by the Crown, and he was formally invested with absolute powers as commander of the expedition and Governor of all the territories he might discover, baptised in advance "The Land of Emeralds." Fernão Dias was a *fidalgo* (noble) of Portuguese extraction, who had succeeded in reducing the Golanás, one of the most numerous of the Indian tribes, to a state of semi-captivity and obliging them to cultivate his vast estates at Parahyba on the Tieté, now the site of the gigantic power works of the S. Paulo Light and Power Company. He was rich and unusually powerful, enterprising and daring. Feared, but not disliked by the Indians he had enslaved, he could at any moment organise a *bandeira* or expedition with elements of his own and, allied as he was to the noblest families of S. Paulo, Fernão Dias was a power in the State, with whom even the Government was bound to count.

No one fitter than Fernão Dias to venture into the vast unknown, peopled by hostile tribes of cannibal Indians and to unveil the mysteries of "The Emerald Land."

It was in 1674 that he set out from Taubaté with his *bandeira*, a veritable army, and crossing the Mantiqueira by the Embahu, the same pass used by Felix Jacques 38 years before, called a halt at Ibituruna (Serpa Negra) where the rainy season was passed, and the first regular settlement was founded within the territory now known as the State of Minas Geraes.

In March the expedition made a new stand and, crossing the prairie lands in the valley of the Paracopeba, founded the second village, S. Anna. Continuing his march, headquarters were finally established at Anhanhombacanhura, re-baptised S. João do Sumidouro, the central point whence were to radiate the activities of Paulista pioneers for a generation.

Two years had elapsed since the expedition left Taubaté; two years of almost incredible exertions and privations. The route was lined and marked by the bones of Indians who had succumbed and, deserted by most of his companions, Fernão Dias found himself in 1677 almost alone with some few of his more faithful friends, mostly relations. The Indians for the most part had escaped and joined the neighbouring tribe of Cataguazes. But Dias was of the temperament that discoverers are made of: despising the advice of his companions to return, he despatched messengers to S. Paulo for provisions and determined to hold his footing, cost what it might. Amongst his followers was a half-breed, a bastard of his own, who, tired of the *sertão*, conspired with the rest of the Mamelucos to murder him. Discovering the plot, Dias had him hung and, after thus asserting his authority, began systematic prospecting of the Unimil, or region of the Old Women's River (Rio das Velhas).

The neighbouring Indians were Golanás and blood relations of the Golanás, the tribe that owed obedience to Fernão Dias at his home on the Tieté. Aided by the friendly Indians and well supplied with food from his plantations at Sumidouro, the march was renewed, and crossing the route taken by Azeredo in his expedition up the Rio Doce about 1610, he reached Vapaqui, the enchanted lake, the objective of all previous expeditions and centre of "The Emerald Land." Provisions were exhausted and, decimated by fevers, the expedition was obliged to return, leaving a guard at Itacauribira to watch over the precious discovery. At the Rio das

* NOTE.—*Sertão*: backwoods, highlands.

Velhas, Fernão Dias, the real pioneer of Minas Geraes, died a victim to fever.

The death of Dias was the signal for the breaking up of the *bandeira*, that only the authority of his commanding personality had held together. Most of the men returned to S. Paulo to tell the news of the re-discovery of the long-sought Sabará Bugü. But under Borba Gatto, a son-in-law of Dias, of a fibre as resolute as Dias' own, a remnant remained at Sumidouro to guard the gate opened with such privation to civilisation and to push on the exploration of the "Rio das Velhas," as the whole region was then termed, wherein like a great heart, all the great rivers of the Eastern half of the Continent take their rise and flow Northwards, the Rio das Velhas towards the S. Francisco, and South-westwards the Rio Grande to join the Paraná.

Sent to Lisbon, the "Emeralds" evoked the cupidity of the Court, and an expedition was dispatched under Rodrigo de Castel Branco, nominally to succour Fernão Dias, but in reality to take possession of the mines.

But Dias was dead before Castel Branco could reach the Sumidouro, and in his place ruled Borba Gatto, a hasty and violent man, whose will in those vast solitudes was law, with no one to say him nay.

Indignant at what he judged ungrateful usurpation, he refused to obey the commands of the Court, and in an altercation Castel Branco was assassinated.

Europe was still half feudal and Spain and Portugal even more than half. Feudal conditions rested on obedience to the central power—fount of all honours and dignities.

It was under such conditions that the development of Brazil commenced, and for generations was continued. The *capitaneas* were feuds of the Crown, the grantees of the *Sesmarias* feuds of the *capitaneas*, and all owed implicit obedience to the King.

Separated by 6,000 miles of ocean, the obedience of powerful nobles could, in Brazil, be but a survival of the spirit of subservience that still animated a moribund system.

So, though cut off from civilisation and isolated in the wilds of an unknown and almost untrudged continent, it was not long before Borba Gatto began to experience the effects of his crimes. Homicide was too common in those rude days for life to be much respected. But *lese majesté*, to murder the very friend and representative of his King, for that there would be no pardon, and so Borba Gatto's following melted away day by day. His forces reduced to a handful of Indians, Borba Gatto, hopeless of pardon, fled to his home at Piracaba, in São Paulo, where amongst the Indian tribes he had enslaved, he lived unmolested until, in 1699, 30 years afterwards, his services were again in request and he was pardoned and returned once more to the scenes of his early discoveries.

The assassination of Castel Branco was fraught with consequences much more important than the mere disappearance from the scene of a Court favourite and a feudal chieftain, however powerful. The troops that accompanied Castel Branco were for the most part Indians or half-breeds, subject to the most unbending military discipline, really little better than slavery. Ashamed of their inability to punish and capture Borba, the officers made no effort to return, and gradually the expedition melted away, and the half-savage soldiers merged into the forest. With them they carried the tools, implements and cattle of their own expedition and of the disbanded Sumidouro settlement, rude elements of civilisation that preserved them from relapse into utter savagery. The *bandeirantes* spread over the prairie lands about Sete Lagoas and the valley of the river São Francisco and, pushing their cattle ranches Northwards, gradually established through communication with Bahia and the North of Brazil. Thirty years after, the descendants of these fugitives, possessors already of vast herds, will be found figuring actively in the history and development of the gold mines that drew their supplies of food chiefly from the North. By that time they had lost their original identity as Paulistas, and under the denomination of Bahianos were merged into and identified with the people of the North as distinguished from the Paulistas of the South. It was to such elements that the *sertanejos* (backwoodsmen) of to-day owe their origin.

Shut in by chains of lofty mountains and giant peaks from easy contact with the outside world, development on the S. Francisco was slow and almost imperceptible. From the memories of the cruel, iron rule of their old overlords at São Paulo sprang distrust that, perpetuated by atavic suggestion through generations, developed into active hostility and culminated in the war of extermination between Paulistas and Emboabas and Bahianos, and as time passed and the memories of old grievances were effaced, evolved the character of the neo-mineiro of to-day—distrustful and reserved.

In the history of the formation of the people and State of Minas is to be found the key to the evolution of the Brazilian character, so puzzling in its contradictions.

Development has followed naturally along the lines of least resistance, fed by two currents, ethnologically distinct.

Along the coast the main element has been Portuguese, tempered by an admixture of the Negro. Descent and tendencies incline them to trust and accept Europeans.

Inland, the main element of development was the Indian half-breeds, distrustful of, if not absolutely hostile to white domination.

So the two species grew up, both Brazilian by birth and associations, but differing in tendencies and character. Alongside the progressive dwellers of the coast, inclined to fraternise with the foreigner, grew up in those vast solitudes a race simple and austere, distrustful and reserved.

As from force of character or talent, one or the other element prevailed in the Councils of the State, policy altered too, and passed from the extreme of hospitality to exclusive Jacobinism.

When the cruel history of the dominators of the Indians is recalled, is it to be wondered at that there should still be lurking in the instincts of their descendants resentment and distrust of those from whom they so greatly suffered?

By degrees these feelings are being eliminated and more frequent communications with the purely European element under happier and freer circumstances will lead ultimately to the amalgamation of all elements into one homogeneous whole—the Brazilian of the future.

Practical results, beyond showing the way for later pioneers to follow, the expedition of Fernão Dias had none. The famous emeralds turned out to be mere tourmalines, then unknown to European science. But the Court at Lisbon believed them to be emeralds deteriorated by the sun and atmospheric influence. So another expedition was fitted out in 1687, with orders to dig deeper, but failed even to re-find the mine.

But if emeralds were elusive, discovered but to be lost again in that wilderness of mountains, there were Indians in plenty to hunt down and to enslave. It was on such an expedition against the Cataguas that Miguel de Souza was bound when, descending the left flank of Itatiaya in the expectation of reaching the Rio das Velhas, after days of wandering in that maze of mountains, he came on the Tripuby, with the peak of Itacolomy rising solitary, sentinel-like from its spreading valley, keeping watch, as it were, over the infant peak at its foot. This the half Indian escort baptised Itacuruni—mother and child—corrupted afterwards to Itacolomi.

The valley was covered with virgin forest, except where a mountain stream cut its course, between huge blocks and boulders of manganese and oligst, that, shining like silver in the sun, convinced the adventurers that here at last they had found the celebrated silver mines of Ribeiro Diaz, searched for for two generations.

From Itaverava prospecting parties followed each other without much result until 1696, when Salvador de Mendonça discovered the valley of the Carmo and directly afterwards that of Ouro Preto.

The discovery of gold at Itabira Carmo and Ouro Preto revived official cupidity and even induced the Governor of S. Paulo, Arthur de Sá, to overlook the yet unforgettten crime of *lese majesté* and to call Borba Gatto to his Councils.

Guarded by almost impenetrable forests, and protected from justice by an army of subject Indians, Borba Gatto was intangible. So virtue was made of necessity, and he was magnanimously pardoned and put in command of the expedition destined to finally unveil all the mysteries of the *sertão*,

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By 1700, when the Governor, Arthur de Sá, visited the mines, the whole region on the Western flank of the Mantiqueira had been prospected and the alluvials in the valleys of the Rio das Velhas, das Mortes, Ribeirão Carmo, Sabará and Ouro Preto were in active working and the emeralds of Sabará-Buçti forgotten.

But it took three painful months journey to reach the mines from S. Paulo. Rio de Janeiro, as the crow flies, lay much nearer. A path frequented by Indians was explored, and Sabará-Buçti, sometimes called the country of the Cata-guazes, was brought within 15 days of the coast, and the course of the history of Minas was changed.

Brazil at that time was but a geographical expression. Divided into a number of *capitaneas*, there was but little cohesion and no community of purpose.

Barely 20 years had passed since Castel Branco's murder and the merging of his *bandeira* into the *sertão* (forest), but short as it was, it was sufficient to open a route from Minas to Bahia, through forests once infested with the most savage of all the Indian tribes, the despair of every expedition that attempted the conquest of the "Land of Emeralds" from the North.

By this route Bahianos, as Northerners were all classed, began to flock to the diggings in such numbers as to swamp the Paulistas, who, as discoverers, claimed monopoly of all the gold fields.

By a Royal order dated 1694, gold and silver mines became the property of the discoverer, who was moreover enabled on condition of paying one-fifth of the yield to the Crown.

In 1700 this system was altered, and the system of claims or *datas* was accepted after some resistance by the Paulistas, on condition that they should be the sole beneficiaries. In consequence, ingress to the mines from Bahia was forbidden and the commander of that district ordered to close the route. No sooner was that done, however, than a new road was opened to the coast by Espírito Santo, by which, as through Rio de Janeiro, "foreigners" (*forasteiros*), as Paulistas dubbed everyone but themselves, hurried to claim a share of their fortune. So irresistible indeed was this current, that in 1705 the useless prohibition was withdrawn.

White and black, Indian and Caboclos (half-breeds), men and women, old and young, nobles and plebeians, rich and poor, and even monks, says Antonil, poured like a flood into Minas, from all parts of Brazil and the lands beyond the seas. Broadly, they were classed—Paulistas, the pioneers, Bahianos or native born Brazilians from the North and Reíndes, or subjects of the Kingdom (Reino) of Portugal, comprising all new-comers from beyond the seas.

Paulistas claimed rights of discovery and monopoly, but the others resisted. Already even in these early pioneer times, nativism was rife and there were jealousies and ill-feeling between native born and Portuguese.

So, in spite of their innate lack of sympathy, Bahianos and Reíndes joined hands to dispute the claims of Paulistas to monopoly.

Feeling between them grew ever more intense and bitter until in 1707, after several sanguinary encounters, the Reíndes succeeded in driving the Paulistas from the district.

To consolidate their power they acclaimed Manoel Nunez dictator, and formally invested him with supreme power.

Nunez was Portuguese born, of humble origin. Coming to Brazil in early youth, by his tact and energy he rose from the humblest of occupations to a position of wealth and influence. He was conciliatory but firm, generous and generally esteemed. No better leader could have been found.

But a conflict between Paulistas and *Emboabas*, an Indian term given by Paulistas to their opponents in derision, was inevitable and not all the tact of Manoel Nunez could avert it. The quarrel was fundamental, for possession of the mines, and could only be settled by supremacy of one party or the other. But for Nunez it would have been far more sanguinary than it proved. The massacre at the Rio das Mortes, the last stronghold of Paulistas, taken by a lieutenant of the Dictator, where 300 Paulistas, after surrendering, were butchered in cold blood, shows what the struggle would have been without Nunez's restraining influence.

At first the quarrels between Paulistas and Bahianos attracted but little attention at Rio de Janeiro, where the Government was absorbed in preparations for resistance to French invasion. The hideous tragedy of the Rio das Mortes, however, forced the authorities at Rio to interfere, and the Governor, D. Fernando Mascarenhas, set out in person for the mines to reassert the Royal authority.

Fearful of the consequences that might ensue, the insurgents, wishing to gain time to conciliate the Court, refused to receive Mascarenhas and forced him to retire ignominiously to Rio de Janeiro.

Meanwhile they despatched large quantities of gold to Lisbon, with such protestations of unswerving loyalty that the Court was mollified and Antonio Albuquerque, the able and experienced administrator who succeeded Mascarenhas, received instructions not to be too severe.

Albuquerque comprehended that there could be no trafficking with treason, but tempering his justice with mercy, instead of ordering Nunez and his companions to be hung, drawn and quartered in accordance with the barbarous customs of the time, that prevailed even to the 18th century for punishment of crimes of *lese majesté*, he was pardoned on condition of withdrawing from active political life to his farm (*fazenda*) at Jequitahy, on the road to Bahia.

Nunez was the first Dictator on American soil and in some ways a prototype of Tiradentes, the martyr to Republican principles in 1792.

But in S. Paulo, when the news of the massacre arrived, there was weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. Few families there were that did not count a relative amongst the victims, whose blood cried aloud for vengeance. No time was lost, and on August 22nd, 1709, an expedition under Amador Bueno, started for Minas.

Hearing of their intentions, Antonio Albuquerque, the Governor, started post haste for S. Paulo, but, failing to dissuade the Paulistas from their intentions, returned furious to Rio, where he dispatched men and ammunition to the Rio das Mortes in support of the Reíndes and Bahianos.

Divided amongst themselves and exhausted by long and wearisome marches and without competent leadership, the Paulista forces were soon dispersed and driven to take refuge in the forests.

This closed the struggle between Paulistas and *Emboabas* and the period of domination by S. Paulo.

Had things turned out otherwise, Minas might to-day be an appanage of S. Paulo and the whole history of Brazil, perhaps, have been changed.

In undisturbed possession of Minas and its great mineral wealth, the power of S. Paulo would have so overshadowed and overpowered the rest of the country that political developments on equal lines would have been impossible, and either S. Paulo would have dominated the rest, or would have separated and formed a nation apart.

From a political point of view, the events of 1707-1710 were a turning point in Brazilian history.

To govern a region so vast, so distant from the metropolis, torn by the fiercest dissensions and savage struggles for gold, Albuquerque comprehended to be beyond the powers of the Crown. Only by dividing interests and thus securing some always for his side, could he hope to keep permanent control of the mines.

So three townships were started at Ribeirão do Carmo, Villa Rica, afterwards Ouro Preto, and Sabará, which he endowed with the usual apparatus of autonomous municipal government, with regular courts and judges, whilst reserving for himself the exercise of the supreme power, as Commander of the *capitaneas* of S. Paulo, Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro.

In 1713, Albuquerque left for Portugal. His successor, Marshal Braz Balthazar da Silveira, in continuation of this policy, divided Minas into three *comarcas* or administrative districts and, at the cost of some sacrifice of Royal authority, succeeded in regulating the payment of the *quintos*, or mining royalties, to the satisfaction of the mine owners, who were again threatening revolt.

Order re-established by Albuquerque, it was his task to consolidate the authority of the Crown and of the Law.

Society in Minas, led by a licentious and unruly priesthood, was utterly demoralised and dissolute, when D. Braz Balthazar da Silveira took up his residence at Villa do Carmo, bringing with him his wife, a lady of illustrious descent and family, whose example did much to raise the level of morality.

Without force to back up his authority, his influence was chiefly moral, but none the less left a deep impression on the society and administration of Minas.

For a long time, however, the Royal authority existed in Minas but in name, and every measure that threatened the interests of the real rulers, the clergy and large proprietors, was the signal for revolt.

Out of a population of 50 or 60,000 in 1719, 35,094 were slaves recently brought from Africa and forced to the most inhuman and brutal labour. So dangerous was the position of the white masters amongst this horde of ignorant savage blacks that the Governor of Minas, Conde d'Assumar, begged the King to put into execution the "Black Code," adopted in the dominions of the King on the Mississippi.

By this Code the right leg of a fugitive slave might be cut off and substituted by one of wood, so that the owner should not wholly lose his services. The owners had power of life and death over the slaves and, as slaves condemned to death were paid for by the community, even the check of self-interest was removed. But even slave owners are human and, bad as was their lot, the slaves enjoyed some privileges, chief amongst them one day of rest a week, when they could do as they chose. The fruit of that day's labour was their own, and by dint of incessant labour and self-denial, many slaves succeeded in laying by enough to buy their freedom from their masters.

But fearful that the blacks, if free, might become too powerful, even this last hope in their captivity was taken from them, and by Royal edict it was prohibited to give freedom to slaves except by decree of the Courts for special reasons and not by purchase.

This moved the slaves to desperation, but the revolt was shortlived: incapable of organisation, their resistance was soon overcome, and their lot became harder than ever.

In 1721, Conde d'Assumar was recalled to Portugal and submitted to trial for abuse of authority. He was accused of persecuting the *Reiões*, or natives of Portugal, who represented themselves as devoted to the Crown.

In the midst of conflicting interests of Paulistas and *Reiões*, Bahianos, Indians and Negroes, and particularly of the *Mamelucos* or half-breeds, all savagely struggling for supremacy or freedom, to keep the peace, without an adequate force to back him, was beyond anyone's ability. To maintain authority he had necessarily to ally himself sometimes with one, sometimes with another party, with the Paulistas against the *Reiões* and *vice versa*. But that he really favoured any is not likely. Of all the elements of that unruly society, the *Reiões*, owners of tens of thousands of slaves to blindly do their bidding, and wealthy enough to buy favour from the Court, were the most turbulent and unmanageable. On the slightest provocation they threatened sedition, and on several occasions openly defied the Crown. In spite of all drawbacks, Count d'Assumar succeeded in making authority respected and in establishing the foundations for organisation of civilised society in Minas on which the others were successfully built. But for his firmness and so-called tyranny, Minas might have continued for generations rent by civil contests.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE.

		EXECUTIVE.
President of the State . . . . .	.. .. .	Dr. Wenceslau Braz Pereira Gomes.
Secretary of the Interior . . . . .	.. .. .	Dr. Estevão Leite de Magalhães Pinto.
Secretary of Finance . . . . .	.. .. .	Dr. Juscelino Barbosa.
Chief of Police . . . . .	.. .. .	Dr. Urias de Mello Botelho.
Prefect of Bello Horizonte . . . . .	.. .. .	Dr. Benjamin Franklin Silviano Brandão.
		LEGISLATURE.
President of the Senate . . . . .	.. .. .	Dr. Antonio Gonçalves Chaves.
Vice-President of the Senate . . . . .	.. .. .	Dr. Chrispim Jacques Bias Fortes.
President of the Chamber . . . . .	.. .. .	Dr. Antonio do Prado Lopes Pereira.
Vice-President of the Chamber . . . . .	.. .. .	Dr. Antonio da Silveira Bruni.
		JUDICIARY.
President of the High Court . . . . .	.. .. .	Dr. João Bráulio Moinhos de Vilhena.
Vice-President of the High Court . . . . .	.. .. .	Dr. Theophilo Pereira da Silva.
Attorney General . . . . .	.. .. .	Dr. Raphael Almeida Magalhães.
Sub-Attorney General . . . . .	.. .. .	Dr. Aureliano Moreira Magalhães.

HIGH STATE OFFICIALS.

Director of Archive Office . . . . .	.. .. .	Dr. Antonio Augusto de Lima.
Director of Department of the Interior . . . . .	.. .. .	Dr. Antonio Benedicto Valladares Ribeiro.
Director of Primary Schools . . . . .	.. .. .	Dr. Nelson Baptista.
Director of the Normal School . . . . .	.. .. .	Dr. Aurelio Pires.
Director of Criminal Statistics . . . . .	.. .. .	Major Antonio Afonso de Moraes.
Director of School of Pharmacy at Ouro Preto . . . . .	.. .. .	Dr. Jovelino Mineiro.
Director of the João Pinheiro Institute . . . . .	.. .. .	Dr. Leon Renault.
Governor of the Prison at Ouro Preto . . . . .	.. .. .	Dr. Antonio Goulart Villela.
Director of the Lunatic Asylum at Barbacena . . . . .	.. .. .	Dr. Joaquim Antonio Dutra.
Rector of the Gymnasio Mineiro (residential) at Barbacena . . . . .	.. .. .	Dr. Antonio José da Cunha.
Rector of the Gymnasio Mineiro (non-residential) . . . . .	.. .. .	Sebastião Corrêa Rabello.
Police Force: Commandant of 1st Battalion . . . . .	.. .. .	Lieut.-Col. Jacintho Freire de Andrade.
Commandant of 2nd Battalion . . . . .	.. .. .	Lieut.-Col. João Pinto de Sousa.
Commandant of 3rd Battalion . . . . .	.. .. .	Major Pedro Jorge Brandão.
Inspector of the Treasury . . . . .	.. .. .	Col. Francisco Soares Alvim Machado.
Director of Revenue Fiscalisation Department . . . . .	.. .. .	Dr. Theophilo Ribeiro.
Legal Adviser . . . . .	.. .. .	Dr. Francisco de Assis Barcellos Corrêa.
Director of the State Printing Office . . . . .	.. .. .	Dr. Gabriel de Oliveira Santos.
Director of Public Works Department . . . . .	.. .. .	Dr. Arthur da Costa Guimarães.
Director of Department of Trade, Agriculture and Colonisation . . . . .	.. .. .	Dr. Carlos Leopoldo Frates.
Chief of the Technical Section of the Agricultural Department . . . . .	.. .. .	Dr. Alvaro Astolpho de Silveira.
General Fiscal of Coffee Propaganda . . . . .	.. .. .	Col. Joaquim Gomes de Araujo Porto.
Head Excise Officer (stationed at Rio de Janeiro) . . . . .	.. .. .	Col. Joaquim Libanio Gomes Teixeira.
President of the Banco de Credito Agricola . . . . .	.. .. .	Dr. Antonio Gomes de Lima.
President of the Stock Exchange Committee . . . . .	.. .. .	Col. Manoel Gonçalves de Sousa Moreira.
Prefect of Poços de Caldas . . . . .	.. .. .	Dr. Francisco Escobar.
Prefect of Cambuquira . . . . .	.. .. .	Dr. Raul de Noronha.
Prefect of Lambari . . . . .	.. .. .	Dr. Americo Werneck.
Prefect of Caxambú . . . . .	.. .. .	Dr. Camillo Soares de Moura.
Chief Clerk to the High Court . . . . .	.. .. .	Dr. José Coelho de Magalhães Gomes.
Chief Clerk to the Senate . . . . .	.. .. .	Col. Henrique Edmundo Renault.
Chief Clerk to the Chamber of Deputies . . . . .	.. .. .	Col. Alfredo Frust.

FEDERAL AUTHORITIES IN MINAS.

Circuit Judge	Dr. Carlos Honorio Benedicto Ottoni.
Circuit Judge (Substitute)	Dr. Sezino Barbosa do Valle.
Attorney General	Dr. Albino Alves Filho.
Sub-Attorney General	Dr. Francisco Ferreira Alves, Junior.
Assistant Sub-Attorney Generals	1. Col. Manoel Lopes de Figueiredo. 2. Col. Francisco Gomes Nogueira. 3. Arthur Chelles.
Post-Master General	Dr. Francisco José de Almeida Brant.
Head Accountant	Jorge Brown.
Assistant Post-Master at Diamantina	Major Gustavo Soares de Vasconcellos Lessa.
Assistant Post-Master at Campanha	Col. João Bressane de Azevedo.
Assistant Post-Master at Uberaba	Francisco Medina Coeli.
Delegate Inspector of the Federal Treasury	Col. Leopoldo Augusto Ribeiro Bhering.
Accountant	Col. Domingos Fernandes Monteiro.
Procurator Fiscal	Dr. Martin Francisco Duarte de Andrada.
Chief of Telegraphs, Minas North	Dr. Joaquim Julio de Proença.
Chief of Telegraphs, Minas South	Dr. Antonio Ramalho.
Inspector of Telegraphs	Dr. José Barcellos de Carvalho.
Inspector of the Department for Peopling the Soil	Dr. Pedro Rache.
Manager of the Federal Savings Bank	Capt. Claudio Andrade.
Fiscal Board of the Savings Bank	Dr. Bernardino Augusto de Lima. Dr. Donato Joaquim da Fonseca. Major Narciso da Silva Coelho.
Director of the School of Mines at Ouro Preto	Dr. Joaquim Candido da Costa Sena.
Government Inspector of Ambulance Department, &c.	Dr. João Ribeiro Vianna.
Delegate of the Commercial Statistics Service	Major Arthur Felicissimo.
Commanding Officer of 51st Regt. at São João del Rey	Col. Alfredo Carlos Sarayba.
Commanding Officer of 8th Company	Capt. José Sampaio do Prado Leite.
National Guard: Commanding Officer	Col. Julio Cezar Pinto Coelho.
Secretary	Lieut.-Col. Dr. Antonio do Prado Lopes Pereira.
Head of Medical Corps	Lieut.-Col. Dr. Olyntho Deodato dos Reis Meirelles.
Commanding Officers of Brigades in the Capital:	
1st Infantry Brigade	Dr. Nelson Coelho de Senna.
1st Artillery Brigade	Col. Emygdio Rodrigues Germano.
1st Cavalry Brigade	Vacant.

MINAS BISHOPRICS.

Archbishop of Marianna, Primate of Minas	Dom Silverio Gomes Pimenta.
Bishop of Diamantina	See vacant. Last holder appointed Coadjutor Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro.
Bishop of Pouso Alegre	Dom Antonio Augusto de Assis.
Bishop of Uberaba	Dom Eduardo Duarte da Silva.
Bishop of Campanha	Dom João de Almeida Ferrão.
Bishop of Monte Claros	See created but not yet filled.

POPULATION.

In 1800 the population of Minas was 3,184,099, of whom 1,627,461 were males and 1,556,088 females. The Census of 1900 gave the population as 3,594,471, an increase of 410,372, or 12.8 per cent. annual average in 10 years. From 1752, the date of the first census, the growth of the population has been as follows:—

Census.	Number of Inhabitants.
1752	220,666
1776	319,769
1780	396,268
1807	491,619
1813	480,000
1817	621,885
1821	800,000
1838	800,000
1852	1,000,000
1854	1,081,809
1856	1,219,272
1865	1,620,190
1872 Census	2,102,089
1882 Calculated	2,760,000
1888	3,018,307
1890 Census	3,184,099
1892 Calculated	3,243,098
1897	3,413,784
1900 Census	3,594,471
1901 Calculated	3,680,416
1902	3,668,720
1903	3,708,387
1904	3,740,421
1905	3,777,325
1906	3,815,603
1907	4,119,971
1908	3,960,000

The area of the State of Minas Geraes is 574,855 square kilometres (221,894 square miles), and the density of population, consequently, 6.8 per square kilometre or 17.3 per square mile.

Of the total, two-thirds are of European descent and one-third half-breeds—*mulatos* or *caboclos*—(Negro or Indian). The pure blacks, formerly so numerous in the time of slavery, are rare and have almost disappeared. There are supposed to be still some 10,000 wild Indians in the forests about the head-waters of the Doce and Mucury.

There are 200,000 foreigners domiciled in Minas, of whom some 40,000 are Italians.

The area of unoccupied lands (*terras devolutas*) is not accurately known, but must be very considerable, as besides the area already surveyed and marked out, there is an immense region in the valley of the Rio Doce as yet untrodden except by wild Indians.

RAILWAYS.

The State of Minas Geraes in 1908 was served by 4,215,766 kilometres of railway, as follows:—

Railway.	Miles.	Kilometres.
Central of Brazil	540	869,092
Minas and Rio	91	147,000
Muzambinho	14½	237,990
West of Minas	57½	929,000
Goyaz	58	93,978
Mogyana	188	302,000
Victoria to Minas	43	69,700
Leopoldina	529	851,035
Sapucahy	253	407,000
Juiz da Fora to Piauí	30	58,101
Guaxupé (Mogyana branch)	9	14,000
Paraopeba	7½	12,000
Bahia and Minas	145	233,870
TOTAL	2,618½	4,215,766

Data supplied by Dr. Rodrigues Jacob.

The following are under construction: 84 kilometres on the Central of Brazil Railway, from Lassance to Pirapora; 50 kilometres on the same railway, Sant'Anna de Ferros branch, from Caeté to Santa Barbara; 150 kilometres on the West of Minas Railway, from Bello Horizonte to Henrique Galvão; 130 kilometres on the same railway, from Carrancas to Bom Jardim; 50 kilometres on the Leopoldina Railway, on the Santa Luzia to Manhuassú extension; 40 kilometres on the Sapucahy Railway, Piranguinho to São José do Paraíso branch; extensions of the Victoria to Minas Railway, in the direction of Sant'Anna de Ferros, and of the Goyaz Railway towards Bambuí.

Computing the value of the various lines at present working and striking an average, it is no exaggeration to say that the total value of the lines in traffic is between 170,000 *contos* and 200,000 *contos* (£10,625,000—£12,500,000).

The State is giving support to the extension of this important railway system in various ways, such as guarantee of interest, loans and kilometric subsidies.

The total amount thus expended by the State to date reaches 69,786,000\$000, and of this a sum of 14,149,239\$896 has already been refunded to the Treasury.

With regard to the different zones served by these lines, the railways of the State group themselves as follows:—

The eastern part of the State is served by the Leopoldina Railway, which holds a concession until 1999 for its 851 kilometres. It is the most important railway in the State and consists of a trunk line and several branches.

In virtue of a contract made with the Government of the State on February 22nd, 1908, the company undertakes to construct, and actually is constructing, various new lines, which will be its own absolute property. These lines will link up Santa Luzia do Carangola to Manhuassú and Ponte Nova to the same city, whence there will be through connection to the port of Victoria, in the State of Espírito Santo, via the Victoria and Minas Railway. In a few years, when these new lines are finished, the Leopoldina Railway will possess some 1,100 kilometres of lines in traffic in the State.

Further to the North we have the Victoria to Minas Railway, which was originally planned to run from Victoria to Diamantina and now is to be extended to Sant'Anna de Ferros, where it will join the new branch of the Central of Brazil Railway which is being extended to that city.

In the not far distant future the Victoria and Minas Railway will possess as extensive a system as the Leopoldina and will tap the fertile districts of Peçanha and Caratinga.

After the Victoria to Minas we come to the Bahia and Minas Railway, which runs from the port of Caravellas in the State of Bahia to Theophilo Ottoni in the State of Minas Geraes. The total extent of the line is 376,270 kilometres, of which 142,400 kilometres are in Bahia and 233,870 in Minas.

This line is the natural outlet from the north of Minas Geraes and Government is the proprietor of the part which traverses the State, whilst the section which runs through the State of Bahia is held as security for the liquidation of the debts of the extinct Bahia and Minas Company. For the present, Government has leased the line on a temporary

basis, but it has received various proposals for the definite leasing of the same on terms which are most advantageous for the districts through which it runs. Eventually the Bahia and Minas Railway will be extended and will build branches to bring itself into contact with Peçanha, São João Baptista and the south of the State of Bahia.

The south of the State is served by the Minas and Rio, Muzambinho and Sapucahy Railways which, together, possess a system of 892 kilometres in traffic.

Various branches are projected on this system which will facilitate communication with the central regions of the State.

To the south-west we have the Mogyana, with 302 kilometres in traffic, traversing the regions known as the Minas Triangle from Jaguará to Araguayá. At present, railway communication in this district is very incomplete, but it will be greatly improved by the building of the projected line from Uberaba to the Goyaz Railway, which, in conjunction with the lines from Arcos to Henrique Galvão and from Henrique Galvão to Bello Horizonte, will put the Minas Triangle in direct communication with the Capital of the State and with the port of Victoria.

A great part of the western districts of the State is served by the West of Minas Railway, a system formed by various lines and branches, with a total extension of 920 kilometres. The line is the property of the Union Government, by which it is administered.

Railway communications to the east will be completed by the Goyaz Railway, which will run from Formiga, on the West of Minas Railway, to Leopoldina, on the River Araguaya, in the State of Goyaz. The extent of this railway's lines in the State of Minas will be 820 kilometres, of which 500 will form the trunk line and 260 the branch to Uberaba.

The central districts of the State are served by the Central of Brazil Railway, which has 869 kilometres of line in traffic in the State of Minas Geraes and is actually constructing a line, 84 kilometres long, from Lassance to Pirapora, on the River São Francisco. This latter extension is nearly completed. It is intended eventually to extend this line from Pirapora to the north of Brazil, probably to the Capital of the State of Pará.

The ordinary gauge in use in Minas, as in the rest of Brazil, is that of 1 metre between the rails. There are, however, two exceptions, namely, the section of the Central of Brazil Railway to M. Burnier (497,000 kilometres), which is 1 metre 60 gauge, and 600 kilometres of the West of Minas Railway, where the gauge is 0 metre 700.

The merchandise carried by the railways of Minas is very varied. In the east the main industry is coffee planting, whilst in the south cattle breeding is the main occupation of the people. Farmers are now going in for polyculture and, as a result, we see the Leopoldina Railway in the east carrying large quantities of cereals and some cattle, whilst in the south the Sapucahy, Muzambinho and Minas and Rio Railways carry coffee, cereals and potatoes. The same holds good in the western districts.

The central districts of the State served by the Central of Brazil Railway not only supply the same merchandise for transport as the other zones, but also iron ore. This district is destined ere long to be the centre of a great iron industry, for the deposits are very rich and there is ample water power available, especially in the zone lying between Lafayette and Ouro Preto and Sabará and Kerros.

As we said before, the total extent of lines in traffic in the State of Minas Geraes is 4,216 kilometres. If we take into account the lines that are projected and those actually under construction it may be estimated that this figure will, within a few years, be increased to 6,000 kilometres.

As will be seen, there is still a great part of the State waiting to be opened up by railways, especially in the north, and here there is certainly a fine field for the employment of foreign capital.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

The Faculty of Law was founded in December, 1892, the gymnasium in 1898, as also a School of Pharmacy at Ouro Preto.

There is a School of Minas also at Ouro Preto, maintained by the Federal Government.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.—Two gymnasia—one at Bello Horizonte and the other at Barbacena, modelled on that of Rio.

PRIMARY.—In 1892 there were 1,890 schools, besides 9 normal schools located in different cities.

For judicial purposes the State is divided into 115 *comarcas*. Minas sends three Senators and 37 Deputies to the Federal Congress.

The capital is Bello Horizonte, situated on an affluent of the Rio das Velhas, in the heart of an important mining district, between Morro Velho and Sabará. Bello Horizonte is an official creation, specially designed in 1895 to serve as Capital of the State, and now numbers some 18 to 20,000 inhabitants. The other cities of importance are Ouro Preto, 65,383; Barbacena, 74,895; Juiz de Fora, 91,119; Diamantina, 46,572; and Marianna, 52,750.

The Minas territory is divided into two zones—the *Zona do Matto*, or forest lands, and *Campos*, or open lands, all much broken up by the deep valleys scored by the rivers on the table-land.

The Forest Zone is agricultural, the most important products being coffee, tobacco, Indian corn, beans and, lately, rice. Full particulars of coffee production will be found in the section specially devoted to coffee. The *Campos* are excellent for grazing and raise a great part of the cattle for the Rio market. The number of cattle sold for the Rio and other markets outside the State, which in 1897 to 1900 averaged 187,739 per annum, rose in 1905 to 272,993, and in 1907 reached 295,848. In 1908 the number exported was 260,270. Part of these, however, came from Matto Grosso and were only fattened in Minas for the market.

The dairy industry has of late been actively developed, so that the quantity of milk exported rose from an average of 2,025,897 litres (445,893 gallons) for 1897-1900 to 2,514,929 litres (553,527 gallons) for 1901-1904. In 1907 the amount of milk exported reached 5,160,574 litres (1,135,325 gallons) and in 1908, 5,633,881 litres (1,239,453 gallons). Exports of butter in 1907 amounted to 1,462 tons and in 1908 to 1,482 tons.

Hog raising is another important industry, capable of great development. The number of hogs "exported" from the State for 1897 to 1900 averaged 18,070, rose for 1901-1906 to an average of 85,272, in 1907 the number exported was 40,201, and in 1908, 56,975, whilst exports of bacon rose

simultaneously from 2,558 tons to 4,430, amounting in 1907 to 3,627 tons and in 1908 to 4,228 tons.

There is unquestionably great scope for capital and experience in the development of the pastoral industries on scientific lines in Minas.

Mining has been carried on in Minas for over two centuries, and though not so prosperous or vigorous as it might be, still adds appreciably to the world's stock of the precious metal. In 1908 the production of gold amounted to 3,947,064 grammes (126,915 ounces troy) of the value of £493,383. From 1896 to 1908 the gross production was 45,626,748 grammes (1,466,845 ounces troy) with a total value of £5,622,983.

Year.	EXPORTATION.		VALUE.	
	Grammes.	Ounces Troy.	Milreís.	£ Sterling.
1908	3,947,064	124,915	7,894,128	493,383
1907	3,898,851	125,275	7,793,808	487,112
1906	3,522,093	113,237	6,627,820	440,386
1905	3,612,068	116,128	6,950,590	464,052
1904	3,982,740	123,045	6,871,404	653,094
1903	3,950,760	127,017	6,936,161	496,808
1902	3,813,753	122,612	6,591,465	479,573
1901	4,045,802	130,072	10,886,376	512,125
1900	4,420,422	142,117	13,804,078	546,417
1899	2,974,273	95,623	12,999,847	419,721
1898	3,272,795	105,220	10,958,958	318,930
1897	2,156,035	69,316	6,743,321	202,720
1896	2,030,142	65,269	5,493,604	136,691

The existence of Manganese was discovered in a cutting for the Central Railway. Progress has been much hampered by the lack of adequate transport, but even so exports in 1908 reached 243,650 tons (of 1,000 kilos.), against 214,500 in 1907.

Diamond mining is decadent; leases of diamond lands having fallen in 1905 to only 18,185\$, the smallest for many years. In 1905 three hundred licences or claims were working, whilst in 1904 the number was 739.

Several concessions are extant for gold dredging, one to J. Rocha and Carlos Costa Wigg for 25 years for working the stretch of the Rio das Velhas, between the mouth of the S. Francisco and the Itabira rivers, and others for working the rivers Piracicaba and das Mortes, the Rio Abaeté, Rio Piranga and Ribeirão do Carmo.

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MANUFACTURES.

The principal manufacturing industry is cotton weaving. There were, in 1905, 81 factories with 2,257 looms that turned out 13,414,000 metres of cotton textiles, and employing capital of 11,765,519\$.

COTTON FACTORIES.

Domicile.	Name of Mills.	Proprietors.	Reserve Fund and Capital.	Loans.	Spindles.	Looms.	Horse Power used.		No. of Hands Employed.	Annual Production in Metres.	Annual Consumption of Raw Cotton.	Class of Goods Manufactured.
							Steam.	Water.				
Juiz de Fora	Industrial Mineira..	Companhia Industrial Mineira..	Milrês. 1,839,175	Milrês. 301,200	3,454	130	—	300	346	4,050,000	—	Piece goods, unbleached & dyed.
Juiz de Fora	Juiz de Fora	Viuva Bernardo Mascarenhas	452,307	—	—	96	—	30	140	50,000	—	Piece goods, unbleached & dyed.
Sete Lagoas	Melancias	Companhia Industrial Melancias	425,600	—	960	49	20	40	75	450,000	45,000	Piece goods, unbleached & dyed.
Pitangui	Brumado	Comp. Industrial Pitanguiense	595,000	140,000	2,300	70	—	70	113	676,000	80,000	Piece goods, bleached & dyed.
Gouveá	S. Roberto	Comp. de F. e T. S. Roberto	600,000	—	1,868	56	—	100	103	900,000	—	Piece goods.
Diamantina	Biribiry	Comp. Industrial Biribiry	600,000	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	100,000	Piece goods.
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	Banco Hypothecario do Brasil..	636,501	—	1,744	72	—	150	120	1,000,000	—	Piece goods, bleached, plain and interwoven.
Arassuahy	Itinga	Comp. Industrial de Itinga..	—	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	Piece goods, bleached.
Montes Claros	Montes Claros	Silva, Maia & Co.	100,000	—	1,200	60	—	—	100	500,000	45,000	Piece goods, bleached.
S. Sebastião Curvello	S. Sebastião	Mascarenhas & Sobrinho	300,000	—	1,640	52	40	120	60	600,000	55,000	Piece goods, bleached.
Ouro Preto	T. E. José do Tom- badouro	Orestimo Vasconcelos & Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Piece goods, bleached & dyed.
Uberaba	Santo Antonio	Caldeira, Queiroz & Cunha Campos	320,000	—	1,920	66	—	90	100	800,000	90,000	Piece goods, bleached & dyed.
Villa de Itaima	Cachoeira	Comp. de Tecidos Santarriense	655,553	—	2,512	103	—	100	120	1,400,000	150,000	Piece goods, bleached.
Itabira do Campo, Ouro Preto	Itabira	Comp. Industrial Itabira do Campo	642,228	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Piece goods.
Curvello	Cedro	Comp. Cedro e Cachoeira	2,000,000	—	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	Piece goods, unbleached.
Sete Lagoas, Tabo- leiro Grande	Cachoeira, Tabo- leiro Grande	"	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	Piece goods, unbleached.
Santa Luzia	Pão Grosso	A. Mascarenhas	180,000	—	1,884	110	—	80	85	800,000	85,000	Piece goods, unbleached.
Alvinópolis	Rio do Peixe	Comp. União Itabirana	300,000	—	1,300	48	—	30	72	330,416	52,000	Piece goods, unbleached & dyed.
Itabira, Mato Dentro	Gabroba	Andrade Guerra & Co.	134,000	—	800	29	—	72	46	288,000	27,000	Piece goods, bleached & dyed.
Itabira, Mato Dentro	Pedreira	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Piece goods, bleached & dyed.
Inhaúma, Sete Lagoas	Inhaúma, Sete Lagoas	Comp. Cachoeira dos Macacos	634,000	300,000	3,900	132	—	120	224	1,600,000	164,021	Piece goods, bleached & dyed.
Cachoeira dos Macacos	S. Maria	Comp. Industrial Santa Maria	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	Piece goods, unbleached & dyed.
Viçosa	S. Silvestre	Comp. Industrial S. Silvestre	406,656	—	1,450	70	—	—	—	700,000	72,000	Piece goods, unbleached & dyed.
Viçosa	De Tecidos Mineiros	Sarmiento, Irmão & Co.	665,000	—	3,000	84	138	120	180	1,000,000	100,000	Piece goods, unbleached & dyed.
S. João Nepomuceno	Marzagão	Comp. Industrial Sabatense	—	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	Piece goods, unbleached & dyed.
Marzagão, Belo Horizonte	União Lavrense	Comp. F. T. União Lavrense	200,000	160,000	3,458	96	—	80	140	900,000	120,000	Piece goods, unbleached & dyed.
Lavras, Sta. Matrosinhos	União Lavrense	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Piece goods, unbleached & dyed.
Juiz de Fora	Cachoeira Grande	Comp. Fabril Cachoeira Grande	700,000	—	3,520	120	—	160	240	1,800,000	18,000	Piece goods, unbleached & dyed.
Isopoldo	Machado	Colonel Onofre Mendes	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	200,000	—	Piece goods, unbleached & dyed.
Cidade do Machado	S. Joazeiro	Comp. Industrial S. Joazeiro	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	Piece goods, unbleached & dyed.
S. João del Rei	S. Domingos (not working)	Comp. Industrial S. Domingos	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	Piece goods, unbleached & dyed.
Santa Barbara	S. Domingos (not working)	Comp. Industrial S. Domingos	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	Piece goods, unbleached & dyed.
S. E. Mato Dentro	S. E. Mato Dentro	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Piece goods, unbleached & dyed.

The "export" duty on textiles sent out of the State has been reduced from 4 to 2 per cent, consequently, "exports" to other Brazilian States, which in 1903 were 799,155 kilogrammes, rose in 1905 to 887,839.

SUPPLEMENTARY DESCRIPTION.

As regards vegetation, the State may be divided into two distinct zones: that of the *mato* or forests and that of the *campo* or open plains. The forest zone stretches over the eastern part of the State, whilst the plains and pasture lands lie principally in the Western districts. The Minas forests are most luxuriant and the variety of trees and plants to be found in them is almost innumerable. Only to mention the woods used for building purposes, such important trees as the *brauna*, *jacaranda*, *sapucaia*, *peroba*, cedar, &c., are found in abundance.

The vegetation of the plains is much less luxuriant in character. Amongst the trees found thereon are the pine (*araucaria brasiliensis*) and sundry varieties of palm such as the *burly* and *palmito*, and of building woods the *aroeira*, the *candeia*, &c. The plants most freely cultivated in the State are: Maize, beans, manioc, potatoes, sweet potatoes, rice, coffee, tobacco, sugar, cotton, &c.

The fauna of the State is as important as its flora, the variety of insects, reptiles, fishes and birds found there being very great. Domestic animals are found everywhere, whilst the breeding of cattle, horses, mules, swine, goats and sheep is one of the principal sources of wealth to the State.

On page 483 will be found the latest figures for the population of the State of Minas, but a few words on the subject will not be out of place.

The last census (that of 1900) was not very reliable, so the actual population of the State can only be estimated. Taking as a basis the census which is generally considered to be most reliable, that of 1890, when the population was given as 3,184,099, and comparing its results with other censuses and estimates made from time to time, the figures for which are given below, it will be seen that the population of the State of Minas has increased on an average 2½ per cent. per annum since the year 1776. Applying this rate of progress to the figures for the year 1890, the actual population of the State of Minas should be 4,500,000 inhabitants, a figure which would seem to be not very wide of the mark, in view of the fact that since 1890 there has been nothing to cause a falling-off in the number of immigrants arriving, nor to affect the steadily maintained ratio of the excess of births over deaths, a ratio which owing to the mildness of the climate and the easy conditions of life is most satisfactory.

The following table shows the movement of the population of the State of Minas Geraes from 1776 to 1890:—

Year.	Population.
1776	319,769
1786	396,256
1806	406,915
1807	431,619
1808	433,049
1813	480,000
1817	621,885
1821	800,000
1833	900,000
1838	900,000
1847	908,816
1852	1,000,000
1854	1,081,909
1850	1,219,272
1865	1,629,190
1872	2,102,680
1882	2,760,000
1890	3,184,099

It will thus be seen that Minas holds the premier place amongst the States of Brazil as regards population, and that that population has rapidly increased. Furthermore, the public and the Government are turning their most careful attention to the solution of that problem which is of paramount importance to the country, namely, the peopling of the soil. On this question there is entire accord between the Government of the Union and the Government of the State, which not only take active measures themselves, but solicit the aid of and subsidise railway companies and other undertakings of a similar character and even private individuals as well.

The day is over when great batches of immigrants were brought in for the most part entirely unfitted for an agricultural life, whose introduction simply filled the pockets of the agents who contracted them, whilst the country got no return for the sacrifices it was called upon to make to secure such introduction. The authorities do all in their power to fix the colonist on the soil by selling him advantageously situated lots at a moderate price with payment spread over a long term, and by facilitating him in every way to cultivate his fields and market his crops. He finds, furthermore, on his arrival, a house all ready, with good water supply, agricultural implements and seeds, whilst the payment for these advantages is made as easy as possible for him.

Colonisation in the State is not lacking the encouragement provided by tradition. The German colonists who settled down 50 years ago at Juiz de Fora and Theophilo Otoni have contributed not a little to the progress of these regions, and the future is most rosy for the eight settlements at present maintained by the State itself.

There is probably no other country in the world where conditions are more favourable to agricultural development than in Minas Geraes. Travellers who have traversed it are full of enthusiasm regarding the richness of its soil. Saint Hilaire says that not only is it rich in its diamonds and other precious stones, its gold, its iron, its lead, &c., but also in its fat pastures, its beautiful forests and its rich soil, which, according to the altitude, can produce vines, sugar and coffee, hemp and cotton, manioc, wheat and rye, mangoes, peaches, figs and bananas. The soil, indeed, is capable of producing nearly all plants which grow in temperate and sub-tropical regions. Corn, vines, rye, barley, flax and a large number of fruit trees common to the south of Europe flourish in the higher lying regions of the State.

Saint Hilaire saw large tracts of land sown with corn in the districts of Barbacena, Caeté, Serro, Pessanha and Minas Novas, whilst it was also grown in the south of the State in the districts of Campanha, Ayruoca, Pimuly, &c. It usually yielded 24 to 26, and sometimes 30, or even many more ears per grain. At Rio Vermelho, near Serro, the French traveller was assured that a single grain of wheat often gave in that district as many as 60 ears. The corn produced in the north was sold at Tijuca (Diamantina) and at Villa Rica (Ouro Preto), where the Pessanha variety was most in demand on account of the specially fine flour which it gave. That produced in the south was exported as flour to Rio de Janeiro, which city took in 1818 more than 50,000 kilos. Wheat-growing was thus at one time most prosperous in Minas, and instead of practically disappearing it would have been greatly developed had farmers offered a stubborn resistance to the blight which devastated their fields.

The vine does well practically all over the State, even in the warm districts, such as Uberaba, Montes Claros and Sete Lagoas. It bears better fruit in the less humid localities, where the grape can attain to full maturity. This, says Saint Hilaire, is the cause of the over-production of the "drought grape" (*uva da secca*), which in warm districts yields a second crop in June or July. In this State, indeed, vines can yield two crops a year: one in January, during the rainy season, and the other in the dry season.

Wine-making shows considerable progress in the State, where it was first seriously begun some twenty years ago. The most important vineyards are situated in the neighbourhood of the Capital, at Uberaba, Campanha, Cattedas Altas, at the foot of the Serra de Caraça, in the districts of Santa Barbara, Itabira do Mato Dentro, Sete Lagoas, and round Ouro Preto. At Ouro Branco, in the last-named district, Herr Eschwege, the German naturalist, who travelled through Minas at the same time as Saint Hilaire, saw some very fine bunches of grapes, whilst he states that no farm in that region was without its own vineyard.

Saint Hilaire saw rye and barley on the northern plateaux, whilst the same writer states that flax did very well in the valley of the Rio das Mortes, an affluent of the Rio Grande. A land-owner near Barbacena showed him a piece of stuff of a

fine and even texture made out of flax grown on his own estate. Hemp was also cultivated in the south-west, at Araxá.

All these branches of agriculture have practically been abandoned where they might have been so greatly developed. Various exotic plants have been cultivated, such as tea, vanilla, mulberries, &c. Vanilla was planted with success at Piranguy; the tea plant flourished for some time at São João del Rey, at Campanha, at Ponso Alegre, and especially round Ouro Preto, where there are still several plantations in existence. The mulberry has always been grown near Barbacena, at the Italian colony of Rodrigo Silva, where experiments in the breeding of silkworms have been made.

The main activities of the Minas farmer are nowadays directed to the cultivation of native cereals, such as maize, rice and beans, in such a manner, indeed, as to diminish that of coffee somewhat, the over-production of which brought about the present crisis. The cultivation of these cereals, which is so easy, will eventually make their importation unnecessary. Both Government and the more enlightened amongst the landowners are in favour of a return to a moderate protection of certain industries which have already prospered in the State, especially that of corn growing. At present large quantities of wheat are imported into Brazil, the figures for imports of wheat flour alone having amounted in 1905 to no less than 354,746,318 kilos. As a matter of fact protection in the shape of a tariff has already been extended to this branch of agriculture, and also to others carried on under similar conditions, and this protection has already, as will now be shown, produced the most excellent results.

Exports of maize, which in 1897 amounted to only 2,046,770 kilos, in 1906 reached 16,604,462 kilos. Exports of this commodity between the years 1897 and 1900 rose to 8,386,443 kilos, and between 1901 and 1904 to 17,331,761 kilos, a figure only inferior to that for the years 1905 and 1906, which was 35,003,882 kilos.

Exports of beans rose in a similar manner. From 787,107 kilos in 1907 they rose to 4,430,153 kilos in 1905, and 4,706,733 kilos in 1906, or almost double those for the years 1901 to 1904, which amounted to 2,892,865 kilos.

This increase is even more marked in exports of rice and potatoes. Exports of the former, which in 1899 amounted to barely 224,946 kilos, rose to 887,043 kilos in 1905, and 4,122,798 kilos in 1906; whilst for the first half of 1907 they amounted to 2,920,945 kilos. Exports of this article are capable of great expansion as the Minas product is certain to replace, in the City of Rio de Janeiro, the foreign article, which is kept out by the protective duty. Imports of rice into Brazil have fallen from 100,984,591 kilos in 1902 to 40,289,000 kilos in 1906.

Exports of potatoes from the State, which in 1899 amounted to only 974,838 kilos, rose to 4,070,431 kilos in 1906. Potatoes are mostly grown in the cool regions of the south and centre of the State; rice is principally exported from the south-west (the Minas Triangle), and maize and beans from practically every part.

The two most important products of the State of Minas are coffee and tobacco, the exports of both of which have, however, fallen off. Low prices have curtailed the exports of coffee, whilst too faithful adherence to antiquated methods in the cultivation of tobacco has caused exports of this article to shrink.

Coffee in Minas, as in São Paulo is the staple article of export. Cultivation was greatly developed in the State during the last century. Exports, which in 1818 amounted to only 146,085 kilos, had in 1830 risen to 1,221,000 kilos; whilst the following figures show how production increased:—

Year.	Kilos.
1850	13,503,960
1870	22,340,595
1890	94,935,998

Exports of this article reached their zenith in 1901, when they amounted to 138,093,465 kilos. They remained more or less stationary from that year until 1903, since which time they have shrunk and in 1906 amounted to 143,254,498 kilos.

This shrinkage has, however, as yet not produced the expected rise in prices and the valorisation of coffee is still occupying everybody's mind, so closely is this fall in prices connected with the economic crisis through which the whole country is passing. All that can be is being done to raise coffee prices to their former high point. Fazendeiros are curtailing their plantations and devoting all their efforts to an intensive cultivation in order that they may resist the exactions of the great exporters. The authorities, on their part, are doing all in their power to afford facilities in the matter of advances to planters, to develop propaganda abroad and to encourage the cultivation of other products. The Government of Minas is doing all it can to disseminate agricultural instruction and to regulate and reduce the cost of production. It would seem that but little more can be done until the equilibrium between supply and demand has been readjusted.

The coffee plantations are scattered over the whole of the southern part of the State and in the forest zone to the east of the Serra de Espinhaço (Muita).

With regard to tobacco, its production was once a most flourishing industry in the State of Minas. Exports which in 1818 already amounted to 879,095 kilos rose to 2,321,685 kilos in 1843, and to 5,096,104 in 1871. From the last-mentioned year onwards exports have fluctuated between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 kilos. Exports in 1906 amounted to 3,106,496 kilos, including thousands of kilos of cigarettes. Production of tobacco is indeed insufficient to meet local requirements, and in view of this fact it is certain that tobacco growing might make great headway in this State if only more economical methods were employed, as indeed has already been proposed by several planters. Tobacco is grown chiefly in the south and south-east (Itajubá, Pomba, Carangola, &c.).

Saint Hilaire states that when on his travels through Minas he found the cultivation of cotton in a flourishing state, especially at Minas Novas, Arassuaçu and Pessanha. There was a large demand at the ports for the article on account of its excellent quality and exports reached 1,485,000 kilos in 1823, but soon after, on account of a great deal of falsification, they fell off and finally ceased altogether. During the Civil War in the United States the trade was revived, and in 1865 exports reached 674,440 kilos, only, however, to fall to zero the following year.

Textiles were more staple and for a long time constituted one of the principal articles of export. At the present time exports of textiles are fairly important, reaching 230,835 kilos in 1897, 887,839 kilos in 1905, and 1,111,865 kilos in 1906.

Manioca is also cultivated on a large scale in the State of Minas. It is a staple article of food in Brazil, especially in the shape of flour, in which form (together with maize) it is largely exported to Rio, where there is plenty of room for the trade to be increased.

Minas is very rich in fruits, which it produces in large quantities and in great variety. Not to mention fruits found all over the country such as oranges, jaboticabas, bananas, pineapples, quinces and guavas, which are mainly exported in a preserved form, the fruits of Southern Europe might be cultivated with great advantage in the cool and high-lying regions of the State, such as Campanha, São João del Rey, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, Diamantina and Caeté, where Saint Hilaire saw peaches, apples, olives and even pears flourishing exceedingly. He was given some peaches at a place near São João del Rey which appeared to him to be nearly as good as those grown in the open air in the centre of France. There would be an excellent market for all these fruits in the City of Rio de Janeiro.

Apart from these various branches of agriculture, Minas produces in a wild state many most valuable trees, plants and herbs. There is a great future for the extractive industry in her forests, her gums and her fibres, as also in her plants valuable for medicines or for dyes. The forests are teeming with wealth of this description, to say nothing of the orchids, which grow in great profusion. As regards this natural and uncultivated wealth, the most important articles exported are fine woods for cabinet making and rubber. Maniçoba rubber is now being planted in parts of Minas.

Amongst fibrous plants one is indigenous to Minas, namely the *pita*. This is now being cultivated on a large scale by an American company, which enjoys a concession for this purpose from the Government of the State.

Cattle-breeding is one of the most important and profitable industries of the State. Exports of cattle have constantly increased. From 65,185 head in 1860 they have shown the following progress:—

1860	.. .. .	76,186 head.
1880	.. .. .	199,640 "
1906	.. .. .	337,174 "

Side by side with this increase there has also been a marked progress in the exports of dairy produce. In 1897 exports of milk to the City of Rio de Janeiro amounted to 1,715,286 kilos, and in 1906 to 3,920,340 kilos. Exports of butter have risen from 85,003 kilos in 1899 to 945,421 kilos in 1906. Exports of cheese show the following increase:—

1860	.. .. .	477,420 cheeses.
1880	.. .. .	752,272 "
1900	.. .. .	3,210,099 kilos.
1906	.. .. .	4,159,642 "

This increased export is due undoubtedly to protective tariffs. The quality of the goods has greatly improved, whilst their cost to the consumer has declined.

The breeding of swine has developed considerably, and swine and their products have always held an important place in the exports from the State. Exports of swine in 1900 amounted to 21,425 head, and in 1906 this number had risen to 46,268 head. Exports of bacon increased from 3,521,500 kilos in 1900 to 4,556,383 kilos in 1905, falling, however, to 3,956,508 kilos in 1906. This rapid progress is also due to a protective tariff. Minas produces a comparatively small number of horses and mules. Exports of the former amounted to 2,093 head in 1906, and of the latter in the same year to 1,890 head. It is expected that horse-breeding will, however, receive considerable impulse owing to the fact that greater interest is now being shown in it and blood-stock imported, whilst the demands of the Army for mounts and remounts are constantly increasing.

Sheep-raising is carried on, but on a small scale, in spite of the fact that, according to Saint Hilaire, the pasturages in the mountains and on the plateaux of Minas are admirably suited for this branch of industry. At the time of Saint Hilaire sheep-raising was engaged in on a considerable scale round Caeté and in the valley of the Rio das Mortes. The sheep were sent to Rio for food, whilst the wool was used for making cloth and hats.

Finally, Minas exports a large quantity of poultry, all, of course, for consumption in the other States of the Republic.

It has thus been seen that the State of Minas Geraes possesses a most fertile soil, and one eminently suited to the cultivation of the most varied cereals, trees, plants and herbs. It will now be shown that another great source of potential wealth lies in its vast mineral deposits, which at all times have attracted the attention of exports and travellers.

The extraction of gold in ancient times constituted the main source of wealth in the region now known as Minas Geraes, and in the opinion of geologists it is to be found in large quantities over a considerable extent of the State. Extraction of the precious metal has indeed never completely ceased, and at the present time is carried on by several important companies.

The alluvial deposits were the first to be worked, but the working was done in such a careless fashion that the beds of the rivers were finally covered with a thick layer of worthless débris, which prevented the virgin depths below from being touched. The deposits were soon exhausted, as much on account of these disastrous methods of working as by the over-supply of miners, whose numbers at one time were increasing every day. When there were no more alluvial deposits to be got at, those miners attacked the veins in the mountain sides, but so ignorant were they of the proper methods to be adopted that they ended by ruining themselves,

a result which was accelerated by their hardships and by the heavy taxation to which they were subjected. Thus, mines that at one time were in a most flourishing condition soon fell into complete ruin, and were finally abandoned. At one time the number of men engaged in working the mines was no less than 80,000, but by 1820 this number had shrunk to barely 6,000. The *quinto*, or 20 per cent. tax, gave 1,170 kilos in 1750, but this had fallen to 570 kilos in 1799, and to 105 kilos in 1819.

The history of the early working of gold in Minas reveals two facts. First, that the alluvial deposits and the veins on the mountain sides are to-day practically in their virgin state, as only their surfaces were worked by the early pioneers; and, secondly, that in all probability these veins might be opened up and worked again now with considerable profit, as the work would be undertaken under much more economical conditions, as is already the case with the companies which are working there now with up-to-date machinery and with vastly improved transport facilities. This, indeed, is the expressed opinion of such geologists as Eschwege, Liais, Ferrand and Gorceix, who studied and experimented with these veins. This opinion is supported by the production of gold from certain mines, which, after lying fallow for years, have recently been worked once more by vastly more economical methods. The following are the principal cases in point, including the Morro Velho mines, which Saint Hilaire, thought were already exhausted in 1818:—

	Production.
	Kgs.
Gongo-Soco and other mines belonging to the English company known as the Imperial Brazilian Mining Association (1824-1856) ..	13,198
Morro Velho mine belonging to the English company known as the São João del Rey Mining Company, Ltd. (1830-1894) ..	59,400
Catta Branca mine belonging to the English company known as the Brazilian Company (1832-1844) ..	1,181
Pary mine belonging to the English company known as the Santa Barbara Gold Mining Company, Ltd. (1862-1894) ..	2,688
Passagem and Raposos mines belonging to the English company known as the Ouro Preto Gold Mines of Brazil Company, Ltd. (1884-1894) ..	2,724

The working of certain of these mines only came to a standstill on account of financial trouble or on account of subsidences and other accidents caused by a lack of technical knowledge. Their production at one time or another was often very large. Thus at Gongo Soco in one single day a miner's hat holding about 4 litres of auriferous earth gave 10 kilos of gold dust. During the years 1829 and 1830, in 16 days, 347 kilos of gold were extracted, or an average of 21.7 kilos per diem.

As an average production, that of Morro Velho during a period of 52 years, from 1834 to 1886, is undoubtedly most remarkable. During that period the mine yielded 58,344 kilos of gold, representing a value of £5,215,000 sterling, which is equivalent to an average production of 1,115 kilos per annum, 93 kilos per mensem and 3 kilos per diem.

It will thus be seen that the results given by mines which have been re-opened and worked after their apparent exhaustion are ample evidence of the vast wealth which the mountains of Minas hide in their bosoms. Some idea of this may be formed by making an approximate estimate of the gold produced in the State from the time it was discovered down to the present day. Whether Mr. Calogeras is taken as an authority, or Ferrand, or Gorceix or Santos Pires for the period from 1700 to 1820, there is no question but that the production of gold in the State was very large.

Eschwege, who based his figures for the most part on the official statistics of the tax on gold, estimates production during the period mentioned to have been about 530,000 kilos which, as Ferrand says, represents a volume measuring 28 cubic metres and a value of 1,605 millions of francs (£64,200,000). As to the production from the earliest times down to the present day, Santos Pires estimated it in 1900

to be 700,000 kilos and Calogeras in 1903 at 944,990 kilos. From these figures it will be seen that the future of gold mining in Minas, when certain difficulties have been removed, is most hopeful.

At the present time the mines which are being worked are in the hands of English companies, the most important being Morro Velho, which is situated at Villa Nova de Itan, three leagues distant from the capital. This mine belongs to the São João del Rey Mining Company, Ltd., which was founded in London in 1890. It has 120 stamps working. As to the recent production of the mine (the former workings are given above) it yielded 2,654,345 grs. in 1903 and 2,902,821 grs. in 1904. The next most important mine is that of Passagem, near Ouro Preto, which belongs to the Ouro Preto Gold Mining Company, Ltd., with a capital of £400,000 sterling. In 1903 the production of this mine was 735,809 grs., and in 1904, 652,661 grs. The stamps working number 80.

The São Bento Gold Estates Company, Ltd., has a capital of £250,000, and works a mine near the town of Santa Barbara. The production in 1903 was 444,391 grs. and in 1904, 478,348 grs.

The Descoberto mine, near Caeté, is worked by Rotulo, Ltd., with a capital of £50,000. The number of stamps is 10, and the production was 32,577 grs. in 1904 as against 18,361 grs. in 1903.

Finally, the Latham Gold Mining Company, Ltd., has a capital of £50,000 and works a mine at Juca Vieira, also close to Caeté. The number of stamps is 20 and the production was 14,592 grs. in 1904 as against 35,599 grs. in 1903.

The following figures show exports of gold from the State from 1898 down to 1905:—

Year.	Grammes.
1898	3,272,795
1899	3,974,273
1900	4,420,422
1901	4,045,802
1902	3,813,794
1903	3,970,945
1904	4,081,109
1905	3,612,068
1906	3,522,093
1907	3,808,851
1908	3,947,084

Next in importance to gold comes the diamond, which for many years was the source of the greatest wealth to Minas. Diamonds were declared to be royal property in 1730, and they first began to be freely worked during the *régime* of the poll-tax. As soon, however, the price fell by more than 75 per cent., it was found necessary to take measures to curtail the extraction of the stone. Thus in 1739 the extracting industry was leased to persons who undertook not to employ more than 600 negroes in the mines. This lease was renewed three times up to the year 1772, when Government decided to put an end to this system and to work the diamond fields on its own account. This system held until shortly after the Declaration of Brazilian Independence, when by the law of 1832 the right to extract diamonds was once more leased to private individuals.

During the first period of leasing, the production of diamonds in Minas is estimated to have been 1,666,560 carats, the sale value of which was 15,515,397\$802. During the working of the mines by Government up to the year 1828, production was recently estimated by Santos Pires to have been 1,319,192 carats. After 1828, statistics are unreliable. Exports of diamonds from 1897 to 1904 were as follows:—

Year.	Grammes.
1897	809
1898	1,259
1899	1,511
1900	2,441
1901	2,166
1902	3,332
1903	5,507
1904	1,823

Hitherto in Minas, as in the rest of Brazil, diamonds have been worked entirely in the alluvial deposits, which are very far from being exhausted. Many veins have not yet been touched from lack of capital and up-to-date methods, but they would probably give an excellent return if worked with the proper plant. The attention of miners is always turned to the deposits in the rivers, the dredging of which is proving a great attraction to many capitalists. Concessions have been granted for dredging the river Jequitinhonha and its principal affluents, and also the rivers Abaceté, Somno, Santo Antonio and other affluents on the left bank of the São Francisco. The first-mentioned is of traditional wealth, and should, if worked properly, give excellent results.

In addition to the deposits in the rivers the diamond is also found in secondary veins, especially in the districts of Diamantina and Grão Mogul to the north, and in the valleys of the Abaceté and Bagagem to the west.

In addition to diamonds, many other important stones are found in Minas. These have always been worked on a rather small scale, but they are now attracting the attention of the European and American markets. These stones are found in great variety in the north of the State, especially in the lower valleys of the Jequitinhonha and of the Arassuaçu, as also in a smaller degree in those of the Mucury and Rio Doce. Tourmalines are found in their green, blue and red varieties, as also cymophanes and triphanes, beryls, aquamarines, garnets, hyacinths, amethysts and topazes. Some of these are also found near Ouro Preto. Rock crystal is found in the west on the frontiers of the State of Goyaz.

The production of these stones is considerable, but owing to the large amount of smuggling they do not as yet figure in the official statistics. In 1901 the amount of rock crystal exported was 4,167 kilos, and in 1902 it was 2,172 kilos.

Amongst the most important minerals found in Minas is iron, which is present in enormous quantities of excellent quality. Indeed, all geologists from Eschwege and Saint Hilaire down to Goreeix and Monlevade are agreed as to the vast wealth which Minas possesses in her iron deposits.

Monlevade was a French engineer, who came to Minas to establish ironworks, and who for many years studied the deposits in the State. He says: "Apart from numerous fields of more or less great extent there are in Minas five main mountain chains bearing vast quantities of iron. Such is their extent and their richness that one may safely assert that one of them alone contains more iron than all the mountains of Europe together. The deposits chemically analysed show 76 per cent. of the weight to be iron.

"The first of these chains is to the east, and starting near Sacramento in the district of Santa Barbara, it extends to São Domingos; thence, having crossed the Piracicaba, one of the most important affluents of the Rio Doce, it stretches into the forests of Cocas Grande, where the iron deposits are richest. The known length of this chain is 12 leagues. On either side of it are found great forests, most fertile plains, and many important waterfalls.

"The second commences near the Piracicaba, at a point three and a half leagues from S. Miguel, and forms the *serra* which runs parallel to the left bank of that river; it extends past the iron works of Monlevade, which are situated in a property about a league in length. The total length of the chain is 10 leagues.

"The third starts at Capão, to the south of Ouro Preto, where it forms an important part of the town. Thence it extends past S. Anna and Antonio Pereira, and forms the flank of the Serra de Caraça, close to the town of Agua Quente. Its total length is 12 leagues.

"The fourth begins to the south of the said Serra, and, taking a turn northwards, runs close to Caxoeira, Morro Vermelho and Rossa Grande. Thence it stretches towards Gongo Soco, Cocas and Itabira, where it forms the high peak situated in that city. The total length of this chain is 20 leagues.

"The fifth and last chain, to the west, rises to the south of the great peak of Itabira do Campo, which is formed entirely of iron. It follows the great Itabira *serra* to Curral del Rey (the Belo Horizonte of to-day), crosses the Rio das Velhas at Sabará, and extends to the high range of Piedade,

of which it becomes a part near Caeté. The total extent of this chain is 18 leagues.

"Finally, it is extremely probable that these great beds appear again at Gaspar Soares, Candonga, Serra Negra, Grão Mogol, &c., all of which districts are rich in iron."

There can be no doubt that ere long the extraction of iron in Minas for export will receive a great impulse, as the European sources are becoming exhausted, whilst the port of Rio de Janeiro and the railways will afford an excellent outlet and

means of transport for the ore. The railways, indeed, have already penetrated the central districts, where the fields are richest, whilst the port works at Rio will be finished within a few years. With these factors in its favour Minas will possess unique advantages over every other country in the world for iron extraction and trade, whilst, as has already been seen, the quantity of the iron is only surpassed by its extreme richness. The following table will give some idea of this wealth:—

COMPOSITION OF VARIOUS IRONS FROM THE STATE OF MINAS GERAES.

	Magnetite from the Serra do Presébio.	Itabirite Dust from Gandarella.	Black Itabirite Dust from Gandarella.	Compact Itabirite from Areado.	Granulated Oligist from the Serra da Cacaúna.	Compact Hematite from Itabira do Campo.	Compact Hematite from Gandarella.	"Canga" from Ouro Preto.	"Canga" from Gandarella.	"Canga" from Itabira do Campo.
Oxide of iron	74.022	63.83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peroxide of iron	23.292	31.72	8.4.9	81.80	99.801	94.0	99.209	79.177	91.49	71.6
Quartz and silica	1.023	1.13	4.1	15.70	0.140	3.4	0.240	9.250	4.78	18.5
Oxide of manganese	—	0.74	9.2	0.17	0.007	—	0.015	0.073	0.27	—
Lime	—	0.14	—	0.50	Traces.	—	Traces.	Traces.	0.25	Traces.
Magnesium	—	—	—	0.20	—	—	—	—	Traces.	—
Alumina	0.787	1.02	—	Traces.	—	2.4	—	4.000	0.74	4.7
Phosphorus	—	—	—	0.20	0.005	—	0.005	0.320	—	—
Loss by melting	0.300	1.41	1.9	0.50	—	—	0.455	6.750	2.62	0.6
Total	100.024	99.99	100.1	99.07	99.953	99.8	99.924	99.570	100.15	100.8
Pure iron obtainable	69.869	68.30	59.4	57.26	60.860	65.8	60.666	55.420	64.04	50.12

The following tables show the analysis of two minerals from the Minas fields:—

1. Manganese from Miguel Burnier, analysed by Sir E. Riley & Co., of London.

	Percentage.
Silica	1.27
Metallic manganese	55.02
Aluminium	1.45
Oxide of iron	4.03
Magnesium	0.05
Barite	1.90
Phosphorus	0.02,1
Water in combination	4.74
Sulphuric acid	0.06,4
Alkalis	0.55
Arsenic	0.03,4

2. Sample of Pyrolusite from Queluz, analysed by the Ouro Preto Company.

	Percentage.
Silica	0.4
Iron and aluminium	0.5
Metallic manganese	61.9,6
Phosphorus	traces.

Manganese is scattered over a great part of Minas and in some localities is found in great masses which, as Eschwege says, form regular hills. This geologist indicated the very spots where the ore is now being worked near Carandahy, Queluz and Congonhas (Miguel Burnier). He also noticed large deposits near Suassuly (Entre Rios), Ouro Preto, Antonio Pereira, Itabira de Matto Dentro, Diamantina and the River Parauá. The last-named deposits are all near the great falls of this river, which is one of the affluents of the Rio das Velhas. Other fields have recently been discovered at Gandarella Barbacena, and in the neighbourhood of the capital as well as in many other localities.

Lime also is exported in considerable quantities, and from 1002 to 1904 the quantity exported from the State rose from 2,097 to 10,071 tons. The best quality comes from Carandahy

and Pedro Leopoldo, two stations on the Central of Brazil Railway. Marl is found on the banks of the São Francisco, whilst fine marbles come from Gandarella and Timpopéba, close to the Serra de Caraça. Neither of these is exported. Whilst kaolin, mica and ochres are found, they are not at present exported in large quantities.

During the years 1902, 1903 and 1904 exports of mineral waters were respectively 233,016, 280,038 and 306,217 kilos, and since that time they have been rapidly increasing. These waters are taken from sparkling alkaline springs at Caxambú, S. Lourenço, Lambary and Cambuquira, small towns situated in the south of the State. These towns are also much frequented by invalids and others desirous of making a "cure." It would be well also to mention the hot springs of Poços de Caldas, which are to the south of the State, near the borders of the State of São Paulo.

It would be well now to refer to those mineral substances which are as yet not actively worked in the State of Minas, but of which traces have been found.

So far, silver, in its true form, has not been found, but plumbiferous galena exists. An important vein of the latter substance was discovered in 1790 at Abaeté. Later it was found near Curvello and Caeté and more recently at Sete Lagoas, Yasado (near Marianna), in the district round Diamantina and at Contendas, near Montes Claros. The mineral found at Abaeté has a proportion of from 41 per cent. to 61 per cent. of lead with 150 to 236 grs. of silver in every unit of 100 of lead. This mineral was worked by Eschwege and Monlevade for some time in the early days of the last century.

Copper is found near Ouro Preto (Tombadouro) and at Sete Lagoas. So far the commercial value of the veins found by Eschwege has not been determined. These veins are situated at Abaeté, Inficionado, near the Serra de Caraça, at S. Domingos, near Serro, and, lastly, at Caldeirão, near Congonhas do Campo.

Mercury is found in cinnabar at Tripuhy, near Ouro Preto, its presence there having been noted by Eschwege. Studies have been made in the neighbourhood, but so far, no large veins have been struck.

Cinnabar was also found by Roque Schüch the metallurgist, close to Antonio Pereira, and more recently traces have been noticed at Santa Luzia do Rio das Velhas and also, it would seem, at Cuieté on the banks of the Rio Doce and at Jaguary to the south of the State.

Zinc is found in blende at Trino, close to Ouro Preto, where a vein was discovered by Sr. Costa Sena, the director of the School of Mines at Ouro Preto. Eschwege also noticed traces of it at Abaeté. Finally, the French traveller, André Augustin, who visited Minas in the year 1826, asserts that he found this mineral close to the confluence of the Suassuby Grande with the Rio Doce. In a sample of 81 lbs. this mineral would have given 3 oz. gold, 4 oz. silver and 46 lbs. zinc, together with a small quantity of lead.

A large quantity of tin was also found by Eschwege in the sands of the River Parapêba, an affluent of the São Francisco. Later some new analyses of these sands were made by Schüch, and the metal was found to exist in the proportion of 10 per cent. to 40 per cent. The same geologist found the metal on the Serra de Carrancas, near São João del Rey, whilst Gorceix discovered it at Caxoeira, close to Ouro Preto, and Costa Sena has recognised it in samples of rock sent to him from the north of the State. More recently still it was found by Engineer Honorio Hermeto in the sands of the Rivers Preto and Americanas, affluents of the Mucury-Couta, the metallurgist, found it in the valley of the Jequitinhonha, near Itacambira (Grão Mogul).

The latter scientist found platinum at Abaeté and also near Serro de Ferros and at Itabira do Campo. Furthermore, this metal was recognised by Eschwege at Itacolomy near Ouro Preto, and by Gorceix in a rock sent from an affluent of the Jequitinhonha, near Serro. Further investigations regarding the presence of platinum have lately been made by Messrs. Hussak & Lisboa.

Both earthy and black cobalt were found by Couto close to Tijuca (Diamantina), and also in the regions between Caxoeira and Congonhas do Campo.

Bismuth was found, according to Eschwege, in the auriferous alluvia of Xarmação and S. Anna do Deserto in the valley of the Rio Doce.

Molybdenum was found by Schüch in the Furquim gold mines near Marianna.

Finally, antimony is found in small quantities in the Catta Branca mines near Itabira do Campo, whilst it is reported to exist in large quantities near the River Parnahyba on the borders of Goyaz (Serra do Brito).

In addition to the above minerals, Minas is fairly rich in graphite and amianthus. The former is found at São Pedro de Jequitinhonha, at Queluz and at Gouveia, near Diamantina. That found at Jequitinhonha is specially remarkable for the large masses which exist of it and for its large proportion of carbon, which varies from 48 per cent. to 85 per cent. Rich graphite-bearing schists abound near Ouro Preto, Itabira de Matto Dentro, Santa Barbara, &c.

Amianthus is found near Ouro Preto (Taquaral), Caeté (Rocas Novas), Salinas, Antonio Pereira, Bom Sucesso, &c. The richest and purest examples of this metal are found at Rocas Novas.

In addition to these metals saltpetre is also found in the valley of the Rio das Velhas and at Formiga and Montes Claros. Alum was discovered many years ago near the great falls of the Jequitinhonha.

Rare elements are not lacking in the State of Minas Geraes. Monazite is present in the sands of the River Americanas (Mucury) and in those of the Parahyba, whilst barium has been found at Antonio Pereira and Araxá and tellurium at Furquim.

The weaving of cotton and woollen goods for use in the country was a flourishing industry in the State of Minas in the year 1785, since its very well-being provoked the royal edict prohibiting the manufacture of such goods throughout Brazil. This decree naturally caused the industry to fall on evil days, but the work was still carried on, though in but a small way, until in the year 1808 the ban was removed, and it began once more in real earnest. Saint Hilaire, in 1818, spoke of the flourishing condition of the industry, and about the middle of

the last century a fine installation was made at Canna do Reino, near Conceição do Serro, whilst in 1868 the first mill to be worked by hydraulic power was erected at Sete Lagoas. In 1882 the State already had nine mills working, with a capital of 2,460,000\$, and 316 looms, producing 12,000 metres of cotton stuffs per diem, and employing nearly 700 workmen. The great strides made in the weaving industry is evidence of the favourable conditions under which it is carried on in the State of Minas Geraes. The number of mills working in the whole State in the year 1904 was 32, with a capital of 11,785,519\$403, and 2,269 looms, employing 3,098 workmen, and an average daily output of 50,000 metres of stuff. In the year 1882 there were no mills in the City of Juiz de Fora, whilst to-day it boasts of two, one of which employs a capital of 1,839,174\$000. During the year 1883 there was a great development in the industry, and the mills at Cedro, at Caxoeira, at Sete Lagoas, and at Curvello doubled their capital, which hitherto had been 1,000,000\$, and increased the number of their looms from 100 to 344. During the year in question exports amounted to 148,676 metres, whilst this rose to 849,261 metres in 1904 and to 1,111,865 metres in 1906. This flourishing state of things naturally encourages the opening of still further mills, and, as a matter of fact, three large establishments are about to be installed in the State of Minas, of which one is at Bello Horizonte, with a capital of 600,000\$000. It must be said that this development of the industry is in a great measure due to the protection of the Union and of the State. The latter has reduced the export tax on textiles by 50 per cent., whilst the former keeps out foreign goods with a high protective tariff. As a result of all this, production is increasing, whilst the cost to the consumer is reduced. The Minas mills seem to be specially adapted for the production of certain textiles known in Brazil by the name of *brim mineiro*, an imitation of the fine stuffs made at Elbeuf, made with fast colours, which do not run in the wash. A great part of the cotton employed in the mills is grown in the country.

There are four mills in the district of Sete Lagoas, three each in those of Santa Luzia do Rio das Velhas and Diamantina, two in each of the districts of Juiz de Fora, Viçosa, Curvello, Ouro Preto and Itabira de Matto Dentro, and, finally, one each in the districts of Bello Horizonte, Pitanguy, Itaúna, Santa Bárbara, Alvinópolis, Uberaba, Machado, Lavras, São João del Rey, São João Nepomuceno, Montes Claros and Arassuaçu.

A certain number of looms are to be found in private houses in different parts of the State, namely, at Queluz, Piumhy, Formiga, Prata, Fructal, and at several places in the north. The textiles turned out are made with the greatest taste, and for a long time large quantities of them were exported.

Amongst other industries which are carried on in the State may be mentioned hat-making, tanning, boot-making, carriage-building, furniture-making, manufacture of matches, candles, soap, scents, &c.

The goldsmith's and jeweller's art is especially remarkable in the State of Minas, both on account of the excellent and artistic workmanship and of the quality of the metal and the stones employed. Pottery is made at Caeté, and also large quantities of pipes and tiles. Recently most successful experiments have been made in the manufacture of china and porcelain. There are potteries also at São João del Rey and at Carmo da Matta (Oliveira). Bricks and tiles are manufactured in large quantities at Bello Horizonte.

Turning to the natural forces to be found in the State for the generation of electric force and for the supply of electric light, it is found that they are abundant and important.

Commencing with the valley of the São Francisco, it will be found that two very important falls occur on this river in Minas territory; that of Casca d'Anta near the source, and that of Pirapora close to the confluence with the Rio das Velhas, a point which will be reached shortly by the Central of Brazil Railway. The former of these falls, according to Eschwege, is not less than 1,000 ft. high. Saint Hilaire, who saw it and gives a most interesting account of it, puts the height at 203 metres. On the Serra da Canastra, from which the river precipitates itself, there are also many

other falls on the different streams and rivers which flow down its sides and finally throw themselves into the São Francisco. There are extensive iron fields in the surrounding country and the mineral is very rich according to the analyses which have been made at the School of Mines at Ouro Preto.

The falls of Pirapora, which were visited by many eminent men such as Eschwege, Halfield, Burton and Liass, is thus described by the last mentioned:—

"It [the fall] is divided into two, its extremities being separated by a gap of a trifle over 600 metres. The first fall is the largest and the water from it does not fall in a curtain right across the river below but in a straight fall to its centre. From the side of the right bank the waters run over an inclined plane some 800 metres long. The bed of this inclined plane is formed of large flat stones, amongst which run innumerable narrow and tortuous channels."

According to the same authority, the depth of the river at Pirapora is from 3 to 5 metres, whilst its width is about 400 metres.

There are many falls on the Rio das Velhas and its affluents, and also on other tributaries of the São Francisco. Lack of space forbids the mention of more than those on the Paraopeba and the Paraúna, an affluent of the Rio das Velhas. The most important falls on the former of these rivers are those of Funil and Salto. The latter is in the rich iron zone where Eschwege installed his Prata works. The largest fall on the Paraúna is six leagues from its mouth and has a height of 40 metres. It was close to this fall that Eschwege discovered large deposits of manganese.

Of the other falls, mention may be made of the Salto Grande on the River Joquitinhonha near the borders of the State of Bahia, of the Santa Clara on the River Mucury on the borders of the States of Bahia and Espirito Santo, of the Escadinhas on the Rio Doce near the borders of the State of Espirito Santo, of the falls at Antonio Dias in the district of Itabira de Matto Dentro on the Piracicaaba, of those of Sapucaia on the Parahyba, and of those of Carangola at Tombos on one of the affluents of the Parahyba, most of which possess falls of considerable size and frequency. On the Rio Grande, the most important falls are those of Bocaina, Jaguará and Marimbondo. On the affluents of this river, mention may be made of the falls of Antas, near Poços de Caldas, and of Furnas on the river of the same name near the village of S. Anna. The latter fall was visited by both Eschwege and Saint Hilaire, and the height is stated to be 63 metres and the width 16 metres.

On a preceding page will be found figures for the extent of the various railways operating in the State of Minas Geraes. It would be well at this point, however, to give a few details with regard to the most important.

The Central of Brazil Railway, which belongs to the Union, starts from Rio de Janeiro, crosses the frontier of Minas Geraes, and, turning northwards, runs towards the São Francisco, which river it should reach in the immediate future. The gauge is 1m.60 over an extent of 462 kilometres to the town of Lafayette, and from that point 1 metre. The chief towns to be found on the route are Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Queluz, Ouro Preto, Sabará, Curvello and Bello Horizonte. The region through which it first passes is agricultural, whilst the more central zone served by it is mineral-bearing in character.

The Leopoldina Railway, an English concern, starts from Niteroy (Capital of the State of Rio de Janeiro), and branches in many directions through the State of Minas Geraes, the principal terminal points being Saude, near Ponte Nova, Carangola, Muriaé, Leopoldina, Pomba and Rio Novo. These stations, with Cataguazes, are the most important on the line. The staple article of export along the Leopoldina line is coffee. The Company has recently obtained permission to extend its line to the new port works of Rio de Janeiro, which will bring its zone in direct communication with the sea.

The West of Minas Railway starts from Sitio on the Central of Brazil Railway, and branches off into two lines, on which the principal stations are Lavras and Paraopeba. The chief towns served are São João del Rey, Lavras, Oliveira, Formiga and Itapecceria. The chief exports from its zone are agricultural products and cattle.

The initial point of the Rio and Minas Railway is Cruzeiro, on the São Paulo branch of the Central of Brazil Railway. It traverses the State of Minas, and has its terminus at Tres Corações, serving the districts of Campanha, Bacpendy, Christina, Pouso Alegre, Itajubá, Tres Pontas, and Alfenas. It runs through one of the richest parts of the State.

At the town of Soledade this line links up with the Sapucahy Railway, which has its terminal point on the border of the State of São Paulo, where it in its turn links up with the Penha branch of the Mogyana Railway. The Sapucahy runs through Ouro Preto, Pouso Alegre and Itajubá, and the district through which it runs is at an altitude of 800 to 1,500 metres, and enjoys a most mild and temperate climate. The staple articles of export in this region are coffee, cereals, tobacco, cattle and swine.

The Mogyana Railway, after crossing the State of São Paulo, enters Minas Geraes at Jaguará, on the Rio Grande, and has its terminal point on the borders of the State of Goyaz, taking *en route* the towns of Uberaba and Araguay. A large trade in cattle between the States of Minas Geraes and Goyaz is handled by this line.

The Bahia and Minas Railway, as its name indicates, starts in the State of Bahia at the port of Caravellas and crosses the north-eastern portion of the State of Minas Geraes, a very fertile district, with luxuriant forests and plains. The main town on this line is Theophilo Ottoni.

There are several other lines at present under construction in the State of Minas Geraes, which will serve the most important regions. The first of these is the Victoria to Diamantina Railway, which starts from the Capital of the State of Espirito Santo, and has now reached the town of Natividade in Minas territory. This line will run in a north-easterly direction, and will serve the rich districts of Ferros, Peganha, Theophilo Ottoni and Arassuahy.

Another line is being built from Sabará to link up with the Victoria and Diamantina Railway at Ferros. This line will serve the important districts of Caeté, Santa Barbara, and Itabira de Matto Dentro.

Navigation on three of the Minas rivers—the São Francisco, the Rio Grande and the Sapucahy—is maintained all the year round. On the São Francisco there is a service of steamers from Pirapora into the State of Bahia, a distance of 522 kilometres. The service on the Rio Grande is from Lavras to the Falls of Bocaina, a distance of 220 kilometres, whilst that on the Sapucahy is from Fama to Carrito, a distance of 108 kilometres.

Of late years exports from Minas in coffee, cotton textiles, tobacco, bacon, cheese, cattle, &c., have increased considerably, as have also the imports, stuffs and various other goods from Europe. In the old days these goods went into the interior or were brought down to the sea for the most part on mule back or in antiquated wagons drawn by oxen. The natural result was that all goods, especially those exported, were very dear, and trade, therefore, restricted practically to the southern districts of the State, whence the roads lead directly to the capital of the Empire.

The position to-day is very different. The export trade showed a value of barely 10,000\$ in 1863, whilst in 1905 its value was no less than 125,534,755\$ according to official statistics. Although no official figures are issued for the value of imports to the State, it may safely be said that this value is steadily diminishing in view of the great impulse that has been given in recent years to local industries and to the export of manufactured goods. There can be no doubt that at the present time imports to Minas are less than exports from the State.

With regard to means of transport, instead of the 45 leagues of highway mentioned by Gerber as being in existence in 1863, there are to-day more than 4,000 kilometres of railway, 1,000 kilometres of river served by large steamers and nearly 3,000 kilometres of telegraph lines. As regards the Post Office there were in Minas in the year 1863 only 85 agencies, with a postal route of barely 6,846 kilometres. Receipts from the Post Office in that year amounted to only 10,527\$530, whilst the number of objects handled was only 226,801. In the year 1906 the number of agencies was 792 (now raised to over 800), the length of postal routes was some

26,000 kilometres, the revenue 1,023,176\$770, and the number of objects handled 34,080,420.

The following official figures for exports from the State of Minas Geraes have been issued by the State Government. They do not appear in the earlier part of the Year Book as those given in that section for the various States are collected from returns at the various ports, whilst Minas is an inland State:—

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS FROM THE STATE OF MINAS GERAES, 1897-1904.

ARTICLES.	Unit.	1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			<i>Milreis.</i>		<i>Milreis.</i>		<i>Milreis.</i>		<i>Milreis.</i>
1. Coffee ..	Kilo	153,928,761	137,757,556	131,648,098	105,035,935	135,239,575	119,489,042	104,215,163	87,957,893
2. Cattle ..	Head	196,343	20,062,057	181,218	15,417,344	173,888	18,697,312	199,509	21,726,350
3. Gold ..	Grme.	2,018,891	6,317,032	3,060,646	10,243,040	4,043,534	13,270,677	4,303,049	13,343,706
4. Cheese ..	Kilo	3,159,622	4,985,717	3,564,367	5,782,229	3,728,752	5,062,889	3,211,099	3,978,601
5. Tobacco ..	"	3,524,741	3,863,514	3,128,268	4,453,508	3,268,186	5,082,865	3,643,253	4,312,677
6. Bacon ..	"	1,256,920	1,873,835	2,256,973	3,381,971	3,299,092	3,682,514	3,521,500	3,893,260
7. Manganese ..	"	—	—	—	—	59,707,634	1,796,690	139,289,704	3,482,248
8. Swine ..	Head	12,488	1,222,011	20,753	2,091,905	17,551	1,518,763	21,489	1,512,567
9. Poultry ..	Kilo	575,840	1,151,680	936,756	1,873,512	1,122,558	2,154,543	920,266	1,472,540
10. Maize ..	"	2,046,770	263,329	5,533,262	809,750	15,570,984	1,322,488	10,389,776	783,454
11. Rubber ..	"	—	—	—	—	334,251	1,671,415	310,449	1,750,836
12. Butter ..	"	—	—	—	—	85,003	222,617	149,617	411,730
13. Sundry ..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Milk ..	"	230,835	231,175	384,039	385,020	651,104	678,526	770,271	802,013
15. Beans ..	"	1,715,286	514,586	1,941,220	582,366	2,211,090	683,327	2,235,994	670,798
16. Hides ..	"	787,107	238,489	600,792	206,311	768,438	141,563	4,320,988	1,077,011
17. Horses ..	Head	88,379	149,466	292,386	371,222	360,128	410,177	346,489	287,171
18. Diamonds ..	Grme.	2,180	335,644	2,234	312,835	2,120	311,044	2,005	328,010
19. Rice ..	Kilo	809	143,337	1,258	230,767	1,511	260,833	2,441	346,949
20. Fine woods ..	"	—	—	—	—	224,946	66,281	343,647	95,785
21. Sugar ..	"	2,721,707	217,448	2,581,481	258,148	2,678,998	566,207	3,103,164	254,989
22. Dried skins ..	"	227,062	227,062	190,114	190,114	335,256	140,842	608,333	364,700
23. Mules ..	Head	325,606	240,387	378,225	309,559	438,977	304,694	526,084	527,756
24. Lime ..	Kilo	1,550	319,226	1,618	311,894	681	122,644	1,038	207,784
25. Potatoes ..	"	—	—	—	—	6,813,175	222,444	6,069,294	152,150
26. Castings ..	"	—	—	—	—	974,838	240,333	1,019,605	127,990
Sundry ..	"	—	407,243	—	452,409	—	1,440,516	—	1,418,094

ARTICLES.	Unit.	1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			<i>Milreis.</i>		<i>Milreis.</i>		<i>Milreis.</i>		<i>Milreis.</i>
1. Coffee ..	Kilo	188,215,704	97,642,324	178,121,055	83,361,075	187,278,404	77,692,290	129,504,800	77,756,934
2. Cattle ..	Head	204,632	22,648,196	232,293	23,229,300	233,120	23,312,000	454,713	25,890,672
3. Gold ..	Grme.	4,056,606	10,030,841	3,813,793	9,591,091	3,970,945	9,923,222	4,081,100	10,203,190
4. Cheese ..	Kilo	3,790,350	6,486,841	4,216,711	7,800,015	3,959,664	8,335,462	4,521,296	7,121,041
5. Tobacco ..	"	3,571,396	4,143,346	3,122,134	2,966,027	2,782,220	3,505,597	3,443,392	4,208,500
6. Bacon ..	"	3,322,855	3,315,096	3,852,737	4,208,855	4,437,130	3,856,282	5,189,893	3,503,178
7. Manganese ..	"	94,412,064	2,360,302	109,285,804	2,185,716	217,650,000	4,353,000	104,856,000	3,507,408
8. Swine ..	Head	22,766	1,006,853	29,242	2,046,940	43,860	3,066,000	45,279	4,940,228
9. Poultry ..	Kilo	803,220	1,285,108	1,034,130	1,654,608	1,333,333	1,666,916	1,409,177	1,691,012
10. Maize ..	"	7,714,611	580,034	11,421,770	913,742	22,922,220	1,719,174	27,268,345	2,045,126
11. Rubber ..	"	107,333	507,034	286,089	647,956	157,312	629,724	241,661	966,644
12. Butter ..	"	285,251	781,731	276,184	600,460	342,712	1,350,730	840,261	2,144,334
13. Sundry ..	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Milk ..	"	823,353	988,288	852,172	1,109,804	790,155	1,148,817	874,583	612,208
15. Beans ..	"	2,297,060	928,020	2,471,712	988,685	2,311,730	736,506	2,078,614	893,584
16. Hides ..	"	4,693,109	1,080,584	3,884,399	607,080	1,950,010	174,747	2,434,441	486,888
17. Horses ..	Head	360,398	431,274	431,605	440,568	312,062	397,448	520,116	634,029
18. Diamonds ..	Grme.	2,650	457,823	2,011	301,560	1,510	302,000	2,172	393,088
19. Rice ..	Kilo	651,796	315,937	2,628	493,737	2,574	492,890	—	—
20. Fine woods ..	"	—	—	411,397	139,676	048,610	131,611	631,154	220,904
21. Sugar ..	"	1,205,671	110,663	1,817,313	272,568	4,892,220	866,917	4,620,235	256,680
22. Dried skins ..	"	557,642	354,307	492,719	259,631	442,752	385,651	671,056	302,245
23. Mules ..	Head	235,124	202,634	190,428	152,342	175,373	140,298	260,816	221,836
24. Lime ..	Kilo	722	147,488	413	82,600	1,730	346,000	2,812	513,648
25. Potatoes ..	"	4,070,229	149,108	1,670,098	50,109	8,422,583	252,677	14,713,939	367,848
26. Castings ..	"	1,078,524	134,948	1,444,731	180,216	1,485,740	185,717	1,792,938	268,941
Sundry ..	"	—	1,205,675	—	8,237	—	52,135	1,161,800	29,045

MINERAL SPRINGS.

All the known mineral water springs have been acquired by the State, by whom they are leased to contractors.

	Price of Purchase by Government.	Price of Lease.	Exported Cases.	
			1905.	1904.
Caxambu	630 apolices of the nominal value 1,000\$ each	45,000\$ per annum and 1\$ per case exported	18,016	9,489
Lambyra	700 apolices of the nominal value of 1,000\$ each	46,000\$ per annum and 1\$ per case exported	50	—
Cambuquira			—	—
Pocos de Caldas			—	—

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

ANNUAL AVERAGE PER MUNICIPALITY FOR 10 YEARS, 1893-1902.

Districts.	Revenue Milreis.	Expenditure Milreis.
	\$	\$
Eastern	96,095	101,311
Central	59,291	66,802
Southern	44,947	47,214
Western	37,056	36,920
Northern	16,558	16,074
Average per Municipality in the State	50,789	58,664
Total annual average for the State by the Municipalities	6,381,341	6,694,403

AVERAGE ANNUAL MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE FROM 1896-1901.

Items.	Northern District.	Eastern District.	Western District.	Southern District.	Central District.	Average per Municipality.	Total for 98 Municipalities.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Collecting Staff	2,986	15,410	6,405	6,397	8,610	8,002	992,248
Health & Public Assistance	814	10,580	2,193	1,234	2,421	3,348	415,152
Public Works and Services	4,540	17,778	14,124	20,158	20,348	15,989	1,908,236
Education	3,228	7,760	4,612	5,565	4,771	5,187	648,188
TOTAL	11,068	51,628	27,334	33,354	36,350	31,920	3,958,824

AVERAGE ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REVENUE FROM 1896 TO 1901.

Transfer of Property Tax	2,680	25,179	14,672	16,638	16,250	15,076	1,869,424
Tax on Industry and Profession	6,211	30,488	12,435	14,325	15,201	15,782	1,950,788
Tax on Factories (engenhos)	1,437	5,770	1,053	1,186	1,264	2,100	260,400
Tax on Real Estate	376	7,888	1,459	1,647	3,482	2,969	368,169
Land Tax (agricola)	2,266	6,594	1,072	2,804	1,543	2,316	349,134
Tax on Rum	856	6,978	145	1,014	1,141	2,027	251,343
Tax on Markets	1,117	1,738	2,107	1,296	4,765	2,204	273,296
Tax on Slaughterhouses	1,232	1,964	1,420	367	3,027	1,604	198,896
Tax on Vehicles	20	1,422	380	424	1,149	769	15,366
Tax on Weights & Measures	200	1,276	454	645	554	636	77,624
Water and Sewage Rates	67	8,653	894	927	5,619	3,232	400,763
Sundry Taxes	2,503	11,470	3,913	4,436	23,580	8,780	1,083,720

AU PALAIS ROYAL.



Joalheria, Ourivesaria, Relojoaria e Optica

A. PINTO DA CUNHA & CA.,

Rua Conselheiro João Alfredo, 91.

Canto da Travessa Campos Salles.

PARÁ.

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Value.
Milreis.
87,957,808
21,726,350
13,343,706
3,078,601
4,312,677
3,393,269
3,482,248
1,512,567
1,472,540
783,454
1,750,836
411,730
802,013
670,798
1,077,011
287,171
328,010
346,940
95,785
254,989
364,706
527,756
207,784
152,159
127,990
1,418,034

Milreis.
77,756,934
25,380,672
10,203,100
7,121,041
4,208,590
3,503,178
3,507,403
4,940,228
4,091,012
2,045,126
966,644
2,144,384
612,208
893,584
480,888
634,929
393,088
220,004
256,680
302,245
221,836
513,648
367,848
268,941
20,045

DESCRIPTION—STATE OF PARÁ.

(For general characteristics, see *Amazonian States*.)

Pará, the most northerly of all Brazilian States, lies between lats. 4° 22' North and 9° 15' South and long. 3° 11' and 15° 26' West of Rio de Janeiro. It is bounded on the North by the Atlantic and French, Dutch and British Guianas; on the East by the States of Maranhão and Goyaz; on the South by Goyaz and Matto Grosso, and on the West by the State of Amazonas. The area of Pará is estimated at 1,149,712 square kilometres (714,550 square miles); it is the third in extent of all the Brazilian States.

The coast of Pará was reconnoitred by the Spaniard Vicente Pinzon in 1499, and the interior by another Spaniard who, starting from Quito in Ecuador, was the first to descend the Napo and the Amazon to its mouth.

Possession of this El Dorado was disputed by English, French and Dutch, but the Portuguese, by their persistence, prevailed and in 1618 founded the fort of Belém, now the City of Pará, and established a regular Government that, in 1637, explored the Amazon to the confluence of the Napo. Until 1641 Pará was administered from Maranhão. For a short period the Dutch from Pernambuco held possession of Maranhão and Pará. When they were expelled Pará came again under the domination of Maranhão until 1652, when an independent government was again established. In 1691 attacks of the French were successfully repulsed and, under the enterprising policy of the *Companhia Geral do Commercio do Brazil*, Pará made considerable commercial progress. With the arrival of Dom João VI. in Brazil, Pará was raised to the rank of a province of the United Kingdom of Portugal and Brazil and incorporated under the same denomination into the Empire on separation from Portugal in 1822. For a time the struggles between the old Portuguese and the new Brazilian partisans gave rise to sanguinary reprisals, as one or the other got the upper hand, but in 1836 the Province was completely pacified and since then no disturbance of importance has occurred and progress has been rapid.

Previous to the discovery of the vulcanisation of rubber the principal industry of Pará was agriculture, after that all other industries were almost abandoned in the search for rubber.

In 1835 the revenues amounted to only 231,000\$ (£26,000); in 1889 to 3,205,000\$ (£361,000); in 1906 to 15,390,426\$ (£1,050,690); and in 1907 to 7,859,499\$ gold and 14,067,073\$ paper, equivalent to £1,763,385.

On the declaration of the Republic in 1899, Pará became an autonomous State of the United States of Brazil, governed internally by a constitution of its own. The constitutional powers consist of a Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. The Legislature is composed of two chambers of Deputies and Senators that meet every year on February 1st for two months, unless specially summoned or prorogued. Congress cannot be dissolved. Each Legislature lasts three years. Qualifications for election to Congress: to be domiciled in the State, count five years of Brazilian citizenship, for Deputy to be over 21 years of age, and for Senator over 30 years. The Chamber of Deputies is elected, one Deputy for 25,000

inhabitants. All bills concerning taxation, fixation of forces and proposals of the Executive must be first discussed by the Deputies. Senators are elected, one for every 50,000 inhabitants; their term of office lasts nine years, the Senate being renewed every three years.

Amongst the functions of Congress are the scrutiny of the election of Governors and Vice-Governors, creation of all taxes, authorisation to contract loans and other credit operations and to fix annual expenditure, grant subsidies or guarantees, legislate with regard to the public debt and provide for its payment, as also with regard to the rivers of the State; to annul proceedings of municipalities not in accordance with law, and provide for education and the preservation of public order.

Executive powers are exercised exclusively by the Governor, who is substituted in case of impediment by the Vice-Governor, the President of the Senate, President of the Chambers of Deputies or President of the High Court of Justice in rotation. Qualifications for Governor: to be born in Pará, to have reached 30 years of age and in exercise of political rights and to have been domiciled in the State three years previous to election. The office is for four years, re-eligible for a second term. The Governor may be impeached and tried for political offences by the Senate and for common offences by the High Court of Justice. Amongst the functions of the Executive are: promulgation of laws by decree and regulation of same; to provide for vacancies in the civil and military services; to report to and advise Congress; to prorogue sessions of Congress and summon extraordinary sessions; to appoint magistrates and judges; to mobilise forces for the maintenance of order; to present bills for discussion of Congress, &c., &c.

The Judicial body consists of the High Court of Justice, composed of seven members, called *desembargadores*, Law Judges and substitutes; the Jury for decision of criminal cases, and Correctional Tribunals. There is, moreover, a "Public Ministry" presided over by the *Procurador Geral* (Attorney General), whose business it is to defend before the Courts the interests of the State, of justice, of orphans, absentees, interdicted persons and of creditors of bankrupt estates.

The State is divided into autonomous municipal districts of undetermined number, whose affairs are administered by a Council and Executive, called *Intendente*, the president of the Council. Each Council consists of not less than eight members elected for six years. The *Intendente* is elected at same time as the Council. Amongst the functions of the Council are: to vote expenditure and resources and create taxes, authorise loans or other credit operations for which an absolute majority is necessary, in accordance with the conditions defined by the law of the State.

Governors since 1889 (declaration of the Republic):—Dr. Lauro Sodré, June 24th, 1891; Dr. Paes de Carvalho, February 1st, 1897; Dr. Augusto Montenegro, his successor, was elected for a second term, and was succeeded on February 1st, 1909, by Dr. João Antonio Luiz Coelho, the present Governor.

AU PALAIS ROYAL.



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Canto da Travessa Campos Salles.



PARÁ.

SCHOLZ, HARTJE & CO.,

PARÁ.

Scholz & Co., Manaós.

Exportadores de Generos do Estado:

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Representantes de -

DANNEMANN & CO., Sao Felix (Bahia).

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Endereço Telegraphico—Frank.

Caixa Postal No. 231.

Codigo—A B C, 5th Ed.

Banqueiros em Londres—Coutts & Co

Consulado da Suissa.

Banco do Pará

Constituido em 9 de Abril de 1883.

ENDERECO TELEGRAPHICO: BANKING

PARÁ—BRAZIL

Capital	15.000:000\$000
Diversas Reservas	3.290:946\$348
Fundo em Londres Lbs....	195.000

Dividendos distribuidos desde a sua fundação Rs. 11.361:560\$400

Faz todas as operações propriamente bancarias, inclusive:

- Cobrança de letras sobre esta praça e as de Mandos, Maranhão e Ceará, cobrindo-as pela mala a seguir após o recebimento, e bem assim de dividendos de ações, juros de apolices, etc., mediante comissão modica.
- Emitte cartas de credito e saca a praso ou á vista sobre todas as praças onde tem correspondentes.
- Realisa pagamentos por telegramma.
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- Faz empréstimos sobre garantia de hypotheca de predios localizados n'esta cidade e sob caução de titulos da divida interna e externa federal ou estadual, e de ações e obrigações de Bancos e Companhias com cotação real na praça.
- Recebe dinheiro em conta corrente com retiradas livres e a prazos fixos.
- Encarrega-se da cobrança de alugueis de predios situados dentro do perimetro urbano d'esta cidade e da administração dos referidos immoveis, nas condições do regulamento estabelecido para a respectiva carteira, que os interessados poderão requisitar a este Banco ou aos seus correspondentes.
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CORRESPONDENTES.

- | | |
|---|---|
| LONDRES—Parri's Bank, Limited. | OUTRAS CIDADES E VILLAS DE PORTUGAL— |
| PARIS—Crédit Lyonnais e Comptoir National d'Escompte Paris. | Agencias dos Bancos do Minho, Lisboa e Açores, e Crédit Franco Portugais. |
| HAMBURGO—Hamburger Filiale der Deutschen Bank e Joh. Berenberg Gossler & Ca. | ILHAS ADJACENTES—Agencia do Banco Lisboa e Açores. |
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| CHICAGO—Groenbaum Sons. | S. PAULO—Banco Commercial Italc-Brasilliano. |
| ITALIA—Banca Commerciale Italiana e Agencias do Crédit Lyonnais. | BAHIA—Banco da Bahia. |
| HESPAÑIA—Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, suas Agencias e do Crédit Franco Portugais. | PERNAMBUCO—Banco do Recife. |
| LISBOA—Banco Lisboa e Açores, Crédit Franco Portugais e Banco Portuguez e Brazileiro. | CEARÁ—Banco do Ceará. |
| PORTO—Caixa Filial do Banco do Minho. | MARANHÃO—Banco do Maranhão e Oliveira Neves & Ca |
| BRAGA—Banco do Minho. | MANAOS—Scholz & Ca. Dusendschön, Zarges & Ca. |

GRUNER & CA.,

- - PARÁ. - -

Casa Filial: Dusendschoen, Zarges & Ca., Manáos.

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Pernambuco—
Banco do Recife.
Banco de Pernambuco.

Bahia—
The British Bank of South America, Ltd.

São Paulo—
Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland.
The British Bank of South America, Ltd.

Santos—
Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland.

Porto Alegre—
Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland.

Pelotas—
Banco Pelotense.

Rio Grande do Sul—
Banco Pelotense.
Banco da Provincia.

Ceará—
Holderness & Salgado.

Maranhão—
Oliveira, Neves & Ca.

ALLEMANHA.

Deutsche Bank, Berlin.
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
Commerz and Diskonto Bank, Hamburg.
Joh. Berenberg, Gossler, & Co., Hamburg.
The Anglo South American Bank, Ltd., Hamburg.
L. Behrens & Söhne, Hamburg.
Direction der Diskonto Gesellschaft, Berlin.

INGLATERRA.

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Seligman Bros., Ltd., London.
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José Henriques Totta, Lisboa.

HESPAÑHA.

Banco Alemán Transatlántico, Barcelona.

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AUSTRIA.

Wiener Bankverein, Wien.
K. K. Priv. Boehmische Union Bank, Prague.
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MADEIRA.

Luiz da Rocha Machado, Funchal.
Estados Unidos da America do Norte.
The Bank of New York, N.B.A., New York.

BARBADOS.

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The British Bank of South America, Ltd., Buenos Aires.

URUGUAY.

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Hamburg Südamerikanische Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft, Hamburg.

Hamburg Amerika Linie, Hamburg.
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Consulados da Allemanha e Hollanda.

Endereço Telegraphico: "GRUNER, PARÁ"; "ZARGES, MANÁOS."
Codigos usados: A B C (4th e 5th Editions), RIBEIRO, A 1, and LIEBER'S.

Pires Teixeira

& Ca.,

Endereço Telegraphico:
"PIRES."

Caixa Postal No. 0.

PARÁ.

Usam-se os Codigos: A B C (5a edição) e RIBEIRO.



**Casa exportadora de Borracha,
Cacáo, Castanhas, Couros -
E TODOS OS GENEROS DO AMAZONAS.**



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PARIS HEINE & CIE.

PORTUGAL.

Porto J. M. FERNANDES GUIMARÃES & CA.

Lisbon . . . JOSÉ HENRIQUE TOTTA.

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ILHA DA MADEIRA

Luiz da Rocha Machado.

HESPANHA

I. Salzedo Hijo y Comp.
Garcia-Calamar y Comp.
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PORTUGAL

José Henriques Totta.
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PARÁ, BRAZIL.

Exportadores de Borracha,
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PROPRIETARIOS DE SERINGAES.

Importadores de Generos Alimenticios.

ENDEREÇO TELEGRAPHICO:
"ELYSIO"

CODIGOS USADOS
LIEBER, A B C (5th Edição).

CAIXA POSTAL: No. 296.

London & Brazilian Bank

LIMITED.

CAPITAL	...	...	...	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	...	...	...	1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	...	...	...	1,000,000

Head Office: 7, Tokenhouse Yard, London, E.C.

Branch Office in PARÁ: RUA 15 DE NOVEMBRO.
(CORNER OF TRAVESSA CAMPOS SALLES.)

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:—

Lisbon, Oporto, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Rosario de Santa Fé, Manáos, and New York.

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SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE	Paris & Branches.
Messrs. JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO.	Hamburg.
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CREDITO ITALIANO	Italy.
CRÉDIT LYONNAIS	Spain.
BANCO DE PORTUGAL	Portugal.
ANGLO-OESTERREICHISCHE BANK (ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK.)	...	...	...	Austria-Hungary.
COLONIAL BANK	...	...	...	Barbados.
IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK	...	...	...	Turkey.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all above Branches and Agents, effects Telegraphic Payments, and transacts every description of Banking business.

The London and = = River Plate Bank, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Subscribed Capital... ..	£2,000,000
Realised Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,300,000

BOULEVARD da REPUBLICA, PARÁ.

AND AT LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, BUENOS AIRES, ROSARIO, MENDOZA, CONCORDIA, BAHIA BLANCA, BARRACAS, MONTEVIDÉO, PAYSANDÚ, SALTO, AND VALPARAISO.

AGENCIES IN BRAZIL:

MANÁOS, MARANHÃO, CEARÁ, MACEIÓ, VICTORIA, CURITYBA, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, and PORTO ALEGRE.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE issued and purchased on the following Places

LONDON and all the Principal Towns of the UNITED KINGDOM.
PARIS and all the Principal Towns of FRANCE, and of GERMANY,
PORTUGAL, and ITALY; also on the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC,
URUGUAY, CHILE, UNITED STATES, CANADA, and JAPAN.

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Banco Commercial do Pará

FUNDADO EM 1869.

RUA 15 DE NOVEMBRO N. 63, BELÉM DO PARÁ, BRAZIL.

Capital—Rs. 8.622:300:000 Fundo de Reserve—Rs. 1.139:564:590

Endereço Telegraphico: "BACOMERCAL." Correlo: Caixa No. 8.

Codigos: A B C (4a e 5a Ed.), A. I., Ribeiro, Lieber's, Standard.

OPERAÇÕES.—Empresta dinheiro sob garantia de letras da praça, apolices da dívida publica federal ou estaduais, acções de Bancos e Companhias que tenham cotação real, debentures de sociedades anonymas, letras hypothecarias, etc.

DINHEIRO.—Recebe dinheiro a prazo fixo por letras, e em contas correntes com retiradas livres.

TITULOS DE CREDITO E COBRANCA.—Compra e vende apolices federaes e estaduais, igualmente todos os titulos de cotação real e encarrega-se da compra e venda dos mesmos, cobrança de letras por conta de terceiros, dividendos e quaesquer outros valores, fazendo remessa em dinheiro ou saques.

SAQUES E CARTAS DE CREDITO.—Emitte cartas de credito sobre Londres, Paris, Hamburgo, Lisboa, Porto e todas as cidades e villas de Portugal, da Hespanha e da Italia e saca sobre as mesmas praças, assim como sobre Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Parahyba, Rio Grande do Norte, Ceará, Maranhão, Parnahyba, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas e Mandos.

PAGAMENTOS POR TELEGRAMMAS.—Effectua sobre totas as praças acima mencionadas.

BANQUEIROS.

Londres ... The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.
 Paris ... De Neufize & Co.
 Lisboa ... Fonseca Santos & Vianna.
 Porto ... Pinto da Fonseca & Irmão.
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 Hamburgo ... Hamburger Filiale der Deutschen Bank.
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Rio de Janeiro ... Banco do Commercio.
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SOCIÉTÉ FINANCIÈRE

ET

COMMERCIALE FRANCO-BRÉSILIANNE

(Successors to Nathan & Co.),

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Coffee Exporters.

Correspondents of the
BANCO do BRAZIL.

Custom House Despatches.

DESCRIPTION—STATE OF PARAHYBA DO NORTE.

The name of the State is derived from the river of the same name, called Parahyba do Norte, to distinguish it from Parahyba do Sul in the State of Rio de Janeiro. Cape Branco on the coast of Parahyba do Norte is the most Easterly point of South America.

The coast measures some 180 kilometres (112 miles) from the mouth of the river Goyanna to that of the Guajú. From East to West its width is some 660 kilometres (410 miles) and its area is 74,731 square kilometres (28,846 miles).

The State is bounded on the North by Rio Grande do Norte, South by Pernambuco, East by the Atlantic, and West by the State of Ceará. As regards size it ranks ninth in the Union.

The limits with the neighbouring States, where they do not follow natural features, are not clearly determined.

The territory comprised by the State of Parahyba forms part of the arid zone that embraces considerable parts of Ceará, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte and even of the *sertões* (or backwoods) of Bahia and Pernambuco.

The State is traversed by a low range of hills known as the *Serra de Borborema*, in which most of the small rivers take their rise. The surface is, therefore, very broken and, excepting in the valleys and the Western sections, suitable only for grazing purposes. The only river of importance is the Parahyba do Norte that at its junction with the sea forms a fine estuary on which the port of Cabedello is situated.

The Western section of the State, or *Sertão*, is very fertile and gives very good cotton—the staple industry of the State.

Sugar has been cultivated for centuries in the valleys which, in the time of the Dutch occupation, were so renowned for their fertility that the Prince of Nassau chose three loaves of sugar as arms for the capitanea.

The harbour of Cabedello admits vessels of 14 ft. at any tide and has a considerable trade.

The only city of importance is Parahyba, the capital, situated on the right bank of the river, 11 miles from its mouth.

The population of the State of Parahyba in 1872 was 376,226, in 1900, the latest available census, it had risen to 490,784, and in 1908 was calculated at 520,000.

Parahyba is traversed from South to North by the main line of the Great Western of Brazil Railway, with a branch from *Entroncamento* to the city of Parahyba and Cabedello. Another branch is now completed, from *Itabayanna* to *Campina Grande*, the centre of the cotton growing district, as well as another short branch to *Alagoa Grande*, also a good cotton district. The extent of the Great Western line in this State is 201.12 kilometres, or 125 miles.

Iron and lead are said to have been found in the State, but have never been worked.

The flora and fauna are those common to all the North-eastern section described in the section for Alagoas.

The diversity of the flora and of the soil explain why Parahyba suffers less than its neighbours, Ceará and Rio Grande do Norte, from the droughts that periodically desolate the North.

From the *Catinga* or scrubby lands of the coast cattle are driven first to the highlands or *Sertão* and when they are exhausted, to the *Brejos* or swampy lands—the last refuge.

With a population of some half a million, exodus, such as is often witnessed in Rio Grande do Norte and Ceará, is unknown.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The State of Parahyba do Norte originally formed part of the capitanea of Itamaracá, granted to Pedro Lopes de Souza. In 1581 the first settlement was made on the island of *Camboa* in the Parahyba, which is supposed to have been destroyed by the French pirates that infested the coast, and it was not until 1584 that the conquest of the territory was definitely accomplished to which the name of King

Phillip was given. Following the fortunes of Pernambuco, the State fell under the domination of the Dutch, and on their expulsion in 1684 was created a separate capitanea. In 1755, however, it became again subordinate to Pernambuco, but in 1799 the two capitaneas were again separated and in 1822 Parahyba was admitted as one of the provinces of the Empire.

Parahyba sends three Senators and four Deputies to the Federal Congress.

The State is politically autonomous, under its own Constitution approved by the Federal Constituent Assembly and promulgated in 1891. In 1892 the Constitution underwent some alterations, and on October 30th, 1902, the Constitution that still rules the State was promulgated.

Like most of the other States, the Constitution is largely a copy of that of the U.S. Sovereignty, being constituted by three independent Estates—the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary.

The Legislature consists of a single chamber of 30 Deputies that meets every year at a date fixed at the previous session. Each Legislature lasts four years and each session two months during each year unless prorogued or adjourned. Extraordinary sessions may be summoned by the Executive or by the President of the Chamber. In no case, however, can adjournments extend over 30 days. Except for revision of elections and of bills unauthorised by the Executive, for both of which a two-thirds majority is required, the decisions of the Assembly are taken by absolute majority. The rate of payment of members is fixed at the close of each Legislative period. Deputies cannot accept office of any kind nor be candidates for the Presidency or Vice-Presidency of the State. Candidates for election to the Legislature must be Brazilian born or naturalised citizens over 21 years of age and be inscribed in the electoral register. The President and Vice-President of the State, Commander of the Police Force, Magistrates or criminals are ineligible for election as Deputies.

Bills are subject to three readings and if voted must be submitted for the approval of the Executive within 10 days, failing which, unless positively vetoed, the bill becomes *de facto* law. When vetoed, the Bill is returned to the Legislature, and if approved by a two-thirds majority at a single reading becomes law and is promulgated by the President of the Assembly.

Bills, excepting for estimates, rejected by the Assembly cannot be re-submitted during the same session. Bills affecting private interests, subventions or concession of privileges can only be approved by a majority vote of two-thirds of the number of Deputies, the Budget and public law excepted. Bills for Loans are likewise subject to these conditions.

The Executive consists of a President and Vice-President. The President must be born in Parahyba and be over 30 years of age and in case of impediment is substituted by the first or second Vice-Presidents. The President and the Vice-Presidents are elected for four years and cannot be re-elected for consecutive terms, nor can the Vice-President be elected President if he has exercised the Executive within 12 months previous. The emoluments of the President are fixed by each Legislature at its first session. The President is authorised, amongst other matters, to contract loans authorised by the Assembly, and is subject to trial for crimes of responsibility by the High Court or impeachment by the Legislative Assembly. Presidents and Vice-Presidents are elected by universal suffrage. The elections are first verified by the municipal authorities of the respective districts and confirmed by the Legislative Assembly, as also elections for Deputies.

DESCRIPTION—STATE OF PARANÁ.

The territory now comprised in the State of Paraná measures 66 leagues (246 miles) from North to South, and 120 leagues (447 miles) from East to West in its widest part between the sea and the confluence of the rivers *Iguassú* and *Paraná*. Its coastline measures only 25 leagues (93 miles).

It is bounded on the North by the State of São Paulo, on the South by Santa Catharina and Uruguay, on the East by the Atlantic, and on the West by the State of Matto Grosso by Paraguay and Argentina.

Paraná is traversed from North to South by the maritime

range that accompanies the coast from Bahia as far as Rio Grande do Sul, and forms the thalweg between the streams flowing Westery into the neighbouring Atlantic and the innumerable and generally considerable rivers that, in Paraná, follow their devious course, Westery and South-Westery, to swell the waters of the Paraná and Uruguay.

A convolition of the Central *massif* that forms the thalweg between the basins of the Paraná and Tocantins, bifurcating, sends one spur, the *Serra de Maracajú*, across Paraguay and the other Eastwards into Paraná. The former is cut sheer through by the waters of the Paraná at Sete Quedas, the monarch of the waterfalls of the world. The contours of the latter widen and flatten as they approach the maritime range, with which they finally merge, and thus constitute the great plateau of Curitiba.

The low land to the East, on the Atlantic, is generally swampy and not healthy. It is; however, well suited for fruit and rice cultivation.

The high lands comprise two steps or terraces, a higher and lower. The higher extends through Santa Catharina and terminates in the Serra of Rio Grande do Sul, near the frontier of Uruguay. This is the most salubrious section of all Brazil. The climate is admirable, snow even falling in some places in winter, whilst vegetation there takes another aspect. This belt consists of alternate pine forests and prairie lands, unrivalled for cattle breeding and suitable for wheat growing. Some day, no doubt, this will be the home of a great population.

The second terrace is hotter, well wooded and, except on the margins of some of the rivers, generally salubrious. The products of this region differ and are sub-tropical in character and the timber is mostly cedar and other hard woods.

The principal rivers are the Paranápanéma, that takes its rise within the State of Minas Geraes, and is known as the Paraná after its junction with the Rio Grande, and receives as affluents within the State of Paraná the Ivahy, S. João, Piquiry, Tatuhy or Itahu, S. Francisco, Jijuly and Iguassú, most of them navigable in the stretches between the falls. It was at the junction of the Piquiry with the Paraná that the great Jesuit mission settlement Guayrá, sacked and destroyed by *Paulistas* in the 17th century, was situated, and at the confluence with the S. Francisco the Indian city of Outeiros was founded by that Order in 1554.

Where the Paraná breaks through the chain to leap to the terrace below are formed the famous falls of Sete Quedas, the largest, perhaps, in the world. Azara thus describes these falls:—

“Imagine one vast cataract, worthy to be sung by the poets, formed by the majestic Paraná that, even at this point, 470 leagues from its mouth, holds more water within a width of 4,200 metres than almost all the biggest rivers of Europe put together, at the point where the leap begins. This powerful river suddenly contracts to a narrow channel of 60 metres, through which the waters rush with indescribable fury. They do not fall vertically but on an incline of 50° with a vertical fall of 17 metres. The mist produced by the dash of the waters on the granite margins and obstructions to the current form columns of vapour on which the sun designs innumerable rainbows visible for leagues. The condensation of the vapours produces perpetual rain, the ground shakes and the roar of the cataract is distinguishable for miles.”

The Tibagy is the greatest affluent of the Paranápanéma, which it almost equals in volume. It rises in the Serrinha, or highlands, 1,200 metres (3,986 ft.) above sea level near to Curitiba and falls into the Paranápanéma, after a course of 100 kilometres (62 miles) below the Salto Grande. Its course is very uneven, a succession of rapids, but there is no sudden leap as on the Iguassú and other rivers. It is navigable throughout for canoes and small craft and during the Paraguayan war an attempt was made to transport troops to Matto Grosso by this route, which, however, was abandoned on account of the difficulties and dangers encountered.

The river Uruguay, too, receives a number of its largest affluents from the hills to East of Campos das Palmas in Paraná.

The coast line of Paraná measures but 25 leagues (93 miles) and counts only one deep-water harbour, the bay of Paranaguá, one of the largest and best protected in Brazil, with

two ports, Paranaguá, near the entrance, and Antonina at the head of the bay.

The products of the State are Herva Matte, or Paraguayan tea, pine timber and cereals in the highlands; and cotton, rice and sugar on the lowlands near the sea.

The highlands are admirably suited for wheat and cattle farming, and with those of Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul constitute one of the great wheat reserves of the world.

Apropos of Paraná, the naturalist, St. Hilaire, remarked: “Of all parts of the country [Brazil] that I have visited, none seem so suitable for European settlers, who find here fine air, fruits they are accustomed to in their own countries and a soil suited for any branch of cultivation they may be accustomed to.”

At present the great industry of Paraná is the preparation of Matte or Brazilian tea, from the *Ilex Paraguayensis*; but the time is not distant when the immense pine forests will furnish lumber enough for all America and Europe too, and the vast plains help to make up to the world the deficit on the world's supply of wheat that the development of home consumption in North America must sooner or later bring about.

EXPORTS OF HERVA MATTE FROM PARANÁ (1879-1908) IN TONS OF 1,000 KILOS.

1879	14,088	1894	18,263
1880	12,609	1895	24,637
1881	12,943	1896	25,099
1882	15,167	1897	18,492
1883	15,901	1898	22,888
1884	14,524	1899	21,913
1885	18,461	1900	25,732
1886	14,525	1901	25,195
1887	19,559	1902	25,785
1888	18,254	1903	34,845
1889	18,380	1904	32,215
1890	20,593	1905	29,398
1891	18,373	1906	37,395
1892	19,453	1907	33,568
1893	20,768	1908	36,870

LUMBER.—The *Araucaria Parandensis* grows straight up like a giant mushroom without a branch to the crown, 40 metres (131 ft.) high and often measures 5 metres (16½ ft.) in girth. It is found in the extensive forests throughout the upper terrace from the borders of São Paulo to Rio Grande do Sul. Properly and economically worked the pine forests of Southern Brazil should be a source of great wealth to the country.

Next to pine, the most valued cabinet woods are the *Imbuas* or *Bigunia Alba*, *Canellas* (*Lauros Atra* and *Nectandea rigida*), Cedar (*Cedrella Brasiliensis*), *Peroba* (*Aspidosperma polyneuron*), *Louros* (*Cordea hypolenca*) and *Sassafrax* (*Nectandra cymbarium*). For construction: *Araçá* (*Psidium Araçá*), *Araribá* (*Centrolabium robustum*), *Canjarana* (*Cabralea Canjarana*) are much used and the last greatly valued for hydraulic works, as also *Jacarandá* (*Machorium firmum*), *Oleo* (*Copaifera officinalis*), *Pau-ferro* (*Coesalpinxia ferrea*) and *Pindaúva* (*Gualteria velocissima*).

The whole of the coast line of the now State of Paraná formed part of the 50 leagues known as the Terra Santa de S. Anna, granted under the denomination of Capitanea de S. Amaro to Pero Lopes, brother of the founder of S. Vicente and of the now city of S. Paulo.

Between 1555 and 1560 an expedition despatched Southwards from S. Vicente discovered the bay of Paranaguá, peopled by Carijós, the tribe that dominated the coast from Cananéa to Laguna in Santa Catharina. From this point expeditions were sent to the interior who prospected the Tibagy and are said to have discovered the celebrated “mines of Paranaguá.” What the ultimate fate of these pioneers may have been is wrapt in mystery. It was not until 1800 that grants (*sesmarias*) of land were registered and a regular settlement established at Paranaguá, which remained subject to the jurisdiction of Cananéa until 1648, when Paranaguá was raised to the dignity of an independent township.

The *Campos de Curitiba*, where the City of Curitiba now stands, were discovered and settled by fugitives from São Paulo. In 1659 Curitiba was constituted a parish (*freguesia*), and in 1693 raised to the rank of a township (*villa*).

About 1697 the alluvial deposits in the streams about Paranaguá, Morretes, Antonina, Assuruguay, Curitiba and S. José dos Pinhães were actively worked, and yielded so

much gold that an official smelting house (*Casa de Fundição de Quibitos de Ouro*) was established in 1697. By 1733 the deposit was worked out.

The Campos of Guarapuava and Palmas, near the confluence of the Iguassú and Paraná were discovered also by Paulistas about 1771.

Until 1853 Paraná was administered as the *Comarca* of Curitiba from São Paulo, when it was separated and raised to the rank of a Province by law of September 9th. The territory of Paraná is even now the least known of any of the coast States. On the declaration of the Republic in 1889, the Province of Paraná became the State of the same name.

The population of the State is estimated at 406,000. The capital, Curitiba, is 900 metres above sea level and is the seat of a bishopric.

The other towns of importance are Paranaguá and Antonina.

Paraná sends three Senators and four Deputies to Congress. By the Constitution of the State, which was promulgated in 1891. Sovereignty is exercised by three powers: Legislative Executive and Judicial. The Legislative consists of a single Chamber of 30 Deputies, elected by universal suffrage, and lasts two years. The number of Deputies may be increased up to one for every 10,000 inhabitants. Congress meets every year on October 1st, without previous summons, and sessions last two months but may be prorogued or adjourned. Congress cannot be dissolved on any pretext. A bare majority is sufficient to decide all matters except (a) sanction of vetoed Bills; (b) concessions and privileges; (c) private Bills and subventions; (d) taxes protective of manufactures from foreign raw materials; (e) non-productive expenditure; (f) all fresh expenditure, except for public services, which must count a majority in a two-thirds house. No member of Congress can accept any office for which the pay has been raised within two years of his resignation. Proposals for loans must be submitted to Congress as also for the maintenance of the Police Force. Bills passed by Congress must

be promulgated within 10 days and in case of veto or failure to promulgate same, return to Congress and, if vetoed by the two-thirds majority of the members present, become *de facto* law.

The Executive is composed of a Governor, elected for four years. In case of impediment he is substituted by the Vice-President or by the President of the Legislature. He is liable to impeachment for "crimes of responsibility" and to be tried by a Court constituted by Congress with the President of the High Court of Justice as President. Governors or Vice-Presidents in actual exercise of office during the last year of their respective period of office cannot be re-elected.

The Judicial power is autonomous and independent. It is exercised by (1) the High Court of Justice, members of which are denominated Ministers and chosen from amongst the *Juizes de Direito* (Law Judges) for life; (2) Law Judges (*Juizes de Direito*); (3) the Jury; (4) Petty Jury; and (5) District Judges.

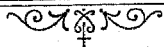
Law Judges are named for life. The District Judges, three for each district, are elected by popular vote.

Municipal government is exercised by a Council and the Executive by the Prefect. Amongst other matters, the municipalities may raise loans and vote expropriations for public services in accordance with the established law of the State.

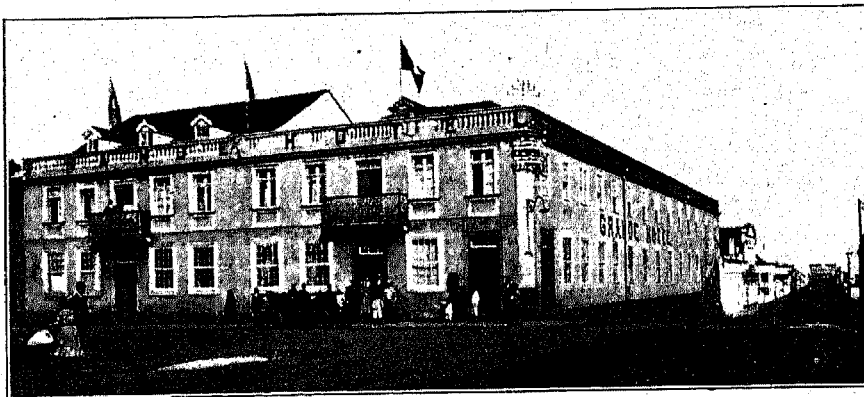
Suffrage is limited both for Municipal and State elections to Brazilian citizens over 21 years of age. For Congress, any elector in exercise of civil and political rights is eligible.

For Governor a candidate must be 30 years of age and Brazilian born or, if naturalised, have been resident 10 years in Brazil and be married to a Brazilian woman. The following are ineligible for the post of Governor; (1) Governors in actual exercise of the office during the preceding term and Vice-Governors officiating as Governor during the last year of the term preceding; (2) members of the judicial body; (3) Secretaries of the President of the Republic; (4) Secretaries of State; (5) blood relations of the Governor to second degree; (6) commanders of the military district; (7) directors of State Departments.

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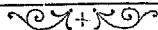
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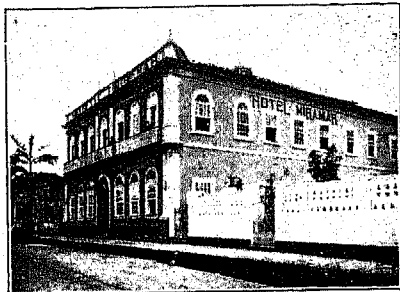
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DESCRIPTION—STATE OF PERNAMBUCO.

Pernambuco lies between lat. 7° and 10° 40' South and long. 1° and 8° 25' West of Rio de Janeiro. It is bounded on the North by the States of Parahyba and Ceará, on the West by the State of Piahy, and on the South by the States of Bahia and Alagoas.

The coast line measures 38 to 40 leagues (141 to 149 miles) between the mouths of two small rivers, the Goyana to the North and Persinunga to the South. The area of Pernambuco is estimated at 128,395 square kilometres (49,560 square miles) and its population at 1,310,000.

The orographic system of Pernambuco is constituted by ramifications of the chain that forms the Northern watershed of the Rio S. Francisco and sends spurs North-Easterly across Pernambuco into Parahyba, Ceará and Rio Grande do Norte. There are no rivers of great importance except the S. Francisco, which between Petrolina and Jatoba forms the boundary with the State of Bahia.

The island of Fernando Noronha, in lat. 3° 50' 10" South and long. 34° 47' 3" West of Rio de Janeiro, belongs to and is administered by the State of Pernambuco. Another large island, Itamaracá, is about 18 miles from the City of Recife and is separated from the coast by a narrow deep channel believed at first to be a river.

The only port of importance is Recife, the capital, where the natural harbour formed by the coral reef is now being improved and deepened to admit ocean steamers in any weather.

The railway system consists of 442 kilometres (235

miles) of line leased from the Federal Government by an English company, the Great Western of Brazil.

The chief industries are sugar and cotton growing.

Pernambuco, once the most extensive and powerful of all the *capitanias* into which Brazil was originally divided, now consists of a comparatively narrow strip of territory.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

There is a legend that the coast of Pernambuco was discovered in 1484 by Martins Behaim, a native of Nuremberg in the service of Portugal, driven out of his course on a voyage to the Congo, eight years before the memorable voyage of Columbus and 16 years before the discovery of the South American continent by Vicente Pinzon, a companion of Columbus in the service of the King of Spain. Pinzon reconnoitred the Northern coast, but it was reserved for Pedro Alvares Cabral on April 20th (May 3rd by *Gregorian Calendar*), 1500, to first land in Brazil and take formal possession in the name of Portugal.

Absorbed in Asiatic conquests, Portugal had no leisure to attend to Brazil, and 20 years after the discovery, beyond a few adventurers who trafficked with the natives for dye woods and the few criminals and outlaws who had survived the cannibalistic tendencies of the Indians, Pernambuco was derelict, a prey to attacks from the corsairs and pirates who infested those seas.

It was, in fact, more to expel French intruders than with designs of development that the expedition was sent under

Christovão Jacques. He drove out the French, sunk two of their ships near Bahia and then, turning North, took possession of and restored an earlier settlement founded in 1503 on the island of Itamaracá. This is generally regarded as the first regular attempt at settlement in Pernambuco.

The North-Eastern coast of Brazil was then peopled by numerous Indian tribes. The Cahetés inhabited the coast between the river S. Francisco and island of Itamaracá; thence to the river Abiahy, the boundary with Parahyba, lay the territory of the Tabayares followed by that of the Pitaguazes, the cruellest of all, who dominated what is now the coast of Parahyba and Rio Grande do Norte. The interior was peopled by numerous tribes, Paratics, Chiquirus and Cariris. All these tribes were cannibals, differing only in ferocity. They used no clothes and were polygamous. They lived usually in villages, some of them walled or fenced, the interstices between the posts being filled with clay.

They possessed some simple arts, made hammocks from the native cotton and clay vessels for domestic uses. Their principal article of diet was Manioc (Cassava), supplemented by game and fish. They never drank when eating and seem to have been of a robust constitution.

Prisoners who fell into their hands were almost invariably devoured, but, as a rule, the bodies of enemies fallen in battle were respected. They ate the bodies of their enemies to glut their revenge, and those of their own dead children to show their affection!

The colony founded in 1503 by Christovão Jacques was attacked by the French and Indians, and Portuguese prestige was almost extinct on that coast when about 1530 Duarte Coelho came to take possession of his *capitanea* between Cape Agostinho and the River São Francisco.

The first headquarters of Duarte Coelho seem to have been at Igarassá, where he settled with all his family. His brother-in-law, Jeronymo de Albuquerque, was taken prisoner by the Indians and would have been devoured but for the intervention of the daughter of the Cacique Arco Verde, by whom he had several children, the founders to-day of an illustrious family that counts the Cardinal Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro amongst its members. This alliance with the Indians was of great use to Duarte Coelho and assured him faithful allies in his struggles with other neighbouring tribes and with foreign invaders.

Olinda was founded in 1532 on a voyage of Duarte Coelho's southwards. "*Oh! linda situação para fundar uma villa!*" he exclaimed; and through all vicissitudes Olinda it remains to this day.

Duarte Coelho gave the name of Nova Lusitania to his possessions, but custom dubbed it Pernambuco; *Perá-Nambuco*, the Indians called it, or "*Perforated rock*," in allusion to the opening in the reef that forms the entrance to the harbour, and Pernambuco it is.

In 1554 Duarte Coelho died and was succeeded by his son, Duarte Coelho d'Albuquerque, under whose government Pernambuco prospered to such a degree that in 1560 he was able to send a fleet to Rio de Janeiro to assist Mem de Sá in his struggle against the French. On his way back to France, Villegaignon, the French admiral, attacked and took Recife (Pernambuco), but was promptly expelled by Duarte d'Albuquerque, whose headquarters were close to Olinda.

Duarte d'Albuquerque fell with King Sebastião of Portugal in the disastrous battle of Alcacer against the Moors, and when in 1580 Portugal fell under the dominion of Spain his son Jorge de Albuquerque was confirmed by Phillip II. in possession of the *capitanea* of Pernambuco.

Olinda was then a flourishing city, counting 700 brick houses and a large number of sugar factories; sugar making, then, as now, being the principal industry of that part of Brazil. Forty-five ships made a trip annually to Recife (the Reef), as the city of Pernambuco is called from the stone reef that runs parallel to the coast and shelters its harbour, in search of sugar and dye woods.

Such prosperity could not but excite cupidity, and in 1593, England being at war with Spain, Recife was attacked and sacked by a British squadron under James Lancaster, but was evacuated after 84 days' occupation.

During the next 30 years the Portuguese were busy extending their dominions. Rio Grande do Norte was recon-

noitred and the town of Natal founded on December 25th, 1599, and settlements effected in Ceará in 1613. A year later the French, under La Ravadière, were driven out from Maranhão by an expedition from Pernambuco commanded by Jeronymo de Albuquerque, whilst the first foundations of Belém (Pará) were laid by one of his lieutenants, Castello Branco, on December 3rd, 1606. Shortly after, Albuquerque died at the age of 80 years and was succeeded by his son Mathias de Albuquerque, who governed until 1626. Pernambuco had grown to great importance and the capital (Olinda) was the wealthiest and handsomest town in Brazil, when in 1623 Holland declared war against Spain. The Dutch West Indian Company was founded in 1621 by Barneveldt on the lines of the East Indian Company, with the express object of invading and annexing Spanish possessions in Brazil and the West Indies. A fleet of 60 sail under the command of Jacob Willekens and Admirals Petriel and Hans Vandort left Amsterdam in December, 1623, with orders to attack Bahia, which, after a weak resistance, was taken and occupied on May 9th, 1624. Beaten in the early encounters, the Portuguese fled to the woods and there reorganised their forces with such effect that after less than a year's occupation the Dutch were glad to capitulate and Bahia was evacuated on May 1st, 1625.

But the Dutch were not easily discouraged and in 1630 their fleet appeared off the coast of Pernambuco with 4,000 men. Denberg attacked and took Olinda on February 15th, 1630, and occupied Recife shortly after.

Mathias de Albuquerque, who was again in command, was not discouraged. The capital and the port with all their wealth and advantages were lost to him; but there remained the indomitable spirit of independence that stimulated him and his following to maintain for 24 years, full of painful vicissitudes and misfortunes, a guerilla warfare that finally forced the invaders to capitulate and evacuate the country, as had occurred at Bahia.

Abandoned by Spain, the Metropolis, the Pernambucanos alone maintained the unequal contest and bore all the heat and burden of preservation of this fair portion of the globe for Brazil.

After great exertion in 1631, Spain managed to send a fleet under Admiral Oquendo, who gave battle to the Dutch off Recife. The engagement was sanguinary and cost some 3,000 men to each side and the loss of brave Admiral Patry to the Dutch. Both claimed the victory, but neither was in a position to renew the attack and so took refuge, Oquendo at Bahia and the Dutch at Recife, for repairs.

By 1655 the Dutch had overcome all active resistance in Pernambuco, which Mathias de Albuquerque with a multitude of refugees abandoned for Alagoas, where he made his headquarters.

In 1636 John Maurice of Nassau, cousin of Frederick Henry, Prince of Orange, and second Staatholder of Holland, was appointed Governor-General of Dutch possessions in South America. He arrived on January 23rd, 1673, and at once set to work to reduce the undisciplined army to order. His policy towards the Pernambucanos was firm but conciliatory, and succeeded in a short time in pacifying the conquered provinces, thus allowing him to give more attention to material development.

So Pernambuco waxed rich and powerful and, had Nassau remained, might have been Dutch to this day. But with the separation of Portugal from Spain the motives of the Dutch Government in continuing hostilities in Brazil had somewhat weakened. They were suspicious also of Nassau's loyalty and of his intention to declare his independence. So in 1648 he was recalled and the decadence of Dutch ascendancy commenced. When Nassau left, from Sergipe to Maranhão, all the coast and most of the hinterland acknowledged Dutch authority.

But the spirit of independence was only dormant. Albuquerque had been driven to take refuge in Bahia; but all the elements of resistance still existed and required only opportunity to fan into flame. The story of the re-conquest of this vast territory by the Pernambucanos themselves with but scant help from the metropolis or other Brazilian provinces is one of the most heroic stories of history and worthy of some great epic. Piece by piece from São Fran-

cisco to Maranhão the territory so painfully won by Nassau was regained, and on January 26th, 1654, the commander of the Dutch at Recife surrendered to General Francisco Barreto, and three months after evacuated all Dutch positions in Brazil and returned to Holland with all his forces.

About 1630 the famous "quilombo," sometimes called the "Republic of Palmares," was started by runaway slaves. The Dutch were impotent to suppress it, and only sixty-nine years after, by a united attack from Pernambuco and Alagoas, assisted by a *bandeira* from São Paulo, was the "quilombo" finally destroyed.

For some years after the expulsion of the Dutch, struggles for local supremacy were rife between the purely Portuguese, or trading elements, nicknamed "Mascates" and the native born. From 1710 to 1712 there was civil war. It was impossible that a high-spirited people like the Pernambucanos, conscious of their strength and avid of liberty, should long bear the heavy yoke of Portuguese colonial policy in silence. In 1817 a revolution broke out which was suppressed with savage energy and resulted in the loss to Pernambuco of the *capitanias* of Alagoas, Parahyba do Norte, Rio Grande do Norte and Ceará. In 1824 there was another revolution when the Republic of the Equator was proclaimed. For years Pernambuco was the scene of almost ceaseless party struggles for domination, and only in 1848 was the province finally pacified. In 1822 Pernambuco had become a province of the Empire and in 1889 an autonomous State of the Brazilian Republic.

The Constitution of the State recognises three independent powers: the Legislative, Executive and Judicial.

ART. 1.—Legislative functions are delegated to a Chamber of 80 Deputies elected for three years and a second Chamber composed of 15 Senators elected for six years.

ART. 5.—The qualifications for Deputy are: to be Brazilian born or naturalised three years at least before election; to be resident not less than three years in the State; to be over 21 years of age and in enjoyment of full political rights; and to be inscribed as an elector.

ART. 6.—Qualifications for Senator are: to be Brazilian born or naturalised at least six years before election; to be domiciled in the State six years before election; to be over 35 years of age; to be an elector and in full enjoyment of political rights.

ART. 7.—The Legislature meets on March 6th every year without special summons.

ART. 8.—Verification of diplomas and appointment of officers is a function of the respective Chambers.

ART. 9.—A quorum is constituted by 16 in the Chamber of Deputies and eight in the Senate, resolutions being taken by absolute majority of those present.

ART. 10.—Bills are subject to three readings, but Government proposals to only two.

ART. 11.—Discussion and voting of ways and means is a function of the Chamber of Deputies, subject to revision by the Senate. The Budget law may not contain any disposition foreign to Revenue or Expenditure.

ART. 12.—Sessions shall last three months, but may be prorogued for 30 days, at the expiration of which, if the Budget be not voted, the Executive shall prorogue that of the previous year.

ART. 16.—Deputies and Senators are immune for their expression of opinion or votes in exercise of their functions, and cannot be prosecuted for any offence excepting those of an unballable nature without express permission of the Chambers.

ART. 18.—These immunities do not extend to military officers.

ART. 19.—Members shall be paid according to rates fixed by Congress.

ART. 22.—The following are not eligible for Deputies or Senators: Governors, their secretaries and heads of departments; magistrates in active service; Treasury employees; military or police officers in active service in the State; relations of the Governor; Government contractors.

ART. 24.—No Deputy or Senator can exercise any civil or military appointment or enter into contracts with the Executive during office. If elected to the Federal Congress, *ipso facto* the post of Deputy or Senator is vacated.

ART. 25.—Deputies and Senators elect must take their seats within ten days of verification of their diploma under pain of forfeit, when a new election will be called.

ART. 27.—When amendments by the second Chamber are not approved by the Chamber in which they originated, the matter shall be decided by a committee of members elected by each Chamber.

ART. 28.—Bills must be presented for approval of the Executive within 10 days.

ART. 30.—In case of veto, the Bill shall be returned to the Chamber in which it originated, and if re-vetted shall pass to the second Chamber, and if approved there too becomes *ipso facto* law. In such cases there will be only one reading in each Chamber.

ART. 31.—Bills rejected or not sanctioned cannot be presented a second time during the same session.

ART. 32.—Bills not sanctioned or vetoed by the Executive within ten days shall be promulgated by the President of the Senate or of the Chamber of Deputies.

ART. 34.—The Senate shall be renewed every three years. Amongst other prerogatives of Congress are the voting of ways and means, authorisation of loans and fixation of forces.

ART. 41.—Election for Deputies and Senators shall be held on the same day.

ART. 44.—Executive power is exercised by a Governor elected for four years, or in his absence by the Vice-Governor. Elections for Governor or Vice-Governor shall be made four months before expiration of each term.

ART. 46.—Governors cannot be re-elected until four years after the expiration of their respective terms of office.

ART. 48.—In case of impediment of the Governor he shall be substituted in the following order by: (1) the Vice-Governor, (2) President of Senate, (3) President of Chamber of Deputies.

ART. 53.—Qualifications for Governor and Vice-Governor: to be Brazilian born; to be resident in the State at least eight years before election; to be in enjoyment of electoral and political rights; to be over 35 years of age.

ART. 57.—Amongst prerogatives of the Executive are: to execute laws passed by Congress; to summon Congress to extraordinary sessions; to report annually to Congress on all the branches of public service and give any explanations demanded; to appoint, suspend or dismiss public functionaries in the form prescribed by law; to dispose of the police force; to requisition force from the National Government; to moderate or reduce sentences of the Courts for common crimes and fix days for election of Senators and Deputies.

ART. 58.—The Governor shall have secretaries, chosen by and responsible to himself, but also individually responsible to the State for acts countersigned by each.

ART. 66.—Impeachment and trial of a Governor require a two-thirds vote of all the Deputies comprising the Chamber, confirmed by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. The case is then submitted to a Court composed of 20 of the judges of the Supremo Tribunal de Justiça (High Court) of highest rank. The penalties to which Governors are liable for crimes of responsibility are: suspension, dismissal and exclusion from future exercise of public offices, without prejudice of penalties occurred under common law.

ART. 71.—The Judicial Power is composed of: (1) District Judges, (2) Juntas Municipaes (Municipal Boards), (3) the Jury, (4) Juizes do Direito (Law Judges), (5) Supremo Tribunal de Justiça (High Court).

ART. 72.—The jurisdiction of the District Judges is limited to petty civil cases and fines to 100\$ maximum, with appeal to the Law Judges. In these courts the processes of common crimes are prepared for the higher court.

ART. 73.—The Municipal Courts composed of four District Judges and the President of the Municipal Council, to whom appeal from the decision of the district courts in criminal cases is carried.

ART. 74.—The Jury judges all criminal cases not affected to the District or Municipal Courts as also crimes submitted by officials and Press libels.

ART. 75.—The Law Judges decide appeals from lower courts and prepare cases for the High Court. Outside the Capital the Law Court may decide disputes of jurisdiction between municipalities.

ART. 76.—The High Court shall be composed of seven

judges and decides in last instance appeals from lower courts, tries judges of the lower courts as also the Governor or other officials.

ART. 79.—Law Judges (Juizes de Direito) shall be appointed by the Governor on recommendation of the High Court; they must have taken a degree in law and shall be irremovable except for misconduct, as also the judges of the High Court. Judges can exercise no other office, elective or otherwise.

ART. 89.—Municipal Government is exercised by a Council, Prefect and District Judges. Councils in the cities shall be composed of nine members, in the towns of five and in the Capital of 15 and shall be elected triennially.

ART. 92.—For Councillor, registered citizens in exercise of political rights and foreigners resident in the municipality paying taxes for at least three years are qualified.

ART. 93.—The President of the Council is elected by the Councillors.

ART. 94.—Amongst the functions of the Council are to determine municipal revenue and expenditure and create taxes in accordance with the fundamental law; to authorise the Executive to raise money by loan; to lease, sell or otherwise dispose of property of the municipality; to undertake public works; organise police and generally administer the affairs of the district.

ART. 96.—Loans, sale or transfer of real estate is subject to approval of the Executive.

ART. 102.—Executive power is entrusted to a Prefect elected at same time as the Council.

ART. 107.—Acts of the Council vetoed by the Prefect shall become law if confirmed by a two-thirds majority vote of the Council.

ART. 123.—Extradition of criminals is granted on demand by the competent Councils of other States or of the Federal District.

ART. 129.—Liberty of native-born citizens or foreigners is guaranteed. No citizen can be obliged to do or to leave undone anything not determined by law. All are equal before the law. Inoffensive religious opinions may be freely exercised. There is no State religion.

Cemeteries are secular. Right of association and peaceful meeting is permitted.

The domicile is inviolable and only by judge's order can anyone be taken prisoner except in *flagrante delicto*. No one can be kept prisoner without trial or detained in prison if bail is offered. Within 24 hours the written charge shall be handed to the prisoners, containing names of accusers, &c. Correspondence is inviolable. The exercise of any moral profession, intellectual or industrial, is guaranteed. The right of property is fully maintained excepting for expropriation for public service with previous compensation.

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DESCRIPTION—STATE OF PIAUHY.

The State of Piauhly lies between lat. 2° 45' and 11° 40' South, and long. 30° 5' East and 3° 30' West of the meridian of Rio de Janeiro.

The State is bounded on the North by the Atlantic, on the South by the States of Bahia and Goyaz, on the East by those of Ceará and Pernambuco and on the West by the State of Maranhão.

The coast line of Piauhly measures only 10 miles between the two mouths of the Parnahyba, known as the Amarração and Canarias bars.

The only river of importance is the Parnahyba, which rises in the Serra de Tabatinga in Goyaz, in the angle formed by the bend of the serra that separates the valleys of the rivers Tocantins and São Francisco.

The watershed between the São Francisco river, in the State of Bahia, and the Canindé, a tributary of the Parnahyba, consists of a gradually sloping table-land rising gently to a height of 1,250 feet above sea level. After leaving the highlands, the river runs chiefly through level and more or less swampy country thickly clad with carnahuba and plassava palms, and is navigable for small craft for a great part of its length.

The island of Tutoya, on the estuary of the Parnahyba, is claimed both by Maranhão and Piauhly. It is a deep-water port, frequented by ocean-going steamers, drawing up to 23 feet. There is, besides, a small port known as Amarração, distant nine miles from the town of Parnahyba, but the maximum depth of water being only 10 feet it is frequented only by coasters.

From Tutoya to Pará, the distance by water is 512 miles, to Lisbon 3,092, to Liverpool 3,706, and to New York 3,135 miles. Small steamers ply regularly up and down the Parnahyba as far as the town of Colonia, some 602 kilometres (412 miles) up stream. The principal affluents are the rivers Piauhly, which gave its name to the State, the Canindé, Tranqueira, and Itauera.

The English Naturalist, Dr. George Gardner, in 1841 wrote of the climate as follows:—

"The seasons are very regular, and although very few old persons are seen, it is not considered unhealthy. A few showers generally take place in the month of October, but the regular rains do not set in till about the beginning of January, when they continue till the beginning of May; during this period thunderstorms are very common, fearfully loud and of long duration. The months of May, June and July are the most pleasant of the season, for then the rains have ceased and everything is fresh and green and the atmosphere comparatively cool, owing to strong South-east winds that prevail at this period. After the month of July a great change takes place, the whole country assumes a dry and arid appearance, the grass and other vegetation withers up and the trees and shrubs cast their leaves.

At this period, too, the cool South-east winds cease and are followed by others light and variable or by calms, which cause the air to become so much heated that no one stirs about, unless absolutely obliged. The principal diseases in and around the city are agues and malignant fevers, particularly at the beginning and end of the rainy season. After the rains have ceased and during the prevalence of the South-east winds, lung complaints and ophthalmia are not uncommon. But the complaint for which I was most frequently called upon to prescribe was dyspepsia, which, under its various forms, these people are most subject to; asthma and paralysis are also prevalent."

There are on an average 65 rainy days each year which occur principally during April and May. The mean temperature is 80° 6' Fahr. (27° Centi.), the maximum being 95° Fahr. (35° Centi.) and minimum 64° 4' Fahr. (18° Centi.). The hottest months are June and July.

The country rock is gneiss and other metamorphic rocks, overspread generally by thick reddish coloured sandstone in horizontal strata.

FLORA.—The soil is classed by its inhabitants as *Mimoso* and *Agreste*. The *Campos Mimosos*, which comprise the Eastern district, are characterised by a scrubby vegetation called *Catinga*, of which the leaves fall off in the dry season. The grasses are fine and mostly annual, and well suited for raising cattle. The *Campos Agrestes* are partly wooded and partly plain. The trees are almost all deciduous, with clumps of palms in the swamps. The grasses are coarse and perennial.

The carnahuba palm is one of the principal sources of wealth to Piauhly. The leaves, which are two feet in length, folded like a fan, after opening, are cut and dried in the shade, when the surface scales off. These scales when melted over a fire yield a white wax known in commerce as carnahuba. This was discovered in 1797, and is a considerable article of commerce.

The timber of carnahuba is used for building houses and fences and the leaves for thatching. Good cordage is made from the fibre and, indeed, as a popular refrain has it: "Where the carnahuba palm abounds man has all his needs for himself and for his horse."

Ticóin, a palm from which a useful fibre, much appreciated in commerce, is obtained; *Pão d'óleo* or copaliba (*Copajivera nitida*); angico, the bark of which is greatly used for tanning, as also the joazeiro; and maniçoba (*Manihot glastovii*), the second best rubber producer known. The tree grows rapidly in Piauhly, and at four years is from 16 to 24 feet high. Piauhly rubber commands better prices than even Ceará. It will grow anywhere in Piauhly. From 1895 to 1898 production was 770,000 lbs. Ten thousand three year old plants are said to produce 500 kilos of rubber, and at seven years 10,000 kilos.

THE YIELD OF MANIÇOBA TREES.

Years.	Produce of Each Plant.	Number of Plants.	Yield in Kilos.	Price per Kilo.		Value—Gross.		Expenses—Gross.		Net Yield.	
				Milreis	£ s.	Milreis	£ s.	Milreis	£ s.	Milreis	£ s.
3rd	50 grammes	10,000	500	7,000	0 7	3,500,000	175 0	664,000	33 4	2,836,000	141 16
4th	100 "	10,000	1,000	7,000	0 7	7,000,000	350 0	1,328,000	66 8	5,672,000	283 12
5th	150 "	10,000	1,500	7,000	0 7	10,500,000	525 0	1,992,000	99 12	8,508,000	425 8
6th	600 "	10,000	6,000	7,000	0 7	42,000,000	2,100 0	7,992,000	399 12	34,008,000	1,700 8
7th	1,000 "	10,000	10,000	7,000	0 7	70,000,000	3,500 0	13,320,000	666 0	56,680,000	2,834 0

N.B.—The Milreis has been reduced to Sterling at the exchange of 12d.

Mangabeira, another rubber plant, is also found in Piauhly, but inferior in quality to maniçoba.

There are, besides, many other fruit and timber trees, but little known hitherto in the outer world, that some day will be of great value, seeing the relative proximity of Piauhly to Europe.

PRICE OF LAND.—Most of the land is in the hands of private owners, excepting the so-called National Farms or *fazendas*, which, covering 3,089,175 acres, are leased to a Brazilian, with option of purchase, for 400,000\$, equivalent at 15d. to £25,000, equal to about 2d. per acre.

Cattle do extremely well. Piahy is one of the great grazing grounds for supply of meat to the States of the Amazon, Maranhão, Pará, Bahia and Pernambuco, from whence the original stock was derived as long ago as 1674. One large dairy has already been established on modern lines on the National Estates, and there is no doubt a good field for cattle farmers in this district with capital enough to undertake the necessary works to ensure against drought, the curse of this part of Brazil.

The principal towns are Therezina, the Capital, founded in 1852, with a population in 1900 (latest available census) of 45,316, and Parnahyba, with its port, Amarração, on the banks of the Parnahyba, with a population of 9,960, and Oeiras, formerly called Mocha, and at one time the capital of the State. The total population of the State is estimated at 400,000 (1908).

HISTORICAL.—In 1674, Domingos Jorge, a Paulista, and Domingo Afonso Mafrense and his brother Julião, Portuguese cattle breeders on the banks of the São Francisco, left Bahia, and travelling some 40 leagues of the *sertão* across the highlands that separate the valley of that river from the headwaters of the Piahy river, settled there with their families and cattle. At that time these territories were still in the hands of numerous Indian tribes, amongst whom the Tapuyas seem to have been the most troublesome. The conquest of the *sertões* of Piahy, says Ayres de Casal, in his "Chorographia do Brazil," was effected with but little sacrifice, entirely by private settlers without any aid from the State. In 1718 the Tapuyas rose and gave great trouble, both to the settlers of Piahy and of Maranhão until, in 1718, they were crushed by an expedition from Maranhão. The settlement of the country was greatly facilitated by Jesuit missionaries who succeeded in completely domesticating and partly civilising the Indian tribes, from whom most of the inhabitants to-day are descendants.

By Royal Letters Patent, the brothers, Afonso and Julião Mafrense, were granted a *sesmaria* of 40 square leagues of land (a league is 6,000 square metres), this concession being confirmed after their death by a Royal order, dated 1741, The *Ovidor*, or Judge of the *capitanea* of Pará, was subsequently ordered to mark out the boundaries of this and other grants.

On the death of Afonso Mafrense in 1711, the property passed into the hands of the Jesuits, who enlarged it by purchase of neighbouring estates. They completely dominated this region and exercised almost supreme authority, having succeeded in domesticating over 700 Indians in their service.

At first Piahy had been subject to the jurisdiction of the *capitanea* of Pernambuco, but in 1695 was annexed to that of Maranhão, under whose jurisdiction it remained until 1758, when it was given, for a time, independent administration under Pereira Caldas as first Governor. His first act was to sequester all the goods and property of the Jesuits, and to expel the members of the order from Piahy. By Royal decree they were expelled from and proscribed in Portugal, and all their property was confiscated. In this way their

fazendas became the property of the Crown, and, on the Declaration of Independence of Brazil, became part and parcel of the National Estates, part of which were granted to the Princess Maria Januaria, sister of Dom Pedro II., as her marriage portion.

All the cattle, now so numerous in Bahia and Piahy, are sprung from a stock brought over in 1549 by Thomé de Souza, first Governor of "New Lusitania" from the Cape de Verde Islands. It is said that by the end of the 17th or beginning of the 18th century cattle had increased to such a degree that there were more than 500 farms in Bahia alone with half a million head of cattle, and 800,000 more in the *sertões* (backwoods) North of the São Francisco in Ceará and Piahy. From Bahia, cattle was introduced into the gold-bearing districts of Minas Geraes. As early as 1770 a dried beef factory was established on the river Parnahyba.

On the retirement of João Pereira Caldas, Piahy was alternately ruled from Bahia or Maranhão until in 1811, when it was raised to the rank of an independent *capitanea*, with the town of Mocha, afterwards called Oeiras, as the seat of Government. On the proclamation of Independence in 1822, Piahy became a province of the Empire and, on the declaration of the Republic in 1889, an autonomous State of the Brazilian Union, with the same boundaries as the former Province.

The Constitution, which was promulgated in 1892, is similar to that of most of the other States, distributing sovereign power between three independent estates: the Legislative, Executive and Judicial. The Legislature consists of a single chamber of 24 Deputies, elected for four years. The Executive is exercised by a Governor, or by the Vice-Governor in case of an impediment. Both are elected for four years. Both must be Brazilian born and over 30 years of age. Governors in office during the last six months of the period for which they were elected are not eligible for re-election. The Governor is assisted by three secretaries of State—for Home Affairs, Finance, and Police—who are not politically responsible. The Judiciary is constituted by the Supreme Court of Justice, with a seat at the Capital—Therezina—and is composed of five *desembargadores* taken from the *Juizes de Direito* (Law Judges), with over 12 years' practice at the bar and four years as magistrates. *Juizes de Direito* are nominated by the Executive from amongst doctors or bachelors of law, with at least four years' practice. No magistrate can exercise an elective office. Appointments to the Supreme Tribunal or of *Juizes de Direito* are for life. Besides there are District Courts, in which the judges are not necessarily advocates, for trial of petty cases: as also Public Prosecutors, or Promoters, and an Attorney-General, who represents the State in all judicial processes.

The State is divided into 34 *Municípios* or circumscriptions, autonomous and independent as regards the administration of their peculiar interests. The Municipal Government is vested in a Council and an Executive, or *Intendente*. The revenues corresponding to the *Municípios* as well as their obligations, are determined by laws of the State.

DESCRIPTION—STATE OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

The State of Rio de Janeiro is comprised in a narrow strip of territory lying between the States of Espírito Santo, Minas Geraes, São Paulo and the Atlantic.

From Itabapoana in the North to the divide with S. Paulo in the South the coast measures some 120 leagues (447 miles), whilst its greatest width is 80 leagues (298 miles), measured at S. João da Barra.

The Mantiqueira range, an offset of the great Central Massif, curling round the head of the rivers S. Francisco, Doce and Parahyba do Sul, sends innumerable spurs Eastwards to expire precipitously in the Atlantic; and stretches wall-like Northwards along the coast to Bahia, Southwards to Rio Grande do Sul.

South of Bahia this maritime range attains great altitudes, the Organ mountains near to Rio rising precipitously to

2,232 or 2,391 metres (7,323 or 7,845 feet) from the plain, like stern guardians seeming to forbid easy access to the hinterland beyond.

So, indeed, for years they did, and Sabará and Ouro Preto and all Minas were explored not from Rio de Janeiro, distant as the crow flies but about 300 miles, but by pioneers from far off São Paulo from the South, or from Bahia or Espírito Santo from the North.

To-day these lofty mountains are no obstacle, but, cut and pierced by science, are the gateways to the vast fertile territories beyond; whilst streams that gather volume in their recesses are now made to turn their course upwards and backwards over the *thalweg* and serve to turn the mills and looms of Rio and Niteroy; and mind has triumphed over matter, science over inertia.

The State of Rio de Janeiro counts only one river of importance, the Parahyba do Sul, that takes its rise where the maritime range curves round to join the Mantiqueira.

The other rivers, except the Murahá, an affluent of the Parahyba, are mere mountain torrents.

The territory that now constitutes the State of Rio de Janeiro is made up of three *capitaneas*. The first, called S. Vicente, was granted in 1531 to Martim Affonso de Souza, and comprised all the coast between S. Vicente (Santos) and Ponta Negra; the second, named Cabo Frio, was granted to João Gomes Leitão, and stretched thence to the mouth of the Macahé river; the third, called Parahyba do Sul, was granted to Pedro de Góes, and stretched thence to the Parahyba do Sul.

Martin Affonso de Souza, the first Governor-General of Brazil, visited the bay of Rio de Janeiro in 1531, but even after a delay of three months in its waters failed to recognise its strategic importance and gave S. Vicente the preference as headquarters of his *capitanea*.

In fact, it was only when the French tried to take it that the Portuguese Government discovered how important it was, and in 1572 separated Rio de Janeiro from Bahia with independent jurisdiction over all the territory South of the river Jequitinhonha. In 1578, however, Rio de Janeiro was subordinated again to Bahia.

In 1658, Salvador Correia de Sá e Benevides was appointed Governor-General of Rio de Janeiro, with independent jurisdiction, but this only lasted during his time, and it was not until 1769 when, in consequence of an aggression of the Spanish from the Plate in spite of the Treaty of Paris, the general Government was transferred definitely from Bahia to Rio de Janeiro. Previous to this transfer, the Governor-General of the *capitanea geral* of Rio de Janeiro comprised, besides all the territory now included in the state of this name, excepting the *capitaneas* of Parahyba do Sul, all Goyaz, Matto Grosso, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul, and the *Colônia de Sacramento* in the Plate. S. Paulo was separated from Bahia and annexed to Rio in 1698. In 1709 the new *capitanea geral* of S. Paulo and Minas was created, in which all the Western territory was included, in consequence of which the *capitanea geral* of Rio de Janeiro was reduced to the narrow strip of country between the *serras* of Paraty and Mantiqueira and the sea, with Ponta Negra as the Northern limit, which afterwards, by incorporation of the *capitanea* of Cabo Frio, was extended to Macahé in 1749. In 1822, the *capitanea* of Parahyba do Sul was also incorporated, and the limits of Rio de Janeiro, as they now exist, were definitely fixed.

Until 1834 the *capitanea* of Rio de Janeiro was governed from the metropolis, but in 1835 the administrations were separated and Niteroy became the seat of Government of the newly constituted Province of Rio de Janeiro, whilst the City of Rio de Janeiro, or "the Court" and Capital of the Empire and Republic has been since administered by an elective Municipal Council and Executive appointed by the Central Power.

The area of the State of Rio de Janeiro is 68,982 square kilometres (26,627 square miles), and the population 908,000, according to the latest available information (1908).

It is well served by railways, the Central and Leopoldina and others counting 2,487 kilometres (1,545 miles) within its boundaries and possesses, besides the bay of Rio de Janeiro, good ports for coasting trade at S. João da Barra, Macahé, Cabo Frio, Mangaratiba, Angra dos Reis and Paraty.

The constitution determines that the basis of organisation of the State is the *Município* and sovereignty exercised by three estates—the Legislative, Executive and the Judicial.

The Legislative Assembly is composed of 60 Deputies elected for three years by universal suffrage. The Assembly meets at the capital of the State, without special summons, on August 1st every year, unless specially determined otherwise, and its sessions last three months, but may be extended by vote of the Assembly and proposal of the President or of a Deputy. Special sessions may be called by the officers of the Assembly or the President of the State for consideration

exclusively of the particular subject for which the sessions were called. The Assembly cannot be dissolved, and its sessions are public, unless otherwise determined. The persons of Deputies are inviolable except for crimes for which bail is not admitted. Qualification for deputies: to be born in the State or, if out of it, of Fluminense parents, or to be resident for more than six years in the State.

No Deputy can undertake contracts with the Union, State or Municipal Governments, nor accept paid positions in companies or undertakings that enjoy favours from the Union or from the State. The sessions cannot be closed without the estimates being voted.

The rate of remuneration of Deputies shall be fixed by the outgoing for the incoming Legislature.

Amongst the prerogatives of the Legislature are the making and interpretation of all laws, their suspension and revocation; determination of Revenue and Expenditure, fixation of the forces, authorisation of loans, their interest and amortisation; all measures regarding public works, concessions, &c., as also the sale or lease of public property; to impeach and try the President, Vice-President and Secretaries of State for offences of their responsibility; to pardon and commute the sentences for offences of responsibility not subject to Federal jurisdiction.

To judge the election of President or Vice-President of the State by means of a Tribunal of Justice of which the *Desembargadores*, or Judges of the Supreme Court, shall form part.

To try judges for crimes of their responsibility.

To approve *ad referendum* agreements of the Executive.

No bill can be discussed without being notified in the order of the day 24 hours previously. Every bill must undergo three separate discussions, with interval of not less than 24 hours.

No vote can be taken except with assistance of an absolute majority of Deputies, unless no quorum has been obtainable for four following sessions, when a quorum may be constituted by 21 Deputies for matters demanding a two-thirds vote, or 16 on other matters. Bills sent to the President must be promulgated within 10 days or returned to the Assembly, and if adopted by a two-thirds majority shall become *de facto* law. If within the 10 days stipulated the Executive has not manifested its decision the law must be promulgated by the President of the Chamber. No bill can be promulgated in part, nor, if rejected, be re-submitted to the Assembly during the same session. The Budget shall have preference over all other bills and cannot contain any matter other than revenue or expenditure.

The Executive is exercised by a President who, in case of impediment, is substituted in order by the first, second or third Vice-Presidents, all elected by universal suffrage. Qualifications for President are: to be either born in the State or in the Federal Capital before 1891 or to have been resident in the State for six years previous. To be over 30 years of age, qualified as an elector and in enjoyment of political rights. The President exercises his functions for three years and cannot be re-elected or elected Vice-President for the following term. The President or Vice-President can accept no appointment from the Federal Government or other State. The President may be impeached for crimes of his responsibility and be tried by a tribunal composed of members of the Chamber of Deputies and Judges of the Supreme Court.

Amongst others it is the function of the Executive to summon extraordinary sessions of the Legislature. To make *ad referendum* arrangements with other States. To submit Bills to the Assembly, and especially the Estimates, within eight days of opening. To suspend the resolutions of Municipal authorities when contrary to Federal or State enactments. To contract loans and raise money to mobilise forces to repel invasion and prorogue laws of an annual character if not voted by the Assembly.

The Secretaries of State shall not exceed four appointed by the President to whom they shall present annual reports of their respective departments. They are responsible only for acts submitted by them independent of the President.

The Judicial power is constituted by (1) the Supreme Court, or *Tribunal de Relação*, with seat at the Capital and jurisdiction throughout the State; (2) the Law Judges, or

Juizes de Direito, with jurisdiction in the *Comarcas*, or circumscriptions; (3) Municipal Judges, with jurisdiction in the *Municípios*; (4) the Public Ministry, consisting of Public Prosecutor and assistants in each *Comarca*; (5) the Jury; (6) the Correctional Tribunal; (7) Justices of the Peace.

Public Prosecutors are chosen from doctors or bachelors of law, born, or with a year residence, in the State. Municipal Judges are chosen from doctors or bachelors of law with not less than two years' practice at the Fluminense bar. Law Judges (*Juizes de Direito*) are chosen from the Municipal Judges or Public Prosecutors of the State with four years' practice, according to length of time served and *Desembargadores*, or members of the Supreme Court, from amongst the Law Judges in the same way. *Desembargadores* and Law Judges can only be dismissed on proof of incapacity (physical or moral).

For administration of local interests, the State is divided into as many municipal districts as are found convenient for public interests.

Each Municipality (*Município*) is entirely self-governing, except in matters that affect the general interests of the State or of other Municipalities.

Administration is effected by means of: (1) the Council, composed of members (*vereadores*) elected one for each district; (2) a District Council, composed of the respective *vereador* and Justices of the Peace; (3) the Municipal Assembly, constituted by the Council or *Camara* and the District Council together. *Vereadores*, or Municipal councillors, receive no remuneration.

The functions of the Municipal Council are executive and deliberative, the former being exercised by the President of the Council. The principal functions of the Council are to provide ways and means and determine expenditure, provide

for education and hygiene, and generally administer the interests of the Municipality.

The functions of the District Councils are to keep the Municipal Council informed as to the requirements and affairs of each district and to aid in the administration of affairs.

The functions of the Municipal Assembly are to approve the schedule of taxes and the budget, authorise loans and audit accounts.

In addition to the taxes already in force, the following belong exclusively to the Municipality: (1) Licences (*imposto de industria e profissões*); (2) *Decima Urbana*, or House tax; (3) Consumption tax on alcohol.

Taxation of products in transit from one Municipality to another is forbidden. Municipal property is exempt from seizure. Conflicts between different Municipalities must be referred to the Legislative Assembly of the State. The Municipalities cannot impose fines of over 1,000\$, or imprisonment for over 15 days, which may be converted into money payment.

Elections for State or Municipal offices are by universal suffrage. The State may not become co-proprietor or shareholder in any company or undertaking (Article 123). No contracts or concessions for public works can be entered into without previously calling for tenders or proposals for same (Article 129). The concession of privileges is permitted. An auditory office (*tribunal de contas*) shall credit and pass all accounts. All acts, resolutions and deliberations of public bodies shall be published in a newspaper, excepting cases wherein the interest of the State demands secrecy.

The Constitution can only be revised on petition of two-thirds of the Municipal Councils or a two-third vote of the State Legislative Assembly.

DESCRIPTION—FEDERAL DISTRICT OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

South America is the Great Reserve that Spain and little Portugal preserved to the Latin race, wherein to attain their full development.

But for this, pressed on all sides by the expansion of Anglo-Saxon, Slav and Teuton, the precious influence of Latin civilisation would certainly have declined and might, perhaps, have been lost to Humanity altogether.

From this the power and tenacity of Portugal and Spain in defending their discoveries and founding beyond the seas new empires of intellect have saved the world, and, in a perhaps not distant future, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires, Santiago de Chile or Lima may, like Rome and Paris, be the great centres of Latin thought.

It was in April, 1500, that Cabral first sighted the coast of Bahia and gave the land the name of Terra da Vera Cruz, changed afterwards to Santa Cruz and then to Brazil. In 1501 an expedition was despatched from Lisbon, under Gonçalo Coelho, that, starting from Cape S. Roque, reconnoitred the coast as far South as Cananea and entered the bay of Rio de Janeiro on the first day of the new year, 1502.

Narrowed between gigantic granite rocks that rise precipitously, sentinel like, from its waters, the entrance to the bay has all the appearance of an estuary. Within, the illusion is heightened by the towering rocks that flank its waters and the imposing background of the Organ mountains, fitting setting for the watershed of some gigantic stream.

So the bay was misnamed Rio de Janeiro (January River) in honour of the day.

What must have been the feelings of those superstitious old navigators as they watched this most glorious panorama unfold before their wondering eyes for the first time, and the Corcovado, Tijuca, Gavea and finally the distant Organ mountains, with serrated crests emerge, phantom like, from out the morning's golden haze!

To-day, centuries after, when they have all become features of a familiar landscape, few can look upon them without emotion. Were those old Portuguese less imaginative, less impressionable, that they could find no name for such a scene more fitting than "January Bay"?

On the West coast, contemporary Spaniards had their Vale of Paradise (Valparaiso). Here, what seems the very Gate of Paradise was named, prosaically, Bay of January and so remained!

"Rio bay," wrote Burton, the great African explorer, who was once British Consul at Santos, "like all the beautiful sisterhood, from Cornish 'Mullions' Westward to the bay of Naples, must be seen 'in war-paint.' Most charming is she when sitting under her rich ethereal canopy, whilst a varnish of diaphanous atmosphere tempers the distance to soft and exquisite loveliness; when the robing blue is perfect brilliant blue; when the browns are dashed with pink and purple, and when the national colours suggest themselves—green, vivid as the emerald, and yellow, bright as burnished gold. Then all the streams are silver; then the scours are marked orange and vermilion as they stand straightly out from the snowy sand or the embedding forest; the passing clouds form floating islets as their shadows walk over the waters of the inner sea, so purely green. The peasant's whitewashed hut of tile and 'wattle and dab' rising from the strand of snowy sand, becomes opal and garnet in the floods of light, which suggest nothing but a perpetual springtide. And every hour has its own spell. There is sublimity in the morning mists rolling far away over headland brow and heaving ocean; there is grandeur, loveliness and splendour in the sparkling of the waves under the noon-day sun, when the breeze is laden with the perfume of a thousand flowers, and there is inexpressible repose and grace in the shadows of vinous purple which evening sheds over the same.

"Combine with this soft and fairy-like, this singular feminine beauty of complexion, a power and a majesty born of the size and the abrupt grandeur of mountain and peak, of precipice and rock, which would strike the mind of Staffa and forbid any suspicion of effeminacy. Such effects of nature, at once masculine and womanly, alternately soft and stern, necessarily affect the national

character. The old sneer that the family of Uncle Sam must not hold itself to be a great people because Niagara is a great cataract, contains even less truth than such sneers usually contain. 'Onde ha o grande e o bello,' says Sr. Castilho, with eminent poetic instinct, 'apparece logo a poesia'; and now, even we of the little island readily own that 'size becomes in the long-run a measure of power.' And is not the beautiful the visible form of the good? As these pages will prove, travel in the 'Land of Dye-wood' resembles travel in no other land. It has a gentleness, an amenity of aspect which the sons of the rugged North see for the first occasion and which they must never expect to see again. At the same time we shall find amongst the people pronounced traits of character and an almost savage energy, which show bones as well as smoothness of skin."

When Gonçalo Coelho first set anchor in the bay he found its shores peopled, from the Praia de Flamengo to the Ilha do Governador, by Tamoyos, a tribe of the Tupy Indians, supposed to have come in pre-quatary times from Polynesia.

They were a bold and virile race, but utter savages, wearing no clothes but living in villages or *tabas*, in which they entrenched themselves against other hostile tribes.

Everywhere primitive man was at war with his neighbour and, destitute of wealth as he was, found something to covet and to strive for, if only his womenkind for slaves and the carcasses of his enemies to make an Indian holiday; for they were mostly cannibals and celebrated victory by gorging on the slain.

Excepting for this strip of coast, the rest lay unreclaimed and the lands desert and derelict. The plain on which the city of Rio de Janeiro now stands was then a mangrove territory intersected by innumerable rivulets from the neighbouring hills.

Leaving the Indians undisturbed in their possession, Gonçalo Coelho sailed away, and it was not until 1519 that another navigator, Fernão Magalhães, visited the bay of Rio, where he remained only 14 days. Absorbed in the conquest of India, Portugal had little time or resources to spare for savage Brazil, and only in 1581, when the French had already begun to dispute her supremacy on this coast, was an organised attempt made to take possession.

In 1581 Martim Afonso de Souza was despatched with a fleet to drive the French away and with powers to divide the country into *capitanias* and choose one for himself. He landed at Rio and, struck with admiration by its beauty and strategic importance, chose it for the seat of his own *capitania*, founded a fort and entered into friendly relations with the Tamoyo Indians.

North and South, at S. Vicente and Pernambuco, the *capitanias* prospered and grew in numbers and power. But Rio, in spite of its immense advantages, languished and declined. The French, too, were incessant in their attacks, and in 1555, under Nicolas Durand de Villegaignon, a powerful expedition was despatched from Havre to found the Huguenot colony of "France Antarctique." Rio de Janeiro was re-baptised Henriville and, seizing the island of Sery-gipe in the bay, now called, after the French admiral, Villegaignon, the French raised a fortress they called "Coligny" and there waited for attack.

In 1600 Mem de Sá, the Governor of Bahia, attacked the French and obliged them to evacuate the island of Villegaignon and take refuge inland. There, allied with the Tamoyos, they entrenched themselves in the old fort raised by Martim Afonso in 1581 and dominated the bay from the island of Paranapiatã (Ilha do Governador), which they fortified.

Mem de Sá meanwhile had left again for Bahia with his bark but half-completed, but in 1565, his nephew Estácio de Sá, arrived with an expedition from Portugal, with orders to drive out the French at any cost. He found them, however, strongly entrenched and in complete possession of the bay, which he dared not enter. Landing at the Praia de Martim Afonso, believed to be the Praia Vermelha, between the great peaks of the Pão de Assucar and the Urca, he entrenched himself and laid the foundations of a town that, after the King, he called São Sebastião, the name by which the City of Rio de Janeiro is officially known to-day.

Unable to make headway against the French, he sent to S. Vicente (Santos) for reinforcements. For three years the conflict raged between the French and Tamoyos on the one side and the Portuguese with the Tupinikins they brought from S. Vicente on the other, and it was not until 1567, when Mem de Sá came to the assistance of his nephew, that the French were completely defeated. In the decisive action fought on January 20th, the intrepid Estácio de Sá, the real founder of Rio de Janeiro, was wounded by an Indian arrow and, dying next day of his wounds, was buried close to the Pão de Assucar, his most splendid monument. The French, though defeated, did not give up the struggle, but with their friends, the Tamoyos, fled inland and harassed the Portuguese for years.

Dissatisfied with the site of São Sebastião, Mem de Sá transferred the settlement to a spot further up the bay where there was good anchorage and a safe and secure harbour and, returning shortly after to Bahia, left as Captain-General another nephew, Correia de Sá.

In 1608 the *capitania* of Rio de Janeiro was raised to the rank of a Government or *Capitania Geral*, comprising Espirito Santo, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. The town then counted over 2,500 inhabitants, besides a garrison of some 600 men. After a prolific administration that lasted 31 years, Correia de Sá died in 1631 at the immense age of 113 years!

At the foot of a neighbouring hill he raised the fort of Castello by which name the hill is still known to-day, though the fort has disappeared.

In 1710 the French renewed their attacks on Rio de Janeiro and an expedition under Duclerc landed at Guaratiba and succeeded in taking the town. The garrison fled, but on reaching what is now the rua 1º de Março, Duclerc encountered such determined resistance from the citizens and students that, after losing 400 men, he was obliged to capitulate. Duclerc himself was assassinated in a mysterious manner six months after. To avenge him another expedition left France in 1711 under Duguay-Trouin, and after completely defeating the Portuguese squadron, which seems to have shown some pilotage, was bought off for 800,000 cruzados and left again for France.

In 1762 Rio de Janeiro was declared capital of Brazil and its Governor, Conde da Bobadella, raised to the rank of Viceroy. It was during his administration that the Carioca aqueduct was constructed that now serves the Santa Thereza electric tramway as a viaduct.

The rua Lavradio was named from the Marquis of that ilk, Viceroy in 1808 when João VI., the King of Portugal, arrived in Brazil, a fugitive in a British ship from Napoleon's arms.

The first act of the King was to throw open the ports of Brazil to the commerce of all the world. The town then comprised the area between the Laranjeiras and Comprido rivulets, now canalised and covered in. It contained 56 streets in all, most of them mere alleys, and 19 squares or *largos*. The principal buildings were the Chapel Royal, Theatre S. João, the Palace, Archbishop's Palace, Seminary, Military Hospitals and Forts of Conceição and S. Thiago, the Custom House and Arsenal, besides 34 churches and convents.

The arrival of the Court and the opening of the ports was the signal for great development and Rio grew apace. The first newspaper, called the "Gazeta do Rio de Janeiro" was started in 1808, and in the same year the Bank of Brazil started with a capital of Rs. 1,200,000\$000. Three medical schools were founded in 1813, one at Bahia, another at Maranhão and the third at Rio de Janeiro. Sculptors and architects were brought from Europe and a School of Art was started, with Lebreton of the French Institute as director.

In 1821 João VI. returned to Portugal, leaving his son D. Pedro as Regent.

The Portuguese were jealous of Brazil and endeavoured to curtail its new gained liberties and to reduce it again to a state of dependence on Portugal. But the Regent defended the cause of the colonies and on September 7th, 1822, the independence of Brazil was declared. On October 12th of the same year, D. Pedro was acclaimed constitutional Emperor of Brazil. In 1824 the constitution was ratified and the year after independence was recognised by Portugal.

But the Emperor was extravagant and failed to comprehend the people he was called upon to govern; so after some

disturbances, that partook more of the nature of a *coup d'état* than of revolution, D. Pedro abdicated in 1831 in favour of his five-year-old son and left for Portugal in a British gunboat.

A fort was raised at the base of the Castello Hill, named S. Thiago, and another called Santa Cruz on the site of the present church of the Cruz dos Militares, the central fortress of Santa Cruz at the entrance to the Bay was then called the *Bateria de Nossa Senhora da Guia*, and that of S. João on the mainland in front was called S. Theodosio.

The Jesuits, who came in the train of Thomé de Souza, were no less active than the military, and churches rose even more quickly than fortresses. In 1572 the church of S. Francisco Xavier was in construction on yet unreclaimed lands. In 1590 was founded the capella de N.S. do O', now the site of the Cathedral; in 1592 the church of S. Luzia and in 1600 that of N.S. da Conceição da Ajuda; whilst in 1604 the foundations of the first church of the Candelaria were already laid.

In 1700 the limits of the city did not extend beyond what is now the Rua Urugayana and the churches of S. Domingos and Lampadosa were considered outside the city boundaries.

The city was then administered by the *Senado da Camara*, composed of a President, the *Juiz de Fora*, three councillors or *vereadores*, an attorney-general, a notary, and two municipal officers.

In 1808, after serious deliberation, the Chamber decided the area of the city to be that comprised between the sea front and the Larangeiras rivulet to the South, and the river Comprido to the North.

For years the city grew anyhow, without order or method. House joining to house, intervening spaces were filled and streets formed, irregular, tortuous and unlevelled, nor was it until 1838 that the Municipal authorities seem to have busied themselves with such matters. In that year the first regulations or *posturas* were promulgated, directing that in future no new street should be less than 70 *palmos* in width (50½ ft.). In 1856 another step was made exacting approval by the authorities of all plans for new edifices. Between 1854 and 1856 the majority of the streets were levelled, paved and lighted. But the city was still a mere labyrinth of sombre sinuous alleys, that it has taken over half a century to modify and that even now, with an expenditure of nearly £3,000,000, has not wholly disappeared.

In 1858 the limits of the city, according to Mello Moraes, ran from the Tibau rock (Port of Inhamã) along the Bom Successo road to the plain of that name and thence along the S. Cruz road, the river Farja, Engenho de Dentro and Andarahy roads as far as Boa Vista da Tijuca, thence across the Lagoinha hills to the Gavea and to the sea at Copacabana.

The Praça 15 de Novembro in 1800 did not exist or rather only half of it, known first as the Largo do Carmo and afterwards as the Terreiro do Paço that, 166 metres wide, separated the street now known as the rua 1º de Março from the sea. The wider area of to-day, measuring 30,000 square metres, lies on ground patiently reclaimed from the sea.

In 1864 Botafogo and the Gloria were already the suburban residential quarters of the wealthier classes.

Until 1835, Rio de Janeiro was politically the capital and seat of the Court, but territorially belonged to the *capitania* of the same name. In 1834 it was separated and, like Washington, granted self government under the denomination of the *Município Neutro*, but continued still to be generally known as *A Corte* (the Court).

In his handbook dated 1860, Mr. Scully states that the area, which is more or less the same as the Federal Capital's to-day, comprised about 60 square leagues (640 sq. miles), under the administration of a Legislative Assembly, called the Conselho, and an Executive. "Rio," said Mr. Scully, "was proverbial for its filthiness, but of late years much has been done to facilitate and improve sanitary conditions. The streets have been carefully paved with cobble, and the roads in the suburbs well macadamised, whilst a magnificent system of sewerage has just been completed."

The only private buildings worthy of notice at that date he states, were the Bank of Brazil and the Palaces of Nave Fribeiro, now the Presidential Palace.

Of the public buildings the most important were then the Misericórdia Hospital and the Graving Dock at Ilha das Cobras.

The Theatre of S. Pedro and a splendid statue of D. Pedro I. already existed, but the Campo S. Anna was a bare waste used by women for washing and drying linen, flanked, inconspicuously, on one side by the barracks and on the other by an opera house built of wood and the Museum. Wharves were then in construction under an English engineer, Mr. Neate who is still alive.

Since then progress was slow but continuous until 1903 when the great impulse was given that transferred Rio into a new city.

In 1889 Rio was again the scene of bloodless revolution when the Monarchy was finally expelled and the Federal Republic put up in its place.

Like the preceding movement that obliged the first Emperor to resign, it was entirely pacific and impersonal, a movement of opinion and, so, irresistible.

Thus D. Pedro, the last representative of exotic ideas and principles, had to go like his father.

The Republic was created on November 15th, 1889, and the Constitution ratified by the Constitutional Assembly on February 24th, 1891, in virtue of which Rio de Janeiro became the Federal Capital with a Constitution and Executive of its own.

But though the transition had been bloodlessly effected, the final adaptation of the new political machine to customs and requirements was not to be realised so easily. Within two years of his installation as first Constitutional President, General Deodoro, the father of the Republic, was driven from power and Rio was the field of fierce excitement. This, too, ended almost bloodlessly, but, later on, the reaction against his successor, Floriano Peixoto, provoked a revolt on the part of the Navy that lasted six months, and this so devoted city endured all the horrors of a bombardment. Since then there has been tranquillity and the city has been able to attend to material interests.

Besides politics, the financial crisis that followed the wild speculative fever of 1889-1891, that, like the South Sea Bubble and Law's famous schemes, carried everything and everybody before it, ended in 1892 in complete and absolute collapse and not only prevented local capital from co-operating as it should in the improvement of the city, but left many works commenced to go to rack and ruin. In fact, for a few years, the city went backwards and only about 1900, when the worst of the crisis was over, did matters begin to mend. Since then progress has been rapid and, indeed, wonderful, and from its long period of incubation the chrysalis has at length emerged, loveliest of all the galaxy of beautiful cities without exception. A year or two ago Rio was a place to admire at a distance, to transact business in and get out of as quickly as might be. Foreigners mostly, if they could dwell outside at Petropolis, Tijuca, Santa Theresza, and rarely ventured their persons in town after sunset. Now the Avenue is the coolest part of the town, a thing of sweetness and light, and living in Rio has become not merely tolerable but a delight.

The evolution of a great city follows that of its people. Under Portugal it was colonial, unprogressive and stationary. The Empire brought greater freedom, but, handicapped by slavery, there could be no real progress and Rio remained dark and torpid.

When slavery had disappeared matters improved, but political unrest and financial difficulties for a time neutralised that advantage and progress remained slow and uncertain.

Now, however, that all impediments are removed, the political and social equality and freedom the most anxious are secured and the financial problems are in way of definite settlement, the progress of the country and its capital certain and may be expected to be rapid and uninterrupted.

AREA AND GOVERNMENT.

The area comprised by the city and suburbs of Rio de Janeiro, generally known as the capital of the Republic, is a territorial territory governed by its own constitution, subject only to the National Congress.

The area is estimated at 1,116,508 square kilometres (431,084 square miles) lying between the Atlantic, the Bay and State of Rio de Janeiro.

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A census, taken in 1906, gave the population as 811,443, inhabiting 84,000 houses or, on an average, 9.66 per house.
 The Government of the city is vested in a Council of 16 Intendentes, elected for three years, who meet twice a year in ordinary session, one from April 2nd to May 31st, the other from September 1st to October 31st, but extraordinary sessions may be called. The Executive is exercised by a Prefect appointed by the Federal Government.

The capital is divided into 25 districts, each with its own police agents, Notary and Civil Guards.

The Prefect is assisted by seven Boards or *Directorias*, viz., the *Directoria do Patrimonio* or the Public Estates Board; the Board of Public Works and Transit; the Board of Health and Public Assistance; the Education Board; the Board of Forests, Gardens, Game and Fishing; the Board of Finance and of Police, Archives and Statistics.

There are in all 3,080 municipal employees, earning 10,230,378\$ per annum, or an average of 277 milreis per month, equivalent to £208 per annum.

Revenue (for which, with expenditure, full details will be found on pages 396 and 397) amounted in 1908 to Rs. 39,132,935\$, equivalent at 15d. to £2,445,808, whilst expenditure was Rs. 38,931,919\$ or £2,433,245.

The Funded Debt of the City on March 31st, 1909, for which full details will be found on page 431, amounted to Rs. 130,150,189\$ or £8,134,386. This includes the £2,000,000 loan raised in London in February, 1909, of which the net product was Rs. 27,439,836\$ or £1,714,989. This loan was intended for the liquidation of the Floating Debt which, on March 31st, 1909, amounted to Rs. 22,240,017\$ (£1,390,001.)

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL ELECTED FOR 1907-09.

- Tertuliano da Gama Coelho (President.)
- Col. Salustiano Baptista Quintanilha (Vice-President.)
- Col. Eduardo José Pereira Raboieira (First Secretary.)
- Dr. Francisco Joaquim Bêthencourt da Silva Filho.
- Major Guilhermes Manoel Pereira dos Santos.
- Lieut.-Col. Zoroastro Cunha.
- Dr. Ernesto Garcez Caldas Barreto.
- Captain Alberto de Assumpção.
- Salvador Ferreira Fontes.
- Dr. José Mendes Tavares.
- Francisco Pinto da Fonseca Telles (Second Secretary.)
- Dr. Raymundo de Pennafort Caldas.
- Dr. Luiz Augusto de Almeida Ramos.
- Captain Honorio dos Santos Pimentel.
- Colonel Felipe Nery Pinheiro.
- Dr. Henrique Tavares Lagden.

PREFECTS.

- Dr. Candido Barata Ribeiro December 20th, 1892, to May 19th, 1893. (Appointment not approved by Senate.)
- Colonel Dr. Henrique Valladares July 27th, 1893, to December 31st, 1894.*
- Dr. Francisco Furquim Werneck d'Almeida January 1st, 1895, to November 10th, 1897.*
- Dr. Ubaldino do Amaral Fontoura November 23rd, 1897, to November 14th, 1898.
- Dr. Luiz van Erven November 19th, 1898, to December 31st, 1898.*
- Dr. José Cesario de Faria Alvim January 2nd, 1899, to January 31st, 1900.
- Dr. A. Coelho Rodrigues February 1st, 1900, to September 5th, 1900.
- Dr. João Felipe Pereira September 6th, 1900, to October 10th, 1901.
- Dr. Joaquim Xavier da Silveira, Junior October 11th, 1901, to September 27th, 1902.
- Colonel Carlos Leite Ribeiro (*ad interim*) September 28th, 1902, to December 29th, 1902.
- Dr. Francisco Pereira Passos December 30th, 1902, to November 15th, 1906.
- General Dr. Francisco Marcellino de Souza Aguiar November 15th, 1906, to July 24th, 1909.
- Dr. Innocencio Serzedello Corrêa July 24th, 1909.

* *Ad interim* the post was filled by the President of the Council.

- PRINCIPAL PUBLIC OFFICERS.
 MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL ELECTED IN 1906
 PUBLIC ESTATES BOARD:
 General Director, Raoul Lopes Cardoso.
 BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSIT:
 Director (*pro tem.*), Jeronymo Francisco Coelho.
 Sub-Director, Candido Alves Mourão do Valle.
 Consulting Engineer, Francisco de Oliveira Passos.
 BOARD OF HEALTH AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE:
 General Director, Dr. Joaquim José Torres Cotrim.
 BOARD OF WOODS GARDENS, GAME AND FISHING:
 General Inspector, Dr. Julio Gonçalves Furtado.
 BOARD OF FINANCE:
 General Director, Leopoldino Alves Bastos.
 Accountant's Department:
 Sub-Director (Vacant).
 Treasury:
 Treasurer, Eugenio Perelra Pinto.
 Income:
 Sub-Director (*pro tem.*), Carlos Florencio Fontes Castello.
 BOARD OF EDUCATION:
 General Director, Dr. Francisco Carlos da Silva Cabrita.
 Sub-Director, Abelard Genes Feisô.
 POLICE, ARCHIVES AND STATISTICS:
 General Director, Dr. Aureliano Portugal.

STAFF OF THE DIFFERENT MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS AND OF RESPECTIVE PAY-SHEETS.

Department.	No. of the Staff.	Pay-sheets in Currency
		Milreis.
Office of Secretary of the Municipal Council	52	216,400
Office of the Prefect	7	24,600
Department of Administrative Police, Archives and Statistics	62	275,400
Municipal Treasury	150	666,600
Municipal Contentieux	10	70,800
Department for Management of Real Estate	18	92,600
Works and Roads Department	97	656,600
Health and Public Assistance Department:		
Head Office	72	428,200
Agencies	72	298,200
Municipal Laboratory	10	62,600
Education Department:		
Administration	85	362,000
Professors at the Normal School	98	352,600
Teachers at Primary Schools	902	2,444,200
Municipal Library	10	45,400
Forest, Gardens, Fish and Game Departments:		
Administration	22	98,000
Guards of the Forest and Gardens	116	212,400
Scavenging Department	80	276,600
Agencies and Inspectors of the Prefecture:		
District Agents' and Clerks	53	257,400
District Inspectors	300	600,000
TOTAL	2,216	7,425,600

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

The following table shows the figures for mortality in Rio de Janeiro during the years 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908 and first six months of 1909:—

Cause of Death.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	Jan. to June. 1909.
Yellow Fever	237	42	39	4	—
Bubonic Plague	139	111	71	54	11.
Smallpox	256	9	125	6,545	262
Measles	217	18	42	109	30
Scarlet Fever	4	—	1	6	1
Whooping Cough	23	39	57	41	23
Diphtheria (Mem. Croup.)	48	41	36	48	20
Grippe	559	453	472	431	255
Typhoid Fever	51	65	54	57	32
Dysentery	38	60	64	70	31
Beri Beri	67	69	31	31	24
Leprosy	25	22	34	20	10
Erysipelas	30	36	38	43	18
Other Epidemic Diseases	2	1	1	1	—
Acute Malarial Fevers	185	149	102	126	63
Chronic Malarial Fevers	111	118	135	151	85
Hydrophobia	—	4	3	1	—
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	2,063	2,649	2,587	2,938	1,305
" (Meningeal)	23	27	21	32	18
" (other forms)	136	105	95	131	65
Septicæmia (except Puerperal)	117	140	143	107	76
Syphilis	71	71	90	95	60
Cancer (and Malignant Tumours)	236	291	261	291	127
Tumours (except Malignant form)	9	14	9	9	2
Other Systemic Diseases	120	147	129	114	77
Diseases of Nervous System	1,378	1,381	1,167	1,373	687
" Circulatory System	2,136	2,242	1,998	1,903	994
" Respiratory System	1,812	1,327	1,313	1,514	650
" Digestive System	2,241	2,398	2,089	2,331	1,144
" Urinary System	390	473	479	477	243
" Genital Organs	10	10	23	12	12
Puerperal Septicæmia	45	42	45	54	25
Other Disease of Puerperal State	40	55	39	37	21
Diseases of Skin and Cellular System	56	56	71	79	25
" Organs of Locomotion	15	29	9	13	7
" early age (Malformations)	513	437	438	432	233
Senile Debility	230	219	135	197	113
Violence (except Suicide)	444	507	482	493	259
Suicide	72	71	63	99	57
Diseases badly defined	47	98	63	79	37
	14,660	13,956	13,014	20,658	7,172

Had it not been for the epidemic of smallpox in 1908, the death-rate during that year would have been practically the same as for the two preceding years, both of which show a considerable improvement on 1905.

Deaths from plague show a considerable falling-off in the years under review, for in 1905 they were 139; in 1906, 111; in 1907, 71; in 1908, 54; and during the first half of the current year only 11.

Yellow fever has practically disappeared, the figures being: 1905, 237; 1906, 42; 1907, 39; 1908, 4; and for the first six months of 1909, nil. The epidemic of smallpox in 1908 certainly spoilt the city's record, deaths having numbered no less than 6,545. During 1905 deaths from this disease numbered 256, for 1906, 9; for 1907, 125; whilst for the first six months of the current year there have been 262 victims, the aftermath of the year 1908.

Tuberculosis is on the increase and it will continue to spread so long as effective measures are not taken in many simple ways to prevent expectoration and other evils which are so certain to foster the disease. During 1905 there were 2,663 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis; in 1906, 2,649; in 1907, 2,587; in 1908, 2,938; and during the first half of the current year, 1,395. *Apropos* of this disease, a scheme is on foot to build a sanatorium for the housing of young people from the ages of about 10 to 16 who have a tendency

to tuberculosis or whose lungs are weak, where they may be treated and trained to grow up sturdy men and women.

Suicides seem to be increasing, during the last two years at any rate, the figures having been: 1905, 72; 1906, 71; 1907, 63; 1908, 99; and for the first half of 1909, 57.

It is noticeable that measles is a disease which does not prove very fatal in Rio, whilst scarlet fever is almost unknown, the number of deaths from the latter having been: 1905, 4; 1906, 0; 1907, 1; 1908, 6; and for the first half of 1909, 1.

Influenza is by no means absent and claims an annual average number of some 400 victims.

Typhoid fever is not prevalent in Rio, probably owing to the excellence of the water, which, so far as purity goes, is probably unequalled in any other great capital. The number of deaths from typhoid was: 1905, 51; 1906, 65; 1907, 54; 1908, 57; and for the first half of 1909, 31.

In 1907 the percentage of deaths from infectious diseases was 30 per cent., whilst this rose to no less than 53 per cent. in 1908 on account of the virulence of the smallpox epidemic. Taking things all in all, when it is remembered that yellow fever has practically been eliminated and that smallpox is a disease the prevention of which lies practically in the hands of the public themselves, we cannot but come to the conclusion that Rio de Janeiro holds a very creditable place in the list of the world's capitals with regard to its health conditions.

The following table exemplifies this:—

City.	Year.	Population.	Deaths.	Coefficient per 1,000 Inhabitants.
London	1907	4,758,218	89,268	14.6
New York	1907	4,285,435	79,205	18.5
Paris	1907	2,735,165	50,499	18.5
Chicago	1907	2,107,620	32,143	15.3
Berlin	1907	2,086,318	32,352	15.4
Vienna	1907	1,979,003	34,188	17.3
St. Petersburg ..	1907	1,605,200	37,213	24.7
Philadelphia	1907	1,500,585	27,461	18.3
Tokyo	1901	1,440,121	27,106	18.9
Moscow	1907	1,372,800	37,905	27.5
Buenos Aires	1907	1,129,286	18,618	16.4
Bombay	1907	877,322	33,037	39.6
Calcutta	1907	847,796	31,942	37.6
Hamburg	1907	844,579	12,486	14.8
Rio de Janeiro ..	1907	824,040	10,045	19.47
Budapest	1907	802,235	10,180	20.2
Cairo	1907	876,785	25,591	37.8
Brussels	1907	623,202	8,566	13.7
Boston	1907	609,762	11,686	19.2
Naples	1905	574,675	14,461	25.2
Madrid	1905	568,835	16,932	28.0
Amsterdam	1907	564,928	7,573	13.4
Milan	1907	552,853	11,220	20.3
Munich	1907	552,000	9,895	18.1
Rome	1907	545,234	9,984	18.2
Madras	1907	542,020	20,638	40.5
Breslau	1907	486,000	10,357	22.3
Prague	1907	470,908	9,321	19.8
Copenhagen	1907	438,000	6,649	15.2
Alexandria	1907	376,035	13,219	35.1
Turin	1907	370,132	7,140	19.3
New Orleans	1907	341,000	7,633	22.4
Stockholm	1907	336,019	4,677	13.9
Montevideo	1907	309,804	4,980	16.1
Antwerp	1907	304,032	4,094	13.5
Bucharest	1907	294,572	7,416	25.2
The Hague	1907	251,749	3,365	13.4
Christiania	1907	230,800	3,025	13.1
Trieste	1907	200,662	5,293	26.3
Venice	1907	176,815	3,479	19.7

The percentage of deaths from infectious diseases in relation to general mortality was as follows:—

Year.	Total No. of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths from Infectious Diseases.
1901	15,409	39
1902	16,505	38
1903	16,343	38
1904	18,666	42
1905	14,660	32
1906	14,956	28
1907	13,014	30
1908	20,658	53

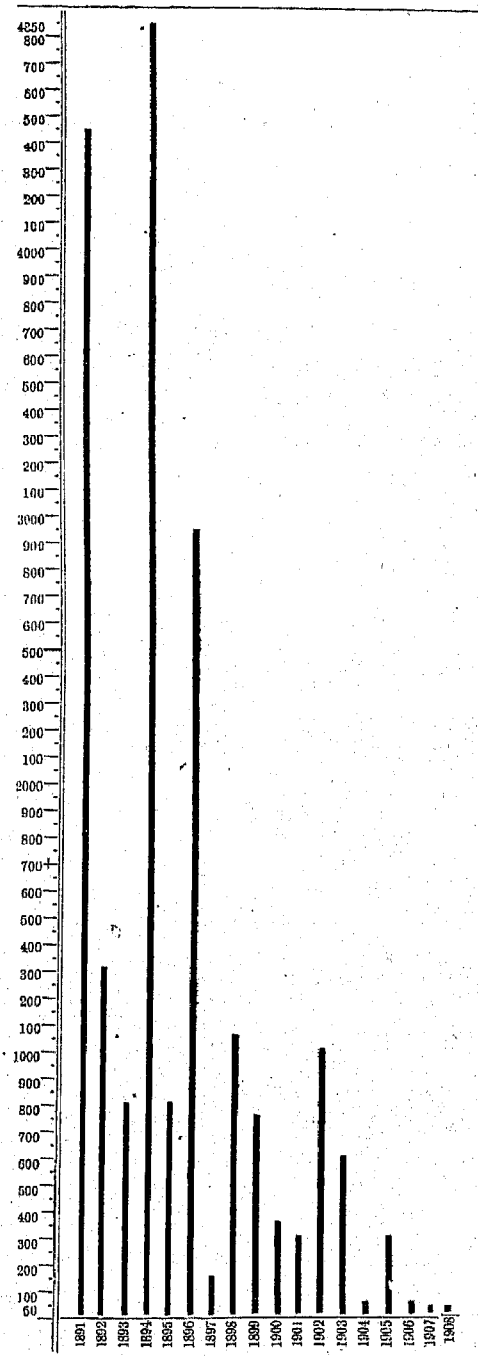
The campaign against plague continues to show excellent results, as will be seen from the following figures of mortality from this cause for the last seven years:—

Year.	No. of Deaths (approx.).
1900	300
1901	200
1902	210
1903	360
1904	270
1905	140
1906	110
1907	71
1908	54
1909 (Jan.—June) ..	11

Yellow fever is undoubtedly the disease which most damaged the sanitary credit of the city, but the energetic and scientific measures taken by Dr. Cruz, the ex-Director of Public Health, combined with the general opening up and

cleansing of the city, have done wonders to remedy this evil. From 1901 to 1903 there were 1,876 deaths from this disease, and from 1904 to 1906 only 379, whilst the total deaths from January 1st, 1907, to June 30th, 1909, were only 43. During the first six months of the current year no deaths from this cause have been recorded and only one case.

The following diagram shows the number of deaths from yellow fever for each year from 1891 to the end of 1908:—



As we have already stated, the epidemic of smallpox which ravaged the city in 1908 was a great throw-back.

The figures for deaths from smallpox during the last 10 years are as follows:—

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Year.	No. of Deaths.
1899.. .. .	1,395	1905.. .. .	256
1900.. .. .	590	1906.. .. .	9
1901.. .. .	1,414	1907.. .. .	125
1902.. .. .	580	1908.. .. .	6,545
1903.. .. .	805	1909.. .. .	
1904.. .. .	3,566	(Jan.—June)	262

POPULATION.

The census taken in 1906 showed the population to be 811,443, an increase of 288,792 since the former census in 1890, an average of 18,050 per annum.

Districts.	Area. Sq. metres.	Population.
1. Candelaria	802,000	4,454
2. Santa Rita	1,117,000	45,929
3. Sacramento	596,000	24,612
4. São José	995,000	42,980
5. Santo Antonio	1,830,000	38,996
6. Santa Thereza	4,028,000	7,971
7. Gloria	5,688,000	57,477
8. Lagôa	12,071,000	47,992
9. Gavea	34,685,000	12,570
10. Santa Anna	1,280,000	37,266
11. Gambôa	1,517,000	42,049
12. Espírito Santo	4,481,000	45,982
13. São Christavão	4,901,000	45,098
14. Engenho Velho	6,440,000	37,695
15. Andaraý	15,282,000	48,558
16. Tijuca	40,861,000	7,708
17. Engenho Novo	8,286,000	28,422
18. Meyer	19,856,000	34,476
19. Inhaúma	48,039,000	67,478
20. Irajá	129,094,000	27,406
21. Jacarépaguá	215,786,000	19,980
22. Campo Grande	245,822,000	31,248
23. Guaratiba	181,100,000	17,928
24. Santa Cruz	110,326,000	15,380
25. Islands	88,110,000	8,982
	1,116,593,000	805,335
26. Afloat in the Bay .. .. .	..	6,108
		811,443

AGES OF THE PEOPLE.

ACCORDING TO THE LATEST CENSUS FIGURES AVAILABLE.

AGE GROUP (YEARS).	1906.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1	9,658	8,487	18,140
1— 2	8,890	7,560	16,450
2— 3	10,740	9,145	19,885
3— 4	10,081	8,471	18,552
4— 5	9,485	8,219	17,704
5— 6	9,272	7,885	17,157
6— 7	9,080	7,788	16,848
7— 8	9,175	8,038	17,288
8— 9	9,178	7,625	16,808
9— 10	8,558	7,300	15,884
10— 11	8,618	8,081	17,699
11— 12	7,731	6,924	14,855
12— 13	10,039	8,465	18,504
13— 14	8,208	7,531	15,784
14— 15	8,568	7,518	16,076
15— 20	42,794	37,299	80,098
20— 25	55,439	35,808	91,337
25— 30	51,270	31,962	83,282
30— 35	40,576	25,502	66,078
35— 40	39,165	23,960	63,225
40— 45	29,650	19,154	48,804
45— 50	20,965	14,303	35,268
50— 55	15,883	12,388	28,221
55— 60	8,221	7,121	15,342
60— 65	6,828	6,787	13,625
65— 70	3,463	3,407	6,870
70— 75	2,082	2,538	4,620
75— 80	1,019	1,279	2,298
80— 85	598	941	1,539
85— 90	164	292	456
90— 95	74	244	318
95— 100	46	88	134
Over 100	50	128	178
Not stated	9,860	6,811	16,171
	463,453	347,990	811,443

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF RIO DE JANEIRO AS RETURNED BY THE CENSUS OF 1890.

Occupation.	No. of Persons.
BREAD WINNERS:	
Professional	6,429
Domestic	74,785
Commercial	49,325
Transport and Communication	10,997
Industrial	54,619
Primary Producers	13,345
Indefinite	4,515
Government Employees	6,013
Military, Naval and Police	11,489
Total bread winners	231,467
DEPENDENTS	241,788
Not stated	49,401
GRAND TOTAL	522,661

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

EDUCATION.

The Constitution of the Republic stipulates that higher or University education shall be provided by the Union, but leaves to each State the function of providing primary education and training schools.

Education is not compulsory.

There is no University properly so-called, but six Faculties which confer degrees, of which one faculty of medicine and the Polytechnic School are located in the capital.

The cost of University education is provided by an annual grant that for the last 10 years has ruled from Rs. 2,600,000\$ to Rs. 3,400,000\$.

The Faculty of Medicine grants degrees of Doctor in Medicine.

The Polytechnic School was founded on December 4th, 1810, and grants certificates of Civil Engineer, Mining Engineer, Industrial Engineer, Mechanical Engineer and title of Agronomist and Geographical Engineer.

The functions of providing for primary education in the capital are entrusted to a Board or *Directoria*, composed of 80 members, all professors or teachers and presided over by the Director General of the Board.

Elementary Schools are classed as (1) Primary, (2) Model Schools, (3) Elementary.

There are 193 Primary Schools, presided over by certificated masters with 24,151 pupils and average attendance of 16,187.

As a rule the sexes are separated, but in a few instances—the Mixed Schools—girls and boys up to 10 years of age are received indiscriminately.

Instruction is purely secular and comprises the three "R's," Portuguese grammar, geography, history, and general scientific, moral and civic principles, drawing, gymnasium, and sewing, divided into three courses—elementary, intermediate and complementary.

There are five "Model Schools" in which certificated teachers, intending to become professors, are trained as assistants.

The "Elementary Schools" are private schools situated over a kilometre distant from any public school and are subventioned by the Municipality on condition of free admission of a certain number of children and adoption of the official programme. There are 79 of these schools with 5,136 pupils and average attendance of 2,370. The teachers in these schools either hold diplomas of the Normal School or have passed special examinations qualifying them to act as teachers. In 1903 all the teachers in private elementary schools were called up for examination, when 17 were suspended for incompetence.

There is an *Instituto Profissional* for each sex. At that for males, the number of pupils is limited to 300. Pupils enter at 12 years of age and leave at 20. The usual primary matter, music and drawing, carpentry, cabinet-making, sculpture, type-setting, bookbinding, tailoring, iron and tinsmith's work, and bootmaking are taught. Each workshop is under the direction of a master workman and an assistant for each class.

At the female school the number is limited to 120, admitted up to 15 years of age where, in addition to the usual

JANEIRO
890.

No. of Persons.
6,429
74,785
49,325
10,907
54,819
13,345
4,515
6,013
11,489
31,467
41,785
49,401
22,651

primary courses, they are taught the elements of hygiene, shorthand, typewriting and domestic economy, drawing and music, sewing and embroidery and artificial flower-making.

The Normal School aims at preparing candidates for professional teaching. The course is divided into four series: (1) Portuguese, French, arithmetic, geography, music, manual work, needlework, handwriting and gymnastics; (2) Portuguese, French, algebra, geometry, geography, history, linear drawing, and music and needlework; (3) Portuguese, French, American history, natural history, physics, teaching, manual work and ornamental designing; (4) Brazilian literature, chemistry, history of Brazil and civic instruction, teaching, hygiene and drawing from the model.

The school is under the direct superintendence of the Board of Education. From 1900 to 1904, 320 students received certificates as normal teachers.

Certificated teachers must practise under the superintendence of certificated professors for one year and obtain certificates of competence to qualify as professors.

The Pedagogium is intended to serve as a school for higher education of primary professors. Classes are held at night and comprise "permanent courses" of physical and natural sciences, "contracted courses" on letters, biology, teaching and "free courses" on mathematics, philology, sociology, technical industries, arts, &c. In 1902 seven courses were given, the number of students were 153, and in 1903 ten courses with 143 students, and in 1904 17 courses with 194 students.

The total number of professors at the different municipal schools is 670, distributed as follows:—

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Category.	Annual Fees per Professor.	No. of Professors.
Directors of Model Schools	\$ 6,000	6
Headmasters	4,000	193
Professors:		
Permanent	3,000	300
Elementary, 1st class	4,800	2
Elementary, 2nd class	2,400	72
		578

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.
(Pedagogium.)

	\$	
Professors of Science	5,400	25
Professors of Art	4,000	12
Professors contracted	1,800	5
Assistants and usher	3,600	3
		45

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

	\$	
Professors of Science	5,400	7
Professors of Art	4,000	10
Assistant professors and teachers	3,000	11
Technical instructors	3,000	16
Technical assistants	1,200	8
		52

MATRICULATION AT PRIMARY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

1903	28,707
1904	32,079
1905	32,223
1906	37,899
1907	44,414

MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN THE CAPITAL.

	Primary.	Total.
1896	2,638,200\$000	3,554,000\$000
1897	2,638,200\$000	3,534,000\$000
1898	2,508,760\$000	3,752,380\$000
1899	2,849,000\$000	4,749,573\$333
1900	2,849,000\$000	4,749,573\$333
1901	2,685,560\$000	3,955,869\$332
1902	2,705,800\$000	3,956,013\$332
1903	2,637,800\$000	3,725,593\$332
1904	2,959,400\$000	4,101,353\$332
1905	2,959,400\$000	4,101,353\$332
1906	3,072,800\$000	4,286,993\$333
1907	3,116,134\$224	4,392,338\$819
1908	3,747,355\$850	4,003,302\$932

In 1896 expenditure on education amounted to 3,554,000\$000; in 1903 to 4,903,302\$932.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND OF SCHOLARS IN 1896 AND 1904.

1896.	No.	1904.	No.
Elementary Schools, Subventioned and subsidised	84	Elementary Schools	79
No. of scholars	3,359	No. of scholars	5,136
Primary Schools	150	Primary Schools	198
No. of scholars	14,192	No. of scholars	24,151
Secondary Schools	6	Model Schools	5
No. of scholars	366	No. of scholars	2,299
Normal School:		Normal School:	
No. of scholars	247	No. of scholars	431
Examinations made	532	Examinations made	1,436
" diplomas issued	7	" diplomas issued	50
		Pedagogium:	
		No. of scholars	194
		Examinations made	171
Technical Institute for Boys:		Technical Institute for Boys:	
No. of scholars	400	No. of scholars	300
" workshops	9	" workshops	9
		Technical Institute for Girls:	
		No. of scholars	120
		" workshops	3
Total of scholars attending the Municipal Schools in 1896	18,661	Total of scholars attending the Municipal Schools in 1904	32,631

There are, besides the Municipal Schools, a large number of primary, secondary and higher private schools. The attendance at private primary schools is estimated at 10,000, or about half that of the Municipal Schools. At the secondary schools the attendance is estimated at 5,000.

Besides the purely Municipal Schools, the following institutions in the capital are maintained by the Union or Federal Government:—

Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylums, National School of Music, the National School of Art, the Military College, Preparatory School of Tactics, and Naval School.

The National School of Art was founded in 1816 under the denomination of the Royal Academy of Drawing, Painting, Sculpture and Civil Architecture. The building which forms a wing of the Treasury was designed by Grandjean de Montigny. A sumptuous new building is now in course of erection in the Central Avenue.

The National School of Music, under the name of *Conservatorio de Musica*, was founded in 1847. The staff consists of 19 professors and 13 assistants.

The Military School stands on the spot of land that to-day separates the Bay of Botafogo from the sea and believed to be the original site of the foundation by Martin Afonso in 1506 of the City of São Sebastião do Rio de Janeiro. A fortress that stood there in 1856 was repaired and converted into a school in 1864. In 1904 the infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineering classes were suspended and the building now serves as quarters for a battalion of artillery.

The Military College in the Rua S. Francisco Xavier was founded in 1889. Its object is the education of the children and grandchildren of officers of the army and of privates killed in action at public expense, civilians being admitted on payment. From this college students pass to the higher military or naval school, but it is not obligatory.

School for the Blind, called the "Instituto Benjamin Constant," was founded in 1857, under the denomination of the Imperial Institute for Blind Boys. The land on which the building stands covers 9,516 square metres, on the shores of the beautiful bay of Botafogo, and was a gift from the Emperor Dom Pedro II.

The Deaf and Dumb School, in the Rua das Larangeiras, was founded in 1856 for the instruction of deaf mutes. There are some 600 children who receive oral instruction.

LIBRARIES.

There are 12 libraries in the City of Rio de Janeiro, two of them, the National and Municipal, being public and the rest belonging to associations or to the Army and Navy.

The building for the National Library, now in construction, will be the most magnificent in South America. The National Library had its origin in Portugal, where the most valuable works of the *Bibliotheca da Corôa e do Infantado* (Court Library) were transported, when King João VI. fled from Napoleon, in 1810. The library was first installed in the Hospital of the Order of Carmo in the Rua 1° de Março and counted 14,000 volumes. In 1858 the library counted 240,000 volumes and was moved to a building specially prepared in the *Lapa*, where it will remain until the sumptuous new quarters in the Avenida Central are completed.

Besides the magnificent collection of books, the library possesses a valuable collection of 25,150 different medals, many of them very rare, and 100,000 engravings.

The library is purely for reference, no books being lent out. The average monthly attendance is 3,300. It is open to the public without charge every day from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. excepting Sundays and holidays.

The *Gabinete Portuguez de Leitura* is the most beautiful building in Rio. The library comprises 70,000 volumes, admirably arranged. The collection of *Camôenana* (Camões) literature is believed to be the most perfect in existence.

HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

The duty of public assistance is undertaken chiefly by private associations, assisted by Government.

The assistance of the infirm and sick is regarded as a public function, and is provided for in almost every town at public expense, from conception to the grave.

THE MATERIDADE, or Lying-in Hospital, is maintained by a private association, assisted by the Union.

THE INSTITUTE FOR PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE OF CHILDREN is also maintained by private benevolence, assisted by the State. Not only is medical advice and assistance given to poor children, but also to women about to become mothers.

THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL of the Brotherhood of Misericordia.

THE CASA DE S. JOSÉ, an asylum for orphan or neglected male children of 6 to 12 years of age. There is also another for female children, both maintained by the Municipality.

THE 15TH NOVEMBER REFORMATORY FOR VAGRANT CHILDREN is maintained by the Union and under the supervision of the police.

THE GONÇALVES ARAUJO ASYLUM is maintained by the Candelaria Brotherhood.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM of the Sociedade Amante da Instrução and another are maintained by the Brotherhood of S. Francisco.

The Hospitals in Rio de Janeiro, with the exception of the Military establishments, are all private institutions, maintained by different societies, in some cases assisted by the State.

The most important is the Hospital da Misericordia, maintained by the Brotherhood of that name. It enjoys important privileges from the State and Municipality and is generally regarded as an official institution.

The institution known as the Santa Casa is of Spanish origin, introduced into Brazil in the 17th century under the denomination of Casa Fluminense, which was changed to that of Santa Casa de Misericordia in 1840, when the actual building in the Praia de Santa Luzia was erected.

From 1904 to 1905 the movement of patients was as follows:—

MISERICORDIA HOSPITAL.

MOVEMENT OF PATIENTS DURING THE WORKING YEAR 1904-5.

	Natives.		Foreigners.		Nationality not known.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
In hospital at commencement of year ..	368	190	313	23	3	—	897
Entered	4,473	2,668	3,771	603	47	10	11,567
Discharged	3,494	1,322	3,096	474	27	6	8,919
Died	991	758	699	105	22	4	2,579
Remaining in hospital	936	278	289	47	1	—	966

Died within 24 hours	491
" " 48 hours	201
" " 3 days	140

The patients treated were:—	
Victims of disaster	410
" accidents	588
" crime	882
Common diseases	9,978
Found in the streets	145
TOTAL	11,498

THE HOSPITAL OF THE SA ORDEM DE S. FRANCISCO DA PENITENCIA, HOSPITAL OF N. S. DO MONTE DO CARMO and HOSPITAL OF S. FRANCISCO DE PAULO are attached to the respective Brotherhoods.

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL is maintained by private subscription under English and German management.

THE HOSPITAL OF S. SEBASTIAO for the isolation of yellow fever and smallpox patients is under the direction of the sanitary authorities.

THE BERRI-BERRI HOSPITAL on the Cobras Islet is under the superintendence of the Ministry of Marine.

THE MILITARY HOSPITAL at S. Francisco Xavier is under the Ministry of War.

Besides the assistance given in hospitals and infirmaries, Municipal Health Offices are attached to every Prefecture in the different urban and suburban districts, whose duty it is to give consultations and, when necessary, to visit the sick poor at their homes, as also to give medical aid in cases of accidents; whilst at the Policlínica Geral or General Dispensary and the Policlínica de Botafogo, daily consultations by the most eminent local practitioners are freely given.

THE ASSOCIAÇÃO DOS EMPREGADOS NO COMMERCO DE RIO DE JANEIRO maintain a regular medical service for associates, as also most of the other numerous private beneficent associations.

THE ASYLO DE MENDICIDADE DE S. FRANCISCO DE ASSIS is an asylum for indigent incurables of both sexes, maintained by the Municipality. A similar asylum for males only is maintained by the Misericórdia; whilst at the *Asylo da Santa Casa* another is maintained for women. There is yet another asylum for aged poor at the Ponta de Cajá, maintained by private munificence.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

There are 181 registered associations, all Beneficent or Friendly Societies, whose accumulated funds in 1902 amounted to 14,200,943\$ or 2710,947, and an aggregate income of 1,566,057\$ (£78,303). In 1902 they distributed 1,323,659\$ (£66,183) amongst associates, and since the foundation of the earliest, a Swiss society in 1821, have distributed 13,574,582\$ or £678,727.

The 181 societies in 1902 contained a total of 93,851 associates.

FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

Under the present law the majority of shops close at 8 o'clock on ordinary nights and at four on holidays. On Sunday only cafés, bars and restaurants are open all day, and grocers and tobacconists up to 12 (noon), the rest not having the right to transact any business whatsoever.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS OF CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.—FROM 1856 TO 1905.

Year.	Thermometer Average.	Barometrical Pressure Average.	Hygrometer Average.	Pluviometer Total.	Rainy Days.	Stormy Days.
	Deg.	mm.	Deg.	mm.		
1856 ..	23-1	757-5	82-2	1,040-4	106	11
1857 ..	23-3	756-9	83-4	1,203-0	93	19
1858 ..	22-5	755-6	82-1	1,161-2	84	19
1859 ..	23-3	755-7	83-2	1,107-7	94	30
1860 ..	24-5	755-9	87-8	1,010-8	88	34
1861 ..	23-3	756-2	85-8	1,225-2	111	34
1862 ..	23-4	756-2	85-5	1,556-2	122	46
1863 ..	23-2	756-3	84-6	1,891-5	102	37
1864 ..	23-3	756-0	81-4	902-9	101	26
1865 ..	23-1	757-0	82-1	1,256-3	106	14
1866 ..	23-3	757-5	88-2	931-7	90	16
1867 ..	23-5	757-8	88-0	1,098-9	123	32
1868 ..	24-6	757-5	84-9	978-0	119	45
1869 ..	24-3	757-4	74-5	815-0	113	29
1870 ..	23-8	757-0	74-8	824-0	64	29
1871 ..	23-0	756-5	76-2	1,012-0	127	47
1872 ..	23-8	756-8	84-3	1,778-0	154	42
1873 ..	23-7	755-9	83-9	810-0	81	24
1874 ..	23-5	757-7	82-7	1,453-0	141	48
1875 ..	22-9	758-3	81-9	1,124-5	99	15
1876 ..	23-0	757-2	80-9	1,129-9	187	28
1877 ..	23-7	758-2	74-5	836-2	134	41
1878 ..	23-0	758-0	79-0	1,170-9	131	31
1879 ..	22-5	758-5	82-0	835-4	97	31
1880 ..	24-1	758-2	75-2	1,410-2	134	47
1881 ..	22-6	758-7	70-5	1,178-3	115	33
1882 ..	22-3	760-0	81-4	1,861-7	142	46
1883 ..	22-6	758-3	78-6	1,282-5	120	54
1884 ..	22-6	758-2	79-3	1,117-3	95	15
1885 ..	23-2	757-02	76-2	779	120	67
1886 ..	22-0	757-67	79-1	658	149	70
1887 ..	22-6	757-43	79-7	688	164	29
1888 ..	22-7	757-65	78-1	1,179	170	54
1889 ..	23-4	757-25	75-8	732	151	40
1890 ..	22-6	757-63	78-6	1,257	235	37
1891 ..	22-77	757-02	79-4	745-94	100	82
1892 ..	22-58	757-11	78-9	1,246-45	118	82
1893 ..	21-73	757-58	79-0	857-47	102	16
1894 ..	22-80	757-71	77-3	1,081-40	128	28
1895 ..	22-40	757-77	78-9	1,246-40	129	24
1896 ..	22-40	757-82	79-4	1,431-60	137	37
1897 ..	22-20	757-97	79-0	1,502-30	137	35
1898 ..	22-56	757-33	77-4	820-20	121	42
1899 ..	23-00	756-80	79-5	1,090-60	121	37
1900 ..	22-34	757-72	79-5	890-66	166	31
1901 ..	22-36	757-52	80-0	1,488-87	179	89
1902 ..	23-22	757-79	78-3	1,265-09	148	50
1903 ..	24-65	759-72	77-3	908-61	159	39
1904 ..	22-35	759-74	76-7	1,077-58	189	52
1905 ..	23-08	757-74	78-8	1,205-89	160	58
1906 ..	23-02	757-09	78-2	1,501-81	171	59

THE Brazilian Coal Company,

REPRESENTATIVES OF

Cory Brothers & Co., Ltd., 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, &c., effected with the utmost possible despatch.

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Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

DEPOT: ILHA DOS FERREIROS.

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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 PAID UP . . 10,000,000 Marks.

HEAD OFFICE IN HAMBURG.

Branch Offices in—

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SÃO PAULO—Rua 15 de Novembro No. 42 (P.O. Box 520).
SANTOS—Rua 15 de Novembro No. 31 (P.O. Box 185).
PORTO ALEGRE—Rua dos Andradas (P.O. Box 27).
BAHIA—Rua das Princesas No. 4 (P.O. Box 152).**

Has Agents at all Brazilian Ports and in all important places of the Interior.

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Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft,
Berlin, Frankfurt a/M., Bremen.
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg,
Hamburg, and their correspondents.

FRANCE—

Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and Branches.
Heine & Co., Paris.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de
Paris, Paris.
Société Générale, Paris.
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
De Neufize & Co., Paris.

PORTUGAL—Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.

And any other Countries.

ENGLAND—

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

ITALY—

Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milan
and Branches.
Credito Italiano, Milan and Branches.

Opens Accounts Current.

Pays Interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

*Executes Orders for Purchases and Sales of Stocks, Shares, &c.,
and transacts any description of Banking Business.*

Terms ascertainable on application to the Branch Offices.

The British Bank of South America, Ltd.

Head Office—

2a, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

Capital... ..	£1,300,000
Capital Paid up	£650,000
Reserve Fund... ..	£600,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31-A, Rua Primeiro de Marco, 31-A,
AND
1, RUA DO HOSPICIO, 1.

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and ROSARIO.

SANTOS AGENTS: F. S. HAMPSHIRE & CO., Limited.

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PERNAMBUCO, PARÁ, MANÁOS, CEARÁ, VICTORIA, MACEIÓ,
MARANHÃO, SANTA CATHARINA, PARANAGUÁ, CURITYBA,
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Draws on its Head Office in London:

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And all principal Towns
in the United Kingdom.
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Banque de Bordeaux Bordeaux
J. Berenberg Gossler & Co. Hamburg
And Correspondents in Germany.
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Banca Commerciale Italiana... .. Genoa
Societá Bancaria Italiana Genoa
And Correspondents in Italy.
Messrs. E. Sainz & Hijos Madrid
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And Correspondents in Spain.
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Banco de Portugal Lisbon
And Correspondents in Portugal.
The Bank of New York N. B. A. New York
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*Also draws on South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and
Principal Cities on Western Coast of South America.*

OPENS CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

**RECEIVES DEPOSITS AT NOTICE OR FOR FIXED PERIODS
AND
TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS.**

BANCO DO BRAZIL.

CAPITAL

Authorised	-	-	-	Rs. 70.000:000\$000
Subscribed	-	-	-	Rs. 45.000:000\$000
Reserve Fund	-	-	-	Rs. 1.081:902\$949

Rua da Alfandega, No. 17,
and Rua da Candelaria, No. 9,
—RIO DE JANEIRO.—

Directors.

President: Dr. UBALDINO DO AMARAL FONTOURA.

Director de Carteira Cambial e Vice-Presidente: Dr. NORBERTO CUSTODIO FERREIRA.

Directors da Carteira Commercial: Commendador LUIZ ALVES DA SILVA PORTO; Dr. LEOPOLDO CEZAR DE ANDRADE DUQUE ESTRADA; Dr. LEONIDAS DETSI.

Secretary: JOSÉ IGNACIO DE MESQUITA.

Accountant: ALFREDO DE MESQUITA.

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London, County & Westminster
Banking Co., Ltd.
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PARIS—

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AGENTS IN BRAZIL.

AMAZONAS—

Agencia do Banco do Brazil.

PARÁ—

Agencia do Banco do Brazil.

MARANHÃO, PIAUHY—

Banco Commercial, Maranhão.

RIO GRANDE DO NORTE, CEARÁ, PARAHYBA DO NORTE, PERNAM- BUGO, ALAGÔAS—

Pereira Carneiro & Cia, Recife.

SERGIPE—

Banco de Sergipe, Aracajú.

BAHIA—

Banco da Bahia.

ESPIRITO-SANTO—

Hard Rand & Co.

SÃO PAULO—

Banco do Commercio e Industria
de São Paulo, at São Paulo.

Santos—

Agencia do Banco do Brazil.

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Curityba.

SANTA CATHARINA—

Carl Hoepeke & Co., Florianopolis.
André Wendhausen & Co.,
Florianopolis.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL—

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land, Porto Alegre.

Banco do Commercio, Porto
Alegre.

Banco do Commercio, Rio Grande.
Caixa Filial do Banco Pelotense,
Rio Grande.

Banco Pelotense, Pelotas.

MATTO GROSSO—

Almeida & Cia, Cuyabá.

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Banco de Credito Real de Minas-
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BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

Manufacturers of - - -

LOCOMOTIVES

Both single expansion and compound, and for
all gauges of track.

Locomotives particularly adapted for Logging
and Industrial purposes, and for Mines
and Furnaces.

Electric Locomotives built in conjunction
with the Westinghouse Electric and
Manufacturing Company.

Electric Motor and Trailer Trucks for
Railway and Suburban Service.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA., U.S.A.

Cable Address—"BALDWIN, PHILADELPHIA."

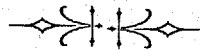
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RIO DE JANEIRO.

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*Solicitor of Patents
and Trade Marks
of South America.*



Buschmann & Co.,

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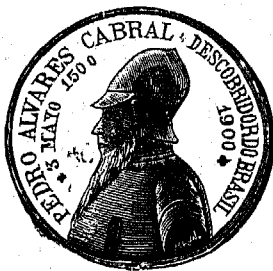
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Manufactured under our exclusive guarantee from Hops and Malt of high quality.



The only Brand on a par with English Stout.



Gold Medal, Rio de Janeiro, 1900.

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Gold Medal at Exhibition of St. Louis in 1904.

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"ÉPIDERMIS."

Post Office Box No. 486.

Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills and Granaries, Limited. . .

Mills: Rua da Gambôa, No. 1.

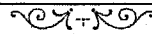
Head Office: LONDON—48, Moorgate Street, E.C.

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ROSARIO:
1086, Calle Santa Fé.
BUENOS AYRES:
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These Mills are the LARGEST in the SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE and are fitted throughout with the most MODERN MACHINERY. For the superiority of their flours they were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION of 1889, the "FIRST PRIZE of BRAZIL" at the ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION of 1904, and the "FIRST PRIZE" of the NATIONAL EXHIBITION of RIO in 1908. The brands of same, which are duly registered at the Junta Commercial, are as follows:

"NACIONAL""SAVOIA""BUDA-NACIONAL""BRAZILEIRA""SEMOLINA"

Daily Production of Flour and Bran: 10,000 Bags.

Office: 108, Rua da Quitanda, Rio de Janeiro.

Prince Line.



REGULAR LINE OF CARGO AND
PASSENGER STEAMERS FROM
UNITED STATES to BRAZIL (INCLUDING SOUTH) PORTS
ALSO BETWEEN
RIVER PLATE/BRAZIL and BRAZIL/STATES.

FLEET.

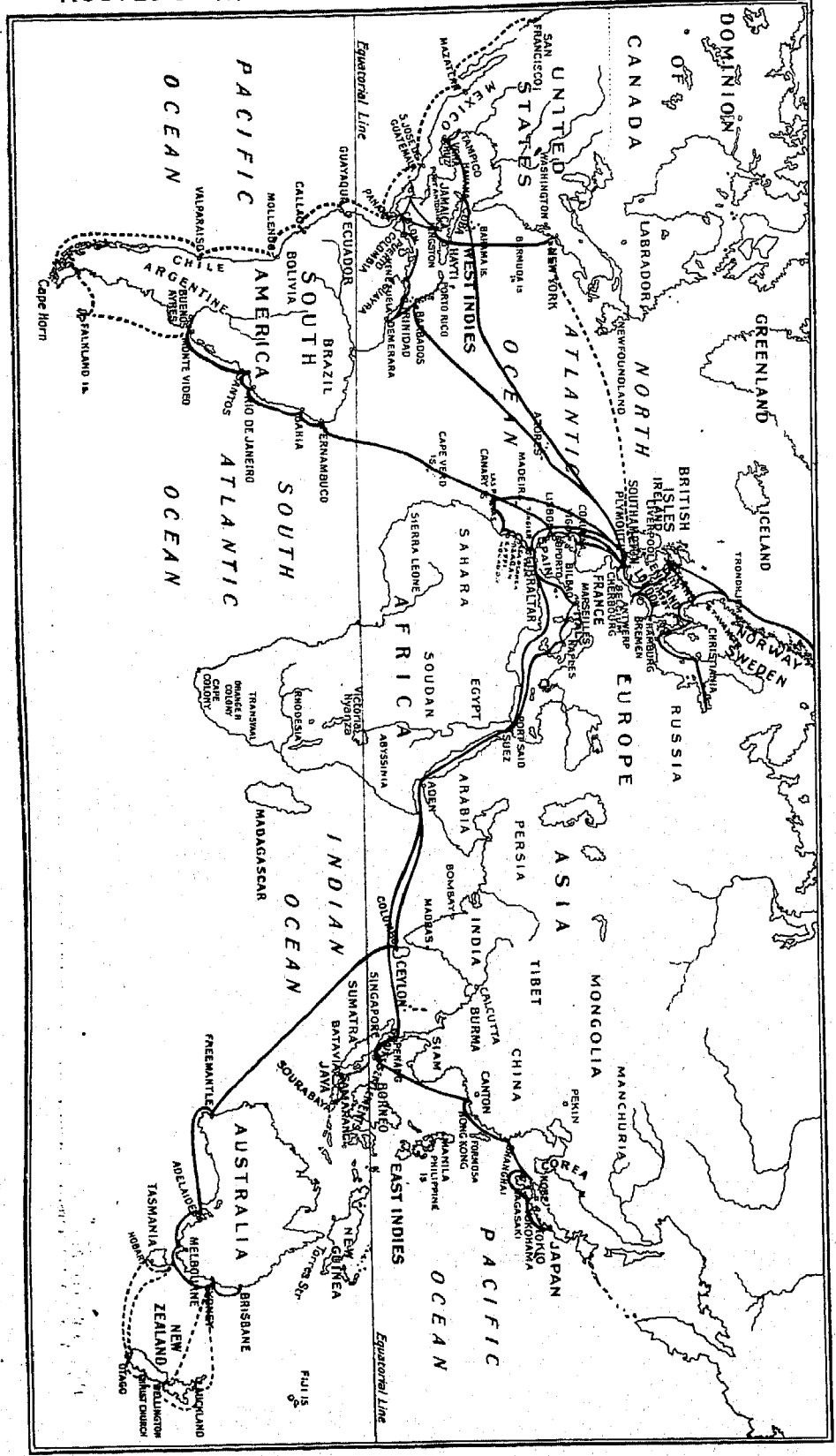
	Tons.		Tons.
CALABRIAN PRINCE (bdg.)	12,000	TUSCAN PRINCE (building)	12,000
FLEMISH PRINCE (")	10,250	CORSICAN PRINCE (")	10,250
AFGHAN PRINCE	8,400	NORSE PRINCE (")	10,250
AFRICAN PRINCE	8,400	WELSH PRINCE	8,400
BLACK PRINCE	7,000	TUDOR PRINCE	7,200
NORMAN PRINCE	6,000	SAXON PRINCE	6,000
CROWN PRINCE	5,050	ITALIAN PRINCE	5,000
EGYPTIAN PRINCE	4,950	MERCHANT PRINCE... ..	4,950
SOLDIER PRINCE	4,950	SAILOR PRINCE	4,950
GEORGIAN PRINCE	4,750	TROJAN PRINCE	4,900
SPARTAN PRINCE	4,650	RUSSIAN PRINCE	4,400
MEXICAN PRINCE	4,400	NAPOLITAN PRINCE	4,000
SICILIAN PRINCE	4,000	HIGHLAND PRINCE	3,900
IMPERIAL PRINCE	3,750	MOORISH PRINCE	3,200
GREGIAN PRINCE	3,150	BRITISH PRINCE	3,200
PERSIAN PRINCE	3,100	CASTILLIAN PRINCE	3,100
EASTERN PRINCE	3,100	CARIB PRINCE	3,100
CREOLE PRINCE	3,100	ASIATIC PRINCE	3,050
KAFFIR PRINCE	3,050	SYRIAN PRINCE	3,000
ORANJE PRINCE	2,850	CYPRIAN PRINCE	2,750
INDIAN PRINCE	2,750	SCOTTISH PRINCE	2,600
ROMAN PRINCE	2,600	ROYAL PRINCE	2,300
OCEAN PRINCE	2,450		

*These Steamers have excellent accommodation
for a limited number of First Class Passengers.*

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE APPLY TO—

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	Bahia	CONDE FILHO & CO.
	Rio... ..	DAVIDSON, PULLEN & CO.
	Santos	ZERRENNER, BÜLOW & CO.
BUENOS AIRES	CHRISTOPHERSON BROS.	
NEW YORK	PAUL F. GERHARD & CO.	
	AND	
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE	PRINCE LINE.	

ROUTES OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1839.)

WEEKLY SAILINGS TO EUROPE ==AND THE RIVER PLATE.==

	Tons.
Asturias (Twin-screw)	12,002
Avon (")	11,073
Araguaya (")	10,537
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Aragon (")	9,441
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Thames	5,621
Clyde	5,618

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LAMPORT & HOLT LINE.

Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate Steamers.

Regular Service of First Class Passenger Steamers between
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Fortnightly Service of Fast Cargo Steamers from
GLASGOW, MANCHESTER, & LIVERPOOL
 to
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 with excellent accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers.

Separate Fortnightly Service of Cargo Steamers from
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RIVER PLATE SERVICE.

Separate Fortnightly Services from
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ANTWERP AND LONDON.

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VOLTAIRE	11000	CANOVA	6620	VIRGIL	5182
VERDI	8500	CERVANTES	6560	HORACE	5149
ROSSETTI	8560	COLBERT	6500	HOMER	4232
CANNING	7876	CALDERON	6372	PHIDIAS	4112
BELLGRANO	7400	CAMOENS	6372	BELLARDEN	4050
RAEBURN	7370	V. DE PARIS	6300	BELLAURA	4050
CAVOUR	7286	V. DU HAVRE	6300	BELLANOCH	4000
TINTORETTO	6978	BELLAGIO	6030	BELLENA	4000
TITIAN	6978	BELLEVUE	5731	BELLENDEN	3985
THESPIS	6760	BELLAILS	5620	NEWTON	3936
RAPHAEL	6721	BELLASCO	5620	MILTON	3931
TERENCE	6710	SALLUST	5576	CHAUCER	3880

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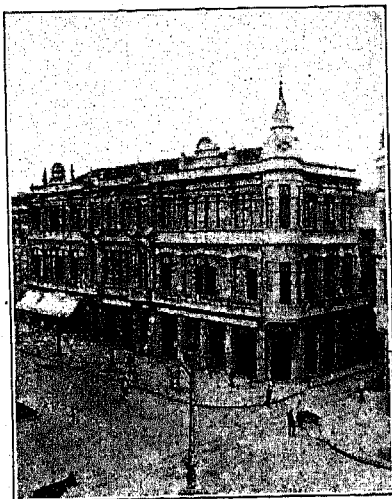
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GAS ENGINE & POWER COMPANY, of Shpbuilders and Naval Constructors.
and CHARLES L. SEABURY & CO. CONSOLIDATED } New York
Permanent Stock of Steam and Galvanized Tubes from STEWARTS & LLOYDS of Glasgow.

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Open to accept Sole Agencies to introduce any article or machine in the Brazilian Markets.

Manufacturers' & Merchants' Representatives

Brazilian Government and Railways Contractors.

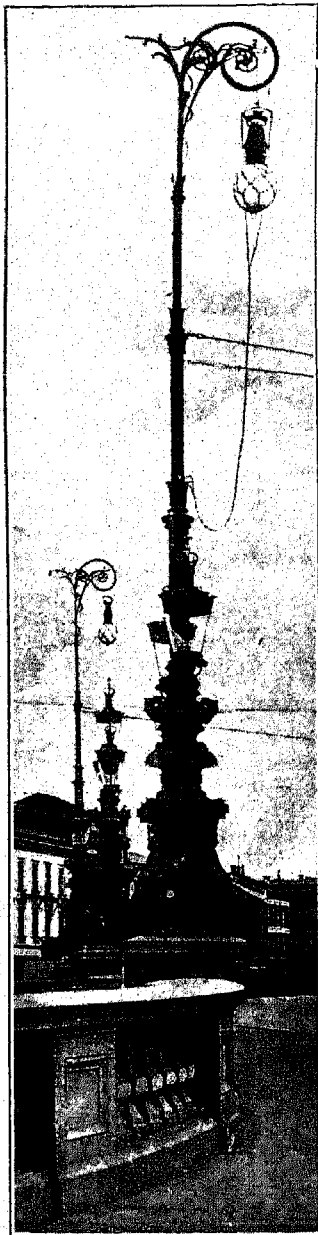
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in English, French, Spanish, & Portuguese.

Usinas Mannesmann,

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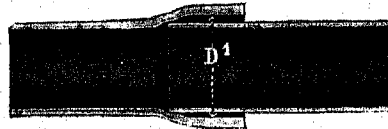
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VANTAGENS DOS TUBOS DE AÇO:

1º. Diminuto peso e consequentemente menor custo nos direitos, fretes e transportes.

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Bicycletas de todas as qualidades.

UNICOS IMPORTADORES DAS SEGUINTE MARGAS.

BALATA — Unica correia para machinas e transmissões.

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ESMERALDA — Enxada ingleza toda de aço para lavoura.

COMETA—Não ha mais formigas com este formicida.

SAFETY OIL—Oleos para machinas e cylindros de grande força.

PHENOLINE—Desinfectante e desodorante.

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Grande deposito permanente de ferragens grossas, tintas, vernizes, metaes de todas as qualidades, estopa, gaxetas, tubos de ferro galvanizado para agua, tubos de ferro e de cobre para caldeira, e de borracha e todos os artigos para officinas, fabricas de tecidos e de sabão

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Hime & Co.,

Rio de Janeiro.

Cable Address: "FERRO."
P. O. BOX 593.

Codes used: Western Union; Lieber's Standard, A1, 1888 Edition; and
A B C, 4th and 5th Editions.

CENTRAL OFFICE AND STORE:

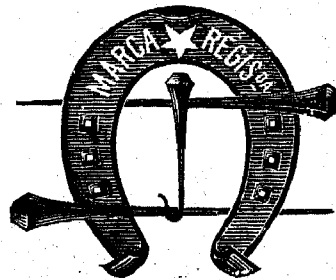
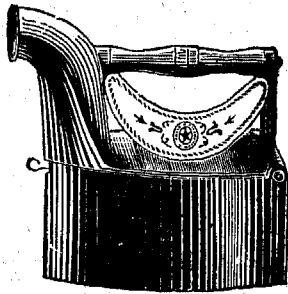
32, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 52.

DEPOSITS:

Rua da Saúde, 38.

Theophilo Ottoni, 27.

29 and 31, Rua Visconde de Inhauma.



Proprietors of the following Factories:

ROLLING MILLS—Porto das Neves, Nictheroy.

MULE AND HORSE SHOES—Praça da Acclamação, 133.

CHARCOAL BOX IRONS, LEAD PIPES, SCALES, &c.—Rua
Luiz Gama, 30.

WIRE NAILS—Rua Santo Christo, 4, 6, and 8.

BOLTS, NUTS, RIVETS, &c.—Porto das Neves.

Importers of

Metals, Cement, Hardware, Paints, Oils, Railway Material, &c.

Sole Importers of

HALL'S SANITARY PAINT "MATOLIN";

"RED CROSS" CEMENT; and

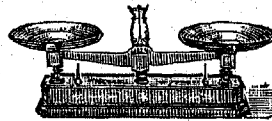
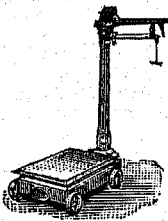
"CRUZ VERMELHA" HOES.

Agents for—

Orenstein & Koppel, Ltd.,
BERLIN,

and

Société Anonyme des Hauts
Fourneaux & Fonderies de
Pont-a-Mousson.



The London and = = River Plate Bank, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Subscribed Capital...	...	£2,000,000
Realised Capital	...	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	...	£1,300,000

29, Rua da Alfandega

— AND —

112, Rua da Quitanda,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AND AT LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
PERNAMBUCO, PARÁ, BAHIA, BUENOS AIRES, ROSARIO, MENDOZA,
CONCORDIA, BAHIA BLANCA, BARRACAS, MONTEVIDEO,
PAYSANDU, SALTO, AND VALPARAISO.

AGENCIES IN BRAZIL:

MANÁOS, MARANHÃO, CEARÁ, MACEIÓ, VICTORIA, CURITYBA,
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, and PORTO ALEGRE.

Correspondents in all other chief Towns of Brazil.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE issued and purchased on the following Places

LONDON and all the Principal Towns of the UNITED KINGDOM.
PARIS and all the Principal Towns of FRANCE, and of GERMANY,
PORTUGAL, and ITALY; also on the ARGENTINE REPUBLIC,
URUGUAY, CHILE, UNITED STATES, CANADA, and JAPAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with Commercial Firms and Private
Individuals.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods or at 30 days' notice of withdrawal.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

STOCK AND SHARE ORDERS executed, and every description of
Banking Business conducted.

TERMS ascertainable on application to the Bank.

London & Brazilian Bank

LIMITED.

CAPITAL	... ..	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	... ..	1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	... ..	1,000,000

Head Office: **7, Tokenhouse Yard, London, E.C.**

Branch Office in RIO DE JANEIRO: 10, RUA DA ALFANDEGA.

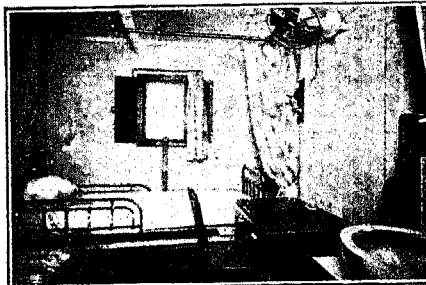
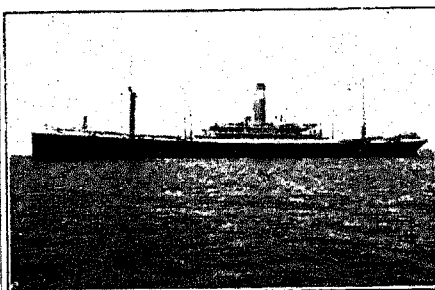
Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:—

Lisbon, Oporto, Manáos, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Rosario de Santa Fé, and New York.

Also on

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.	... ..	London.
SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE	... ..	Paris & Branches.
Messrs. JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO.	... ..	Hamburg.
CREDITO ITALIANO	... ..	Italy.
Messrs. GRANET, BROWN & CO.	... ..	Italy.
CRÉDIT LYONNAIS	... ..	Spain.
ANGLO-OESTERREICHISCHE BANK	... ..	Austria-Hungary.
<small>(ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK.)</small>		
BANCO DE PORTUGAL	... ..	Portugal.
IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK	... ..	Turkey.

The Bank issues Drafts and Letters of Credit on all above Branches and Agencies, also Telegraphic Transfers; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; collects Bills and effects Payments in all the principal Towns of Brazil; undertakes the purchase and sale of all classes of Stocks and Securities; collects Interest and Dividends for account of Clients; opens Current Accounts and accepts Deposits at fixed terms; and transacts every description of Banking business.



S.S. MALTE.

CABINE DE 1^{re} CLASSE A UNE COUCHETTE.

CHARGEURS RÉUNIS

CIE FRANÇAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

(SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME.)

FLOTTE DE LA COMPAGNIE.

Nombres de los Vapores.	Año en que empezaron a prestar servicio.	Eslora.	Manga.	Puntal.	Registro	Deslo-	Potencia de las Máquinas
					Bruto	cação.	
					Toneladas	Toneladas	Caballos
Afrique	1908	124m 50	14m 75	8m 45	5.582.70	10.000	7.800
Amiral Aube	1893	118 .80	14 .30	9 .45	4.481.10	8.400	2.200
Amiral Baudin	1899	118 .80	14 .30	9 .45	4.481.10	8.400	2.200
Amiral Courbet	1899	118 .80	14 .30	9 .45	4.556.68	8.400	2.200
Amiral Duperré	1901	123 .20	15 .20	9 .45	5.421.97	10.000	2.400
Amiral Exelmans	1901	123 .20	15 .20	9 .45	5.421.97	10.000	2.400
Amiral Fourichon	1902	123 .20	15 .20	9 .45	5.357.59	10.000	2.400
Amiral Hamelin	1902	123 .20	15 .20	9 .45	5.362.55	10.000	2.400
Amiral Jaureguiberry	1902	123 .20	15 .20	9 .45	5.416.90	10.000	2.400
Amiral de Kersalut	1904	124 .10	15 .20	9 .45	6.052.87	10.300	3.000
Amiral Latouche-Tréville	1904	124 .10	15 .20	9 .45	6.057.41	10.300	3.000
Amiral Magon	1904	124 .10	15 .20	9 .45	6.052.49	10.300	3.000
Amiral Nielly	1904	124 .10	15 .20	9 .45	6.051.88	10.300	3.000
Amiral Olry	1904	124 .10	15 .20	9 .45	6.025.52	10.300	3.000
Amiral Ponty	1904	124 .10	15 .20	9 .45	6.047.50	10.300	3.000
Amiral Rigault-de Genouilly	1904	124 .00	15 .45	9 .45	5.860.37	10.900	3.400
Amiral S. de-Lamornaix	1904	124 .00	15 .45	9 .45	5.809.86	10.900	3.400
Amiral Troude	1904	124 .50	12 .85	9 .45	5.915.58	10.900	3.400
Campinas	1896	106 .05	12 .85	8 .70	3.369.33	6.700	1.600
Caravellas	1893	106 .05	12 .85	8 .70	3.412.45	6.700	1.600
Ceylan	1903	152 .00	16 .95	11 .25	9.014.86	15.900	8.700
Choison	1904	130 .00	12 .85	9 .70	4.679.48	7.900	2.800
Cordilleras	1904	130 .00	12 .85	8 .70	3.869.40	6.700	1.600
Corse	1896	106 .05	12 .85	8 .70	3.869.40	6.700	1.600
Europe	1903	151 .30	10 .97	11 .25	9.295.94	15.900	8.700
Malte	1907	152 .00	10 .05	8 .70	5.855.95	6.800	4.900
Quessant	1908	151 .30	10 .97	11 .25	9.022.30	15.900	8.700
Paraguay	1884	114 .40	12 .25	9 .45	3.304.00	6.900	8.700
					3.592.40	6.900	2.500

LINEA BRASIL-PLATA.

Sahidas para Europa em 1909.

VAPORES.	Santos.	Rio Janeiro.	Teneriffe.	Lisboa.	Vigo.	El Havre.
	Llegada.	Salida.	Llegada.	Llegada.	Llegada.	Llegada.
Malte	23 Mar.	25 Mar.	6 Abril	9 Abril	10 Abril	12 Abril
Ceylan	20 Abril	22 Abril	4 Mayo	7 Mayo	8 Mayo	10 Mayo
Quessant	18 May	20 May	1º Junio	4 Junio	5 Junio	7 Junio
Amiral Kersaint	16 Junio	18 Junio	2 Julio	5 Julio	6 Julio	9 Julio
Malte	13 Julio	16 Julio	28 Julio	31 Julio	1º Ago.	3 Ago.
Ceylan	10 Ago.	15 Ago.	27 Ago.	30 Ago.	31 Ago.	2 Sept.
Corse	7 Sept.	13 Sept.	25 Sept.	28 Sept.	29 Sept.	1º Oct.
Quessant	5 Oct.	12 Oct.	24 Oct.	27 Oct.	28 Oct.	30 Oct.
Malte	2 Nov.	8 Nov.	20 Nov.	23 Nov.	24 Nov.	26 Nov.
Corse	30 Nov.	6 Dic.	18 Dic.	21 Dic.	22 Dic.	24 Dic.
		1910	1910	1910	1910	1910
Ceylan	28 Dic.	2 Ener.	14 Ener.	17 Ener.	18 Ener.	20 Ener.
	1910					
Quessant	25 Ener.	29 Ener.	10 Feb.	13 Feb.	14 Feb.	16 Feb.
Malte	22 Feb.	25 Feb.	9 Mar.	12 Mar.	13 Mar.	15 Mar.

RIO DE JANEIRO (Brasil) - Agence Générale: M. Coatalem, Avenida Central, 7.

SANTOS (Brasil) - Agence: M. Bouquet.

Lloyd Brasileiro

M. BUARQUE & CIA.

Telegraphic Address:
"LLOYD."

Avenida Central, 2, 4, 6,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

MAIN LINES.

NORTH LINE. Between RIO DE JANEIRO and MANAOS.

Five monthly trips, calling at Victoria, Bahia, Maceió, Pernambuco, Parahyba, Natal, Ceará, Tutoya, Maranhão and Pará.

PORTO ALEGRE LINE. Between RIO DE JANEIRO and PORTO ALEGRE.

One weekly trip, calling at Santos, Paranaguá, Florianopolis, Rio Grande and Pelotas. (In one of these trips the steamer will also call at Antonina, S. Francisco and Itajahy.)

NORTH AMERICAN LINES.

NEW YORK LINE. Passenger Boats. Rapid Services between SANTOS and NEW YORK.

One trip monthly, calling at Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco and Barbados.

NEW YORK LINE. Passenger Boats. From PERNAMBUCO to NEW YORK.

One trip monthly, calling at Parahyba, Natal, Ceará, Maranhão, Pará and Barbados.

NEW YORK LINE. Cargo Boats. Between SANTOS and NEW YORK.

Two monthly trips, calling at Northern and Southern Ports of Brazil.

NEW ORLEANS LINE. Cargo Boats. Between SANTOS and NEW ORLEANS.

One monthly trip, calling at Rio de Janeiro and Victoria.

RIVER PLATE LINE. Between RIO DE JANEIRO and PAYSANDÚ.

Every fortnight, calling at Santos, Paranaguá, Antonina, S. Francisco, Itajahy, Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

CORUMBÁ LINE. Between MONTEVIDEO and CORUMBÁ.

Two monthly trips, in correspondence with the steamers on the River Plate Line, calling at Buenos Aires, Rosario, Paraná, Corrientes, Asuncion, Apa, Porto Murinho and Forte Coimbra.

GUYABÁ LINE. Between CORUMBÁ and GUYABÁ.

Two monthly trips in correspondence with the steamers on the Corumbá Line.

SUNDRIES LINES.

From Rio de Janeiro to Sergipe.

" Porto Alegre " Pernambuco.

" Rio de Janeiro " Caravellas.

From Rio de Janeiro to S. Matheus.

" Pernambuco " Pará.

" Rio de Janeiro " Florianopolis.

From Buenos Aires to Porto Alegre.

DESCRIPTION—STATE OF RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.

Though not the most Easterly, this State forms the North-Easterly corner of Brazil, and was the first land on the Continent sighted by Europeans in 1499, when the Spanish commander, Alfonso de Hojeda, and his lieutenant Americo Vesputio, reconnoitred Cape S. Roque.

The State of Rio Grande do Norte lies between lat. 4° 54' South and 6° 28' South and long. 5° 22' and 8° 18' East of Rio de Janeiro. It is bounded on the North and East by the Atlantic, South by the State of Parahyba and West by that of Ceará.

To the North and West, near the coast, the land is low and sandy, inland it is traversed by several *serras*, the principal being that of Borborema, the name given to the spur of the great central range that divides the valley of the S. Francisco from that of the Tocantins and dips finally at Cape S. Roque into the Atlantic.

The rivers are small and of little importance, except in winter when they flood heavily. The largest is the Ceará Mirim, that empties itself into the Atlantic.

The fauna and flora are those common to the N.E. regions already described.

Rio Grande do Norte lies within the arid belt. The climate is hot and dry and rainfall very irregular. This State has suffered greatly from drought, which occurs periodically, and causes such sufferings that large numbers of the inhabitants periodically migrate to other States. The last serious drought was in 1900-01. Artesian wells have been tried, but with little success. Attempts are now being made to introduce dry cultivation as adopted in the arid belt of the United States of America.

The valleys, which are flooded annually when there is no drought, are then fertile and suitable for the cultivation of sugar cane, cotton and cereals, which, with Carnahuba wax and salt, form the staple exports of the State.

The seat of the salt industry is at Mossoró on the North coast, which supplies most of the salt consumed in Brazil.

The output from 1890 to 1904 was as follows:—

1904	108,196,283 Litres
1903	80,836,669 "
1902	92,838,029 "
1901	92,753,568 "
1900	48,814,240 "
1899	45,485,680 "
1898	23,900,080 "
1897	63,439,200 "
1896	47,410,560 "
1895	40,550,240 "
1894	33,138,920 "
1893	65,026,720 "
1892	116,027,080 "
1891	62,325,760 "
1890	63,236,960 "

The most flourishing industry, however, is cattle breeding, for which the pasturage is admirably suited, and with more care might be made very profitable, despite the periodical droughts.

The Great Western of Brazil Railway runs through the State, its total extent in traffic therein being 76 kilometres.

The territory now comprised in the State of Rio Grande do Norte formed part of the original grant made by D. João III. to João de Barros. He was, however, unable to dominate the Indians and the territory reverted to the Crown. Towards the close of the sixteenth century the Potyguára tribe that peopled the coast was pacified as far as the river Jaguaribe, and, in 1597, the town of Natal was founded. During the occupation of Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Norte fell under the domination of the Dutch. After their expulsion, Rio Grande do Norte seems to have again passed into private hands, under a grant to Manoel Jordão, but to have reverted again to the Crown about 1654, when the territory was governed by Captain-Generals (*Capitães mores*) appointed from Bahia. In 1689 the territory was raised to the rank of a county (*condado*), under Lopo Furtado de Mendonça, but this, like every other attempt to colonise by private enterprise, failed, and Rio Grande do Norte passed

once more under the domination of Bahia and so remained until 1701, when jurisdiction was transferred to Pernambuco. In consequence of the revolutionary movement at Pernambuco in 1817, Rio Grande do Norte and Alagoas were detached from the jurisdiction of Pernambuco and created independent *capitanias*, with the object of weakening that turbulent and unruly province. The limits of the State were, however, not clearly determined, nor indeed have they been up to now, nearly 100 years after. In 1822, the territory of Rio Grande do Norte was recognised as one of the provinces of the Empire, and in 1889 became an autonomous State of the Republic.

Its constitution was approved by the General Constituent Assembly in 1901, which declared the political mechanism of the State to be based on municipal organisation. Government is constituted by three autonomous powers: the Legislative, Executive and Judicial. The Legislature is composed of a single Legislative Assembly, consisting of 24 deputies elected for three years with power to add to same every ten years, in the proportion of one deputy for every 35,000 inhabitants. Congress meets on July 14th every year, without previous summons. Its sessions last two months, but may be prorogued or adjourned by vote only. Special sessions may be called by the Governor. The Legislature lasts three years; a quorum is formed by 51 per cent. of the total number of deputies. The rate of payment of deputies is fixed by the previous Legislature. No deputy can enter into contracts with the Executive or be President or Director of any companies enjoying favours from the State. To be eligible for deputies, candidates must be born in the State or be naturalised and resident for over three years.

Besides legislation on all State interests, the initiation, suspension and interpretation of all laws regarding supplies, loans and the public debt correspond to the Legislature, as also for fixing the Police Force. The Legislature must legalise the election of Governor and Vice-Governor, accept their resignation, and judge them for crimes of their responsibility. Bills must be sanctioned by the Executive within ten days of their presentation or returned to the Chamber and become *de facto* law, if maintained by a two-thirds majority at a single sitting. Rejected bills cannot be again presented until the following session.

The Executive is exercised by a Governor, substituted in case of impediment by the Vice-Governor, President of Congress and of the High Court of Justice, in order. To qualify for Governor, candidates must be Brazilian born, resident in the State for four years if State-born or eight years if not, and be over 35 years of age. The term of Government is for four years. Governors are ineligible for re-election for the succeeding term, as also Vice-Governors for the Governorship. The salary of the Governor is determined by each Legislature for the ensuing term. The Governor and Vice-Governor are elected by universal suffrage on June 14th of last year of each term.

The Judicial power is constituted by (1) the High Court, with jurisdiction throughout the State; (2) Law Judges (*Juizes de Direito*); (3) District Judges and (4) the Jury for trial of criminal offences, with appeal from the lower to the higher. The High Court is composed of five members, termed *desembargadores*, appointed by the Governor from amongst the *Juizes de Direito*. Besides its function as Court of Appeal, it is by the High Court that crimes of responsibility committed by the Executive must be tried, conflicts between authorities be decided and *habeas corpus* be granted. One of the *desembargadores*, chosen by the Governor, acts as *Procurador-Geral*, or Attorney-General of the State. *Desembargadores* must be duly qualified advocates and doctors or bachelors of Law.

The Law Judges (*Juizes de Direito*) are appointed by the Governor on proposal of the High Court, and constitute the Court of first instance.

District Judges are elected for three years by popular suffrage and their jurisdiction is limited; there is one for each *Município*.

Municipal Government is constituted by general suffrage in municipal districts, which may be constituted by any community of not less than 10,000 inhabitants. Members are elected, and from their number the *Intendente* or Executive member is chosen.

Any elector is eligible as Councillor. Amongst other municipal functions, municipal taxation and expenditure are controlled by the Council. The sources of municipal taxation are mines, licences, retail trade, vehicles and transport and petty farmer produce.

DESCRIPTION—RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The territory now known as Rio Grande do Sul is the most Southern of all the States of Brazil, lying between lats. 27° 5' and 33° 45' South and long. 6° 22' and 14° 18' West of Rio de Janeiro. Although the coastline measures 140 leagues (522 miles) from the mouth of the river Mampituba to that of the Chuy, there is only one harbour accessible to ocean-going craft, and even that only by traversing a dangerous and intricate bar.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The Maritime range, which accompanies the coast from Rio Grande do Norte to the borders of Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul, here takes its final sweep Westwards to bend up and round the river Uruguay, whilst sending spurs Southwards to expire on the Uruguayan plains.

The watersheds, instead of bearing East and West, trend North and South to the Uruguay on one side and the Lagoa dos Patos and the Atlantic on the other, and although none of the rivers on either side attain great importance they are almost all navigable for a great part of their course for small steamers. Water communications in Rio Grande are therefore excellent, and to a large extent dispense with the construction of railways. The principal rivers are the Uruguay, which joins the Paraná to form the River Plate, and forms the Western boundary with Argentina, navigable only to Saito, except during heavy floods; its tributary, the Ibicuy, that joins the Uruguay above the town of Uruguayana; the Jacuhy and the Taquary which, with innumerable tributaries, join near to Porto Alegre and flow into the Lagoa dos Patos.

The climate of Rio Grande is mild and suited for Europeans, especially in the mountain districts, where snow is common in winter. The industries are varied, both agriculture and cattle breeding being actively followed, the latter chiefly in the plains, the former in the valleys on the great rivers that converge towards the City of Porto Alegre and give it such paramount importance as the point for distribution. There are a number of detached railways in different parts of the State that are now being linked together so as to bring Porto Alegre into easy communication with every part of the frontier and put it into direct communication with the Capital, Rio de Janeiro.

The area of the State is estimated at 236,583 square kilometres (91,302 square miles), and its population at 1,400,000.

It is probably owing to the lack of harbours that, whilst colonisation went actively on to the North in São Paulo and to the South in the River Plate, Rio Grande lay for a century neglected by the Portuguese and Spaniards alike and escaped even the incursions of corsairs and pirates, so frequent in those days.

This territory was known to and claimed by the Portuguese as early as 1531, when Martim Affonso, on his first expedition southwards along the coast was shipwrecked at Castilhos, where he erected a pillar in proof of possession. Thence he despatched his brother to reconnoitre the river S. Maria, as he termed the River Plate, who sailed half round Uruguay and entered the river of that name. Martim Affonso himself returned to S. Vicente, where he established his *capitanea*, and did nothing to assert Portuguese sovereignty South of Chuy, and little beyond raising the landmark to maintain it, even there.

So Rio Grande remained uncared for, no one valuing it enough even to found a *capitanea*, and it remained a kind of no man's land—a bone of contention between Spanish and Portuguese.

On the separation of Spain and Portugal, in 1640, the activity of the Portuguese re-awakened and the administration of the Cisplatine Province and the colony of Sacramento, as the territories to the North of the River Plate were termed, was seriously undertaken. For years, indeed, the colony of Sacramento changed hands repeatedly, owing allegiance now to Portugal, then to Spain, and only in 1828 was the Spanish ownership definitely recognised. Meanwhile, colonization of Rio Grande proper went on uninterruptedly, and Sacramento served as an advance guard against encroachment.

About 1680, a few adventurers from S. Catharina and S. Paulo had settled at Viamão, near the present city of Porto Alegre, and established the colony known as the "Continente de São Pedro," they themselves being known as *continentistas*, probably in contrast to their former island home at Desterro.

In 1715 an expedition left Laguna (Santa Catharina) with orders to proceed overland to the Colonia Sacramento (on the River Plate) and report on the rumoured encroachments of the Spanish on the intervening territory claimed by Brazil as her own. No military occupation was discovered, but the Jesuits were found to be extending their organisation from the 12 settlements, or missions, on the Uruguay, into what is now the Republic of Uruguay and Rio Grande.

Forts were established in 1735, near the mouth of the Rio Grande, and on the cessation of hostilities with Spain in 1750 the colonization of the territory was vigorously undertaken by King João V.

By the treaty of S. Ildelfonso the Spanish were confirmed in possession of the colony of Sacramento and the missions of Uruguay; but war breaking out again between the two nations in 1801 the Rio Grandenses again obtained possession of the missions, which, in spite of the Treaty of Badajoz, celebrated some months previously, they refused to give up.

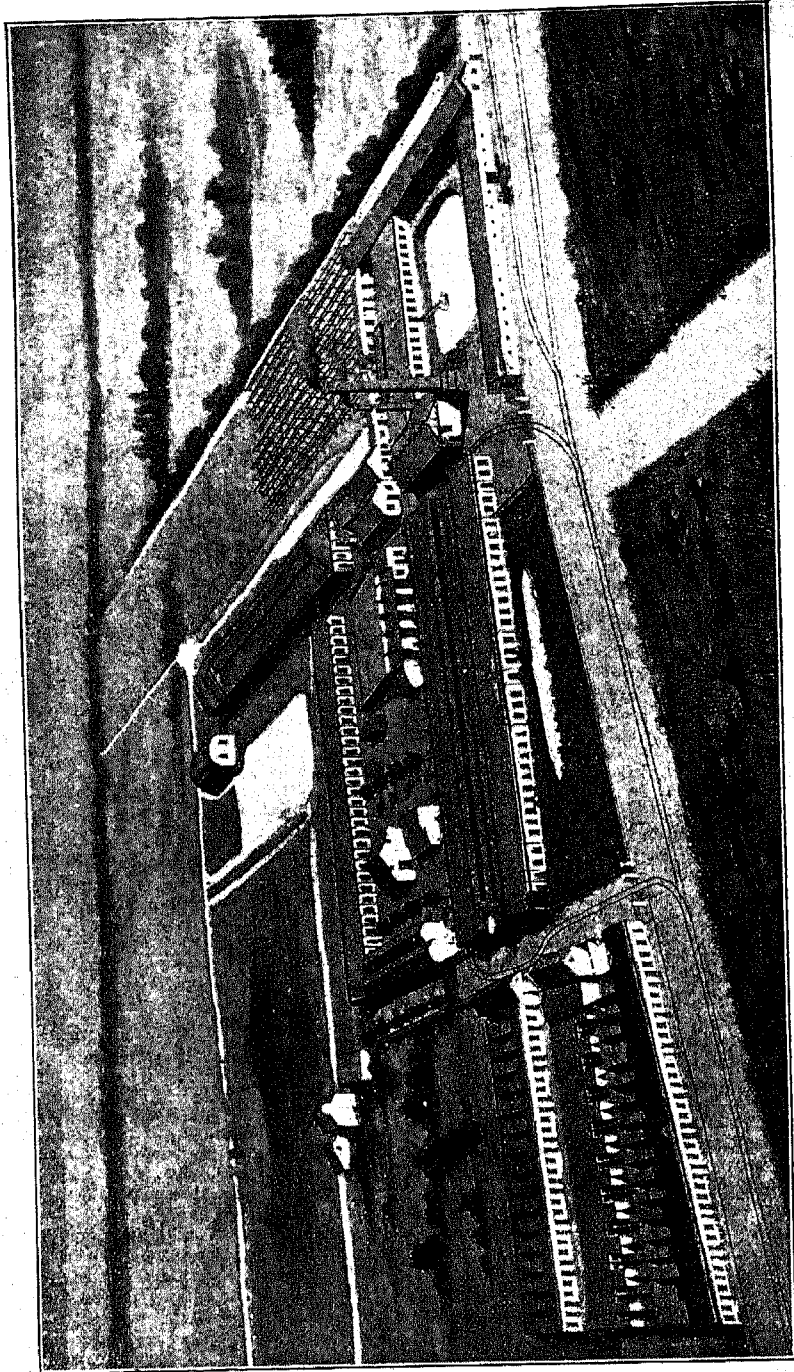
But Rio Grande was growing all the time and the cattle multiplying exceedingly, so that by decree dated 1807 Rio Grande was raised to the rank of *capitanea geral*, and the Capital removed from the town of Rio Grande to Porto Alegre. In 1835 a tremendous revolution broke out that lasted 10 years. A Republic was declared, and only after terrible losses were the insurgents induced to lay down their arms and accept the Imperial sway.

In the war against Rosas, the tyrant of Argentina, that secured the independence of the Republic of Uruguay, the buffer State between Brazil and Argentina, Rio Grande took an active part, as also in the seven years' war against Lopez, the tyrant of Paraguay.

In 1821 Rio Grande was recognised as one of the Provinces of the Empire, and in 1889, on the declaration of the Republic, became one of the self-governing States of the Brazilian Union, but up to 1895 was the scene of almost uninterrupted political convulsions and a revolution that lasted three years. Since then the peace has been unbroken and development rapid.

COMPANHIA UNIAND FABRIL

SUCCESSORS OF RHEINGANTZ & CO.



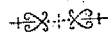
VIEW OF COTTON MILLS.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

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Fabricas de Conservas e Biscoitos



LEAL, SANTOS & CA.,

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

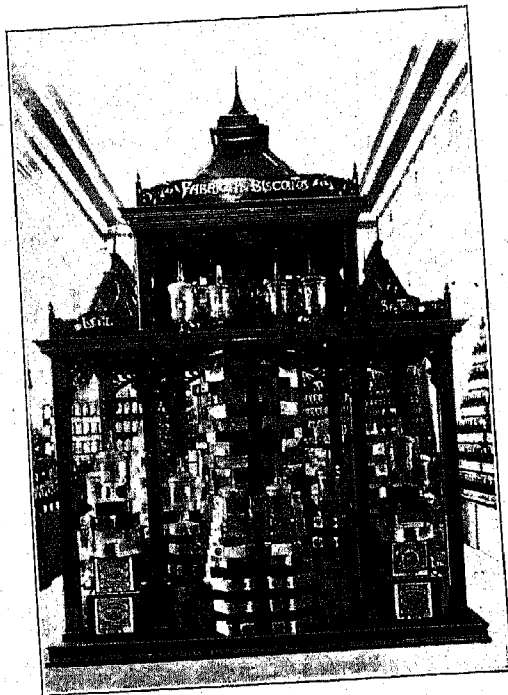
Instalação da Fabrica de Conservas de Leal, Santos & Ca.,
na Exposição Nacional do Rio de Janeiro em 1908.



INSTALLAÇÕES MOVIDAS
A ELECTRICIDADE
NO GENERO, AS PRIMEIRAS
DA AMERICA DO SUL,
PELA NUMERO DE
OPERARIOS EMPREGADOS
E SUA ALTA PRODUCCÃO.



PRIMEIRAS PREMIOES EM
VARIOS EXPOSICÖES
NACIONALS E INTER-
NACIONAES.



Instalação da Fabrica de Biscoitos de Leal, Santos & Ca.
na Exposição Nacional do Rio de Janeiro em 1908.

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 PAID UP . . 10,000,000 Marks.

HEAD OFFICE IN HAMBURG.

Branch Offices in—

RIO DE JANEIRO—Rua da Quitanda No. 131 (P.O. Box 108).
SÃO PAULO—Rua 15 de Novembro No. 42 (P.O. Box 520).
SANTOS—Rua 15 de Novembro No. 31 (P.O. Box 185).
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Draws on—

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Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft,
 Berlin, Frankfurt a/M., Bremen.
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FRANCE—

Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and Branches.
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 Paris, Paris.
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 Banking Company, Ltd., London.
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*Executes Orders for Purchases and Sales of Stocks, Shares, &c.,
 and transacts any description of Banking Business.*

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London & Brazilian Bank

LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	1,000,000

Head Office - - - - LONDON.

Branch Office in RIO GRANDE DO SUL :
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Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:—

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Correspondent in Pelotas: Snr. Francisco Nunes de Souza.

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Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.	...	London.
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CREDITO ITALIANO	Italy.
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<small>(ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK.)</small>		
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The Bank issues Drafts and Letters of Credit on all above Branches and Agencies, also Telegraphic Transfers; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; collects Bills and effects Payments in all the principal Towns of Brazil; undertakes the purchase and sale of all classes of Stocks and Securities; collects Interest and Dividends for account of Clients; opens Current Accounts and accepts Deposits at fixed terms; and transacts every description of Banking business.

The London and = = River Plate Bank, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Subscribed Capital... ..	£2,000,000
Realised Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,300,000

29, Rua da Alfandega
— AND —
112, Rua da Quitanda,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AND AT LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
PERNAMBUCO, PARÁ, BAHIA, BUENOS AIRES, ROSARIO, MENDOZA,
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Correspondents in all other chief Towns of Brazil.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE issued and purchased
on the following Places

LONDON and all the Principal Towns of the UNITED KINGDOM.
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SOCIEDADE DE ARTES GRAPHICAS.

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ALTO RELEVO.

GRANDE FABRICA DE CARTAS DE JOGAR.

**SÃO
PAULO.**

Directores : { E. FALCHI.
N. PUGLISI CARBONE.
M. FALCHI.

DESCRIPTION—STATE OF SÃO PAULO.

GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF SÃO PAULO.

Bounded on the North by the States of Minas Geraes and Matto Grosso; on the East by that of Rio de Janeiro and the Atlantic; Southwards by that ocean and the State of Paraná, and Westwards by Paraná again and Matto Grosso, the State of S. Paulo lies between lat. 20° and 25° 17' South and between long. 1° and 9° 58' 49" West of Rio de Janeiro. Its area is 290,876 square kilometres (112,307 square miles), traversed from North-east to South-west by two mountain ranges, contours of which, meeting near the City of São Paulo, spread and twist into endless convolutions, known as the Serra do Mar and the Mantiqueira, in which two distinct river systems take their rise, the one comprising the Parahyba and Ribeira de Iguape and all the other smaller streams that, rising in the former range, flow direct into the Atlantic, and the other the Tieté, Piracicaba and all the other numerous affluents of the Paraná and Rio Grande that, traversing the State from North-east to South-west, add their waters to swell the volume of the majestic Plate.

At some points the Mantiqueira range rises to 2,000 or 2,400 feet above the level of the sea, or flattens and spreads into wide valleys and extensive plateaux.

No State is better watered; though, except as feeders for the railways, its rivers are almost useless for transport purposes; their waters flow inland, away from the seaboard of the State, and make a huge detour before, near Montevideo, they join the sea, only a few miles, as the crow flies, from their starting point, close to the City of S. Paulo.

Frequent rapids and falls obstruct their uneven course, as if designed by nature to raise obstacles to communication. These, some day science will turn to its advantage and, utilise them, transformed into electric power, to turn back the course of transport Eastwards, and backwards towards more neighbouring seas.

The principal rivers are the Paraná, or Rio Grande, the main stream that separates the territories of São Paulo from Minas Geraes and Matto Grosso, joined on the left bank by the following principal affluents:—Mogyguassú or Rio Pardo, Rio dos Peixes, Rio Teio, Rio Tieté, Aguapehy and Parapanema, the last, with its tributary, the Itararé, dividing the State of São Paulo from that of Paraná.

The only important harbour on the São Paulo seaboard is Santos, open for ships of any draught to enter at any hour. A description of the foreign trade of Santos will be found elsewhere. (*See Index.*)

To the North of Santos, good harbourage is found at Ubatúba and São Sebastião, at which, however, only a small coasting trade is done.

To the South, the port of Iguape serves an agricultural district, where rice is chiefly cultivated, as also the smaller port of Cananéa, a little further South, near to the divide with Paraná.

CLIMATE OF SÃO PAULO.

Climatologically the State of São Paulo is divisible into three distinct zones, all, however, within the Southern Tropics: (1) the littoral, comprising the low-lying lands between the sea and the Eastern slope of the maritime range, or *serra*; (2) the Alto da Serra, or divide between the Eastern and the Western slopes; and (3) "the interior," or table-lands, on the Western slope, that fall gradually to the South.

In the first district, bathed by the sea, the temperature is even and rarely varies more than 6° in the year. The ground is swampy or sandy, but often broken up by spurs from the neighbouring hills. The heat in this district is considerable and evaporation very great. The annual temperature runs about 21° Centi. (69.48° Fahr.), ranking this district amongst the hottest of the temperate zone. This district, of which Cananéa and Iguape are typical is, however, very fertile and admirably suited for the cultivation of rice.

The second, or *serra*, is covered with thick vegetation. Evaporation is, consequently, intense, but accompanied by copious and frequent rains, the heaviest in the State. On the *serra*, rising precipitously from the plain below to heights of 900 to 1,000 metres, the temperature runs 5° lower than on the Eastern Flats. Rain and mist are almost continuous, and clear fine days are there a rare exception. The average temperature on the São Paulo Railway was 18° Centi. for six years of observation, and the average rainfall in 30 years was 3,576 millimetres. Frost and hail are not unfrequent and, occasionally, there are even falls of snow. The soil is poor and little cultivated.

The third zone embraces the richest and most productive part of the State, and covers all the immense area between the *serra* and the river Paraná. The temperature varies from an average of 15.2° Centi. for the city of S. Paulo, to 21.4° at Ribeirão Preto, in the West.

TABLE OF AVERAGE TEMPERATURES.
(Degrees—Centigrade.)

Stations.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Santos	—	22.6	22.0	21.4	21.2	21.9
Ignape	22.6	21.9	22.0	22.9	21.2	20.7
Taubaté	20.8	21.4	20.3	19.8	20.5	20.3
Capital	17.6	18.4	17.8	17.6	18.1	18.4
Campinas	19.6	20.3	19.9	19.3	19.2	20.1
Bragança	19.3	20.0	19.6	19.1	19.4	19.4
São Carlos do Pinhal ..	—	19.5	19.7	18.7	19.5	18.6
Brotas	—	20.2	20.0	19.4	20.1	19.9
Ribeirão Preto	—	21.6	—	20.6	21.5	21.1
Franca	—	20.2	20.1	—	—	—
Botucatu	—	18.9	18.9	18.5	18.5	—
Ytá	21.0	21.6	20.8	20.5	21.2	21.2
Alto da Serra	—	18.5	17.0	17.5	17.8	18.0
Santa Rita do Paraíso ..	—	22.5	22.7	21.9	23.0	22.3

Rain is heaviest in the summer months. During the winter the weather is usually clear and dry. The ruling winds blow from South-east.

As regards temperature the city of S. Paulo compares favourably with others in similar latitudes in the Northern hemisphere, as the following figures show:—

Cities.	Latitudes.	TEMPERATURES.		Average for the year.
		Hottest Month.	Coldest Month.	
	North.	Degrees, Centigrade.	Degrees, Centigrade.	Degrees, Centigrade.
Santa Cruz (Teneriffe)	28° 32'	25.4	17.6	21.6
Madeira	32° 38'	22.7	15.9	18.8
Algiers	36° 48'	25.0	12.1	18.1
Malta	35° 53'	26.2	13.0	19.0
Palermo	38° 7'	25.4	11.0	17.9
Syracuse	37° 8'	26.5	11.1	18.2
Corfu	39° 37'	26.3	10.2	17.2
	South.	Degrees, Centigrade.	Degrees, Centigrade.	Degrees, Centigrade.
S. Roque	23° 32'	22.8	11.6	17.4
Cascaia	21° 8'	18.4	12.8	18.8
Apiahy	24° 30'	19.9	14.2	18.3
S. Paulo (Avenida Paulista)	23° 34'	18.6	13.8	17.7
Cunha (1903)	23° 1'	20.0	13.0	18.2
Araras (1903)	22° 23'	21.2	15.0	19.4
Alto da Serra	23° 46'	18.6	14.2	18.0

Rain falls throughout the year, but is more frequent in the hot summer months. In winter the weather is mostly clear and bright.

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS.

	Atmospheric Pressure in Millimetres.	Thermometer: Degrees—Centigrade.			Rain.		Humidity Per cent.	Atmospheric Pressure at Sea Level.
		Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Millimetres.	No. of Rain Days.		
Santos	762.7	21.8	38.5	5.0	2,248.8	156	81	762.3
Ignape	761.8	21.7	39.0	7.2	1,652.7	188	76	761.5
Taubaté	714.4	20.6	36.0	1.5	1,241.7	132	78	762.9
Campinas	698.4	18.2	38.5	—2.5	1,342.7	161	88	762.5
Bragança	691.1	19.4	36.5	0.0	1,429.2	152	81	760.6
S. Carlos do Pinhal ..	692.0	19.6	35.0	—2.2	1,801.4	120	70	761.5
Brotas	710.2	20.3	32.0	—1.5	1,137.7	109	59	761.0
Ribeirão Preto	716.9	21.4	0.0	—1.5	1,433.8	127	69	759.8
Franca	679.9	20.3	36.8	—0.5	1,195.9	114	71	761.6
Botucatu	694.1	19.2	37.8	0.0	1,245.5	139	88	760.5
Alto da Serra	—	18.0	—	—	3,576.0	—	—	—

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

If the history of S. Paulo is not, as a partial Paulista historian wrote, the history of all Brazil, it is certainly that of the Central and Southern regions.

Except on the Amazon, which was settled chiefly from Pernambuco, traces of the early activity of Paulistas are to be found as far North as Piahy, East to Cuyabá and the head waters of the Madeira, and South to the very margin of the River Plate, whilst Minas was largely a creation of S. Paulo.

The history of S. Paulo commences with the arrival in 1531 at Cananéa, South of Santos, of an expedition fitted out by D. Manoel to reconnoitre the Southern Coast of this new world. On January 22nd, on the return of the expedition from the South, the commander, Martim Afonso, cast anchor in the Bay of S. Vicente, now a suburb of Santos, where he landed men and artillery and raised a fort on the island of St. Amaro at the entrance to the bay.

The coast was then peopled by Tupyniquins, a tribe of Indians subject or allied to the Guayanás, whose chief or *caique* was Tybiricá, the Montezuma of South Brazil. Derelict from some former expedition, there dwelt inland in the *campos* of Piratininga, a Portuguese, João Ramalho by name, married to the *caique's* daughter. He exercised a powerful influence over Tybiricá—his father-in-law—and induced him with his tribe and the subject races to give Martim Afonso a friendly reception.

No single individual, not even Cortes, has exercised a more powerful and personal influence over the destinies of South America than this obscure Portuguese. From his early influence and the alliance between the natives and the invaders, sprang the indomitable race of half-castes, known as *Mamelucos*, that overrun half the Continent and preserved Brazil to Portugal.

In reward for his services Ramalho was formally confirmed by the King in possession of the lands known as Borda do Campo, lying just where the open camp lands of

Piratininga end and the forests of Paranapiacaba begin, that he already owned and cultivated, with the assistance of the subject Indians and his own innumerable progeny. This, in 1531 already a village, was raised by the Governor-General of Brazil in 1538 to the dignity of a township under the name of S. André.

Such was the origin of the city of S. Paulo, to-day, nearly 400 years after, a splendid city of 300,000 souls; whilst the population of the State is now estimated at 3,397,000 souls.

Meanwhile the settlers on the coast at S. Vicente diligently consolidated their position, subject to the attacks and depredations of every adventurer that roamed the coast in search of plunder. About 1535, a band of Spanish desperadoes, fugitives from the settlement in the Plate, attacked S. Vicente, which they pillaged and burned.

A little later an English buccaneer, named Cavendish, landed and sacked the town, whilst the Tamoyo Indians harassed the settlers from the West. It was not, however, only from the sea that danger threatened; the Tamoyos, a powerful independent tribe, dominated the coast and part of the highlands West of S. Vicente. For 60 years they harassed the invaders, and on several occasions invaded and threatened even S. Vicente. They were, like almost all the Indians, cannibals, and to the usual horrors of war was added that of serving as *pièce de résistance* at an Indian carousal.

Under such circumstances, it is scarcely to be wondered at that the struggle was ferocious and ended only with the entire extermination or enslavement of those native races.

It was not, however, until 1563 that, weakened by incessant attacks from Vicentistas and friendly Indians, the Tamoyos were finally reduced by the Jesuits, under the Apostle of S. America, Anchieta, of whose miracles and devotion the most marvellous legends are still current.

In 1536 the lands now covered by the city of Santos were granted by the Crown to Braz Cubas, on which in 1547 a hospital and chapel were erected. In imitation of a similar institution at Lisbon, the name of "Santos" was given to

the new settlement, which in 1546 was raised to the rank of a town by Royal Letters Patent.

In 1549 the first Governor-General of "New Lusitania," Thomé de Souza, visited S. Vicente and S. André.

It is remarkable that even at that early date, when the interior of the country was still thickly peopled by cannibals, the Spaniards used to make their way overland from S. Vicente and Santa Catharina to Paraguay, in preference to the route *via* the rivers Plate and Paraná. To-day even, with railways already reaching one-third of the way, such a journey would be a serious undertaking. Three hundred years ago neither Portuguese nor Spaniards thought anything of it.

One of the first acts of the new Governor was to forbid the Spaniards, under Cabeça de Vacca, from traversing Portuguese territory *en route* for Paraguay.

In 1553, with the new Governor-General, Duarte de Sousa, came Anchieta with his devoted Jesuit band, whose curious code of morality permitted them to act as the protectors of the Indians against others, and to enslave them themselves at one and the same time. In 1554 they founded their first mission station on the site of the present monastery of S. Bento, to which they gave the name of S. Paulo.

As Santos had absorbed S. Vicente, so S. Paulo in 1560 absorbed João Ramalho's town of S. André, which, to please the Jesuits, was razed to the ground by order of the Governor-General, Mem de Sá.

This act of ingratitude towards the man to whom the Portuguese in this region owed almost everything, was to bear bitter fruit later on in the dislike and hatred of the Jesuits that it inspired, and their final expulsion from S. Paulo.

For years French corsairs had devastated the coast and, with the assistance of the Tamoyos, fortified themselves on a small island in the bay of Rio de Janeiro, afterwards called after their leader—Villegaignon.

In 1560 an expedition, fitted out at Bahia by Mem de Sá, and reinforced from S. Vicente and Santos, successfully attacked Villegaignon and drove the French from Rio de Janeiro.

In 1533 the first regular road, the forerunner of the present great S. Paulo Railway, known as the *Caminho do Padre José*, was opened by the Jesuits between S. Paulo and Santos.

In 1788, when it was paved, that road still served as the main line of communication between Santos and the interior, and in 1841 was known as the *Serra da Maioridade*.

Searching for gold, an expedition dispatched about this time by Mem de Sá is believed to have reconnoitred the river Tioté as far as Cachoeira do Padre, where legend says Anchieta was wrecked.

"The rapid concentration of Whites and Indians around São Paulo," says Machado de Oliveira in his *History of São Paulo*, "produced the consequences inseparable from the association of two such races. On the part of the Whites, contempt and domination of their inferiors, whom they regarded as almost irrational beings, and on the part of the Indians, resistance to subjection and the labour forced upon them by the arrogance of the invaders and conquerors, that no effort of the Jesuits could control. Hence the hatred born of insatiable and stupid ambition on the one side and barbarity on the other. Such sentiment, fed by the obstinacy of both races, has lasted through the centuries, and will only be finally extinguished with the persecuted race itself."

Such feelings were at their height in 1583, when large numbers of the Indians of Piratininga withdrew from São Paulo to form fresh townships about Pinheiros and S. Miguel. There they concentrated under Ururay, a brother of Tybiricá, and on July 10th, 1582, assaulted São Paulo, where the Jesuits had entrenched themselves. After two days' continuous fighting, in which Tybiricá and his followers joined issue against their brethren, the malcontents were driven off and fled back into the woods, devastating the surrounding country on their way. A year after died Tybiricá, the chief or *cacique* of the Guayaná tribe, to whose constant friendship the colonists owed so much.

In character, Tybiricá was typical of the tribe of Guayanás, brave but not savage, docile and amenable to civilisation.

From the first moment that the invaders were welcomed at S. Vicente, he never wavered in his friendship or hesitated to sacrifice even his own people in defence of his new found civilisation.

Without the assistance of Tybiricá, the Portuguese would probably have failed to maintain their footing in the South, or at any rate to extend their dominions over half South America. To the union of João Ramalho with Tybiricá's daughter must be attributed the readiness of these savage tribes to adapt themselves to civilisation. The country was fertile but poor, possessing no wealth of gold and jewels like Peru, and, even to maintain existence, had to be painfully and systematically cultivated. Such tasks the invaders despised, but the Indians performed, willingly at first, afterwards under force, and left the Whites free to develop their plans of conquest and discovery, in which these Indians from the first so greatly assisted. From the union of the races sprang a bold and hardy race, the *Mamelucos*, from whom afterwards developed the *Paulistas*, who, combining all the enterprise and, unhappily, the cruelty too, of the White settlers with the craft and barbarity of the Indian, were irresistible, and carried everything before them.

Such was the first phase of São Paulo's civilisation.

The final subjection of the Tamoyos and other tribes about Santos and São Paulo was facilitated by an epidemic of small-pox, that decimated the tribes. Unable to cultivate the soil, a famine ensued and they repaired in masses to the missions, whose servants and docile slaves they thenceforth became. Thus the missions grew daily in wealth and power.

In pursuit of the *Carijós* and *Patos*, who much molested the settlers to the South of S. Vicente, an expedition was despatched by Diogo Albuquerque, the last of the Captain-Generals, who pursued the Indians and penetrated as far as, what is now, S. Catharina and Rio Grande, founding in the former the township of Laguna, and in the latter that of S. Antonio dos Anjos, both in existence to-day. Over the *campos*, or prairie lands, around the lake, from which the *Patos* tribe took their name, they found already roaming herds of cattle, derived from stock imported by the Spaniards of the Plate. Later on, these plains, annexed to the Crown of Portugal by the enterprise of Paulistas, were to be the field on which the struggle for ascendancy on this Continent between Spaniard and Portuguese was finally to be decided.

In 1608 Brazil was divided into two Governments, North and South. The latter comprised the *capitanias* of Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro and S. Vicente, whose first Governor was D. Diogo de Menezes.

Compared with that of the Colonists, the treatment of the Indians by the Jesuits was kind and mild. Their influence grew continually, and soon brought them into conflict with the civilians.

Meanwhile the thirst for gold, stimulated by discoveries in other parts of the Continent, rose to fever heat. Labour was scarce and, what there was, monopolised by the Jesuits. So about 1628 the *Mamelucos* commenced the famous raids, that carried them to the River Paraguay and across it, even, into the still mysterious Chaco, and over the frontiers of what is now Bolivia.

"The *Mamelucos*," says a Brazilian writer, "traced their descent from João Ramalho and his wife Isabel, the daughter of Tybiricá; their numerous progeny constituted the mass of the population of S. André. When they were removed and annexed to Piratininga (S. Paulo), on the destruction of S. André, nursing their wrongs, they lived a life apart from the other Colonists, whom they detested."

Nevertheless, it was by these very *Mamelucos* that the enslavement of the native races was finally effected.

The territory around S. Paulo had been swept bare of Indians, and more slaves could be found only further afield.

In 1562 the first great slave hunting expedition was organised, and 900 *Mamelucos* and 2,000 Tupy Indians set out for Guayará. The missions of Guayará counted in 1557 fourteen flourishing stations around the confluence of the rivers Piquery and Paraná and a large and populous city, Ciudad Real. In 1634 all lay in ruins.

The forces of Raposo, the commander, were divided into sections called *Bandeiras*, whence the denomination of the

sinister *Bandeirantes*, by which Mamelucos were henceforth known. The number of captives was immense, and in fact so largely exceeded the requirements even of the rapacious settlers of S. Paulo, that a regular slave market was established at Piratininga (S. Paulo) for supply of the neighbouring *capitaneas* of S. Vicente and even of Rio de Janeiro. The patient Jesuits, driven from Guayará, collected the remnants of the Indians, and settled between the Paraná and Paraguay, only to be destroyed again later on by the Mamelucos, this time allied with the Spaniards of Paraguay.

With the destruction of the missions and enslavement of their race, the Indians believed the Jesuits of Piratininga to be connivant. Their influence thenceforward waned, and in 1640, to restore their popularity, they obtained a "bull" for emancipation of the Indians from the Pope. This, however, only stirred up the animosity of their masters, and the Jesuits were forced to flee the country. In 1653 they were by Royal decree allowed to return, but never succeeded in regaining their authority, and finally in 1758 were expelled from all the possessions of Portugal, and their property confiscated.

In 1640, after 41 years of subjection, Portugal again separated from the Crown of Spain, and the King of Portugal, Dom João IV., Duke of Bragança, was acclaimed at Rio de Janeiro, S. Vicente, Santos and S. Paulo, not, however, without resistance on the part of the Spanish settlers, who desired to declare their independence, with Bueno de Ribeira, an influential Spanish resident, as king. Bueno de Ribeira, however, had too much sense to consent, and induced his countrymen to adapt themselves to the new state of things.

In 1641 slave hunting started again, and a new expedition of 400 Paulistas, mostly Mamelucos, and a large number of Tupy Indians, invaded Paraguay, where they again sacked the missions and took many captives. At the mission station of Itatinés, however, they fell into an ambush, lost all their prisoners, and 120 men who were devoured by the cannibals of the Chaco.

This reverse excited the Mamelucos to such fury, that not a single village or mission station escaped them, and even the Chaco, impenetrable to the Spaniards, was invaded. The ultimate results, however, were disastrous, and thenceforward slave-hunting in that region was abandoned.

In 1658 the *capitaneas* of Rio de Janeiro and S. Vicente were separated, Salvador Correla being appointed the first Governor of the latter. Under his administration Paulistas, disengaged from further expeditions on the side of Paraguay, began to spread Northwards, and about 1678 made great finds of gold and diamonds in the valley of the Rio dos Velhas, in the territory now known as Minas Geraes.

This discovery marks a new era in the history of São Paulo. Avid still of adventure, Antonio Raposo, the destroyer of Guayará, passing the Andes, traversed the Continent from sea to sea, returning to S. Paulo after years of wanderings in the *Sertão* (interior). In 1672, a Paulista, searching for

slaves, penetrated as far as the Tocantins, then under the jurisdiction of the *capitanea* of Maranhão. Here, too, rich finds of gold and diamonds were made, that, in spite of protests from Maranhão, he continued to work until he died and the secret of these mines with him.

In 1673 a band of Mamelucos set out for Bahia under contract to subdue an Indian tribe that had proved too much for the Bahianos. The expedition took two years even to reach its destination, maintaining themselves on the way entirely on fruits and game; but once there, the Indians were soon disposed of and all either massacred or enslaved.

Another Paulista, Domingos Jorge, explored Piauí, and in 1695, on the close of the war with the Dutch, was invited to break up the so-called Republic of Palmeiras, a *quillombo* of escaped Indians and negroes, who for ten years had defied every effort of the Dutch and Portuguese to disperse them. This little job completed in the usual finished Paulista style, Jorge returned to S. Paulo.

Predisposed by descent and surroundings to adventure, the discovery of gold in the interior inflamed the passion of Paulistas for discovery to fever heat, and they set out almost *en masse* for the *Sertão*. Mariana, Ouro Preto, Sabará, Caeté and S. José, in the very heart and centre of the gold and diamond district were discovered and prospected, and the foundations of these earliest townships of the most populous State in Brazil were laid by adventurers from São Paulo.

The news of these discoveries spread and attracted adventurers from every part of Brazil, and even from Europe, to claim their share in the riches of "Minas Geraes," as that region came to be known. The new-comers soon came into conflict with the Paulista pioneers, who claimed priority of discovery. The side of the "Emboabas," as the Paulistas termed outsiders, was taken by the Portuguese authorities, and after a pitched battle at the Rio das Mortes in 1710, the Paulistas abandoned their mines and returned to S. Paulo. Here they reorganised, and in spite of the prohibition of the Governor of the *capitanea*, attacked, and for a time got the better of the "Emboabas," but finally were completely defeated and obliged to capitulate. The administration of Minas Geraes was then taken over by the Metropolis and, separated from both Rio de Janeiro and S. Paulo, formed a separate *capitanea*. From that date its history only indirectly interests S. Paulo.

In 1681 the seat of Government of the *capitanea* had been already transferred from S. Vicente to S. Paulo, and in 1709 the *capitanea* of S. Vicente was separated from that of Rio de Janeiro.

About 1718 the Paulista miners, striking across country from the valley of S. Francisco in Minas with their usual audacity, traversed half the Continent and came upon rich alluvials on the Cuyahá, one of the head waters of the Paraguay. The discovery of further riches in other parts of

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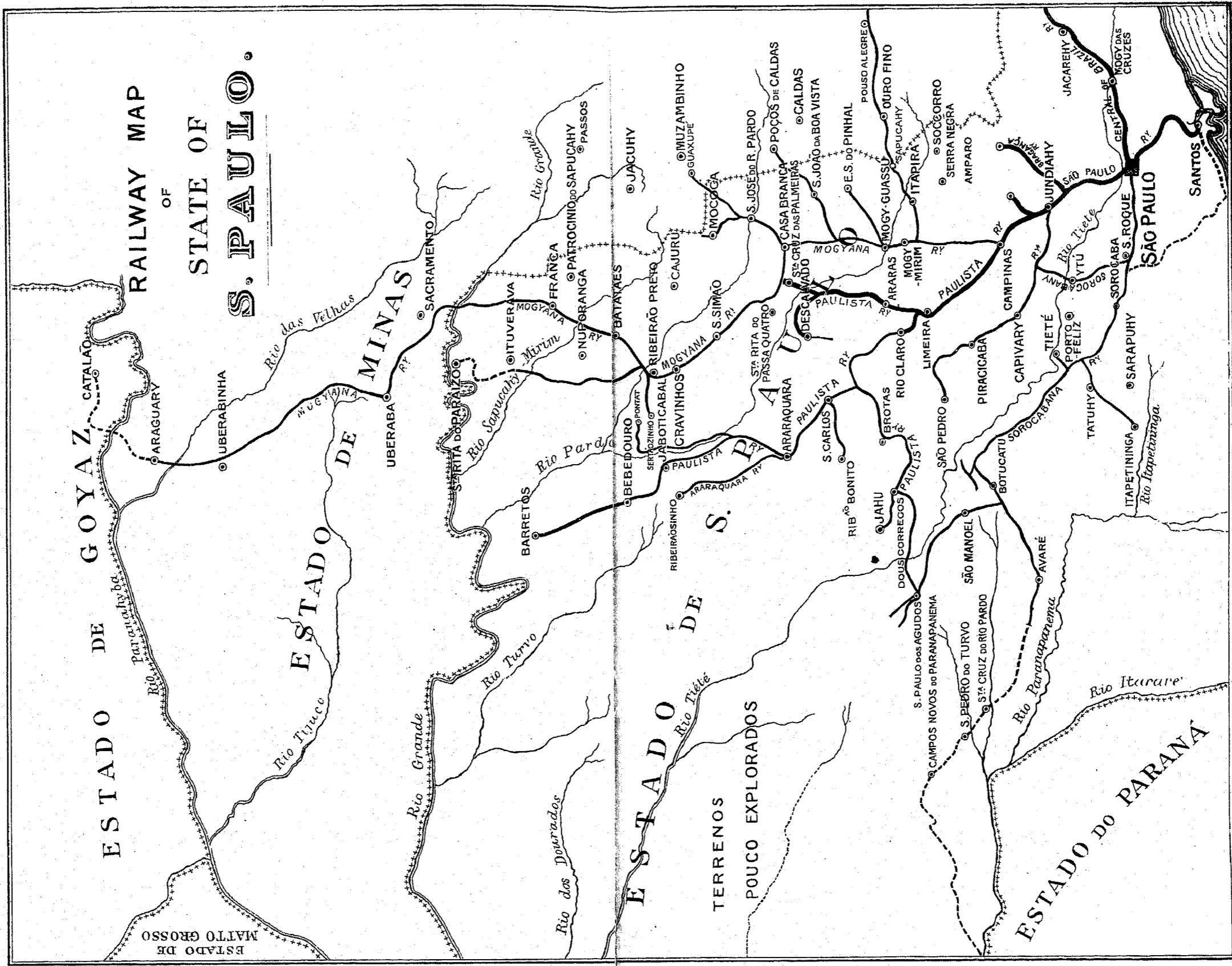
FABRICA DE CHOCOLATE,
BONBONS, &c.

A MAIOR DO BRAZIL.

3 Medalhas de Ouro.

SÃO PAULO e RIO DE JANEIRO.

sible knot so is settle habo capit of th only time. y their be c in id for e howe the J were in rej from confi It separ Dom Janel out ri to d influe howe count It of 40 Tupy the n of It their cannit TI a sing Chac utim forma In were Gove disen began finds in the TI A of Gu sea to the 4



what is now, Matto Grosso and in Goyaz, led to "rushes" that almost depopulated S. Paulo, but secured for ever to the Portuguese race the rights conferred by discovery and possession to those immense territories, all once subject to the *capitanea* of S. Paulo, but afterwards split up into the *capitaneas* of Goyaz, Minas Geraes and Matto Grosso.

In 1739 an expedition of Paulistas drove out the Spaniards, who had invaded Rio Grande do Sul, and obliged them to withdraw to Uruguay.

In 1750 the *capitanea* of S. Paulo was annexed again to that of Rio de Janeiro.

With the emancipation of Indian slaves, decreed by the King, D. José in 1758, the third era in S. Paulo's history commences.

From 1769 to 1776 Paulistas were engaged in the exploration of the rivers Tibagy and Paraná, and founded a fortress on the right bank of the Upper Paraná to keep the Spaniards of Paraguay in check.

But, the mines exhausted, the Indians freed, the prosperity of S. Paulo declined until 1788, when under the more liberal policy of Governor Lorena, there was a transitory recovery.

The Colonies were not only heavily taxed and obliged to contribute one-eighth of all the gold or diamonds discovered, but had to put up with the most burdensome monopolies granted by the Crown of Portugal to its favourites. Nothing could be imported except through them, and nothing exported except to Lisbon or Oporto and through the agency of these monopolists. It was even forbidden to one *capitanea* to trade with another. This last prohibition was suspended by Antonio de Mello, successor of Lorena, and a considerable commerce resulted with the mining districts of Bahia and Minas. But it did not last long and, in 1802, the old ruinous state of things was re-established until, in 1808, the Port of Santos was, with the rest of Brazil, thrown open to the trade of the world.

With the flight of D. João VI. to Brazil from Portugal, the fourth era in the history of S. Paulo commences.

In consequence of European complications, from 1800 until 1825, Brazil was, for the most part, at war with Spain or the Southern Republics finally emancipated in 1815. In 1820 Uruguay was annexed to the Portuguese Crown, under the name of the Cisplatine Province, but in 1825 Montevideo was evacuated and the independence of the *Banda Oriental del Uruguay* finally recognised and guaranteed.

The first regular attempt at settlement of Immigrants was made in S. Paulo in 1814, under the Governor, Francisco de Assis Mascarenhas, by whom 20 families from the Azores were located near to Casa Branca. About the same time an attempt was made to work the iron mines at Ipanema, but it was premature and was abandoned.

By the Royal Charter of December 16th, 1815, Brazil was raised to the rank of a Kingdom and associated, on equal footing with Portugal and Algarves. *Ipso facto* the *Capitanea* of S. Paulo became in name a Province, but in substance remained a "colony" of Portugal, still victimised by Portuguese rapacity.

The war with Napoleon ended in 1815 at Waterloo, but the Royal Family still lingered at Rio, and the position of Colony and Metropolis seemed likely to be reversed. Besides, the effervescence that followed the close of the war extended to Portugal in common with the rest of Europe, and in 1820 a Constitution was wrung from the Crown. This movement found eager echo all over Brazil, and on June 26th, 1821, a provisional government, with the ex-Governor, Oyenhausen, as President of the New Province and José Bonifacio de Andrade as Prime Minister, was proclaimed at S. Paulo, and afterwards confirmed by the Prince Regent at Rio de Janeiro. Andrade shortly afterwards became Prime Minister of the Regency at Rio de Janeiro. For some months after the establishment of the Provisional Government dissension and jealousy were rife at S. Paulo, and it was when on his way to conciliate them that, on the historical plain of Ypiranga, the Prince Regent, Dom Pedro, received the despatches from Portugal that left him no option but to revoke the Constitutional privileges so lately granted or declare Brazilian independence. In his usual impetuous manner, he adopted the latter course, and the phrase "Independence or Death" has gone down to history.

IMMIGRATION.

Years.	Italians.	Spaniards.	Portuguese.	Austrians.	Sundry Foreign.	Total Foreign.
1907	19,556	4,709	6,000	287	6,229	31,681
1906	16,394	20,349	4,773	911	6,002	48,429
1905	18,596	22,128	5,878	203	4,034	46,839
1904	9,476	6,372	5,168	224	2,521	23,761
1903	9,444	1,930	3,367	123	1,689	16,553
1902	28,895	1,741	4,817	441	1,937	37,831
1901	56,325	6,826	5,086	557	3,202	71,996
1900	15,804	2,938	1,858	1,823	3,468	25,886
1899	20,704	3,756	4,628	743	2,407	32,268
1898	34,391	5,984	5,746	541	2,525	45,589
1897	76,451	12,171	6,079	3,286	2,620	100,607
1896	69,458	15,998	8,208	3,862	2,986	100,510
1895	106,525	15,503	17,991	1,566	2,790	144,375
1894	31,548	6,790	7,507	1,139	1,823	48,807
1893	48,739	19,122	11,412	1,990	476	81,739
1892	34,274	3,166	3,551	535	585	45,061
1891	84,486	9,284	5,552	1,876	7,490	108,688
1890	20,991	4,875	5,581	620	6,244	38,301
1889	18,025	2,815	3,312	1,090	1,422	27,664
1888	80,749	1,465	7,757	1,112	743	91,826
1887	27,323	218	2,704	162	1,703	32,110
1886	6,094	178	2,718	84	460	9,534
1885	4,176	137	1,995	58	184	6,493
1884	2,169	134	2,280	45	240	4,868
1883	3,155	317	1,300	2	138	4,812
1882	1,866	233	547	37	70	2,743
1881	—	—	—	—	2,705	2,705
1880	97	21	—	—	495	613
1879	568	25	217	6	167	978
1878	706	251	557	35	509	2,058
1877	2,006	23	602	122	79	2,832
1876	—	—	—	—	1,303	1,303
1875	129	1	40	—	3,122	3,292
1874	—	—	91	—	24	120
1873	—	—	135	—	455	590
1872	—	—	—	13	310	323
1871	—	—	18	—	65	83
1870	—	—	—	—	159	159
1869	—	—	—	—	—	117
1868	—	—	117	—	109	226
1867	—	—	—	29	760	789
1866	—	—	—	—	144	144
1865	—	—	—	—	1	1
1864	—	—	—	—	—	—
1863	—	—	—	—	10	10
1862	—	—	—	—	135	135
1861	—	—	—	—	213	213
1860	—	—	—	—	108	108
1859	—	—	—	—	120	120
1858	—	—	92	—	327	419
1857	—	—	294	—	235	529
1856	—	37	490	—	399	926
1855	—	—	618	—	1,607	2,225
1854	—	—	451	—	281	732
1853	—	—	379	—	156	535
1852	—	—	290	—	746	1,036
1851	—	—	53	—	—	53
1850	—	—	—	—	5	5
1849	—	—	—	—	86	86
1848	—	—	—	—	—	—
1847	—	—	—	—	465	465

RAILWAYS IN TRAFFIC.

Year.	Kilometres.	Opened during the year. Kilometres.	Year.	Kilometres.	Opened during the year. Kilometres.
1908	4,788	686	1889	2,172	157
1907	4,032	241	1888	1,973	199
1906	3,841	187	1887	1,860	113
1905	3,770	71	1886	1,640	220
1904	3,740	34	1885	1,541	99
1903	3,546	200	1884	1,435	106
1902	3,471	75	1883	1,353	82
1901	3,373	98	1882	1,251	102
1900	3,313	60	1881	1,212	39
1899	3,218	95	1880	1,176	86
1898	3,110	108	1879	1,127	49
1897	3,048	62	1878	1,007	120
1896	2,962	86	1877	884	123
1895	2,894	68	1876	655	229
1894	2,822	72	1875	332	323
1893	2,680	142	1874	254	78
1892	2,521	169	1873	184	70
1891	2,425	96	1872	139	45
1890	2,329	96	1867	—	139

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The Company supplies all of the large factories and mills, and a great many smaller consumers, with electric energy to drive their machinery, in addition to which it has a very large lighting business.

Regarding the city itself, São Paulo is the capital of the State of São Paulo, Brazil, and is situated in the valley of the River Tiété, 800 meters above the sea level, and 35 miles from Santos, the seaport of this state. The climate is delightful throughout the year, resembling very closely that of Southern California. São Paulo is a city of 350,000 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 two 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 centres in South America.

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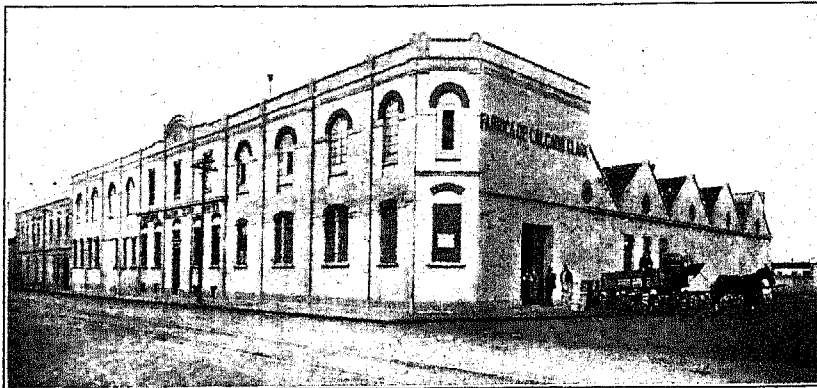
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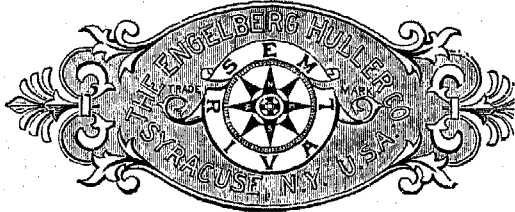
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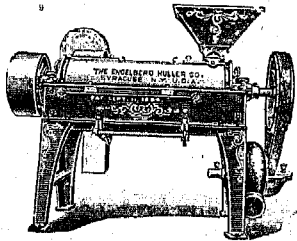
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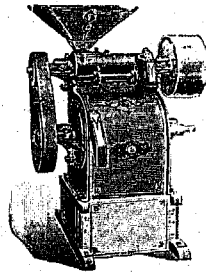


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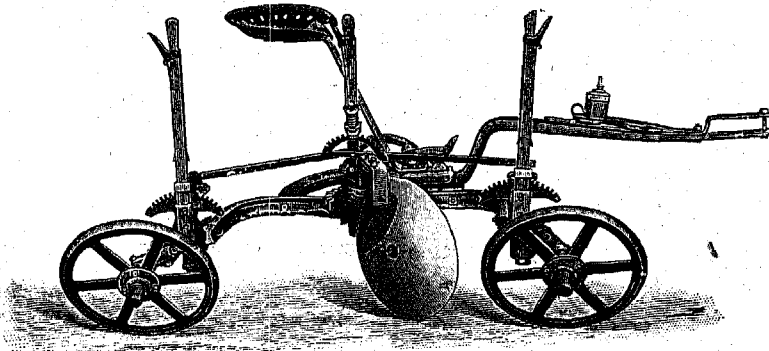
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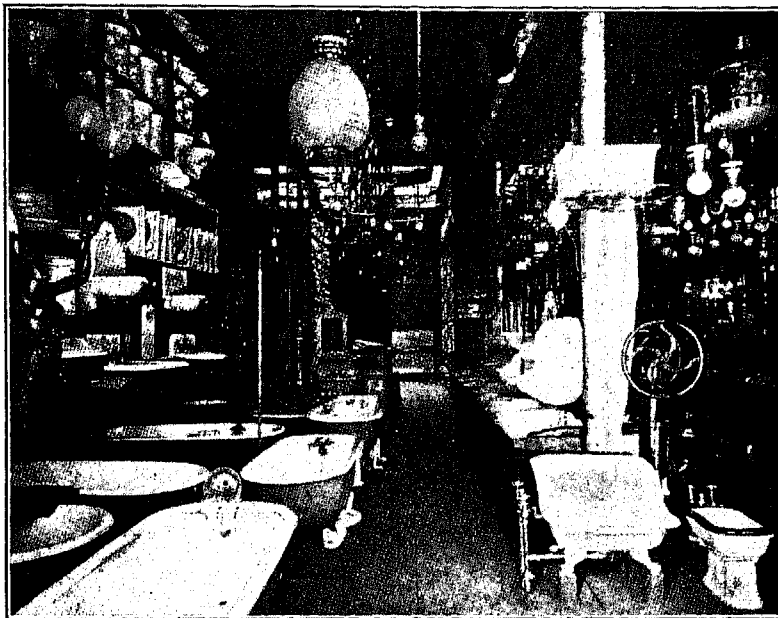
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DESCRIPTION—STATE OF SANTA CATHARINA.

The territory of Santa Catharina lies between lat. 25° 3' and 29° 12' South and is bounded on the South by the State of Rio Grande do Sul, on the North by the State of Paraná, on the West by the Argentine province of Missões and on the East by the Atlantic.

Next to Rio the coast of Santa Catharina is the most beautiful of all Brazilian States. Rising abruptly to a great height, the Maritime range forms the high plateau in which two great rivers, the Iguassú, one of the principal affluents of the Paraná, and the Uruguay both have their rise, the latter in its higher reaches being known as the Canoas.

Between the Maritime range and the sea generally lies a narrow strip of more or less hilly but fertile ground, watered by small rivers that fall from the eastern flank of the main range. Deep indentations of the coast at S. Francisco and Itajahy have formed magnificent harbours, whilst a perfect anchorage is also found at Desterro or Florianópolis for vessels of lighter draught in the strait between the island of Santa Catharina and the mainland. Further South is the port of Laguna, from which starts the railway to the coal mines of Tubarão, available only for vessels of light draught. The capital, Florianópolis, is situated on the island of Santa Catharina, separated from the mainland by a narrow strait.

From this point the view is fairy-like. A spur from the main range drops abruptly into the still waters of the strait, dotted with innumerable little sails. The diaphanous atmosphere heightens the effect of the more distant range which rises blue and mysterious into the brilliant sky. Rio is lovely, with a fantastic imposing beauty; the charm of Santa Catharina lies in its softness. The mountains rise imposing from the emerald sea, but unbroken by the jagged peaks, that at Rio to the imagination speak of fierce commotion. At Santa Catharina all is peace—peace unbroken.

The highlands of Santa Catharina with those of Rio Grande and Paraná are destined some day, perhaps not far distant, to be peopled by a large population and be the home of a vigorous race that must play a great part in the destinies of this country and of South America.

The climate is delightful and suited for cultivation of wheat and barley which, as soon as these highlands are traversed by the railways now in construction, should be very profitable.

The area of Santa Catharina is believed to be some 74,156 square kilometres (28,622 square miles), and the population is estimated at 358,000.

HISTORICAL NOTICE.—Santa Catharina was visited by the Spaniard Juan de Solís in 1515, by Sebastião Cabot in 1525 and Diogo Garcia in 1526. In 1532 Pedro Lopes da Souza was dispatched by his brother, Martin Afonso de Souza to survey the coast South of São Vicente (Santos). He entered the estuary of the Plate and ascended the Uruguay to the falls. On his return he landed at Jurú-mirim (the island of Santa Catharina), which he called Ilha dos Patos. It was, however, only in 1650 that any regular attempt was made to settle this part of the coast, when a Paulista, Francisco Dias Velho Monteiro with his family settled on the island. He was attacked and killed by Dutch pirates, and his sons, crossing over to the continent, founded a settlement, now the city of Laguna. Towards the close of the 17th century, *bandeirantes* from São Paulo in search of Indians to enslave, scoured the highlands of S. Catharina and founded a settlement they called Nossa Senhora dos Prazeres, now the City of Lago.

It was, however, only in 1788 that Santa Catharina was made a *capitanea* subaltern to Rio de Janeiro. The first ruler was Brigadier José da Silva Paes in 1739. The island of Santa Catharina was attacked and taken by the Spaniards in 1762 and again by Cevallos in 1777. By the treaty of Idefonso, dated October 1st, 1777, the island was restored to Portugal. The jurisdiction of Santa Catharina gradually extended South until it embraced a great part of Rio Grande, from which it was separated in 1760, when Rio Grande became a *Capitanea Geral* (Captaincy General) to which Santa Catharina was made subaltern. In 1821 Santa

Catharina became a province of the Empire, and in 1889 was recognised as a self-governing State of the Brazilian Republic.

The State sends three senators and four deputies to the Federal Congress. The capital is Florianópolis, previously called Desterro, on the island of Santa Catharina, with about 32,000 inhabitants.

The other towns of importance are Itajahy, Joinville, the seats of prosperous German colonies; Lage, on the high plateau; Laguna to the South, the terminus of the D. Thereza Christina Railway; and S. Francisco on the bay of the same name.

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution of the State of Santa Catharina affirms that government is based on the independence or self-government of municipalities. Article (4) There are three political powers—the Legislative, Executive and Judicial. (8) The Legislative functions are exercised by a single Chamber, called the Representative Congress, subject to sanction of the Governor. (9) Representatives to Congress shall be in proportion of one to 15,000 inhabitants, and shall not exceed 40 or be less than 22. (10) Each Legislature shall last three years and each annual session two months, counting from July 2nd, when (11) Congress shall meet without a special summons. (14) A quorum is constituted by 51 per cent. of the number. (15) Resolutions require an absolute majority of those present. (16) Qualifications for Representatives to be Brazilian born with residence of two years in the State, or, if naturalised, with four years' residence, and to be in full enjoyment of political rights. (23) Representatives receive payment as determined by the preceding Legislature. Amongst the functions of the Legislature are (24) to certify their own diplomas; to prorogue sessions; make, interpret and suspend laws; fix ways and means and expenditure; organise the magistrature; authorise the sale of State property; fix police forces; authorise loans; decide conflicts of jurisdiction between municipalities. (25) All Bills must undergo three readings at intervals of not less than 24 hours, excepting Government bills, which should be read twice. (26) Bills approved must be sanctioned by the Governor within 10 days or be returned to the Legislature, in which case, if confirmed by a two-thirds vote of members present, they shall be sent back to the Governor to be promulgated within five days, and in default by the President of the Representative Congress. (29) Executive power is exercised by a Governor and in case of impediment by the Vice-Governor, the President of Congress or the President of the High Court of Justice, in the order named. The Governor is assisted by three secretaries. (32) The Governor is elected for three years. He must be Brazilian born, over 25 years of age, be in full enjoyment of political rights and for four years preceding election have been domiciled in, or have been born in the State, and must be registered as an elector. Foreigners domiciled in the State on November 17th, 1889, married to Brazilians, or fathers of children born in Brazil with 15 years' residence shall be likewise qualified. (34) Elections for Governor shall be held 60 days before close of each executive term. (37) Governors are not eligible for re-election until after an interval of four years. (39) The emoluments of the Governor are determined by law. (42) The Governor may be impeached for political crimes and be tried by the High Court of Justice. (46) Amongst the functions of Governor are: to summon special sessions of Congress; to report annually to Congress the state of affairs; to sanction and promulgate all laws; appoint functionaries; dispose of the forces; promote education; open extraordinary credits; decide conflicts of jurisdiction between municipalities.

The Judicial power is exercised by (47) (a) the High Court of Justice with seat in the capital, (b) Law Judges and their substitutes with jurisdiction in their respective *comarcas*, (c) the Jury and (d) Correctional Tribunals and (e) Judges of the Peace.

(43) The High Court of Justice is composed of three magistrates chosen from the senior Law Judges (*Juizes de Direito*) in the State and (44) is the tribunal of second instance. Amongst the attributes of the High Court are: to resolve conflicts of the jurisdiction in the lower Courts; grant *habeas corpus*; decide in second instance appeals from lower Courts with regard to *habeas corpus* and property of foreigners. (54) There will be in each district a Correctional Tribunal of first instance for petty crimes. (55) Serious crimes will be tried by Jury. (56) Law Judges (*Juizes de Direito*) are named by the Governor from the body of Municipal Judges; their appointment is for life. (61) They take cognizance of all civil cases, not expressly attributed to Federal Courts, and of appeals from Justices of the Peace. (64) In each district there will be a Public Prosecutor and

(65) four Justices of the Peace elected for one year for trial of civil cases up to 800\$000.

(67) For constitution of a Municipal district a population of over 5,000 is necessary; the municipal administration consists of a council of 5 to 15 members elected for four years in proportion of 1 to 2,000 inhabitants. Any Brazilian citizen is qualified for councillor. (71) The Executive is exercised by a superintendent or by district boards (*intendencias*) composed of three citizens. (75) The functions of the Council are to determine ways and means and fix expenditure and fiscalise the application of revenue; to acquire, mortgage or otherwise dispose of municipal property authorise expropriation and loans and provide for their service and amortisation.

DESCRIPTION—STATE OF SERGIPE.

The State of Sergipe lies between 9° 5' and 11° 28' lat. South and 5° 3' and 6° 53' long. East of Rio de Janeiro. From the mouth of the River Real to that of the S. Francisco it measures 38 leagues (228 kilometres or 141½ miles) and 48 leagues (258 kilometres or 160 miles) from the island of Arambipe to the right bank of the Xingú from East to West. The State of Sergipe is bounded on the North by that of Alagoas, from which it is separated by the river S. Francisco; on the South by the State of Bahia, from which it is separated by the Rio Real; on the East by the Atlantic and on the West by Bahia and the river Xingú.

The area of the State, the smallest of the Union, is reckoned at 39,000 square kilometres (15,092 square miles), its boundaries with Bahia are still disputed and its ultimate absorption by one of the larger neighbouring States seems not unnatural.

The littoral is low, hot and swampy, the highlands of the interior or *sertão* are hot but dry. In the former, intermittent fevers are frequent. Settlement and cultivation invariably improve hygienic conditions and in the towns and villages fevers, before so common, are now rare.

The interior is traversed by spurs of the mountains running more or less parallel to the coast which form part of the Maritime range that stretches from Rio Grande do Norte to Rio Grande do Sul, and terminates in Uruguay. Gold and silver are said to exist, but are not actually mined.

With the exception of the S. Francisco, the State of Sergipe boasts no great river. The next in size are the Irapiranga or Vasa-Barris, which rises in Bahia; the Piauly which rises in the Palmares range; the Real, so called from the fact that the Royal fleet once anchored at its bar, and a number of others, most of them navigable for small craft. Some of them are connected by natural channels, and with but little expense, it is believed, a system of canals might be designed which would be valuable for inland transport.

Sergipe is the only State in the Union without a railway and almost without a road. The Great Western of Brazil Railway, however, proposes to extend the main line now terminating at Garanhuns and run a branch to Aracajú, the capital, and thus bring this fertile section within the pale of foreign commerce. The dominating geological formation is Silurian, and calcareous schists which, with gneiss, form a wide terrace between the sea and the base of the central ranges. The gneiss districts are drier than the others. Hartt found cretaceous fossils at Marolin in this State and from their analogy to similar fossils found in Texas and the flanks of the Western Andes and Rocky Mountains, concludes that a connection originally existed between these watersheds across the Isthmus of Panama with the West of Brazil, where a cretaceous ocean still bathed the shores of Northern South-America. Agassiz believes that during the cretaceous period the Gulf of Mexico and Indian Ocean formed a continuous sea and that the species, of which similar or identical fossils are now found so widely separated, were carried from one continent to the other across an opening in the Darien Isthmus.

The territory of Sergipe was originally included in the *capitanea* of Bahia, donated by King João III. to Francisco Pereira Coutinho in 1534, and extended from the Bay of Todos os Santos (Bahia) to the river S. Francisco. But Coutinho was unsuccessful and the *capitanea* reverted to the Crown in 1549.

Situated between the two *capitanias* of Bahia and Pernambuco, Sergipe became a kind of no man's land, where the Indians, pressed on both sides by the invaders, concentrated and for a long time, helped by the French, held their own.

In 1575 the Jesuits attempted to found missions in Sergipe and probably would have succeeded but for the precipitancy of the Home Government who, concerned for the safety of Bahia, perpetually threatened by the alliance of the French with the Indians, sent an expedition under Christovão de Barros, who in 1590 succeeded in establishing himself firmly in the new territory and founded the township of São Christovão. A new *capitanea* was then constituted and the Indians gradually driven North. French pirates, however, continued to frequent Sergipe until 1601, when they finally disappeared. About this time the Jesuits succeeded in re-establishing their missions.

In 1630 the Dutch obtained possession of Pernambuco and the *capitanias* to the North and threatened even the capital of Bahia. They invaded Sergipe and drove the Portuguese forces South across the S. Francisco, but failed to follow up their advantages by colonising Sergipe, which, consequently, became a hot-bed of intrigues and conspiracy that ended finally in the expulsion of the Dutch from South America. By 1645 they had been already expelled from Sergipe, which came once more under the dominion of Portugal and was turned into a separate *capitanea*. But in 1658 it was re-annexed to Bahia of which it remained a *comarca* until 1820, when it was again separated by Royal decree. In 1821 it was again re-annexed, but finally Sergipe acquired its full emancipation in 1824, when it was recognised as an independent province of the Empire, under the name of Sergipe d'El Rey. The limits of the province were not, however, clearly delineated, and to this day are a matter of contention with its neighbours.

At first the city of S. Christovão, founded in 1590, was chosen for the capital which, however, was transferred later on to Aracajú.

In 1889, on the declaration of the Republic, Sergipe became an autonomous State, under the Constitution approved by the General Constituent Assembly in 1891.

The principal towns are Aracajú (30,000 inhab.), Marolin Propria, S. Christovão and Estancia. The population of the State is estimated at 418,000 inhabitants.

The foreign trade of Sergipe is carried on principally through Bahia. Sugar, its principal product, is chiefly shipped to Rio de Janeiro and other Brazilian markets, the lack of a good port being a serious impediment to oversea trade.

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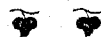
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SECTION VI.

MINING CONDITIONS

AND

REGULATIONS.

MINING CONDITIONS IN THE STATE OF MINAS GERAES.

FOR some time after the discovery and settlement of the Brazilian portion of the South American continent, the whole attention of the colonists was of necessity devoted to establishing and making good their footing on the coast-line against the natives of the country.

Towards the middle of the second half of the sixteenth century, however, parties of intrepid pioneers had already penetrated several hundred miles into the interior. Starting from the then village of S. Paulo and travelling mainly in a north-easterly direction, they found that the streams in the south of what is now the State of Minas in many cases ran over auriferous gravels. As soon as the news became known other and yet other parties of explorers set out for the newly-discovered districts. Expeditions converged upon the central Minas table-land from south, north and east. Discoveries of the precious metal multiplied, and a new industry was established.

It is impossible to withhold a large measure of admiration from these sturdy pioneers, battling as they did against fierce beasts and fiercer men, and against the terrible obstacles in the way of opening up communications in a virgin, tropical country. Often a party of explorers would disappear from human ken for years. On finding it difficult or impossible to obtain vegetable food of suitable character, they simply settled where they were, cleared and planted ground, and confined themselves to comparatively short expeditions till their crops were ripe, then, with a store of provisions, the bulk of the column would resume its march into the unknown, leaving a few men and, unhappily, in most cases a number of Indian slaves, to carry on cultivation until the return of the expedition.

Proceeding in this way, the results achieved in a century of work appear almost incredible, when we consider the crude and insufficient equipment at the disposal of the pioneers. But the history of the early exploration of Brazil abounds in tales of dogged pluck and iron determination in pursuit of an objective, and is characterised by an absolute refusal to loose the hold on any point once settled.

It was such men as these who, in a few decades, after penetrating into the hitherto unknown wilds of Minas and Bahia, animated by the almost Arthurian idea of driving roads, bridging the rivers and subduing the heathen (enslaving him in the process by the way), dotted the map of the province, unknown till a short while before, with flourishing towns and sent a small but steady stream of gold trickling across the sea to Portugal.

Soon the supply of native labour ran short, and the unfortunate expedient was adopted of importing African negroes to do the manual work, both of the plantations and of the mines—for by this time the exploration of the superficial weathered portions of quartz-reefs had commenced.

The Portuguese crown, regarding all minerals as its actual property, imposed a tax of twenty per cent. on all gold produced, and smelting houses were established where all gold had to be taken for assay and payment of tax. This oppressive regulation necessary for the enforcing of so heavy a tax produced two results—smuggling on a large scale and a great efflux of miners from the more settled districts to points further removed, where mining work might be carried out free from official surveillance. Thus out of evil came good, and exploration was further stimulated.

The *quinto* or tax of 20 per cent. on the gross output becoming unworkable, other means were taken to raise revenue. In some cases, the royal officers were withdrawn and the local authorities required to pay a fixed tax, which they were at liberty to recover from the miners. In other cases mining licences were issued direct and at a high rate. The tax, however levied, was in no case abated. Indeed, when heavy dues were charged for permission to mine, they became payable whether the results of work were favourable or not, and in many cases great hardship resulted. In all cases the essential factor in the exploitation without any but the crudest machinery was slave labour, and the size of individual claims was based on the number of slaves possessed by the applicant.

Smuggling was still rife, so that it is impossible to estimate the output of gold, but there are official records of the exportation between 1700 and 1820 of no less than 30 millions of ounces, of a value of about £120,000,000. Various authorities place the proportion of clandestine exportation at from one-fifth to one-half of this.

In 1820, or thereabouts, the importation of negro slaves from Africa was prohibited, and although the vigilance of European cruisers was sometimes eluded, this source of supply was precarious, and in time ceased. Slaves became more valuable, and it became necessary to treat them well so as to prolong their period of usefulness. The introduction of coffee opened up a new source of profit at the expense of mining. Labour was not available for both branches of industry, and mining soon fell into abandonment.

This sketch of the former history of gold-mining is of necessity brief and imperfect, but it suffices to outline the early progress of the industry.

In 1822 Brazil declared its independence, and Prince Pedro, the Viceroy, was proclaimed Emperor. Shortly before this event the eminent mineralogist, Baron von Eschwege had organised a company with local capital to work a gold deposit at Passagem, between Marianna and Ouro Preto, the then capital of the State of Minas. The mine passed through various hands, and is still worked as the Ouro Preto Gold Mines of Brazil. It is manifestly entitled to the seniority among mines at present worked. Other companies followed, mostly capitalised in London. Their history, taken on the whole, is as encouraging as that of any other mining district known. Some certainly failed to pay, while others before shutting down repaid their capital and gave a good average return on it.

Legends are recounted of old mines of marvellous richness, and figures worthy of credence are available to substantiate some of these tales. For example, the Gongo Socco mine yielded during 16 selected days in 1829-30, as much as 347 kilos of gold, worth about £44,500. This mine during its life of thirty years repaid its capital and gave an average yield of rather less than 2 per cent. on its capital. It was finally worked out.

One of the earliest mining companies to be established—the second in point of seniority now existing, is the St. John d'El Rey Mining Company. This company, organised, as its name indicates, to work a property in the west of Minas, soon abandoned its first point of attack, and purchased, in 1834, the property named Morro Velho, which it is still working. The outcrop of this remarkable ore-body was the property of a celebrated Minas worthy, Padre Freitas, who inherited it from his father, and was worked by him with rude mills and hand washing. Work ceased, however, in 1818, and Saint-Hilaire, in his account of his travels in these parts, published in 1833, pronounced it exhausted. Facts proved the eminent traveller to be wrong, for the following year the mine was re-opened and with slight interruptions, due once to a fire and next to collapse of the old workings, has been a producer and dividend payer ever since.

The total amount of gold produced since the opening of the mine by its present owners is in the neighbourhood of six millions sterling. The mineral is extremely refractory in character, on account of the extremely fine state of division of the gold, which is locked up in the pyrites and only liberated by fine crushing. Recent improvements in methods of extraction, it is claimed, have brought up the recovery to over ninety per cent. The ore is a mixture of finely granular quartzite dolomite and calcite with mispickel, mundaic and traces of chalcopyrite. The last report states that there is fifteen years' reserve of mineral in sight, and there appears no reason to believe that this enormous ore-body, constituting a true chimney-lode, should become exhausted at any depth that can be economically reached. It is undoubtedly entitled to rank as one of the great gold mines of the world, and is from the point of view of production easily the premier mine in the country.

Quite a number of other mines have been explored by English companies, and several of them have during their period of activity given fair returns. In but too many cases, however, the management has been both faulty and extra-

gant, and naturally disaster has followed as in the case of Catta Branca, worked by the Brazilian Company; this was a quartz vein which attained at slight depth from six to sixteen feet in width. In four-and-a-half years, some 92,000 tons of ore were crushed, yielding 1,181,291 grammes of gold, an average of 12.8 grammes per ton, worth thirty-two shillings. Bad working and insufficient timbering caused the mine to fall in, as has so often happened.

One of the richest mines ever worked here was that of Morro Santa Anna. This was a thick bed of sandy mineral, black in colour, with free gold irregularly distributed through it. From 1862 to 1868 the company, whose capital was fixed at £125,000, recovered 2,427 kilos of gold, worth £310,000. Later the assay value fell to half an ounce per ton, but the influx of water into the mine rendered work unremunerative.

Attempts were made in 1888 to reopen the mine with new capital, but the results obtained were unsatisfactory, and the mine has since been closed.

Another well-known mine was that of Pary, worked for many years by the Santa Barbara Gold Mining Company. It was a low-grade proposition, but continued to be worked until the middle nineties. The assay value of the ore varied from £1 to £1 11s. per ton.

The foregoing are the most notable among the gold deposits thus far worked by foreign companies in the State of Minas. The machinery employed has been of the crudest and feeblest description. The mills were of the Brazilian type—logs of timber with a light wrought-iron shoe, the whole head weighing perhaps 250 lbs. and striking some fifty blows a minute. Amalgamation was employed in but few cases; cyanide and chlorination methods were unknown. The wonder is that results so good were obtained.

The mining of manganese ores commenced in Minas some fifteen years ago. The first mine to be opened up was that of Mr. Carlos da Costa Wigg, at Miguel Burnier, on the Central Railroad. Brazilian manganese ores, as a rule, do not much exceed 45 per cent. in their manganese content, but their siliceous matter is as a rule below 10 per cent., and they are remarkably free from phosphorus and sulphur. During the period of low exchange (1897-1901) the manganese trade flourished exceedingly, and the annual output steadily rose. Exchange, which in 1901 stood at practically twelve pence per milreis, remained steady, but in 1905 rose suddenly to sixteen pence. During this year the maximum production was reached, but the strain was too heavy. Many of the smaller mines shut down, and in 1906, with the milreis at 16½d., production fell to about one-half of the previous year's figures, despite the rise in prices brought about by the failure of the Russian supply. The disastrously rapid variation of the rate of exchange and consequent rise in the cost of labour and working has affected other branches of mining in the same manner, although not to the same extent. The Morro Velho mine was reduced to deny a dividend to its shareholders for the second half of 1906, but a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. was again declared for the first half of 1907.

A product which has attracted much attention, and which is essential to the manufacture of mantles for incandescent gas-lighting, is monazite. Discovered on the coast of Bahia by Major Ramos, it was brought to the notice of Mr. John Gordon, who identified it, and exported large quantities as ballast. The authorities soon found that the hitherto unregarded sand had a considerable value, and Mr. Gordon contracted with the Bahia Government for the right to dig and export the mineral, besides purchasing private lands on which it existed. Later, similar deposits were found on the coast of the State of Espirito Santo, of which Mr. Gordon also obtained a lease. Later still these deposits were declared Federal property, and leased to the representative of a German syndicate. The production of monazite, which according to official figures amounted in 1901 to 1,745 tons, rose to 4,860 tons in 1904, and had fallen to 4,852 tons in 1906. It appears that there has been over-production, and that considerable stocks exist in Hamburg.

Thus far we have referred only to the naturally concentrated mineral found on the sea-shore, but recent prospecting shows that monazite is a far more widely distributed mineral than had hitherto been supposed. As a matter of fact, it accompanies a peculiar variety of mica in the widely distributed

granitoid gneisses of the coastal belt, and has been found as much as a hundred miles from the coast. The proportion actually existing in the granite is extremely small, but a very common phenomenon in these regions, especially in the State of Rio de Janeiro and in the south of the State of Minas is the occurrence of flat-bottomed valleys, hemmed in by hills, now locally known as "vargens." These are evidently the beds of ancient lakes, and the alluvial soil covering them contains a natural monazitic concentrate. One such "vargen" examined by the writer carried at its lowest point an alluvium containing some three kilos of monazite to the cubic metre. As the sloping valley was ascended, however, the yield grew less, and the average yield was about 750 grammes per cubic metre. At the present prices such a deposit would not recompense the labour required to be spent upon it.

Other minerals found in Minas are rock-crystal, mica, talc, copper, iron, semi-precious stones, diamonds (including black diamonds or carbonates) and platinum.

Rock-crystal, principally employed under the name of Brazilian pebble for the manufacture of spectacle lenses and to a less degree for other optical purposes, is valued at about £200 per ton in Paris. The demand is small, the maximum output, that for 1905, reaching only 64 milreis, or about £4,300.

Many deposits of mica of excellent quality, yielding large sheets, exist, but the industry has not thus far attracted the attention of foreign mining interests, and the owners are unable, for lack of funds and the necessary knowledge, to open up the granite dykes in which the mineral is found. In 1901 the output reached £3,840 in value, but it is now practically nil.

Copper ores are known to exist in various States of the Union. In the south, notably in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, lenticular deposits of copper pyrites occur. In these lenses the mineral is of high quality, often running 40-50 per cent. They have never been explored on a large scale, although ores have been and are being exported. In 1902 the official value of the exports amounted to about £700, rising sharply in 1903 to £5,600. The rise continued, and in 1906 the value of copper exports was £10,400. There is another class of copper ores found in the northern States, notably Bahia and Maranhão. We refer to carbonate and black oxide of copper occurring in stratified beds, together with a certain amount of native copper.

One deposit in Bahia has been to a certain extent prospected, and analyses by Fresenius show just over 27 per cent. of metal, together with a general composition which entitles the mineral to rank as a good smelting ore.

Another source of wealth thus far only worked by the individual digger is the semi-precious stones. Minas is particularly rich in, and for many years has produced a fair quantity of tourmalines (white, green and rose-coloured), topazes of a fine dark yellow colour and also white (the so-called "pinga d'agua" or water-drop). Some years ago large finds of beryl and aquamarine were made in the neighbourhood of Arassuaçu, and parcels from these diggings sold at £50 per kilo in the rough, mainly for exportation to Germany.

Platinum, the market price of which is at present about £6 per ounce Troy, was originally discovered in South America, and Brazil in 1905 exported it to the value of about £820. In connection with this metal, the market value of which does not represent its value in the ore, as the cost of refining is very high, there is a curious legend current.

Turning from the most costly of the noble metals to the commonest, though most useful, iron, we find that Brazil is in possession of perhaps the vastest deposits of pure and rich iron ores in the world. These ores come under three headings:—

- (a.) Massive and crystalline hematites.
- (b.) Micaceous iron schists.
- (c.) Conglomerates occurring on the surface, and derived from the weathering of the two former.

The massive hematites are the most economically important of these ores. The beds, generally dipping vertically, vary from 100 to 150 feet in thickness. Owing to the greater resistance which they have offered to denudation, they crop out often at the summits of hills. They run from 65 to over 70 per cent. of iron the latter value being due to their containing a certain percentage of the richer magnetic oxide.

The micaceous iron schist, or Itabirite, consists of interstratified bands of micaceous iron ore and pulverulent quartz. These ores are often auriferous, and will be referred to later in the quality of gold ores. The micaceous iron ores are preferred by the local iron workers as being more readily handled and reduced in the small direct-process furnaces used by them.

The rubble or conglomerate ores may be divided into two classes, according to whether the ore is hard and anhydrous, or hydrated and mixed with a clayey binding material. The first class is equal in iron value to the hematites, but the second is much lower in its iron contents.

The principal iron outcrops have so much in common that a description of one will more or less apply to all. The most favourably situated is perhaps the Peak of Itabira do Campo, only 2½ miles from the Central Railway, and towering some 1,600 feet above it. The deposit is about 150 feet thick, and the whole peak proper, some 500 feet high, is composed of the pure mineral. Huge boulders of the pure ore, fallen from the peak, encumber the flanks of the mountain, and the lower slopes are covered from 10 to 50 feet deep with a pure rubble washed down from above.

From this description it is clear how the work of extraction and transport is facilitated, and at how low a cost mineral can be placed on the line.

Another immense deposit crops out along the flanks of the Caraca range, more impressive and certainly superior in volume to that previously alluded to. At present the railway is 22 miles distant, but a line is projected which will pass close to it. The outcrop extends without a break for 25 miles, and in thickness is little if anything under 150 feet. Its total mass is certainly somewhere in the hundreds of millions of tons.

Another great outcrop is that of Itabira do Matto Dentro, 75 miles from the Central Railway. The Leopoldina Railway, however, will pass close to it.

All three of these deposits—there are many others, not equal in importance to them, but still of great size and importance—are worthy of the often-used but rarely justified term, "mountains of iron." It is difficult to say whether on present conditions these minerals will pay for transport to Europe. The Central Railway now carries manganese for 7s. 6d. a ton to Rio—310 miles—and the cost of mining and placing on the cars should not exceed 2s. 6d. The greatest obstacle in the way of the manganese trade has always been the cost of storing on an island in Rio bay, thus involving a double handling, but with the construction of the new quays it should be possible to store at the mine, and to run trains of the new 40-ton bottom-discharge cars alongside the ship, and so to eliminate this charge, which amounts to no less than 5s. per ton. On this basis, and taking a mean rate of 10s. per ton for oversea freight, the cost of the ore c. & f. Europe would be £1 per ton. Its value, based on 15s. 6d. per ton for Rubio ore and a mean iron content of 68 per cent., works out at 22s. per ton, but offers of 25s. have been made for the best qualities by Krupp of Essen.

Be this as it may, it has suggested itself to the writer that an even better solution for the future of the Brazilian iron industry lies in the manufacture, not of pig iron, but of steel, on the coast. Brazil possesses no reliable smelting fuel, so that coke would need to be imported, but it seems better to pay freight on coke than to export ore, paying freight on it and on the steel manufactured therefrom. Furthermore, steel rails, girders and other construction materials pay duties on entry, so that it seems probable that such an industry would pay well. With regard to the electrical smelting of iron ores, when that problem is worked out satisfactorily, there are few countries in the world on all fours with Brazil. Her iron ores are practically pure iron oxide, needing the minimum of fluxes for their reduction; and waterfalls for the cheap production of electrical power abound, and there is a good local market for railway and structural ironwork.

Last but not least we come to the diamond and its first cousin, the black diamond, or carbon.

The diamond, chemically cubic carbon, occurs in three modifications—crystalline, spherical, and obscurely crystalline. The crystalline form is that which yields the highly-prized gem. Its various forms are all members of the cubic system,

although the cube itself is a form rarely found. In Brazil the regular octahedron is rare, although the hemihedral variant of it, the regular tetrahedron, is not uncommon, and is known as "chapeo de padre," from a fancied resemblance to the old-fashioned cocked hat worn by the priests long after the laity had abandoned its use. Commoner forms in Brazil are the modified octahedron, and the rhomboidal dodecahedron. Mailed tetrahedra are rare.

Diamonds were first discovered in Minas in the second half of the eighteenth century. Gold diggers from time to time noticed small crystals of regular shape and pure white colour, and kept them as curiosities. At last a traveller identified one such crystal as a true diamond and sent it to the Portuguese Court at Lisbon. Work was immediately started and the Diamantina district opened up. Many different methods of securing to the Crown its interest in the new find were obtained, and so oppressive at last became the police system that many residents in the diamond area abandoned their homes. They took with them, however, their hardly-gained knowledge, and as a result fresh discoveries both of gold and diamonds were made. At last the Government found direct control far too costly, as well as being bad in its effect on the loyalty of the colonists, and the various known diggings were leased to capitalists who worked them by slave labour. Even so there was much stealing, for a negro workman is a master of the peculiar sleight of hand required to "flip" a stone from the washing-dish into his mouth, so that it is quite impossible to say what the output of stones was for this period. The industry went on with more or less success until the discovery of the Kimberley deposits in 1871. This discovery caused a scare; local prices fell heavily, the diggers lost faith in the local buyers, and borrowed heavily in order to be able to hold their stones until better times. In 1875 the industry was still in existence, but by the following year was practically extinct.

The various Minas diamond deposits have so much in common that a description of one applies more or less to all. The Brazilian diamond deposits are all, as far as is thus far known, alluvial, so that the geology of the underlying rocks appears at first sight to throw very little light upon the question, thus far unsolved, of the nature of the mother-rock. The deposit which has been most carefully examined is that of Agua Suja, twelve miles S. 33 degrees E. of the City of Bagagem, Minas Geraes.

Here the basal rocks are schistose, varying in character from micaceous to quartzose, and on them lie the diamantiferous alluvia, which was worked for over twenty years. The rear wall of the great excavation shows with great clearness the character of the various alluvial beds, which are as follows:

Ferruginous clay and <i>gorgulho</i>	4'3 feet.
Ferruginous clay	13'2 "
Hard clay schist (<i>secundina</i>)	4'0 "
<i>Estrellada</i> (diamantiferous)	2'0 "
<i>Secundina</i> (.. .. .)	3'3 "
Tauá (.. .. .)	13'2 "
Total thickness 40'0 "	

The ferruginous clay strongly resembles the "red earth" of the S. Paulo coffee-growing districts, and on washing yields a similar concentrate of magnetite, limonite, apatite, &c., but also contains hydrated oxides of iron, with conglomerate fragments and a number of more or less water-worn quartz pebbles.

The *gorgulho* is a quartz and clay gravel, containing fragments and crystals of quartz, many rounded pebbles of hydrated iron oxide, acicular crystals of tourmaline (needle-emerald), fragments of rutile, &c. It is diamantiferous, and though the stones are few in number they are large and of excellent water. The famous "Star of the South" diamond was found in the ferruginous clay immediately above the *gorgulho*.

The *secundina* is a clay-schist which retains a good deal of the surface water, and on this account it is rather soft, but it is tenacious and difficult to work. Diamantiferous beds are nearly always overlaid by beds of this substance, hence probably its curious name.

Estrellada (angl. "starred") is peculiar to diamantiferous localities. It consists of angular fragments of stratified rocks very much decomposed and reduced to clay of various colours.

Between these appear fragments of a white colour—hence its name. It may be referred to the mica-schists, and also to amphibolite-schists of red or yellow colour.

Among the most resistant components is a compact stratified quartz or *hornfels*, much prized by the miners as a satellite or indication of the presence of diamonds, fragments of opal and round pebbles of decomposed augite-porphyr. The numerous white points, probably kaolin, contain fragments of quartz, and appear to be derived from the decomposition of pegmatite-granite. The *estrellada* contains a few small diamonds, opaque in the rough but of excellent quality when cut.

The diamond mineral *par excellence* at Agua Suja is the Taud. It resembles the foregoing, but the angular fragments are larger and the white "stars" of clay and quartz are absent. Its appearance is that of a true breccia of variously coloured fragments. Large plates up to sixteen inches square of mica-schist alternate with others a little smaller of red or green amphibolite, and in the interstices are pebbles of augite-porphyr and fragments of opaline chalcedony. All these are cemented together by a binding material of red and yellow clay containing fragments of quartz and iron oxide, and it is in this cement that the diamonds occur. There is about thirteen feet thickness of this bed in the cut, and below a bed of barren sandstone 65 feet thick another and similar bed of the same thickness.

Besides the thick layers of alluvia such as are described above, there are two other sources of diamonds available.

Grupiãras are patches of gravel on the flanks of hills. They appear to be the residue of ancient alluvia, most of which has been denuded, but they escaped through being deposited in hollows of the hill-sides. They consist of shallow basins filled with a gravel rich in quartz and hyalo-tourmalines, and with many fragments of the local amphibolites.

Finally there are the river beds. Here as elsewhere the beds and pools of the streams contain deposits of gravels which, constantly washed and concentrated by the current, contain all the minerals locally recognised as indications of the presence of the diamond. In the shallow and moderately deep reaches diamonds are few, but in the deeper parts, not to be reached without dredging or diving appliances, the gravel is yet virgin.

As to the value of the pay-dirt in diamonds, no records exist of the total produce of the 600,000 cubic yards of earth taken from the great pit at Agua Suja, but figures are available from two sources based on the working of small quantities of the alluvium.

In 1882-3 Lt.-Col. C. J. de Rezende and Mr. F. L. de Queiroz worked with from three to six men. The annual output reached 110 oitavas, or 1,925 carats, so that the yield per man per annum, despite the crude method of work, reached 53½ carats, then worth some £45. This result was sufficiently good, as wages ranged from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 9d. per day. At present, on account of the rise in the value of the stones, these prices may be doubled, especially as the Minas stones are equal in quality to the River stones from South Africa, which are stated by Streeter in his classical work on precious stones to be worth £3 9s. per carat.

The amount of alluvium washed by Messrs. Rezende and Queiroz was 9,745 cubic metres, and the diamonds produced weighed 1,925 carats, or 0.197 carat per cubic metre.

Mr. Arena also carried out some experiments at Agua Suja, washing two lots of 500 cubic metres of earth. He obtained a somewhat lower yield than that previously quoted, the first lot panning out at 78.6 carats and the second 87.4 carats, or an average of 0.166 carat per cubic metre.

Mr. Arena's results are the more valuable, as he placed on record not only the total weight of stones obtained, but also their sizes and quality. His figures are as follows:—

	No. of Stones.	Weight.
Below 3mm. diameter, ten to a carat	450	50.0
3 to 4 " " " about 1 carat	26	20.0
4 " 5 " " 1 to 2 carats	42	60.0
5 " 6 " " 2½ carats	2	5.0
6 " " " 3½ " "	1	3.5
8 " " " 7 " "	1	7.0
Coloured stones of various sizes	52	12.0
Carbons, generally small	46	8.5
	650	166.0

It will thus be seen that the heaviest fraction, 34½ per cent. of the total, consists of useful and marketable stones, while only about 7 per cent. is worthless. Another interesting point is the occurrence of a small quantity of carbon, or black diamonds, hitherto supposed to exist only in Bahia. The two larger stones, of course, represent a value far greater than an equal weight of smaller stones. Stones of an oitava (17½ carats) have frequently been found in the Bagagem district, close to Agua Suja. Much larger ones have been won from time to time, while the famous "Star of the South" found there in 1853 weighed 254½ carats in the rough.

Diamonds appear to have been first found in Bahia in 1821, but little attention was paid them until 1844, when a number were found almost by accident in the gravel of the River Moçogé, a small tributary of the River Paraguassá. Work has been continuous in the district ever since.

The bed of the Paraguassú river is known to be diamantiferous from the village of João Amaro to its source, and yields a certain amount of stones annually. As, however, the only method of work is the use of a primitive diving bell, naturally the amount of sand washed is not great. Far better work could be done by dredging.

As to the geology and probable origin of the diamond, little or no more light has been thrown on the question by research in Bahia. The most eminent geologists who have examined the deposits admit that none of the minerals found accompanying the diamond in the alluvia can be reckoned on as always being present. The fact appears to be that these alluvia naturally contain the heavy crystalline minerals derived from the decomposition of the eruptive rocks, such as staurolites, monazite, zircon, &c., but sometimes one or several of these so-called satellites will be totally absent, so that no definite conclusion can be drawn from them. It has been suggested that the diamond was formed where eruptive dykes cut through a carboniferous schist, the intense heat and slow cooling causing the carbon to crystallise. Recent research has shown that not only a very high temperature but great pressure would be necessary for any such process, as at atmospheric pressure carbon volatilises at temperatures below its melting point, so that any such crystallisation must take place at great depths. The existence of eruptive pipes, such as those of Kimberley, since denuded, has been suggested. Probable as the supposition is, there is yet no definite evidence in its favour.

Fortunately, the troubles that beset the would-be purchaser of mining lands in general does not affect the would-be diamond digger, as all diamond lands are State property. The individual who wishes to dig may either rent a claim for his exclusive use, or may take out a miner's licence at a cost of a few milreis and dig on unoccupied land or in non-leased river-beds. Concessions of land or river-beds are readily granted by Government.

The feature of the Bahia deposits which attracts most attention is the occurrence of the cryptocrystalline form of carbon known as black diamond or carbonado. This form, equal in hardness to the gem-diamond, is, owing to the absence of cleavage planes, far tougher, and is indispensable to the mining industry of the world, as without it core-drilling could in most cases not be carried on. The monthly output averages about 2,500 carats, but unless modern improvements are introduced this figure is not likely to be maintained. As the demand is increasing and prices are going better, the outlook for a well-managed concern entering the business is distinctly good. Good carbons (and 95 per cent. of the stones found are good), when over ½ carat sell at about £5 per carat, and the smaller stones, from ¼ to ⅓ carat, mixed with globular diamonds or "bort," sell at £1 10s. per carat. Still smaller stones mixed with small and imperfect or off-coloured diamonds are worth only about 11s. 6d. a carat. Very large carbons are worth rather less, on account of the slight loss involved in breaking them up to marketable-sized pieces.

The largest carbon ever found in Bahia weighed 3,150 carats, and after changing hands several times sold for about £5,100. Another weighing 677 carats fetched about £3,500. The average size is about six carats.

The diamonds of Bahia on the whole are inferior to the

Minas stones. They are classified as *bons*, *fazenda fina*, *melé*, *vitrier* and *fundos*.

Bons are stones of good colour and shape. They are sold by the miners at from £2 5s. to £2 9s. per carat.

Fazenda fina comprises small stones of good quality and various colours. They fetch from £2 2s. to £2 5s. per carat.

Melé are off-coloured and imperfect stones which would otherwise be classed as good. They sell at from £1 to £1 8s. per carat.

Vitriers are small stones of good quality and lustre. They run about 25 or 30 to the carat, and sell at £2 10s. per carat, more or less.

Fundos are small off-coloured stones, with carbons of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ carat weight, and are worth 10s. or 11s. per carat.

To these prices should be added cost of freight, insurance, and duties to arrive at cost in Europe. The proportion of good stones of medium size is about the same or rather greater than at Agua Suja. The amount of refuse (*fundos*) is higher—30 per cent. as against 7 per cent.

Enough has been said here to show that there is a good opening in Brazil for capital in the diamond-mining districts. There is no deep mining to be done, as is the case in South Africa; only a very small proportion of the diamantiferous alluvium has been explored, and the river gravels, except in the reaches of only moderate depth, are untouched. Moreover, these gravels in many cases carry enough gold to pay for dredging, and even platinum may be found.

With regard to gold-mining, Bahia has recently adopted an excellent mining code which should greatly facilitate the entry of foreign capital, and a similar project is now before the Minas Assembly. Once this Bill passes into law gold-mining in Minas will be freed from the shackles which have for so long hampered it.

The terms of the Bahia law are in brief as follows:—Private property in mining lands is recognised, but the law also recognises that this privilege implies certain responsibilities. To the proprietor of lands beneath which mineral deposits are known to exist is secured the first right of exploration. Already known deposits may be registered by their proprietor, upon the consummation of which act he is granted three years' exemption from taxation wherein to commence work. At the end of this term a small tax is levied on the declared or estimated value of the property, which may at any time be expropriated at its declared value if it is not being worked.

Other clauses provide for the issue of prospecting licences. Licensed prospectors may prospect on public or private lands, but in the latter case may be called on to deposit such a sum as would guarantee the owner against damage. This is a more apparent than real drawback, inasmuch as in few cases would a prospector need to work near houses or buildings, and a well-conducted mining department would not confirm a heavy guarantee-demand for possible damages to pasture or agricultural land.

Discoveries made on private lands, on confirmation, entitle the prospector to expropriate the estate for its surface-value as determined by arbitration. Similar discoveries on public land entitle the discoverer to a grant of the land, with a reasonable period within which to commence active work.

Returning to the question of gold-mining in Minas, the

superficial geology of the central plateau is worthy of a brief notice.

The commonest country rock is a mica-schist passing in some places into a clay-schist. This schist is traversed by quartz fissure veins, generally slightly pyritic, sometimes arsenical. In general these veins are of comparatively small size and are not of high assay value. Assays of from 10 dwt. to 1 ounce are, however, common. In many cases, however, so many of these veins occur within a small radius, each of them sufficient to keep a five or ten stamp mill going, and in the neighbourhood of a sufficiently large water-supply to furnish power, that a company owning a number of them would be able to divide the expenses of a central management among a number of small properties, and so run its mines with the maximum economy. Really refractory ores are uncommon, and the concentrates in all cases thus far known have given good results on cyaniding. When it is considered that many small mines, with costly independent managements, employing the apparently cheap but really costly slave labour, suffering greatly from gold-stealing and recovering only fifty or sixty per cent. of the assay value of the ore, still paid their way; with the improved means of transit, cheap methods of mining and perfected milling methods which are at our disposal to-day, there can be little doubt of the potential value of the Minas and Bahia gold-fields.

There is also the question of gold-dredging in the rivers. It is necessary to state that Brazilian rivers are as a rule cut up into comparatively short reaches by rock bars, so that a dredge, to be of permanent value here, must needs be so constructed as to be readily dismantled, transported in sections to a new location, put together once more, and launched. This should offer no difficulty to the modern builder, and many Brazilian rivers are more than sufficiently rich in gold to warrant the expenditure of capital. Several dredges are, in fact, already at work.

No traveller through some of the higher districts of the interior of Minas can fail to be impressed by the manner in which the early miners have cut away and washed for gold the valley gravels. In most cases they have left the still rich alluvia on the hillsides untouched, and in many localities it should be a profitable business to attack these gravels with hydraulic jets, Californian fashion. As much as 2½ dwt. per cubic yard has been verified by the writer in some of these hillside gravels.

To sum up the question of the prospects of gold-mining in Brazil, we may state:—

- (1.) That such evident traces remain in Minas and other States that the work of prospecting is much facilitated.
- (2.) That such work ceased at depth, on account of a lack of appliances for pumping and for working and treating the hard unweathered ore.
- (3.) That many of the small quartz veins are so placed that a number might be conveniently and economically managed from a central station.
- (4.) That river dredging and hydraulic washing merit serious attention.
- (5.) That legislation has been and is being effected of a character to greatly favour prospectors, and to guarantee to them the results of their labour.
- (6.) That the climate of the highlands of the interior, even in the more tropical States, is excellent, and of a character to permit of the free use of European skilled labour.

GENERAL MINING REGULATIONS OF THE STATE OF BAHIA.

(FOR THE EXECUTION OF LAW No. 624 OF SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1905.)

CHAPTER I.

OF MINES AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION.

ART. 1.—Mines are all deposits of mineral substances found within or upon the surface of the earth's crust and of use for commercial or industrial purposes.

ART. 2.—Mines or deposits, susceptible of utilisation, containing any of the following substances, are subject to the action of this law, viz.—Gold, silver, platinum, nickel, cobalt, iron, manganese, lead, bismuth, zinc, tin, mercury, antimony,

arsenic, chromium, uranium, palladium, molybdenum, tellurium, glucinium, zirconium, titanium, thorium, cerium or other metallic or metalloidal substances native or combined; coal, graphite, lignite, anthracite, peat (*turfa*), sulphur, petroleum, naphtha, asphalt, bituminous schist, all species of combustible minerals or inflammable substances, fossils, bitumen and oil; diamonds, carbonados, sapphires, rubies, emeralds, turquoises, topazes, garnets, agates, tourmalines, amethysts, lapis lazuli, and crystals and precious stones in general; mica, talc, salt, nitre, marble, and other limestones; ochres, pyritix, magne-

sian, and aluminiferous earth or any similar substances; mineral or medicinal waters; and finally all kinds of minerals susceptible of utilisation from a commercial or industrial standpoint, which may not be, in conformity with these Regulations, classed as quarries.

ART. 3.—The following shall be considered quarries, or shall be entitled for the purposes of the administration of these Regulations, to similar treatment.

§ 1. Massive rocks not carrying minerals which are worked in building stone for public or private use, excepting lime-

stone, Clay, sand, gravel, sandstone, conglomerate or other building materials not containing valuable minerals available for industrial employment.

§ 3. Deposits of limestone fragments collected for lime burning.

§ 4. Salt pans or ground suitable for the production of common salt or chloride of sodium from sea water by evaporation.

ART. 4.—Quarries may be worked free of tax by the owner of the soil or with his permission, due respect being paid to local and general laws governing safety, good order and health. They are for the purposes of this regulation excluded from the category of mines when classified according to the preceding article.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE MINING REGIMEN.

ART. 5.—Within the limitations prescribed by Law No. 624 of September 9th, 1905, and explained in these Regulations, mines are the property of the owner of the soil.

§ 1. Lands on which minerals may be discovered shall be transferred as provided by these Regulations to the discoverer if he be not the owner of the soil and there be no accord between the two.

§ 2. Legal discovery, established by registration, is the title which confers rights in the mine and to the incorporation of the said title with that to the soil, which if it belong to the State shall be ceded gratuitously under the conditions laid down in these Regulations, and if it be private property shall be disappropriated *pro bono publico* as a guarantee of the rights of the legal discoverer, save and except in the cases of diamond deposits, public rivers or foreshores, in which cases mining operations are subject to special rules.

§ 3. Rights acquired by the legal discoverer will be maintained according to these Regulations in order to favour production.

ART. 6.—Subject to the restrictions laid down by these Regulations, there belong to the State:—

§ 1.—Mines existing,

(a) on lands thereto belonging, whether vacant or escheated by State legislation or purchased.

(b) on lands sold as vacant since the passage of Law No. 601 of September, 18th, 1850, with the clause contained in Art. 16 § 4 of the said law under which such lands remain subject to any future mining legislation.

(c) on lands granted by the public authorities with mining rights reserved.

(d) on lands sold, legitimised, or revalidated on condition that rights to minerals or hidden treasures of the subsoil were reserved in accordance with Art. 5 of Law No. 436 of August 23rd, 1901.

(e) in public navigable rivers within the limits of the State of Bahia.

(f) on foreshores.

§ 2. Diamond lands so classified in accordance with existing legislation.

§ 3. Mines which are abandoned, or which are not worked within the legal period of grace.

ART. 7.—Mines existing on municipally owned lands belong to the respective municipalities, subject to the restrictions referred to in the two preceding articles and in other articles of these Regulations, rights acquired by the State being reserved.

ART. 8. Mines belonging to the Union are excepted from the action of these Regulations and of Law No. 624 of September 9th, 1905. Such are:—

§ 1. Mines on land indispensable for fortifications, military works, or federal railways.

§ 2. Mines on land within this State which by Federal enactments have been submitted to special legislation for the construction of arsenals and other military establishments and institutions of Federal convenience.

§ 3. Mines on lands acquired by the Federal Government by purchase, bequest or other method of transfer.

ART. 9.—Diamantiferous lands are subjected to a regimen instituted in special regulations.

ART. 10.—Any person discovering a mine on his own land and observing the conditions of Law No. 624 of September 9th, 1905, and of these Regulations, may dispose of the same as soon as registration is completed and the certificate issued.

ART. 11.—Prospecting, working of mines, and all correlative acts are invested with the character of works of public utility.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE INSPECTION OF THE MINING INDUSTRY.

ART. 12.—The superintendence and supreme fiscal action in all matters relating to the mining industry in the terms of these Regulations is an attribute of the Government of the State, represented by the Governor and Secretary of State.

ART. 13.—The immediate direction of the administrative service created by these Regulations and the superior inspection of this branch of industry, with a view to surrounding it with the guarantees necessary to its development shall be in charge of the Directorate of Mines, Lands, Colonisation and Immigration.

ART. 14.—The Directorate of Mines and Lands is the representative of the Government of the State in all matters concerning mining.

ART. 15.—The Director of Mines and Lands, as Chief of the Directorate or central department shall be assisted by the functionaries of the same and by extra assistants or commissions acting in accordance with the laws, regulations and orders in force.

ART. 16.—The Government may create, on the proposal of the Director, as many mining districts as may be convenient.

ART. 17.—Each district shall include one or more municipalities or parts of municipalities as may be deemed expedient.

ART. 18.—The Government shall appoint for each district a professional man of recognised ability to exercise the functions of Delegate of the Directorate of Mines and Lands (*anglais*, Mine Warden).

ART. 19.—In his official capacity the Delegate of the Directorate of Mines and Lands may use the title of "Delegado de Terras e Minas."

ART. 20.—There shall be an office or department established in each district, to be known as the Delegacy of Lands and Mines.

ART. 21.—The office or department shall be maintained at the cost of the Delegate when there is no special organisation or press of work without direct fees from interested parties, at the discretion of the Government.

ART. 22.—The Delegate is the chief of the Delegacy, and is responsible for all public administrative duties with respect to lands and mines in accordance with land and mining laws.

ART. 23.—The Delegates of Lands and Mines shall receive from interested parties only the fixed fees for survey and demarcation and such other fees as may be secured to them by legislation, regulation or official order.

ART. 24.—When in any district there exists a mine in active operation, giving rise to an increase of unpaid work, the Government may fix a monthly salary to be paid to the Delegate, as well as a proportion of the taxes or duties yielded by his district.

ART. 25.—Delegates may select engineers, surveyors or assistants as may be required, observing the proper forms and with the advantages secured by the mining law—but in this case without salaries paid from the public funds.

ART. 26.—When the extension of a mine in active work renders essential the appointment of assistants for the duties of the Delegacy, the Government shall nominate such at a reasonable rate of pay.

ART. 27.—The provisions of Articles 24 and 26 may also be applied to the administration of diamantiferous lands, in accordance with the special regulations.

ART. 28.—The Government may designate responsible persons who without onus on the public funds may undertake

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pro tem, the administration and fiscalisation of mines belonging to the State situated in districts to which no delegate has been appointed until such time as the Government come to a decision as to the utilisation of such mines.

ART. 29.—The Directorate of Lands and Mines shall collect statistics and other data necessary for the preparation of geological maps of the State.

ART. 30.—Both the Directorate and its Delegates and other assistants are required to use their best efforts towards the effective execution of these Regulations.

ART. 31.—The Director of Lands and Mines will issue such instructions as may be necessary to the regular execution of the services under his direction.

CHAPTER IV.

OF PROSPECTING AND MINING WORK.

ART. 32.—Prospecting work is a conjunction of investigations carried out on and below the surface with a view to the recognition of geological and mineralogical conditions, and to the discovery and determination of the industrial importance of deposits of useful mineral or fossil substances.

ART. 33.—The individual or juridical person at whose expense prospecting work is carried out is considered to be the prospector.

ART. 34.—No person has the right to proceed to prospect on lands which are the property of another, nor may any person occupy such ground with machinery or building for mining purposes without the consent of the proprietor, except in case of official intervention and with due guarantees as provided by these Regulations.

ART. 35.—For the purpose of these Regulations mining work is understood to be both prospecting and regular working, crushing, concentration, or any form of treatment, carried out in the locality of the mine, of fossil or mineral substances included in the classification of mines.

ART. 36.—Whenever possible mining work should be carried out under the direction and technical responsibility of a Mining Engineer, or lacking such a person, of a competent professional or expert.

ART. 37.—Prospectors, mine owners and managers are under obligation to furnish the Directorate of Lands and Mines with information, statistics, and economic data whenever such may be demanded, relating to development, production and occurrences on their mines.

ART. 38.—Excavations or other works involving disturbance of the surface will only be permitted in the following cases after Government sanction has been obtained.

§ 1. At a distance less than 30 metres from a railway or general public road, and within a radius 300 metres wide surrounding cities, towns and villages.

§ 2. Beneath isolated buildings or within 70 metres of the same or of walled enclosures, gardens, orchards, farmyards, courtyards or other dependencies of habitations except with the proprietor's consent.

§ 3. In the immediate vicinity of running springs or sources of drinking or mineral water, in order that they may not be diverted or injured.

ART. 39.—Mining work should be carried out with the minimum amount of damage to growing timber; it is permitted, however, with due observance of these Regulations and of the Forest laws of the State, to cut timber when necessary to the carrying out of the work or when required for timbering workings, for building or other purposes indispensable to the work.

ART. 40.—The prospector may not commence regular operations or dispose of minerals extracted before effecting registration of discovery and obtaining legal recognition as legal discoverer.

§ 1. The Directorate may grant to the prospector written permission to dispose of a fixed quantity of samples or of a portion of the mineral obtained in the course of prospecting work.

§ 2. Persons contravening this article will incur the following penalties:—

(a) Forfeiture of the products.

(b) Suspension of work and loss of license or miner's rights, if the lands be State property.

(c) Expropriation of lands *pro bono publico* and cession thereof to the highest bidder, if the lands be his own property.

ART. 41.—The individual or juridical person on whose account prospecting or mining work be carried out shall be responsible for the payment of compensation for damage done to private or public property in the course of the work.

CHAPTER V.

OF PROSPECTING ON PRIVATELY OWNED LANDS.

ART. 42.—Any landed proprietor has the right of prospecting on his own land without authorisation or license in compliance with the conditions of these Regulations.

ART. 43.—The landed proprietor who employs any person to carry out prospecting upon his estate should previously determine the terms upon which such work is to be carried out in a contract entered into between the two parties.

ART. 44.—Any person may, with the consent of the proprietor of the surface carry out prospecting work on the estate of such proprietor with a view to discover and test deposits of mineral or fossil substances.

ART. 45.—The consent treated of in the preceding article may be conditional or unconditional.

§ 1. A contract previously executed before a notary is the only admissible proof of the existence of a conditional contract.

§ 2. In the absence of a contract it is to be understood that consent was unconditional, and the right of discovery shall belong to the prospector, in whose favour the land may be expropriated.

ART. 46.—The landed proprietor who consents conditionally to the carrying out of prospecting work on his estate should ensure to the prospector a guarantee of his share in the profits arising from his discoveries.

§ 1. Exorbitant demands are equivalent to a refusal.

§ 2. In case of refusal, official intervention may take place if circumstances demonstrate the advisability of prospecting.

ART. 47.—Such circumstances are evident indications of the presence of minerals.

ART. 48.—Notable surface indications of mineral deposits; the finding of minerals which when recognised by a competent expert appear to him to demonstrate the theoretical probability of the existence of useful deposits; or the partial outcropping of already known mines which require investigation in order to settle the question of their importance and industrial value, shall be considered as evident indications of the presence of minerals.

ART. 49.—Proof of the advisability of prospecting is subject to the decision of the Directorate of Lands and Mines, and shall be settled by Government despatch.

§ 1. The Government despatch being in possession of the Directorate of Lands and Mines, it shall be announced by a notice affixed to the doors of the department, and be published not less than thrice in the official organ for the information of the proprietor and other interested persons.

§ 2. Following on the publication of the notice, the Directorate of Lands and Mines shall provide for the communication of the investigations treated of in the following chapter.

CHAPTER VI.

OF INVESTIGATIONS REGARDING PROSPECTING ON PRIVATE LANDS, AND THE EFFECTS OF THE SAME.

ART. 50.—It being proved and judged advisable that prospecting be carried out on privately owned lands in conformity with Articles 47, 48, and 49 of these Regulations, the proprietor shall be notified to declare within 30 days by a written instrument executed before a notary whether or not he consents to prospecting by a concessionaire or licensee officially designated, or if he assumes the responsibility of carrying out the work himself and of presenting a report embodying the results obtained within one year, counting from the date of notification.

ART. 51.—If within the days of grace a contract be drawn between the officially appointed prospector and the proprietor, official intervention shall cease, once the contract has been examined and found regular.

ART. 52.—The notification referred to in Article 50 shall be served by the Delegate of Lands and Mines, or in case of

non-existence of such official in the zone or of his inability to serve, by the judge of the district in which the property is situated.

Puisse Judges (*Juizes de direito*), when the district be the seat of a municipality, or *Juizes preparadores* in other districts shall be competent to make notification.

ART. 53.—The Delegate of Lands and Mines, or in his absence the competent Judge, being informed by the Directorate of Lands and Mines or by the official press of the issue of a Government despatch in accordance with Article 49, shall make notification in writing to the proprietor of the lands or to the person resident upon them; the bearer of the document shall obtain a receipt for the same, or not obtaining such receipt shall certify its delivery.

§ 1. In this document, taking into account and deducting the reasonable number of days required to travel to the locality and back, shall be specified the day upon which the period of 30 days referred to in Article 50 shall commence to run.

§ 2. In the absence of the proprietor, his manager or representative shall be competent to replace him. No such person being encountered, the document shall be delivered to some member of his household. None such being found and the house being closed, the document may be handed to a neighbour or other person undertaking its delivery.

ART. 54.—An *édital* or official notice bearing the same date as the notification shall without delay be affixed to the doors of the administrative centre of the district or municipality, and, when possible, duplicates of the same in the most public places of the region, all signed by the Delegate of Lands and Mines or Judge, announcing the notification and the date of expiry of the period of 30 days conceded according to § 1 of the preceding article.

ART. 55.—If the proprietor reside in the Capital or in a known place outside of his estate the Delegate of Lands and Mines or the Judge may advise him by letter, independently of the formalities prescribed by Article 53.

ART. 56.—In case of doubt as to the ownership, or in the intentional or unintentional absence of the proprietor or any other unforeseen circumstances, the Directorate of Lands and Mines, in conformity with Article 49 § 1, and the Delegate of Lands and Mines or the corresponding Judge in conformity with Article 54, shall proceed to cite by notices all persons who may have an interest in the property.

ART. 57.—The proprietor who, within the period of grace, shall make the declaration for which he has been cited, shall be obliged to immediately obtain from the notary before whom such instrument was executed a certificate of the same and to hand it without delay to the Delegate of Lands and Mines or to the notifying judge, on pain of his declaration being declared null and void, counting from the eighth day after the termination of the 30 days' grace.

ART. 58.—Should the estate be undivided or its boundaries not be marked out, the person in charge or possession shall respond for other parties interested.

ART. 59.—Should the estate belong to two or more partners in common, the consent of one partner shall be binding on the rest.

ART. 60.—on the termination of the period of 30 days referred to in Articles 50, 53 § 1 and 54 and of the eight days allowed for the preparation of proofs, the Delegate of Lands and Mines or the Judge who may have made the notification shall communicate to the Directorate of Lands and Mines the result of his proceedings, remitting a certificate of the delivery of the letter of notification, of the posting of the notices, and a statement of the places at which the latter were posted, a certificate of the terms of the declaration of the proprietor if such be made, together with such information as may be necessary to render the whole clear and intelligible.

ART. 61.—A territorial impost or annual tax, at the rate of from one to five hundredths of a real (100 to 500 réis per hectare—of 2.5 acres) at the option of the Government, and computed from the expiration of the period of 30 days treated of in Articles 50, 53 § 1, 54 and 60, shall be levied on the estate in respect to which the following must be verified.

§ 1. That the proprietor has not made the required declaration.

§ 2. That the proprietor has refused to give consent.

§ 3. That the proprietor, while giving his consent, has stipulated unacceptable conditions, thus bringing into effect Article 46 § 1, or not encouraged, or guaranteed sufficiently the rights of the prospector.

§ 4. That the work of prospecting was not completed within a year of the expiry of the period of 30 days in consequence of circumstances arising out of events referred to in the three preceding paragraphs.

§ 5. That the proprietor has undertaken to himself carry out and report upon prospecting work, within a year of the date of notification, and such report not being presented, or being incomplete or imperfect, through the fault, fraud, deceit or negligence of the proprietor.

ART. 62.—The Government of the State is empowered to decide in cases of application of impost or tax, in view of documents to be presented by the Directorate of Lands and Mines.

ART. 63.—The amount of tax to be levied on a property the area of which is not exactly known shall be based on the valuation made by order of the Directorate of Lands and Mines.

§ 1. Any proprietor not agreeing with the valuation so arrived at may require the measurement and demarcation of the same, which service shall be carried out by the Delegate of Mines and Lands, or by a competent assistant on his responsibility.

§ 2. Any difference found between the two valuations, whether in favour of the proprietor or of the State, shall not serve as a ground for claims of restitution, but only as a basis for the assessment of taxes for the succeeding six months.

§ 3. The tax shall be levied for each period of six months ending June 30th and December 31st and be paid within 30 days of its falling due on pain of distress.

§ 4. The first payment shall be assessed for the number of months elapsed since its becoming due, any fraction of a month to count as a full month.

§ 5. In case of the tax ceasing to be levied in accordance with Article 64, payment shall be made on the occasion and up to the date of its ceasing to be due.

ART. 64.—The tax of which Articles 61, 62 and 63 treat shall cease only from the date on which, results of prospecting proving favourable, registration shall be completed in the Directorate of Lands and Mines; or from the date on which there shall be presented to the said department, and by the same verified and accepted, satisfactory proofs of efficient prospecting having given a negative or unfavourable result.

ART. 65.—If the declaration made according to Article 57 should contain conditions not acceptable to the designated prospector or concessionaire, the proprietor shall be subject to the action of Article 59 and its paragraphs, should the Government consider the said conditions unacceptable. Should the Government consider them acceptable and the concessionaire still refuse to accept them, the Government shall be at liberty to concede to any other responsible person who may present himself the right to carry out the work of prospecting.

In case of no prospector duly qualified presenting himself, and accepting the conditions laid down by the proprietor, and of no regular prospecting operations having been carried out within a year of the date of notification referred to in Articles 50, 53 § 1, 54 and 60, the provisions of Articles 61 §§ 3 and 4 shall be applied.

ART. 66.—The prospector accepting the proprietor's conditions shall enter into a contract with him.

ART. 67.—When, as a result of action taken under Articles 50, 53 and 54, declaration of consent to prospecting operations has been made, but no contract has been entered into, it shall be optional to the proprietor, before the commencement of the work to fulfil the following formalities for his guarantee:—

§ 1. The prospector is obliged to find surety or to deposit caution money sufficient to guarantee the proprietor against loss or damage.

§ 2. The proprietor is entitled to assure himself against imminent loss or damage by requiring the deposit of money

or surety to an amount to be agreed upon between him and the prospector.

§ 3. In the absence of an agreement between the proprietor and the prospector with regard to probable loss or damage, the Delegate of Lands and Mines shall grant a period of from three to eight days for each party to present reasons in writing, on pain of nonsuiting, and shall then proceed to a valuation and finally deliver his decision.

§ 4. In the absence, or impediment to the action, of the Delegate of Lands and Mines, valuation of probable loss or damage referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be made by arbitration, the arbitrators being nominated by the local Judge, or, in default, by the following method:—

- (a) Each party shall designate three persons from among whom the other party shall select one.
- (b) The two parties shall at the same time jointly choose a third; or in case of disagreement, each shall designate two persons, from among whom one shall be chosen by lot.
- (c) When one or the other party does not appear it shall be competent to the local Judge to nominate the arbitrators.
- (d) The arbitrators assembled, they shall reply clearly to the questions addressed to them by the Judge within a period marked by him.
- (e) In case of disagreement between the two arbitrators representing the two parties, each shall give his reasons in detail, and the third shall give his casting vote.

§ 5. The Delegate of Lands and Mines, immediately on giving his decision under paragraph 3 of this article shall forward it, together with statements of reasons, if any, preferred by the parties, to the Director of Lands and Mines.

§ 6. Should the valuation of probable loss and damage have been arrived at by arbitration, the Judge shall without delay communicate the report of the arbitrators to the Director of Lands and Mines.

§ 7. The Director of Lands and Mines, approving or disapproving the report of the Delegate or of the arbitrators with whom the final decision shall rest, shall refer the matter to the Government.

ART. 68.—When it is proved and judged desirable that prospecting operations be carried out on private lands, whereof the subsoil is reserved to the State in the terms of sections *b*, *c* or *d* of Article 6 § 1, the same notification and other formalities prescribed by Articles 50, 53, 54, 57 and 60 shall be observed, with the following rules and restrictions.

§ 1. If the proprietor comes within the scope of Article 61, §§ 1, 2 or 3, Government is empowered to concede permission immediately to the prospector to carry out his work.

§ 2. When the proprietor comes within the scope of Article 61, § 5, there being a failure or likelihood of failure on his part to carry out his obligations, the Government may permit a responsible prospector to proceed with his prospecting.

§ 3. No concession having been granted under the two preceding paragraphs, and no prospecting having been carried out, the property shall become subject to the taxes or imposts provided for by Articles 61, 62, 63 and 64 of these Regulations.

§ 4. A licence or concession having been granted under paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article the proprietor is entitled to require before the commencement of work that the formalities laid down in paragraphs 1 to 7 of Article 67 be complied with in order to afford a guarantee against loss or damage caused to his property.

CHAPTER VII.

OF PROSPECTING ON LANDS BELONGING TO THE STATE.

ART. 69.—Any person, Brazilian or foreigner, in enjoyment of his civil rights, who desires to prospect on lands belonging to the State, should apply for a licence from Government, indicating the place and region selected by him, such licence being granted for such a time and extending over such an area as may be determined in accordance with these Regulations.

ART. 70.—Juridical persons are, for the purpose of these Regulations, considered as individuals, the legal exigencies in force being observed.

ART. 71.—The concession of a licence shall always be made, upon proof of the responsibility of the applicant, in the absence of just impediment.

ART. 72.—The request for a licence shall be directed to the Governor of the State and shall comprise the name, residence, nationality and profession of the applicant, proof of his capacity for the carrying out and direction of survey work, a clear indication of the municipal district, place, and principal point for commencement of work as well as statement of the exact or approximate area of land required according to Article 82.

ART. 73.—The request shall be handed to the *Porteiro* of the Directorate of Lands and Mines, who, in the presence of the applicant, shall enter it in a special register, noting its numerical order, and the hour, day, month and year of its reception.

ART. 74.—Immediately on registry of the application, the *Porteiro* shall note *in extenso*, and in legible characters, upon the margin the number of the entry of the same in the register, and shall present it immediately to the Director of Lands and Mines.

ART. 75.—The Director of Lands and Mines, after gathering such information as he may judge necessary, shall submit the application together with his recommendation to the Secretary of State.

ART. 76.—The Secretary of State shall decide in the name of the Governor of the State whether or not to grant the application; and in case of a favourable decision, shall mark a period within which a report of results obtained and completion of prospecting work must be effected.

This period shall not be less than eighteen or more than twenty-four months, counting from the date of the definite despatch announcing the concession, and shall be subject to the restrictions imposed by Articles 79, 80 and others of these Regulations.

ART. 77.—The application being despatched by the Secretary of State shall be returned on the same day or the following working day to the Directorate of Lands and Mines for the purposes of the following article.

ART. 78.—When the application has been favourably despatched by the Secretary of State, the Directorate of Lands and Mines shall issue in favour of the applicant a title of licence or permission to prospect, in the terms of the despatch, and shall place the application in its archives; in case of unfavourable despatch the application shall be returned to the applicant on his giving a receipt.

ART. 79.—Prospecting should be commenced without unnecessary delay, and always within one year from the date of the despatch granting permission to prospect. Work may not be interrupted for more than 30 days without just cause and notice given to the Directorate of Lands and Mines.

ART. 80.—At the expiry of one year from the date of concession, if the Directorate of Lands and Mines should verify the non-commencement of prospecting, or that work has not been carried out in accordance with proper methods of practice, the licence shall be annulled.

A new licence may only be granted to the ex-concessionaire under the same conditions as governed the original grant and on a fresh application, if the failure to satisfy the conditions of the first grant be fully justified and proved to be due to *force majeure* and if no other person, judged by Government to be competent, shall present himself as an applicant.

ART. 81.—At the end of the period for which permission is granted, if the prospecting work be of notable extent, and there be evident necessity for the continuation of the work in order to open up the deposit and to complete the determination of the basic elements for computing the value of the same, a reasonable extension of the earlier licence to prospect may be granted.

ART. 82.—When the area covered by the licence has not been measured and marked out, the limits within which work may be carried out should be defined by natural boundaries or known landmarks, and should be roughly adjusted so as not to exceed a hundred thousand hectares (one thousand square kilometres) the following rules being respected:—

§ 1. Within an area not yet marked out prospecting may be carried out by more than one person with official licence.

§ 2. The number of concessionaires permitted to work within any one area shall be limited at the discretion of the Government, always without prejudice to the vested interests of first comers.

§ 3. Within a radius of 1,000 metres from the principal point of exploration, or of the point or points at which any concessionaire is engaged on excavations, sinking, boring, driving or other mining work, no other person may initiate similar work.

§ 4. In order to secure the guarantee of the preceding paragraph, any licensee considering himself aggrieved may apply to the Delegate of Lands and Mines for verification of the distance, which work shall be carried out by the Delegate or his assistant.

§ 5. In case of an application for measurement of distance, both concessionaires shall deposit the amount of the measurement fee, which shall be charged to the losing party, and shall be the sum laid down by the Land and Mining Laws.

§ 6. Any concessionaire refusing to comply with the provisions of the preceding paragraphs shall lose his licence.

ART. 83.—Concessions of licences to prospect on unsurveyed lands in accordance with Article 82 shall not deprive the Government of their right to divide up these lands, whether for sale or other purpose, nor of their right to contract for the exploitation of forests and the accessory products of the same; save and except, with regard to sale, the area guaranteed by paragraph 3 of the preceding article, on which prospecting work is actually in progress, shall be respected.

ART. 84.—In case of the existence, within the area covered by the licence, of privately owned land bearing evident indications of the existence of mineral deposits, if no accord is arrived at between the concessionaire and the proprietor, the provisions of Article 60 and others of these Regulations applicable to the case shall be followed.

ART. 85.—The Director of Lands and Mines may authorise the Delegate of Lands and Mines to measure and mark out without prejudice to the rights of third parties, the land selected by him for his prospecting work, provided that it does not exceed in area 10,000 hectares, whether it be one parcel or in various places within the zone determined by his licence.

§ 1. Within marked out parcels of land the concessionaire alone may prospect.

§ 2. When the prospecting work is complete on any marked out area, and the concessionaire abandons it, other areas of similar extent may be surveyed and marked out so as to complete the area of 10,000 hectares; and so on in succession until the whole of the concession has been prospected, if such be possible without interference with the rights of others.

§ 3. The landmarks employed for marking out land surveyed for prospecting purposes shall be of a different pattern and size from those employed to mark out lands alienated by the State and on private property, in order that there may be a notable distinction and no cause be given for confusion.

ART. 86.—Concessionaires of prospecting licences are obliged to respect the provisions of Article 39 of these Regulations, and may not destroy the forests, nor cut, transport or sell timber or other forest products, on pain of being deprived of their licences as well as incurring the penalties prescribed in the Forest Regulations as enacted by Decree No. 303 of May 26th, 1935.

§ 1. When for prospecting purposes it may be necessary to cut timber the concessionaire shall obtain permission from the Delegate of Lands and Mines or other authority acting in his place in accordance with the Forest Regulations.

§ 2. Trees cut down and not made use of for prospecting work may, when convenient, be sold by public auction in presence of the competent official or authority, and the money paid into the State coffers.

ART. 87.—On lands belonging to the State, outside conceded zones or areas subject to legal impediment, prospecting may be freely carried on independently of Government licence, so long as the work is of the nature of a slight inspection or shallow working, the land laws and forest regulations being duly observed; borings and small excavations may be made if no inconvenience be caused and the Delegate of Lands and Mines or other competent authority consent, in accordance with the laws in force.

ART. 88.—When prospecting operations carried out on State lands do not result in the discovery of a mine, it is the duty of the prospector to close the mouths of galleries or shafts and to drain off any accumulations of water dammed back as a result of his operations, on pain of paying compensation for any damage caused thereby.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF PROSPECTING ON PUBLIC RIVERS.

ART. 89.—On public rivers or rivers the property of the State not running through zones where there are concessions or legal impediments, prospecting may be carried out freely by means of portable appliances without a fixed establishment independently of licence or official concession.

ART. 90.—Any person desirous of establishing a regular prospecting establishment on public rivers, to better verify the value of deposits and to better guarantee his rights of discovery, should address a petition to the Government praying for the concession of a reach of water selected by him of an extent and for a period in accordance with these regulations.

ART. 91.—The Government may, taking into consideration the competence of the individual and the elements at his disposal for carrying out the work, grant the concession, provided there be no obstacle or legal impediment, of a reach not greater than from 10 to 50 kilometres of the *thalweg* of the river, according to circumstances, or separate reaches amounting to this length at those points selected by the applicant.

ART. 92.—The petition shall be so drawn as to fulfil the requirements of Article 72 with the difference that instead of an area being described, the exact situation and extent of the reach of river desired shall be clearly set forth; it shall be handed to the Porteiro of the Directorate of Lands and Mines, and the provisions of Articles 73 to 81 be complied with.

ART. 93.—The concession obtained, the concessionaire is obliged to measure and mark out his concession within three months, on pain of nullity of the concession of the reach or reaches granted.

§ 1. The measurement and marking out shall be carried out by the Delegate of Lands and Mines or a competent assistant, the cost being defrayed by the concessionaire in accordance with the Land and Mining legislation in force.

§ 2. The marking out shall be done by means of temporary landmarks if natural fixed objects be not encountered which will serve as points of reference.

ART. 94.—Only the concessionaire has the right to prospect the conceded reach so long as his concession remain in force.

ART. 95.—The concession of prospecting rights does not give the right to occupy the margin, when this is private property, without the consent of the proprietor, save and except that when there are no buildings a belt 33 metres wide may be utilised for the installation of such temporary equipment as may be necessary to the carrying out of his obligations.

§ 1. If the place chosen cannot be utilised without damage to the property, and no agreement be arrived at, the provisions of Article No. 67, paragraphs 1 to 7 of these Regulations shall be enforced.

§ 2. When the advisability of prospecting work being carried out on lands marginal to public rivers and privately owned has been established and the concessionaire of permission to prospect on the corresponding reaches cannot arrive at an accord with the proprietor, the provisions of Article 60 and others of these Regulations referring to lands under private ownership shall be applied.

ART. 96.—During the period for which the concession is granted, the provisions of these Regulations being respected, the concessionaire may install any machinery indispensable for the prosecution of his work on State lands, if such exist, on a belt counting from the bank of the river one kilometre in width on either bank of the reach of the river conceded to him.

In order that the exclusive right of the concessionaire to prospect on this belt of land be established it is essential that it be measured and marked out by the Delegate of Lands and Mines, or a competent assistant, at the cost of the concessionaire.

ART. 97.—The existence of a concession for the exploration of public lands dealt with in Chapter VII. of these Regula-

tions does not deprive the Government of the right to make concessions for identical explorations on public rivers or on a belt one kilometre wide on each bank of such rivers, in accordance with the present Chapter, so long as these latter are still free to be disposed of and are free from discriminations made at the cost of prior prospectors who are still at work.

ART. 93.—All concessions of the right to prospect on public rivers are special and independent of anything contemplated in Chapter VII. of these Regulations.

ART. 99.—On public rivers existing within the zone of State lands bordered by concessions granted under Chapter VII. of these Regulations, only the prospector who may possess concessions granted under the provisions of the said Chapter VII. has the right to prospect; and when the conditions of Articles 90 and 96 are fulfilled, only the prospector who may obtain a concession drawn in accordance with these Articles may prospect thereon.

ART. 100.—It is obligatory on all persons prospecting on public rivers to respect the principles and legislation governing fishing and navigation.

ART. 101.—Failure to observe the conditions under which concessions to prospect on public rivers are granted will involve forfeiture of the said concession if, after warning, the concessionaire persists in his offence or offences.

CHAPTER IX.

OF REGISTRATION AND OF RIGHTS OF DISCOVERY.

ART. 102.—Registration of discovery under the conditions laid down in these Regulations is indispensable as a condition to the working of a mine whether situated on lands which are the property of the State or upon private property, and the certificate of this registration, viséd by the Director of Lands and Mines, is the fundamental title which legalises and secures the rights of the discoverer.

ART. 103.—The work of registration is in charge of the Director of Lands and Mines and of his Delegation.

ART. 104.—The person who first registers the discovery is considered to be the discoverer or inventor, provided that the priority of application is not the result of fraud or deceit.

ART. 105.—There is discovery, and registration may be effected, when, in consequence of regular prospecting, evidence is forthcoming of the existence of mines not yet registered or separate and distinct from those already registered so that the deposit may be worked with profit independently of neighbouring mines, observing the dispositions of these Regulations.

ART. 106.—Whosoever may discover mines or deposits of mineral substances, whether upon lands the property of the State or not, should immediately apply for the necessary registration as a guarantee of his rights in order that he may be recognised as the legal discoverer.

ART. 107.—The application shall be addressed to the Director of Lands and Mines and handed to the *Porteiro* of the Directorate of Lands and Mines in the State Capital; or else handed to the Delegate of that Directorate, if the zone possess one and the discoverer desire to initiate registration before that functionary.

ART. 108.—The application for registration shall be accompanied by samples of the mineral or minerals discovered, and by a full report containing the following data:—

§ 1. Name, profession, nationality, civil condition, age, and residence of the discoverer.

§ 2. Names and residences of partners, if any.

§ 3. Township within which the mine discovered is situated.

§ 4. Name, if any, of the locality, and clear, distinct and fixed marks of the point or points whereat discoveries were made and samples extracted, notes on the surrounding region and such other information as may be needed to further exact knowledge of the locality.

§ 5. To whom the land belongs—whether to the State or to private individuals; and in the latter case, the name and residence of the owner or administrator.

In the case of public rivers, identical information must be given as to riparian ownership.

§ 6. Neighbouring mines, if any, their exact or approximate distance, with the names of persons holding the titles of legal discoverers of the same.

§ 7. Nature and quality of the samples encountered and of the principal and most valuable constituent of the deposit.

§ 8. Situation of the mine, distance from nearest towns or villages; and its position with regard to cost of transport.

§ 9. Richness and extent of the deposit; an account of the work carried out in order to open it up; instruments and plant employed; circumstances attending the discovery; and finally all elements necessary to prove the veracity and importance of the discovery which it is proposed to register.

§ 10. Whenever possible, topographical and geological plans should be annexed with data concerning the conditions under which the deposit exists, its extent, inclination and azimuth, overburden, rocks and fossils existing, giving an exact idea of the results of the survey.

ART. 109.—Both application and report must be duly stamped in accordance with the State stamp laws, and signed by the discoverer or his legal representative.

ART. 110.—The *Porteiro* of the Directorate of Lands and Mines or the Delegate of that Department when in possession of the application and accompanying report and samples, as required by Article 106, shall enter it without loss of time and in presence of the applicant in a special book, noting the ordinal number, hour, day, month and year of the entry, writing immediately, *in extenso*, and in legible characters on the margin of the application the number which it bears in the said book, wherein shall also be noted the situation of the mine and the character of the valuable constituent of the mineral.

ART. 111.—In case the application is addressed to the Directorate of Lands and Mines, the *Porteiro* of that Department shall without loss of time present it, together with the report and samples, to the chief of Department or to the Director of Lands and Mines.

ART. 112.—The application and report being correctly drawn, if it is deemed expedient to grant the former, the Director of Lands and Mines shall publish the fact by public notice.

§ 1. When the application is made directly to the Director of Lands and Mines, the notice shall be posted on the doors of that department and published at least three several times within the space of eight days in the official organ, cost of publication being borne by the applicant.

§ 2. When the application is made to the Delegate of Lands and Mines, this functionary shall affix notices in the most public places of the region.

ART. 113.—On the expiry of a period of eight days, as under the preceding article, or as soon as evidence has been gathered by the Delegate of Lands and Mines in order to avoid abuses and irregularities to the prejudice of the true discoverer the Director of Lands and Mines shall execute a despatch granting or refusing the application.

§ 1. Registration of discovery shall only be refused when—

(a) The Director of Lands and Mines or the Delegate certifies that the discovery has already been regularly registered and another discoverer recognised.

(b) When doubts arise as to the good faith of the application and on examination of the spot being made the deposit be found to be non-existent; or, if found, proves not to contain the mineral which was the subject of the application or other similar substance.

(c) A case of fraud, deceit or legal impediment is encountered.

(d) The application is not accompanied by a report and samples, or does not give all the information required by Article 108 of these Regulations.

(e) The application refers to lands considered diamantiferous.

§ 2. If there be omissions or lack of any of the information required for the granting of registration, such omissions not being essential nor showing bad faith or deceit, the Director of Lands and Mines or his Delegate may permit the correction of the application and report and the insertion of the omissions as rectifications so long as no prejudice be caused to third parties.

§ 3. As far as possible everything which may contribute to the interests or rights of the discoverer shall be facilitated, so long as rights of third persons be not prejudiced or favouritism shown between rival claimants.

§ 4. The Director of Lands and Mines or his Delegate may in case of doubt require evidence in support of the existence on the declared spot of the mineral claimed, and of the effectiveness of the discovery by means of survey or certificate by experts or by the authorities.

§ 5. Apart from the cases heretofore cited and in conformity with these regulations the registration of discovery shall always be granted.

ART. 114.—The definite despatch granting or refusing registration shall be written upon the application itself and transcribed in the proper book.

ART. 115.—The application, the report and the bulk of the samples may not be removed from the central department or Directorate of Lands and Mines.

On the application of any interested party, the Directorate of Lands and Mines shall furnish, in the absence of just cause to the contrary, partial or complete certificated copies, according as may be desired by the applicant, of documents preserved in the archives of the department and of despatches executed, as well as copies of plans.

ART. 116.—When the despatch registering the discovery has been transcribed in the proper book, a certificate shall be issued which, after being visé by the Director of Lands and Mines shall be the diploma or title of discovery and of the rights of the discoverer.

§ 1. This certificate shall be extracted from the register.

§ 2. Whether extracted by the Directorate of Lands and Mines or by a Delegacy the title or certificate shall not be of value until it has received the visé of the Director of Lands and Mines or of his substitute in case of his absence or of impediment to his acting in person.

This circumstance should be declared by the Delegate of Lands and Mines in the text of certificates issued by him.

§ 3. It is the duty of the Delegate to call the attention of the interested party to the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

§ 4. The certificate or title shall only be issued on payment of the fees and emoluments due, which shall be noted on the said certificate.

When the certificate is issued by the Directorate of Lands and Mines, the visé of the Director shall precede the delivery of the said certificate; when issued by the Delegacy, the interested party shall as soon as possible present it at the central department or Directorate of Lands and Mines to receive the visé.

§ 5. When the applicant for registration is the owner of the lands the fee payable shall be \$0\$000.

This fee shall be the property of the Delegate if paid in a Delegacy, and if paid at the Directorate of Lands and Mines shall be paid into the coffers of the State.

§ 6. When the applicant for registration is not owner of the soil, the fee payable shall be in accordance with the schedule in force, drawn up by the Directorate of Lands and Mines and approved by the Government, the minimum amount being 200\$000 and the maximum 2,000\$000; from this amount the sum of 100\$000 shall be deducted in favour of the Delegate when the registration was made before him.

ART. 117.—The Delegate of Lands and Mines, when a registration is effected by him, is obliged without delay to take a copy before a notary of the place serving as administrative centre of his district in addition to the certificate referred to in the preceding paragraph and to remit it with due care for its safety within eight days to the Directorate of Lands and Mines, together with the report and samples furnished in accordance with Article 108.

§ 1. The Delegate who fails to carry out the provisions of this Article shall, if the applicant for registration be owner of the soil, incur a fine of 200\$000, apart from disciplinary penalties.

§ 2. The fine shall be inflicted by the Director of Lands and Mines.

ART. 118.—The Director of Lands and Mines on receipt of the certificated copy of the title, the report and samples, in accordance with the preceding Article, shall cause to be inscribed in the book provided for by Article 110 the peculiar circumstances of the application; and if he consider the act of the Delegate in order, as soon as the certificate called for by

Article 116 § 4 be presented, he shall order the discovery to be entered in the General Register Book in charge of the central department or Directorate of Lands and Mines, where also the sworn copy of the title, the report and the samples shall be retained.

ART. 119.—The certificate or title issued by the Delegate in accordance with Article 116 § 4 for presentation to the Director of Lands and Mines shall receive the visé of the Director of Lands and Mines only after regular annotation and entry in the General Register Book.

ART. 120.—On receipt of the visé of the Director of Lands and Mines the title or certificate shall be restored to the interested party, who shall forthwith be recognised as and shall enjoy the rights of legal discoverer.

ART. 121.—The Director of Lands and Mines may refuse his visé to a certificate issued by a Delegate in case of discovery of any of the circumstances detailed under letters *a, b, c, d* and *e* of Article 118 § 1 of these Regulations.

§ 1. When the Director of Lands and Mines shall consider past remedy the faults which led to the refusal of his visé he shall order the Delegate to cancel the registration.

§ 2. In the case contemplated by the preceding paragraph, the Delegate shall incur a fine equal to double the fee paid by the applicant for registration in conformity with Article 116 §§ 5 and 6, and the fine shall be collected judicially with a surcharge of 50 per cent. if not paid within a month of the date of its being inflicted by the Director of Lands and Mines. Apart from this the Delegate shall be subject to disciplinary penalties.

§ 3. If the Director be of opinion that the errors and omissions can be made good, and no prejudice to third parties result, it is permitted to him to grant leave to amend and correct the documents and to complete the formalities lacking.

§ 4. In the case of reparable error or omission committed or permitted by the Delegate he shall incur the penalties imposed by Article 445 of the Regulations based on Decree No. 18 of November 29th, 1897.

ART. 122.—Whenever the Director of Lands and Mines places his visé upon a certificate of registration, whether originating in a Delegacy or issuing from the Directorate of Lands and Mines, the following procedure shall be followed:—

§ 1. The discovery shall be announced by a notice affixed to the doors of the Directorate of Lands and Mines and published, at the cost of the legal discoverer, three several times in the official organ and shall be inscribed in the General Register Book as provided by Article 118.

§ 2. The Directorate shall bring the fact to the notice of the Delegate, if there be one in the district, in order that registration may be completed.

ART. 123.—The person registering or applying for registration of a discovery who, having partners, omits at the time of making application to declare their names, thus failing to meet the obligation imposed by Article 108 § 2 will be subjected to a new payment as fine, not exceeding 2,000\$000 as referred to in Article 116 § 6 for the entering of the name of each partner making complaint and presenting his contract in evidence.

ART. 124.—In case of the occurrence of the facts contemplated in the preceding Article, the person registering or applying to register shall have no claim for expenses arising out of the registration as against any person making complaint.

ART. 125.—A deposit may not be registered more than once whilst the first registration is still in force within the terms of Article 141.

§ 1. If in the course of work the legal discoverer should encounter new substances of a valuable mineral character not contemplated in the original registration, he shall bring the fact to the notice of the Directorate of Lands and Mines, in order that such new minerals may be entered upon the original registration, a complementary certificate to the first being issued.

§ 2. This complementary certificate shall be exempt from the dues established by Article 116 §§ 5 and 6, remaining subject merely to the duties payable on ordinary documents.

§ 3. The legal effect of the inscription of new minerals shall come into force as from the date of the original registration.

ART. 126.—In case of two or more applications for regis-

tration being presented at the same time for the same mine, the circumstances attending each application shall be examined; and if it be impossible to verify the actual discoverer of the deposit, the applicant who best satisfies the exigencies of these Regulations, and most clearly and unequivocally describes the situation, nature, value and special character and conditions of the mine shall be deemed the discoverer.

ART. 127.—Any person discovering and afterwards abandoning a mine, or commencing to work the same without registration, shall lose his rights of discovery.

§ 1. In the case of the mine being situated upon State lands it may be granted to the first person applying for the same presenting proofs of responsibility, demonstrating his possession of the necessary means and offering guarantees for its working.

§ 2. In the case of the mine being situated on privately-owned lands, the Government may decree its expropriation *pro bono publico* and grant it to any person competent to work it as provided by the preceding paragraph, or else dispose of it at public tender.

ART. 128.—The State and Central Governments alone are exempt from the obligation to register mines, and are not required to present certificates of registration or titles of discovery in order to be permitted to commence exploration and to be recognised as mine owners.

ART. 129.—When the title of discoverer belongs not to one but to several persons, they shall be obliged to constitute themselves into a company by public instrument, in which instrument shall be clearly stated by a consensus of a majority of the interested persons the name of the partner chosen to represent the company in all its official relations and also that of the person chosen to act as his substitute if he is unable to act; in any case, however, in the absence of the partners designated to act for the company, any partner actually present shall be officially responsible for the acts of the company.

This rule is subject to the following exceptions and to them alone:—

§ 1. If the discovery be of diamonds or carbonados outside the zone considered to be diamantiferous, the discoverer shall have the right, if the soil be State property, to a gratuitous concession for a period of from five to ten years of an area of from 50 to 200 acres in the place which he shall choose, according to the importance of the discovery, at the discretion of the Government; and in case the soil be private property, the Government may grant him the right to expropriate a similar area *pro bono publico*.

§ 2. Mines discovered on public rivers or foreshores shall be leased to the legal discoverer.

ART. 131.—The title of discovery of mines on public rivers gives the legal discoverer the right to lease a reach of from 10 to 50 kilometres along the *thalweg* of the river, according to the importance of the discovery, at the discretion of the Government.

ART. 132.—Concessions or leases may be transferred only with the previous consent of the Government, both under Article 130 § 2 and in other cases.

ART. 133.—The title of discovery may only be transferred in conformity with the law governing the transfer of landed property, observing also the injunctions of Chapter XIII. of these Regulations, and with the obligation of presenting it to the Directorate of Lands and Mines for registration, on pain of nullity.

ART. 134.—The purchaser of a title of discovery assumes all the obligations and privileges which, in virtue of these Regulations, belonged to his predecessor.

ART. 135.—In the following cases only is a title of discovery considered null and void:—

§ 1. If the deposit be not worked within three years, counting from the date of the title, whether the soil and subsoil be jointly and severally the property of the State or of another.

§ 2. If the land be the property of the discoverer, and he or his successor do not commence working within three years from the date of the title, and fail to pay the tax of 1 % per annum on the value of the mine, in conformity with Article 39, paragraph of law No. 624 of September 9th, 1905, and of Article 137 of these Regulations: save and except if the Direc-

torate of Lands and Mines recognise, in view of proofs without taking into account lack of means, the material or economic impossibility of working the mine, despite the efforts of the proprietor.

§ 3. By abandonment of the mine, classed and declared as such in the terms of Chapter XIV. of these Regulations.

§ 4. By the discoverer, in an express act, desisting from initiating or pursuing mining work, and renouncing his rights of legal discoverer.

ART. 136.—The legal discoverer shall have a period of three years wherein to commence mining work and follow it up actively.

ART. 137.—An annual impost of 1 % shall be levied on the value of a mine whose legal discoverer, being the owner of the soil, fails to work it during three years from the date of the title, or fails to prove the material or economic possibility of so doing, in conformity with Article 135 § 2, Article 235 §§ 3 and 4, and Article 236 of these Regulations.

§ 1. This tax shall be paid every six months ending on June 30th and December 31st, and within 30 days at latest after due date.

§ 2. For the first and the last payments only the number of months for which the tax is due shall be taken into account, fractions of a month counting as a full month.

§ 3. Sums not paid within 30 days of falling due shall be subject to a surcharge of 10 % per month on the sum due.

§ 4. The debt shall be considered mature, and may be collected administratively, when two successive half years remain unpaid.

§ 5. In the case contemplated by the preceding paragraphs the mine shall be adjudged to be abandoned.

ART. 138.—The value of a mine for assessment purposes under the preceding Article shall be declared by the legal discoverer on stamped paper, his signature to be attested by a notary.

§ 1. If the proprietor do not present this declaration within the period marked by the Directorate of Lands and Mines the Director of that Department shall make an estimate of the value of the mine based upon data collected by him, being authorised for this purpose to order the carrying out on the property of the necessary studies and surveys.

§ 2. The declaration of the owner, or, failing this, the data collected as provided by the preceding paragraph shall serve as a basis for the fixation of the value of the mine by the Government, represented by the Secretary of State.

ART. 139.—The Director of Lands and Mines may at any time he may judge advisable order examinations to be made by experts.

ART. 140.—For all purposes the registration of discovery shall be deemed valid and complete from the date on which the Director of Lands and Mines affixes his visé to the certificate, title or diploma. The discovery and the legal discoverer shall be recognised on and from the same date.

ART. 141.—The time within which the registration and title of discovery remain valid and the rights of the legal discoverer to work the mine and to dispose of the same and its products are unlimited and shall be considered perpetual so long as the obligations instituted by Law No. 624 of September 9th, 1905, and by the present Regulations be complied with.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE DELIMITATION OF MINING PROPERTY.

ART. 142.—By the delimitation of mining property shall be understood the act of determining or fixing the limits within which a discoverer legally recognised in the terms of these Regulations or his successor or other official concessionaire may carry on work and make any installations necessary to the work of mining.

ART. 143.—Delimitation of a mining property is either optional or compulsory.

§ 1. Delimitation is optional:—

(a) When the legal discoverer or proprietor of the mine is also owner of the soil, and work can be carried on without interference, independently of surveying or demarcation on account of the existence of natural limits, incontestable and well-marked, such as permanent water-courses, natural enclosures, ditches or equivalent landmarks.

- (b) When the discoverer, not being owner of the soil, has entered into agreement with the owner, and can with safety and freedom from embarrassment pursue the work of exploitation, dispensing with measurement and demarcation on account of the unmistakable character of the natural boundaries, as laid down in the preceding section.
- (c) When the ground has already been officially measured and marked out in a regular manner so as to guarantee freedom from doubt.
- (d) When, in the case of a river belonging to the State, the selected reach granted under Article 131 has already been marked out and measured in accordance with Articles 91 and 93.

§ 2. Delimitation is obligatory :—

- (a) In all cases not coming under sections *a*, *b*, *c* and *d* of the preceding paragraph.
- (b) If the lands be State property and have not been officially measured and marked out.
- (c) If it be advisable to rectify and correct the former demarcation for the purposes of guarantee or for the better localisation of the mining property.
- (d) If necessity shall arise for partial or total expropriation, in conformity with Article 131, of privately owned lands where the mineral area has not been measured and marked out.

ART. 144.—When demarcation is optional the legal discoverer may commence work from the moment of receiving the title of discovery in conformity with Articles 120 and 140 of these Regulations.

ART. 145.—When demarcation is compulsory, the legal discoverer may not commence work until the survey is completed and approved, unless he obtains previous Government sanction, without prejudice to the rights of third parties. The legal discoverer may initiate exploration work and the demarcation survey at the same time.

ART. 146.—A mining property, when the legal discoverer is owner of the soil, shall coincide with the limits of the estate; if, however, the mine should extend beneath neighbouring lands or such lands should be indispensable for the installation of necessary machinery, such neighbouring lands may be annexed to the mining property if they be State property, or may be expropriated if they be private property and no arrangement exist with the owner, always without prejudice to rights of third parties.

ART. 147.—When the legal discoverer is not owner of the soil and no agreement is arrived at between the two, the limits of the mine shall be regulated by the size of the area expropriated and deemed sufficient for the purposes of working the mine and the methodical application of the rules of the art of mining. With regard to neighbouring lands, belonging to the State, the provisions of the previous articles shall be observed.

ART. 148.—When the mine is situated on Government land the area shall include those points at which exploration has been undertaken and which shall not be over one hundred metres apart, and furthermore the area which the Government may consider technically necessary for the development of the deposit and the reasonable treatment of the products thereof.

ART. 149.—The delimitation of reaches of rivers belonging to the State shall be carried out as provided in Article 93, §§ 1 and 2, and Article 131, in conformity with the terms of the concession.

ART. 150.—The legal concessionaire shall be entitled to choose the situation most convenient for the purposes of the mining property, without prejudice to rights acquired by others and without causing prejudice to the interests and progress of industry.

ART. 151.—Every mining property shall form one sole area, undivided by undefined areas.

ART. 152.—The perimeter of a mining property shall be made of straight lines traced on the surface of the ground, and the subterranean portion by vertical planes corresponding to the said straight lines.

A mining property occupies the space circumscribed by this perimeter, extending indefinitely downwards in a vertical direction.

ART. 153.—Rectification of a mining property is the act of

correcting in the interests of the industry the earlier demarcation, including fresh areas of ground or separating others.

ART. 154.—All rectifications shall depend on the ratification of the same by the Government, and should be made with respect to rights of third parties.

ART. 155.—Rectification of reaches of rivers belonging to the State shall be made in conformity with the provisions of the two preceding articles.

ART. 156.—Only on the application of the legal discoverer, his successor or concessionaire, may a rectification be effected.

ART. 157.—The delimitation of a mining property is subject to rectification for the following purposes and on the following conditions :—

§ 1. If during exploration, should the subterranean workings approximate to or pass into ground whereon no mine exists registered and delimited by another, or should the deposit change its direction thither, the area corresponding to the course of the deposit, or necessary to its working, shall be added to the property, in order that rights to the said deposit be guaranteed and that intrusion prejudicial to its working may be prevented; when such area is on private property, the process of expropriation shall be followed if no agreement with the owner be arrived at.

§ 2. In the same manner as laid down in the preceding paragraph shall lands essential for the installation of plant, construction or better localisation of buildings, stores, machine shops, for the cutting of timber or obtaining of other material destined to use in the working of the mine be added or annexed to the original property.

§ 3. It is permitted to exchange part of the area of the mining property for an equal area in any direction when both the original area and that required are State lands, whether on account of discoveries of ramifications of the original, or of a new lode or vein, or for purposes of a subordinate or accessory character essential to the prosecution of the work of the mine.

§ 4. Parcels of land formerly marked out which are no longer necessary to the working of the deposit, or for other purposes pertaining thereto, and which previously belonged to the State, and were by the State conceded for mining purposes, shall revert to their original owner.

§ 5. In case of augmentation of area or of exchange of areas the part annexed shall form with the original part, or with the remainder thereof, one sole property.

§ 6. On approval by Government of the new demarcation, in case the augmentation be State property, or expropriation be realised, in case of private ownership of the new area, the landmarks of division between the original and the new areas shall be removed.

§ 7. It is essential to the granting of a title to the annexed land, in case of private ownership, that it be expropriated, if no agreement with the owner be arrived at.

ART. 158.—The delimitation of a reach of a river belonging to the State may be rectified on the application of the legal discoverer with a view of better utilising the products of the working.

§ 1. The rectification shall not cause the area of marginal land permitted by Article 101 to be exceeded without previous Government sanction.

§ 2. The Government may not authorise amplification of the concession in excess of the length of 50 kilometres laid down by Article 131.

ART. 159.—Application for the delimitation or rectification of a mining property or of the reach of a public river shall be made to the Delegate of Lands and Mines of the District, or to the Director of Lands and Mines.

ART. 160.—All delimitations, as well as any rectification shall be carried out by the Delegate of Lands and Mines or by a competent assistant of the same appointed by him.

ART. 161.—The Delegate on whose responsibility the delimitation or rectification is to be carried out shall take the following steps :—

§ 1. At least eight days previous to the commencement of the delimitation or rectification he shall cause notices to be posted in public places calling upon persons interested or neighbouring proprietors, should there be such, to be present at the act, marking the time and place where the delimitation or rectification shall commence.

§ 2. He shall notify by letter the proprietors of neighbouring mines and other interested persons, if they reside in or near the place; if however, they reside at a distance, the citation by publication of notices shall be deemed sufficient, as provided by § 1.

ART. 162.—Any protests shall be made before the Delegate of Lands and Mines, before or during the operations.

ART. 163.—Protests shall not be taken into consideration except they be based on these Regulations.

ART. 164.—Operations shall commence with a reconnaissance of the locality, if such has not been already made.

ART. 165.—When the limits of a mining property do not coincide with those of the estate whereon it is situated, separate and distinct landmarks shall be employed to distinguish the limits thereof.

ART. 166.—Upon the conclusion of the work of measurement and delimitation, the Delegate shall transmit to the Directorate of Lands and Mines the application form, a copy of the field book and of the plan, with all information necessary to render the question clear, and also copies of any protests ignored, with reasons for such action.

ART. 167.—The Director of Lands and Mines, being placed in possession of the documents referred to in the preceding paragraph, shall submit them to the Government, together with his recommendation, for a decision to be taken.

ART. 168.—Should the Government order any alteration to be made, the Director of Lands and Mines shall instruct the Delegate accordingly, who, after carrying out his instructions, shall again report.

ART. 169.—Should the Government approve the work, the Director of Lands and Mines shall, after annotating the documents in the case, place them in the archives, and shall communicate the approval to the Delegate.

ART. 170.—When the delimitation includes land or property under private ownership which must be expropriated, the Government shall grant to the legal discoverer or his representative a reasonable period within which to take expropriation proceedings, on pain of nullity of the delimitation and of the right to expropriation recognised by the decree issued approving the works.

ART. 171.—No copy of field books or plans shall have official value except it be furnished by the Directorate of Lands and Mines.

ART. 172.—It is to be understood that official approval of a delimitation shall not imply recognition of the legitimacy of full rights over the actual real estate, for the reason that the latter can only be sustained and the titles thereto, in conformity with the Land Laws.

ART. 173.—The fact of approval of the work of measurement and demarcation of a mining property shall confer the immediate right of possession of such property should the land belong to the State or to the interested party; in the contrary case possession may be taken as soon as expropriation has been granted, if the owner will not enter into an agreement.

CHAPTER XI. OF EXPROPRIATION.

ART. 174.—The undermentioned property is liable to expropriation *pro bono publico* in favour of the legal discoverer or mining concessionaire, in virtue of the provisions of Law 624 of September 9th, 1905:—

§ 1. All private landed property necessary to the free utilisation of a deposit of mineral, sinking shafts, driving galleries, cutting trenches, excavation, establishment of stores, deposits, smelting furnaces, machinery for extraction or concentration, laying of pipes, building, providing means of communication and transport and finally for all and any installations above or under ground and for any purpose whatsoever indispensable to the work of mining.

§ 2. All rivers, brooks, streams, springs or fountains which may be necessary.

§ 3. All buildings and other works or betterments necessary to the work of the mine.

ART. 175.—The Delegate of Lands and Mines or his competent assistant shall draw plans or maps of the houses, outbuildings, dependencies or lands, cession of which may be necessary, observing with respect to the owner thereof the rules established with regard to the delimitation of mining property in the tenth chapter of these Regulations.

ART. 176.—No proprietors, leaseholders, quit renters, usufructuaries, tenants and holders of lands and houses, the expropriation of which may have to be carried out in the manner determined by these Regulations, shall impede the persons commissioned to mark such survey in their passage or interrupt their operations for the preparation of the necessary plans or maps (Article 114 of the Consolidation of the Civil Criminal and Commercial Laws of Bahia, Vol. IV.)

Sole para.—The surveyors or the legal discoverer or his representative may apply to the administrative authorities or police in case of interruption or refusal of entry. It shall, however, be understood that such proprietors, leaseholders, quitrenters, usufructuaries, tenants and holders shall be indemnified to the extent of the value of any property or betterment which may be damaged in the course of such survey.

ART. 177.—Before remitting the report on the process to the Director of Lands and Mines the Delegate may promote an agreement between the parties.

ART. 178.—The proprietor may demand full expropriation of houses or lands which have to be expropriated in part, should the same be reduced to less than one-half of their extent or should said proprietors be deprived of conveniences necessary to the use and enjoyment of the lands or houses not included in the expropriation or should the latter be greatly depreciated in value by the rendering useless of important works or betterments. (Article 110, Consolidation of Laws, Vol. IV.)

ART. 179.—Approval of plans by Government decree determines the grant of expropriation in favour of the legal discoverer, mineowner or concessionaire, *pro bono publico* of all lands, houses and dependencies included entirely or partially in the respective plan or plans.

ART. 180.—Protest, whether judicial or administrative, is inadmissible against expropriation *pro bono publico* after approval of the plans.

ART. 181.—The legal discoverer, mineowner, or concessionaire shall not take possession of lands, houses, or dependencies without payment of the indemnity. (Consolidation of Laws, Article 100.)

ART. 182.—The process of indemnisation shall be initiated by the legal discoverer, mineowner or concessionaire before the local judge in case of failure to arrive at an amicable settlement with the owner of the lands, houses and dependencies expropriated, or when the said proprietors are minors or interdicted and their tutors or guardians do not accept the terms offered.

ART. 183.—For the initiation of the process of indemnisation the legal discoverer, mineowner or concessionaire shall apply for the citation of each proprietor interested, for the purpose of choosing two arbitrators who, together with two nominated in the plaintiff's application, shall proceed to the valuation of the lands, houses and dependencies, if the proprietor refuse to accept the price offered. (Consolidation of Laws, Article 101, Vol. IV.)

The application should be accompanied by the following documents.

- (a) Copy, certificate or proof of the publication in the official press of the decree approving the delimitation of the lands, and the plan of the houses and dependencies necessary to the work of mining.
- (b) Official copy of the plan of land, houses and dependencies.
- (c) Attestation of the Directorate of Lands and Mines, or of the Delegate of the same, certifying that the land, houses and dependencies which are dealt with in the application are those on the plan approved by the Government, and that such plan is accurate.

ART. 184.—Within ten days dating from the day of citation the landowner or owners shall declare in person or through his or their legal representative, on pain of non-suiting, if he or they accept the indemnity offered or not (Consolidation of Laws, Article 102, Vol. IV.)

ART. 185.—Tutors or guardians of landowners, when such exist, shall be empowered by despatch of the Judge to accept offers of indemnity, which they consider adequate, for their charges or wards.

ART. 186.—The offer of the legal discoverer, mineowner or

concessionaire being accepted and the indemnity being paid to the owner of the land, houses and dependencies, or deposited if he refuse or is unable to receive it, the Judge shall cause to be issued in favour of the legal discoverer, mineowner or concessionaire an order of possession which shall serve as title and shall be executed without impediment from any embargo whatsoever.

ART. 187.—In case of refusal of the indemnity offered, the proprietor shall declare his demand, and shall nominate two arbiters on his side.

The Judge shall thereupon nominate a third, or in case of nonsuit shall nominate all three. (Consolidation of Laws, Article 105, Vol. IV.)

ART. 188.—If the demand of the landowner be confirmed, the process of Article 186 shall be followed. (Consolidation of Laws, Article 106, Vol. IV.)

ART. 189.—If neither the valuation fixed by the landowner or by the person interested in expropriation (legal discoverer, mineowner or concessionaire) be accepted, the arbiters shall meet under the presidency of the Judge at a time and on a day by him appointed, and in his presence shall value the indemnity to be paid, observing the provisions of these Regulations. (Consolidation of Laws, Article 107, Vol. IV.)

ART. 190.—When on account of litigation or for any other reason there is a doubt as to the true ownership of the lands, houses and dependencies, the Judge shall fix as a reasonable sum: to be paid the valuation made by two arbiters nominated by the person interested in the expropriation and two appointed by himself to represent the legal owner of the lands, houses or dependencies; and the sum shall be paid into court in order to be handed to whomsoever shall prove his right to it.

ART. 191.—In any case, so soon as the valuation be made and the amount of the indemnity received or deposited, the Judge shall order the despatch of the order of possession in accordance with Article 186 of these Regulations.

ART. 192.—The indemnity shall in no case be less than the sum offered by the person interested in expropriation, nor shall it exceed the sum demanded by the owner of the lands, houses or dependencies. (Consolidation of Laws, Article 107, Vol. IV.)

ART. 193.—Indemnities shall be fixed in favour of each person claiming under a separate title.

In case of usufruct, however, a single sum shall be fixed based on the total value of the lands, houses or dependencies, and the owner and usufructuary shall exercise their rights on the sum thus fixed.

ART. 194.—In valuing property for expropriation only, the common and general estimate of its value shall be taken into account, in accordance with the dispositions of these Regulations and of the law, the value of the deposit not being included, the finding or discovery of which constitutes an industrial invention of whosoever may possess the legal title of discovery or invention.

ART. 195.—No indemnity shall be paid for houses on the estates in excess of twenty years' purchase calculated on the net rental after deducting cost of maintenance and repairs. (Consolidation of Laws, Article 112, Vol. IV.)

ART. 196.—In the valuation no account shall be taken of plantations, buildings or betterments effected after the discovery of the mine or after knowledge of intent to acquire for the purpose of mining work the lands, houses and dependencies in the neighbourhood of the point of discovery. (Consolidation of Laws, Article 108, Vol. IV.)

ART. 197.—The parties or their attorneys may present to the arbiters a summary of their case, and it is permissible for the arbiters to hear expert testimony, if they judge it advisable, and to make an inspection together or to delegate one or more of their number to do so. (Consolidation of Laws, Article 113, Vol. IV.)

ART. 198.—From the sentence of the Judge, sanctioning or fixing the indemnity to be paid, appeal lies to the Administrative Tribunal, but only of devolutive effect, when substantial forms have not been observed. (Consolidation of Laws, Article 115, Vol. IV.)

ART. 199.—On deposit of the indemnity, creditors and persons interested in the estate shall be cited to establish their

claims, the expropriated lands, houses, and dependencies remaining free of all onus, mortgage or pending actions, which shall not in any way impede the expropriation. (Consolidation of Laws, Article 117, Vol. IV.)

ART. 200.—When the parties accept the terms offered the form of procedure shall be the same as that provided for in the preceding Article. (Consolidation of Laws, Article 119, Vol. IV.)

ART. 201.—For the purpose of mulcting in costs, the Judge shall keep in view the following rules:—(Consolidation of Laws, Article 118, Vol. IV.)

§ 1. If the indemnity do not exceed the sum offered, the party refusing to accept same shall be condemned to pay costs.

§ 2. If the claims of the parties are equal the person in whose favour the expropriation is granted shall pay costs.

§ 3. If the indemnity be in excess of the offer but less than the demand, the costs shall be divided in same proportion.

§ 4. If the proprietors of lands, houses and dependencies shall make no declaration within the period granted under Article 184 of these Regulations they shall always be mulcted in costs.

ART. 202.—If the Administrative Tribunal on appeal under Article 198 of these Regulations annul the process of indemnification, a second valuation shall be made by arbiters under the presidency of the legal substitute of the Judge, and no further appeal shall lie. (Consolidation of Laws, Article 121, Vol. IV.)

ART. 203.—When the legal discoverer or his successor is proprietor of the soil and does not commence work within three years of the date of discovery, the Government may concede expropriation of the land, the mine and all dependencies to whomsoever may apply, on his giving proof of competence and of his having at his disposal the means necessary to carry out the work with promptness and despatch, and may announce in the principal industrial centres of the country and abroad the existence of the mine, its price and the conditions of its expropriation or acquisition.

§ 1. The expropriation value of lands, houses and dependencies shall be fixed by arbitration before a Judge in conformity with this Chapter.

§ 2. The basis for the valuation of the mine shall be fixed by the amount of the tax of 1 per cent. levied under Article 30, paragraph, of Law No. 624 of September 9th, 1905, and Article 137 of these Regulations.

§ 3. It shall be understood that if the mine has been adjudged abandoned in accordance with these Regulations and the title of discovery consequently be null and void, the indemnity shall be calculated exclusively on the basis of the value of the land, houses and dependencies, the mineral deposit being excluded, and the discovery or invention of the same shall cease to be of value to the owner of the land for lack of the title conferring rights to the mineral deposit.

ART. 204.—Expropriation of private landed property containing mines adjudged abandoned by the Government shall be in favour of the State or of the official concessionaire, observing the conditions of § 3 of the preceding Article.

ART. 205.—The Government has the right to decree for the benefit of the mining industry and *pro bono publico* the expropriation of any private property in all the cases contemplated in Law No. 624 of September 9th, 1905, and in these Regulations.

CHAPTER XII.

ON THE WORKING OF MINES.

ART. 206.—The working of mines is the series of operations practised with a view to the extraction and utilisation for commercial purposes of mineral or fossil substances.

ART. 207.—The working of mines may be undertaken only by persons holding the title of legal discoverer (owner of mine) or their concessionaires in accordance with these Regulations.

ART. 208.—The right to work mines in the manner which they may judge most suitable, in accordance with these Regulations is guaranteed to the proprietors and their concessionaires.

ART. 209.—The proprietor or concessionaire of a mine has the right to carry out within the mining property all the works or installations necessary, independently of any authorisation, so long as the rights of third parties are not prejudiced.

ART. 210.—A mine shall be considered as in active explor-

§ 4. From 10 per cent. to 50 per cent. for mines of monazite and the rare earths.

ART. 256.—The percentage to be paid within the limits of the preceding article shall be fixed by the Secretary of State after hearing the Directorate of Lands and Mines.

ART. 257.—The interested party may at any time, there being no express rule to the contrary, approach the Government either through the Secretary or directly through the Governor of the State in order to prove the necessity for an alteration in the percentage fixed in accordance with the preceding article.

ART. 258.—The percentage shall be calculated upon the value and quantity of the products deposited at or near the mine.

ART. 259.—For the fixation of the percentage there shall be taken into account the conditions of the deposit, the greater or less facility of working, the means of transport, the dimensions of the lode, the assay value of the ore, the climate of the district, and all circumstances calculated to influence the valuation of the deposit, in order that the percentage levied be moderate, equitable, and in accordance with the contributory capacity of the mine.

ART. 260.—Whenever the Government consider it advantageous, differential rates within the limits of Article 255 may be levied with a view to encouraging the reduction, smelting, concentration or bettering of the principal useful substances found in the deposit.

ART. 261.—Useful mineral substances extracted by the legal discoverer on rivers belonging to the State, foreshores, or augmentations of the latter, shall be subject to the percentage taxes of which Articles 255 and 260 treat.

ART. 262.—Payment of the percentages dealt with in Articles 255 and 260 shall be made monthly, quarterly or half-yearly, according to circumstances and at the option of the Government.

ART. 263.—For the purpose of regulating the levying of fiscal tribute the necessary official orders shall be issued.

CHAPTER XVI.

GENERAL DISPOSITIONS.

ART. 264.—All legal discoverers as owners of mines shall incur the following essential obligations:—

§ 1. To initiate and carry on the work of the mine within three years counting from the date of completion of registration and issue of title.

§ 2. To maintain the mine in a state of active work, except in case of *force majeure* amply justified.

§ 3. To carry on the working of the mine in accordance with the rules of the art of mining and by the method which he may consider best, without any such ambitious operations as might render difficult or impossible the ultimate development or utilisation of the deposit.

§ 4. So to carry on subterranean work as to secure perfect safety and efficient ventilation.

§ 5. To have due regard to general order and public health.

§ 6. To compensate all damage or prejudice caused to third parties by their fault or lack of foresight.

§ 7. To permit and facilitate all necessary official visits of examination for the computation of the percentages due.

§ 8. To interest themselves in the progress and improvement of the district, especially as regards means of communication and hygiene.

§ 9. To fulfil the obligations imposed by law and by these Regulations.

ART. 265.—Individuals or collective entities of foreign nationality shall always conform to the dispositions of these Regulations and to the Brazilian courts, whether State or Federal, in all questions relating to mining work, with the same rights and obligations, and under identical conditions with persons of Brazilian nationality.

§ 1. The individual or collective entity shall for all purposes and for all legal or litigious ends be considered to be Brazilian, even when the capital be raised abroad, and when some or all of the employes are foreigners.

§ 2. All foreigners interested in the working of a mine, as owners, shareholders, creditors, partners or the heirs of all or any of them shall be on a par with Brazilians in all that con-

cerns the work of the mine, and shall never be entitled to avail themselves of any right or privilege inherent to the quality of foreign citizen in any matter affecting the business of mining or the shares of the company, be the pretext what it may.

ART. 266.—The costs of official proceedings for the benefit of any person interested in mining shall be paid by the said person.

ART. 267.—The Government may call for public tenders when it shall consider the same advisable, and may concede to whomsoever may offer the best terms, mines belonging to the State and generally known to exist.

ART. 268.—The utilisation of thermal or mineral springs belonging to the State shall be regulated by the Government, and it shall be competent for the Directorate of Lands and Mines to provide for the administration and fiscalisation thereof.

ART. 269.—The laws and regulations in force in the State, and the mining statutes of civilised nations, shall constitute subsidiary legislation in cases omitted or not dealt with in these Regulations.

ART. 270.—It shall be competent for the Government to deliberate, in accordance with the preceding article, on cases of omission.

CHAPTER XVII.

PROVISIONAL DISPOSITIONS.

ART. 271.—Mines of coal, iron or manganese shall be exempt from payment of the percentages treated of in Article 255 of the present Regulations, in virtue of Article 57 of Law No. 624 of September 9th, 1905, until the ninth day of September, 1915.

ART. 272.—All contracts and concessions for prospecting or mining granted by the Government and in force on the day of publication of these Regulations shall be respected until the expiry of the terms for which they were granted, but shall not be renewed except in conformity with Law No. 624 of September 9th, 1905, and with these Regulations.

ART. 273.—Landed proprietors upon whose estates there exist well-known mines should without delay register the same and obtain the title of legal discoverer or inventor.

§ 1. For the full understanding of these Regulations and of the obligations and limitations imposed by the same, a term of six months is granted counting from the date hereof.

§ 2. Any person registering within the said period of six months, together with other persons registering in accordance with these Regulations, shall be entitled to a term of three years within which to initiate and develop the working of the mine, counting from date of the registration.

§ 3. Proprietors of well-known mines who fail to register within the term of six months from the present date, apart from incurring the risk of loss of the title of legal discoverer, shall be subject to the following:—the period of three years within which to commence and develop work on pain of a tax of 1 per cent. on the value of the mine in conformity with Articles 137 and 138 shall be calculated from the date of these Regulations, as if registration had been effected on that day, and the owner then recognised as legal discoverer or inventor.

§ 4. No mine shall be worked without registration.

§ 5. Persons having mines in exploration shall effect registration within six months, on pain of suspension of work and apprehension of products until such time as the formality be complied with.

ART. 274.—The right to a mine in active work on the date of publication of these Regulations shall be respected, to whomsoever it belong, and it shall be considered a constituted mining property on observation of the provisions of paragraph 5 of the preceding article.

ART. 275.—The provisions of Article 273 shall not apply to a mine belonging to the State and already the subject of a concession or contract.

ART. 276.—For so long as the service of registration outside the capital be not organised, all registrations shall be effected and terminated before the Directorate of Lands and Mines.

ART. 277.—All discoverers of mines situated on lands belonging to the State who shall register the same within one year, counting from the date of the present Regulations, shall pay as a registration fee the minimum sum authorised by Article 116, paragraph 6, of these Regulations.

SECTION VII.

SHIPPING MOVEMENT.

GERMAN	Steam Sail	720	1,720,823	741	1,846,718	776	2,087,275	875	2,306,363	889	2,514,718
		17	9,552	21	10,416	13	12,650	20	10,808	31	21,310
	TOTAL	737	1,730,375	762	1,857,134	789	2,099,925	901	2,317,171	920	2,536,028
GREEK	Steam Sail					4	6,252			2	4,802
	TOTAL					4	6,252			2	4,802
ITALIAN	Steam Sail	152	353,413	190	430,885	226	580,683	308	874,742	326	985,592
		16	9,888	17	12,086	15	12,889	16	14,444	18	14,455
	TOTAL	168	363,301	207	442,971	241	593,572	324	889,186	344	1,000,047
JAPANESE	Steam Sail									2	7,640
	TOTAL									2	7,640
NORWEGIAN	Steam Sail	23	45,427	28	59,689	33	65,820	58	114,385	44	82,284
		118	65,080	124	70,852	112	70,734	123	80,763	82	60,423
	TOTAL	141	110,507	152	130,541	145	136,554	181	195,148	126	142,707
PARAGUAYAN	Steam Sail	39	7,388	10	2,412	21	2,905	20	4,306	68	9,445
						1	16				
	TOTAL	39	7,388	10	2,412	22	2,921	20	4,306	68	9,445
PERUVIAN	Steam Sail	3	210	7	1,098	4	1,020	7	426	3	179
	TOTAL	3	210	7	1,098	4	1,020	7	426	3	179
PORTUGUESE	Steam Sail	11	18,085	15	25,370	19	32,703	6	9,870	5	3,061
		11	7,910	12	7,264	10	5,866	12	7,337	5	3,061
	TOTAL	22	26,005	27	32,634	29	38,569	18	17,207	10	6,122
RUSSIAN	Steam Sail	30	11,828	23	11,280	24	9,190	21	9,303	17	15,796
		30	11,828	23	11,280	24	9,190	21	9,303	17	15,796
	TOTAL	60	23,656	46	22,560	48	18,380	42	18,606	34	31,592
SPANISH	Steam Sail	13	29,429	30	67,833	36	82,841	45	100,183	72	202,745
		1	292	1	232	2	2,164	3	2,470	3	1,438
	TOTAL	14	29,721	31	68,065	38	85,005	48	102,653	75	204,183
SWEDISH	Steam Sail	2	2,798	5	4,597	4	5,932	6	13,648	8	5,658
		12	5,378	26	10,469	26	10,992	25	12,681	12	4,195
	TOTAL	14	8,176	31	15,066	30	16,924	31	26,329	20	9,853
URUGUAYAN	Steam Sail	55	13,195	53	25,956	47	48,155	71	76,274	59	70,536
		1	902	6	1,918	4	597	3	620	9	3,230
	TOTAL	56	14,097	59	27,874	51	48,752	74	81,894	68	73,766
TOTAL STEAM		10,289	11,392,843	11,000	12,482,049	12,584	14,050,588	14,184	16,281,978	15,031	18,280,897
TOTAL SAIL		7,118	479,720	6,063	445,246	5,180	414,354	5,226	455,854	5,062	383,001
GRAND TOTAL		17,407	11,872,563	17,072	12,927,295	17,764	14,464,942	19,410	16,737,832	20,093	18,673,898

DEPARTURES—BY FLAGS.

FLAGS.	1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
AMERICAN	3	16,683	—	—	5	675	7	4,006	3	1,728
Sail	18	15,548	19	16,653	15	11,640	5	7,348	4	2,565
TOTAL	21	32,231	19	16,653	20	12,315	12	12,344	7	4,293
ARGENTINE	312	188,739	256	103,527	255	124,528	357	184,570	312	122,712
Sail	2	288	13	1,572	60	7,202	53	10,675	40	4,302
TOTAL	314	189,017	269	105,099	315	131,730	410	175,245	352	127,074
AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN	110	183,678	108	181,297	137	227,733	139	242,116	148	300,624
Sail	—	—	—	—	1	1,380	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	110	183,678	108	181,297	138	229,113	139	242,116	148	300,624
BELGIAN	37	102,956	37	100,317	39	106,225	37	88,173	30	79,101
Sail	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	192	—	—
TOTAL	37	102,956	37	100,317	39	106,225	38	88,365	30	79,101
BOLIVIAN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	346
Sail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	346
BRAZILIAN	6,737	4,315,767	7,416	4,878,165	8,693	5,368,626	9,766	5,827,028	10,469	6,579,572
Sail	6,707	288,774	5,697	227,531	4,752	216,569	4,767	222,010	4,754	208,105
TOTAL	13,444	4,594,541	13,053	5,105,696	13,445	5,585,195	14,533	6,049,048	15,243	6,787,677
BRITISH	1,658	3,597,481	1,700	3,870,660	1,855	4,428,192	2,033	5,461,546	2,101	6,093,640
Sail	132	63,509	123	61,722	109	42,382	121	50,626	109	41,415
TOTAL	1,790	3,660,990	1,823	3,932,382	1,964	4,470,574	2,154	5,512,172	2,210	6,135,054
CHILIAN	2	312	1	323	9	1,269	6	920	6	495
Sail	—	—	3	251	1	100	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	312	4	574	10	1,369	6	920	6	495
DANISH	5	11,758	14	30,069	8	11,310	3	5,303	6	11,024
Sail	41	12,023	29	7,810	34	8,332	32	8,360	36	8,814
TOTAL	46	23,781	43	37,885	42	19,642	35	13,669	42	19,838
DUTCH	6	3,695	6	12,331	6	7,643	6	9,036	72	195,877
Sail	8	2,900	6	1,286	8	1,766	8	1,848	5	1,470
TOTAL	14	6,595	12	13,607	14	9,409	14	10,884	77	197,347
FRENCH	388	825,518	372	830,466	376	892,680	393	941,916	400	1,012,193
Sail	3	1,136	2	812	8	2,935	4	2,743	2	2,928
TOTAL	391	826,654	374	831,278	379	895,615	397	944,659	402	1,015,121

GERMAN	Steam	718	1,714,953	744	1,855,847	779	2,040,952	571	2,293,437	800	2,520,982
	Sail	29	15,263	24	15,703	13	10,157	30	22,004	26	19,568
	TOTAL	747	1,729,616	768	1,871,550	792	2,051,109	901	2,315,441	916	2,540,550
GREEK	Steam					4	6,252			1	1,872
	Sail										
	TOTAL					4	6,252			1	1,872
ITALIAN	Steam	153	355,479	189	429,710	226	589,693	308	874,742	326	986,316
	Sail	12	7,380	18	10,365	14	13,607	15	12,862	18	14,379
	TOTAL	165	362,859	207	440,075	240	594,300	323	887,604	344	1,000,695
JAPANESE	Steam									2	7,646
	Sail										
	TOTAL									2	7,646
NORWEGIAN	Steam	23	45,427	26	56,991	33	68,422	59	112,208	43	81,636
	Sail	113	61,510	133	75,619	109	69,710	118	78,635	85	59,640
	TOTAL	136	106,937	159	132,610	142	138,132	177	190,841	128	141,276
PARAGUAYAN	Steam	39	7,383	10	2,412	21	2,995	29	4,306	68	9,445
	Sail					1	10				
	TOTAL	39	7,383	10	2,412	22	2,991	29	4,306	68	9,445
PERUVIAN	Steam	3	210	7	1,098	3	220	8	1,226	1	48
	Sail										
	TOTAL	3	210	7	1,098	3	220	8	1,226	1	48
PORTUGUESE	Steam	11	18,065	14	23,382	20	34,760	6	9,870		3,424
	Sail	10	7,291	11	7,128	12	6,921	11	7,024	6	3,424
	TOTAL	21	25,356	25	30,510	32	41,681	17	16,894	6	3,424
RUSSIAN	Steam					24	9,254		9,216	12	8,450
	Sail	30	11,262	23	11,413	24	9,254	21	9,216	12	8,450
	TOTAL	30	11,262	23	11,413	24	9,254	21	9,216	12	8,450
SPANISH	Steam	13	20,429	30	67,333	36	82,841	45	109,183	72	202,745
	Sail	1	292			1	1,169	3	2,736	4	2,167
	TOTAL	14	20,721	30	67,333	37	84,010	48	109,919	76	204,912
SWEDISH	Steam	2	2,798	5	4,597	4	5,942	6	13,648	3	5,668
	Sail	9	9,228	28	12,278	25	10,001	27	12,994	16	5,437
	TOTAL	11	6,024	33	10,875	29	15,943	33	20,642	19	11,095
URUGUAYAN	Steam	55	18,195	53	25,916	45	48,651	70	75,099	57	74,744
	Sail	2	2,651	6	1,618	4	597	4	1,795	9	3,230
	TOTAL	57	15,870	59	27,574	49	49,248	74	76,894	60	77,974
TOTAL STEAM		10,275	11,385,946	10,989	12,474,531	12,584	14,040,710	14,149	16,230,321	15,032	18,288,613
TOTAL SAIL		7,117	473,033	6,075	451,667	5,166	413,438	6,220	451,074	5,126	385,944
GRAND TOTAL		17,392	11,858,979	17,064	12,926,198	17,770	14,454,148	19,369	16,681,395	20,158	18,674,557

ARRIVALS—BY PORTS.

PORTS.	1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
	MANAOS	143 1,119	219,653 202,221	151 1,202	217,497 202,523	152 1,006	246,088 271,030	158 1,354	288,830 280,278	120 1,214	291,569 290,847
	1,262	511,874	1,853	510,020	1,248	518,318	1,512	576,108	1,340	558,416
	299	584,440	340	624,105	340	641,000	354	712,659	316	670,727
	33	18,051	17	10,168	18	9,080	13	8,005	6	2,382
	433	336,585	435	352,931	747	411,151	1,018	404,851	1,227	520,615
	7	361	4	216	2	70	3	107	3	203
	772	889,437	796	987,415	1,107	1,062,525	1,380	1,185,712	1,552	1,208,527
	47	75,395	49	84,890	50	97,008	51	106,856	43	89,446
	22	9,893	38	17,599	14	6,122	15	7,898	13	6,833
	186	218,318	225	258,731	215	251,653	201	237,917	257	300,089
	10	697	5	269	3	179	1	62	3	118
	265	304,273	317	361,589	282	355,022	268	352,731	286	402,488
	30	43,178	36	57,267	35	61,020	28	40,673	15	25,207
	89	41,221	73	33,956	279	182,085	376	196,357	365	133,674
	104	2,390	82	2,241	58	1,851	50	1,416	47	1,730
	223	86,789	191	93,464	372	245,556	454	247,446	367	160,611
	38	54,249	36	57,352	38	65,419	37	70,017	35	68,370
	3	1,501	5	1,361	3	1,193	6	2,411	2	645
	259	204,683	270	263,956	254	280,448	249	298,208	278	332,526
	15	474	18	2,262	22	1,339	19	724	19	854
	315	320,892	329	344,801	317	348,399	310	371,420	334	402,365
	62	26,988	64	28,649	59	23,577	64	25,466	74	33,487
	43	3,713	77	4,043	31	1,595	19	821	21	979
	105	30,701	141	32,697	90	25,172	83	26,287	95	34,466
	24	13,058	24	14,726	24	15,150	22	11,776	21	13,327
	6	340	2	111	5	288	16	396	14	417
	30	13,398	26	14,337	29	15,438	33	12,172	35	13,744

ARRIVALS—BY PORTS.—Continued.

PORTS.	1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	
ARACAJÚ	.. .. Steam	—	195	1,427	1	1,558	—	—	2	1,844
	.. .. Sail	80	30,125	357	3	688	—	420	4	965
	.. .. Steam	112	4,084	38,246	105	42,776	140	58,744	145	68,721
	.. .. Sail	—	—	4,015	67	3,107	68	3,028	86	5,062
	TOTAL	192	35,004	44,945	176	48,120	219	62,792	237	76,592	
ESTANCIA	.. .. Steam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	.. .. Sail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	.. .. Steam	11	3,982	7,335	12	5,411	26	10,320	12	5,616
	.. .. Sail	60	2,263	1,698	47	1,541	41	1,435	45	1,629
	TOTAL	71	6,245	9,033	59	6,952	67	11,755	57	7,245	
S. CHRISTOVÃO	.. .. Steam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	.. .. Sail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	.. .. Steam	3	1,016	1,892	4	1,109	4	1,879	5	2,325
	.. .. Sail	—	—	15	2	152	2	93	1	30
	TOTAL	3	1,016	1,907	7	1,386	6	1,972	6	2,356	
BAHIA Steam	409	1,054,612	404	1,075,191	443	1,190,140	514	1,519,838	567	1,795,497
 Sail	62	27,114	58	25,082	68	33,441	52	22,800	50	25,795
 Steam	290	272,787	326	304,612	333	313,486	376	362,932	408	433,417
 Sail	38	6,101	24	4,421	33	5,702	34	5,486	25	4,221
	TOTAL	799	1,360,654	812	1,410,206	877	1,543,769	976	1,911,056	1,050	2,258,030
ALCOBAÇA	.. .. Steam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	.. .. Sail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	.. .. Steam	1	257	452	—	—	4	1,280	2	650
	.. .. Sail	96	5,152	6,568	107	8,460	98	6,624	93	6,143
	TOTAL	97	5,409	7,020	107	8,460	102	7,910	95	6,802	
CARAVELHAS	.. .. Steam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	.. .. Sail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	.. .. Steam	42	15,482	18,958	58	20,596	93	33,653	93	38,975
	.. .. Sail	4	222	106	2	138	1	94	5	811
	TOTAL	46	15,684	18,554	60	20,732	94	33,747	98	39,786	
CANNAVIEIRAS	.. .. Steam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	.. .. Sail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	.. .. Steam	30	10,339	15,710	29	8,145	34	11,384	30	11,085
	.. .. Sail	62	2,940	1,814	39	1,694	30	1,280	42	1,794
	TOTAL	92	13,279	17,524	68	9,839	64	12,664	72	12,889	

LHEÓIS	FOREIGN	Steam	88	12,509	84	22,593	44	12,508	73	25,731	31	11,787
	BRAZILIAN	Sail	343	7,544	284	6,433	202	7,273	277	7,742	94	2,690
	TOTAL	Sail	381	20,143	368	29,029	338	19,871	350	33,473	125	14,486
VICTORIA	FOREIGN	Steam	44	86,538	47	100,829	47	102,189	69	157,191	60	138,563
	BRAZILIAN	Sail	3	1,094	2	1,088	—	—	1	541	—	—
	TOTAL	Sail	349	216,413	273	219,776	286	226,957	293	255,733	319	271,831
B. S. MATHIEUS	FOREIGN	Steam	670	309,417	574	326,144	543	333,264	536	416,791	566	413,643
	BRAZILIAN	Sail	17	6,375	18	6,750	23	8,019	25	9,185	24	8,841
	TOTAL	Sail	27	6,008	42	730	34	767	31	513	14	220
ITAPEMIRIM	FOREIGN	Steam	44	6,983	60	7,480	57	8,786	56	9,698	38	8,561
	BRAZILIAN	Sail	90	23,437	77	26,900	110	35,797	124	39,135	148	42,780
	TOTAL	Sail	39	1,207	25	769	16	1,289	40	1,425	14	707
SANTA CRUZ	FOREIGN	Steam	129	24,644	102	27,669	126	37,086	164	40,580	162	43,467
	BRAZILIAN	Sail	18	6,142	18	6,750	5	1,875	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	Sail	130	2,185	75	1,283	52	1,006	80	1,531	56	1,004
MACAÉ	FOREIGN	Steam	148	8,327	93	8,033	57	2,861	89	1,531	56	1,004
	BRAZILIAN	Sail	17	4,257	21	5,362	21	5,527	20	4,033	91	5,420
	TOTAL	Sail	348	6,000	139	3,335	215	4,512	219	4,720	242	3,342
ANGRA DOS RÉIS	FOREIGN	Steam	365	10,257	160	8,697	236	10,039	239	9,658	263	10,762
	BRAZILIAN	Sail	75	9,419	68	9,234	49	7,348	47	11,110	50	10,780
	TOTAL	Sail	7	229	14	568	10	272	21	937	25	1,070
CABO FRIO	FOREIGN	Steam	82	9,648	82	9,852	50	7,620	68	12,056	75	11,836
	BRAZILIAN	Sail	56	13,940	34	10,237	48	14,643	95	32,729	79	27,182
	TOTAL	Sail	544	16,744	250	8,063	376	13,379	400	13,375	464	15,970
PARATY	FOREIGN	Steam	600	20,684	284	18,280	424	28,027	504	46,104	543	43,152
	BRAZILIAN	Sail	65	8,523	1	8,016	47	7,069	49	10,988	52	11,206
	TOTAL	Sail	65	8,523	57	8,050	47	7,069	49	10,988	52	11,266

ARRIVALS—BY PORTS.—Continued.

PORTS.	1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	
S. JORÓ DA BARRA ..	Steam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Sail	—	—	76	18,587	71	10,672	71	15,875	69	10,304
	Steam	—	—	84	2,413	79	2,575	65	1,791	60	2,024
BRAZILIAN ..	Sail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	—	—	160	20,980	150	19,247	136	17,666	135	18,092	
RIO DE JANEIRO ..	Steam	906	2,308,153	1,065	2,545,178	1,148	2,847,795	1,237	3,275,857	1,383	4,021,651
	Sail	80	76,482	93	73,797	76	70,609	107	101,594	80	85,331
	Steam	694	405,569	717	458,056	764	404,460	783	546,631	832	608,075
BRAZILIAN ..	Sail	423	38,413	324	23,495	388	30,210	327	24,049	307	24,551
TOTAL	2,202	2,828,617	2,199	3,103,496	2,386	3,443,004	2,454	3,948,731	2,602	4,739,608	
SANTOS ..	Steam	570	1,299,770	595	1,409,786	716	1,809,632	805	2,384,568	893	2,689,298
	Sail	26	14,801	27	15,187	26	15,378	30	22,471	10	18,057
	Steam	341	194,059	427	271,687	430	283,908	427	299,413	568	352,923
BRAZILIAN ..	Sail	47	2,666	38	2,071	38	1,864	38	1,688	37	1,763
TOTAL	984	1,511,296	1,087	1,694,641	1,200	2,120,781	1,359	2,708,040	1,452	3,062,041	
IGUAPE ..	Steam	—	—	1	444	—	—	—	—	—	
	Sail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Steam	75	32,968	78	31,276	86	29,302	61	21,393	60	24,656
BRAZILIAN ..	Sail	15	393	19	267	23	637	19	316	17	204
TOTAL	90	33,361	98	31,987	112	30,143	80	21,714	80	24,850	
UBATUBA ..	Steam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Sail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Steam	48	6,768	46	6,466	52	7,780	43	10,481	48	9,502
BRAZILIAN ..	Sail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	48	6,768	46	6,466	52	7,780	43	10,481	48	9,502	
PARANAGUA AND ANTONINA ..	Steam	98	92,605	78	83,088	112	127,475	134	127,543	159	173,982
	Sail	—	—	5	2,887	3	1,255	0	0	4	1,527
	Steam	241	141,797	283	176,090	503	343,564	456	324,561	543	390,512
BRAZILIAN ..	Sail	77	2,007	57	3,191	65	4,828	66	8,367	28	1,890
TOTAL	416	237,459	423	265,164	685	477,330	661	458,809	734	567,920	
FIORIANOPOLIS ..	Steam	63	53,903	59	48,613	50	43,802	57	57,954	66	64,967
	Sail	—	—	6	3,393	5	1,964	0	0	3	840
	Steam	297	185,052	330	161,992	355	200,082	316	188,470	382	255,474
BRAZILIAN ..	Sail	299	4,410	222	3,913	134	2,377	135	2,330	125	2,046
TOTAL	667	196,595	617	217,880	550	243,235	514	252,062	576	324,227	

Port	Origin	Mode	1	1,942	1	313	80,150	8,496	13	22,417
ITAJAHY	FOREIGN	Steam	1	213	1	—	—	—	1	680
		Sail	102	54,522	156	7,409	95,291	217	106,217	6,298
		Sail	55	7,994	48	—	—	5,997	139	—
S. FRANCISCO	FOREIGN	TOTAL	159	64,671	175	87,872	96,110	109,784	370	135,612
		Steam	46	75,197	31	65,982	78,614	95,955	46	94,207
		Sail	125	65,290	145	1,423	108,959	143,993	237	130,305
LAGUNA	FOREIGN	Steam	29	1,059	28	790	776	2,231	175	2,555
		Sail	200	141,546	215	104,154	188,393	241,609	458	233,127
		TOTAL	209	142,605	243	105,074	189,169	243,800	633	235,682
RIO GRANDE DO SUL	FOREIGN	Steam	95	102,962	75	98,379	146,899	180,135	124	180,878
		Sail	227	144,057	249	193,015	212,234	191,944	282	228,903
		Sail	42	8,472	30	6,498	6,228	8,494	39	7,091
PORTO ALEGRE	FOREIGN	TOTAL	429	271,377	412	311,914	392,115	403,561	523	434,522
		Steam	17	9,565	16	5,999	12,761	22,066	37	16,500
		Sail	170	97,842	176	96,045	123,135	119,245	228	134,295
URUGUAYANA	FOREIGN	Steam	162	25,187	221	31,917	43,557	54,713	367	42,118
		Sail	349	132,594	414	133,327	179,453	196,392	723	192,991
		TOTAL	511	157,781	635	165,244	223,010	240,949	1,090	235,109
JTAQUI	FOREIGN	Steam	55	7,408	37	4,384	4,011	9,280	71	9,782
		Sail	41	3,526	6	2,271	3,465	400	29	3,297
		Sail	656	7,208	687	5,916	3,542	3,026	628	3,329
JAGUARÃO	FOREIGN	TOTAL	752	18,142	771	13,041	14,306	12,712	623	14,388
		Steam	23	3,400	11	1,452	1,848	618	14	1,864
		Sail	—	—	5	230	—	20	1	182
PELOTAS	FOREIGN	Steam	33	545	33	424	294	244	44	388
		Sail	56	3,945	51	2,419	2,142	2,018	59	2,389
		TOTAL	89	4,490	84	2,843	2,436	2,262	103	2,777
TOTAL	FOREIGN	Steam	83	10,942	77	10,751	11,070	18,097	105	23,033
		Sail	90	4,481	92	4,612	5,225	4,453	83	5,372
		TOTAL	173	15,423	169	15,363	16,295	22,460	188	28,405
TOTAL	FOREIGN	Steam	7	2,591	—	2,140	2,320	5,680	14	7,416
		Sail	9	1,954	9	87,515	75,777	91,731	13	3,228
		Sail	25	4,719	13	2,716	5,586	7,205	24	4,800
TOTAL	FOREIGN	TOTAL	173	88,712	169	92,371	88,683	108,513	209	120,943

ARRIVALS--BY PORTS.--Continued.

PORTS.	1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	
SANTA VICTORIA DO PALMAR	Steam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sail	28	3,245	23	2,886	17	2,194	10	2,700	30	7,144
	Total	92	5,658	67	3,552	47	2,010	47	2,842	63	5,074
S. BORJA	Steam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sail	118	8,984	90	6,438	64	4,804	63	5,641	93	10,822
	Total	21	3,108	15	2,204	23	1,018	25	1,378	1	30
CORUMBA	Steam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sail	139	2,028	146	1,724	145	1,927	107	1,917	166	5,688
	Total	160	5,186	166	4,718	108	2,945	102	3,205	219	7,113
PORTO MURTINHO	Steam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sail	50	9,340	38	8,032	28	4,080	31	6,772	27	6,199
	Total	19	10,851	17	7,980	16	5,814	34	12,302	4	693
PORTO MURTINHO	Steam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sail	60	20,191	60	16,817	48	11,901	68	10,617	82	27,821
	Total	31	5,272	31	5,293	35	5,822	46	10,898	67	10,454
Total Foreign Steam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sail	3,543	7,075,282	3,574	7,580,914	3,800	8,087,351	4,307	10,438,124	4,589	11,687,018
	Total	412	207,787	486	219,708	434	197,690	465	233,408	379	191,310
Total Brazilian Steam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sail	3,955	7,283,019	4,010	7,819,682	4,334	8,885,041	4,862	10,669,592	4,918	11,888,928
	Total	6,746	4,817,611	7,485	4,882,135	8,184	5,465,232	9,787	5,845,854	10,492	6,583,279
Total Steam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sail	6,706	271,933	5,697	225,478	4,746	216,064	4,761	222,386	4,683	201,691
	Total	13,452	4,589,544	13,082	5,107,613	13,430	5,679,896	14,548	6,068,240	15,175	6,784,970
Total SAIL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sail	10,289	11,392,843	11,009	12,482,049	12,684	14,050,583	14,184	16,281,073	15,031	18,280,897
	Total	7,118	479,720	6,083	445,246	5,180	414,354	5,226	455,854	5,062	393,001
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	17,407	11,872,563	17,072	12,927,295	17,764	14,464,937	19,410	16,737,822	20,093	18,673,898

DEPARTURES—BY PORTS.

PORTS.	1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	
MANAÓS .. .. .	.. .. . Steam	209,222	155	220,160	157	252,159	152	275,888	120	204,708	
	.. .. . Sail	1,120	1,194	295,332	1,104	272,381	1,345	282,414	1,224	300,885	
	TOTAL	1,256	499,786	1,349	515,692	1,261	524,540	1,497	558,302	1,350	505,593
BELEM .. .. .	.. .. . Steam	301	535,848	341	627,330	334	631,607	359	720,822	316	677,650
	.. .. . Sail	32	17,599	19	11,535	18	9,477	15	8,341	6	2,418
	TOTAL	432	553,447	432	638,865	432	641,084	474	729,163	422	680,068
MARANHÃO .. .. .	.. .. . Steam	772	889,463	797	993,379	1,108	1,054,878	1,390	1,102,703	1,555	1,200,221
	.. .. . Sail	47	75,935	49	84,990	50	97,068	51	106,866	43	89,446
	TOTAL	819	965,398	846	1,078,369	1,158	1,151,946	1,441	1,209,569	1,598	1,289,667
PARANAHYBA AND TUTOYA .. .. .	.. .. . Steam	30	43,178	36	57,207	35	61,020	28	40,673	15	25,207
	.. .. . Sail	89	41,221	73	33,956	279	182,085	376	190,357	305	138,674
	TOTAL	119	84,399	109	91,163	314	243,105	404	231,030	420	163,881
FORPALEZA .. .. .	.. .. . Steam	225	86,839	189	98,401	371	245,390	457	247,666	367	100,611
	.. .. . Sail	37	52,935	37	58,646	37	64,175	37	69,600	36	69,881
	TOTAL	262	139,774	226	157,047	408	309,565	494	317,266	403	170,492
ARACATY .. .. .	.. .. . Steam	82	26,988	64	28,649	59	23,577	64	25,466	74	33,487
	.. .. . Sail	42	2,046	79	5,773	30	1,652	20	804	21	979
	TOTAL	124	29,034	143	34,422	89	25,229	84	26,330	95	34,466
ACARAÚ .. .. .	.. .. . Steam	24	13,058	24	14,726	24	15,150	22	11,776	21	13,327
	.. .. . Sail	6	340	2	111	5	238	16	396	14	417
	TOTAL	30	13,398	26	14,837	29	15,438	38	12,172	35	13,744

DEPARTURES—BY PORTS.—Continued.

PORTS.	1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	
CAMOCIM	Steam	615	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Sail	118	45,956	110	47,158	130	52,806	155	65,522	116	51,181
	Total	26	1,869	40	3,180	35	3,091	42	2,180	28	1,794
NATAL	Steam	145	48,440	150	50,344	165	55,897	197	65,711	144	54,390
	Sail	4	3,091	—	—	2	3,412	8	15,125	9	17,091
	Total	159	101,333	180	208,422	173	192,505	174	198,270	185	192,323
MACÁO	Steam	261	8,920	187	5,964	156	5,961	197	6,470	161	5,053
	Sail	424	203,953	347	209,336	361	201,878	370	210,865	365	214,457
	Total	685	212,873	534	215,302	517	207,849	567	217,335	526	219,510
MOSSORÓ	Steam	140	14,182	178	9,678	167	6,455	156	7,080	118	3,838
	Sail	205	46,146	241	40,440	227	41,844	246	60,718	227	62,530
	Total	345	60,328	419	50,118	394	48,299	402	67,806	345	66,368
PARAHYBA	Steam	81	44,948	76	38,219	86	40,430	106	71,560	111	70,516
	Sail	142	9,078	144	6,347	87	4,883	72	5,007	84	4,512
	Total	223	54,026	220	44,566	173	45,313	180	76,567	195	75,028
RECIPE	Steam	37	63,244	40	70,316	43	84,468	39	76,082	36	72,347
	Sail	8	1,322	2	1,389	3	1,355	4	1,538	2	947
	Total	160	105,257	167	208,876	168	208,567	172	211,078	221	230,572
MACÉIO	Steam	200	8,003	148	5,896	132	5,384	128	6,110	180	7,390
	Sail	400	268,426	357	206,477	346	209,754	343	203,858	430	320,265
	Total	600	276,429	505	212,373	478	215,138	471	210,008	610	327,655
TOTAL	Steam	353	331,690	344	862,168	374	940,309	390	1,002,505	360	1,111,912
	Sail	81	33,425	72	32,447	66	28,587	50	23,083	48	15,901
	Total	970	365,115	807	376,078	806	365,098	898	390,588	456	470,582
TOTAL	Steam	174	15,911	117	6,463	47	8,201	13	2,842	11	1,688
	Sail	978	1,215,494	924	1,277,140	853	1,331,195	860	1,512,632	878	1,606,063
	Total	1,152	1,231,405	1,041	1,283,600	900	1,339,396	873	1,515,474	889	1,607,751
TOTAL	Steam	73	137,087	70	169,444	56	165,597	70	161,150	64	130,855
	Sail	8	2,445	6	2,482	7	2,500	12	2,693	1	2,728
	Total	199	239,532	245	271,926	226	268,553	294	299,210	302	363,400
TOTAL	Steam	512	12,878	441	10,477	116	3,985	86	3,291	76	2,879
	Sail	787	376,201	771	440,500	485	480,640	471	466,259	512	520,081
	Total	1,300	389,079	1,212	450,977	601	484,625	557	469,550	588	522,960

PENEDO	FOREIGN	Steam	49	18,581	53	18,951	1	197	118	41,785	182	97,572
	BRAZILIAN	Sail	85	2,269	103	3,898	74	27,286	138	4,981	162	6,377
	TOTAL	Sail	184	20,850	156	22,349	182	30,982	256	46,716	264	42,949
PORTO CALVO	FOREIGN	Steam	61	1,782	68	1,756	83	1,942	82	1,870	79	1,576
	BRAZILIAN	Sail	61	1,782	68	1,756	83	1,942	82	1,870	79	1,576
	TOTAL	Sail	122	3,564	136	3,512	166	3,884	164	3,740	158	3,152
ARACAJÚ	FOREIGN	Steam	2	420	1	1,497	1	1,558	2	420	2	1,844
	BRAZILIAN	Sail	80	30,388	103	37,884	106	43,288	149	58,833	146	69,101
	TOTAL	Sail	111	4,679	90	4,575	64	3,062	73	3,330	86	5,062
ESTANCLIA	FOREIGN	Steam	11	3,982	20	7,835	12	5,411	26	10,320	12	5,616
	BRAZILIAN	Sail	57	2,163	53	1,798	47	1,541	41	1,455	45	1,629
	TOTAL	Sail	68	6,145	73	9,133	59	6,952	67	11,775	57	7,245
S. CHRISTOVÃO	FOREIGN	Steam	3	1,016	6	1,892	1	995	4	1,870	5	2,220
	BRAZILIAN	Sail	3	1,016	1	16	2	1,109	2	93	1	30
	TOTAL	Sail	6	2,032	7	1,907	7	1,886	6	1,972	6	2,256
BAHIA	FOREIGN	Steam	409	1,054,802	405	1,076,550	440	1,180,470	516	1,524,001	566	1,792,098
	BRAZILIAN	Sail	63	26,924	61	25,234	67	33,748	44	20,103	55	27,098
	TOTAL	Sail	200	272,757	326	304,612	333	313,486	375	300,933	408	436,034
ALCOBACA	FOREIGN	Steam	30	4,304	24	4,020	35	5,726	27	4,275	30	5,358
	BRAZILIAN	Sail	792	1,358,817	816	1,414,116	875	1,542,801	904	1,909,312	1,050	2,260,483
	TOTAL	Sail	822	1,363,121	840	1,418,136	910	1,548,527	931	1,913,587	1,080	2,265,841
CARAVELLAS	FOREIGN	Steam	1	957	1	452	1	452	4	1,268	2	650
	BRAZILIAN	Sail	91	4,680	78	6,097	105	8,257	103	6,880	93	6,143
	TOTAL	Sail	92	4,917	79	7,449	106	8,709	107	8,116	95	6,802
CANNAVIEIRAS	FOREIGN	Steam	42	15,462	44	18,054	58	20,518	94	34,035	98	36,975
	BRAZILIAN	Sail	4	222	3	196	2	136	1	94	5	811
	TOTAL	Sail	46	15,684	47	18,250	60	20,654	95	34,129	98	38,786
TOTAL	FOREIGN	Steam	30	10,339	40	16,710	29	8,145	34	11,384	30	11,065
	BRAZILIAN	Sail	64	3,945	39	1,814	39	1,694	30	1,280	42	1,704
	TOTAL	Sail	94	13,284	83	17,524	68	9,839	64	12,664	72	12,769

DEPARTURES—BY PORTS.—Continued.

PORTS.	1904.			1905.			1906.			1907.			1908.		
	Number.	Tons.		Number.	Tons.		Number.	Tons.		Number.	Tons.		Number.	Tons.	
CAMOCIM	1	615													
Steam															
Sail	118	46,956		110	47,158		130	52,806		155	63,522		116	51,181	
BRAZILIAN	26	1,869		40	3,186		35	3,091		42	2,189		26	1,794	
TOTAL	145	48,440		150	50,344		165	55,897		197	65,711		144	54,309	
NATAL	4	3,031					2	3,412		8	16,125		9	17,091	
Steam															
Sail	159	191,333		180	203,422		173	192,505		174	198,270		185	192,323	
BRAZILIAN	261	8,329		187	5,964		186	5,961		197	6,470		101	5,063	
TOTAL	424	203,953		347	208,386		361	201,878		370	210,365		355	214,457	
MACÁO															
Steam							1	1,380		1	2,070		1	2,050	
Sail	65	34,964		63	30,762		59	34,009		87	50,124		110	76,642	
BRAZILIAN	140	14,182		178	9,678		167	6,455		156	7,080		116	3,838	
TOTAL	205	49,146		241	40,440		227	41,844		246	69,718		227	85,530	
MOSSORÓ															
Steam							1	1,308		2	3,846				
Sail	81	44,948		76	38,219		86	40,420		106	71,569		111	70,516	
BRAZILIAN	142	9,878		144	6,347		87	4,833		72	5,097		84	4,512	
TOTAL	223	54,826		220	44,566		175	47,708		180	80,512		195	75,028	
PARAHYBA															
Steam	37	63,244		40	79,316		43	84,493		39	76,082		36	72,347	
Sail	8	1,922		2	1,389		8	1,385		4	1,488		2	947	
BRAZILIAN	160	195,257		167	209,576		168	208,597		172	211,078		221	239,572	
TOTAL	200	8,093		148	5,596		132	5,384		128	6,110		180	7,389	
RECIFE															
Steam	400	268,426		357	296,477		346	299,754		343	293,858		439	320,265	
Sail	353	831,639		344	862,168		374	940,309		390	1,092,505		360	1,111,912	
BRAZILIAN	81	33,425		72	32,447		66	28,587		59	28,083		48	15,901	
TOTAL	174	12,911		117	9,461		113	8,201		113	2,342		11	1,688	
MACIÓ															
Steam	978	1,215,494		924	1,277,149		853	1,381,165		860	1,512,632		878	1,606,063	
Sail	78	137,097		70	162,444		86	165,527		79	161,159		64	130,455	
BRAZILIAN	199	226,011		245	275,097		226	269,585		234	299,216		362	383,909	
TOTAL	512	12,578		441	10,477		116	3,935		86	3,291		75	2,879	
TOTAL	787	376,201		771	449,500		435	439,640		471	466,259		512	520,081	

DEPARTURES—BY PORTS.—Continued.

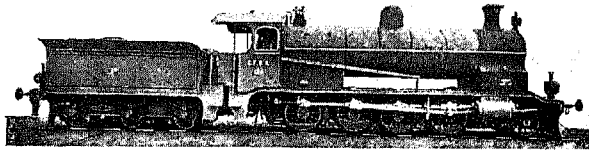
PORTS.	1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	
ILHEOS	Steam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Sail	38	12,590	84	22,598	48	19,916	74	26,113	31	11,787
	Sail	340	7,524	286	6,494	201	7,043	280	7,454	98	2,804
	TOTAL	378	20,125	370	29,087	334	19,959	354	34,067	129	14,591
VICTORIA	Steam	45	88,157	47	100,829	47	102,180	69	157,191	60	138,583
	Sail	3	1,034	1	618	1	368	1	541	—	—
	Sail	272	215,240	254	219,349	284	226,868	305	255,892	319	271,331
	TOTAL	346	6,408	273	5,182	209	3,908	173	3,441	192	3,818
B. S. MATHEUS	Steam	666	310,834	675	325,923	541	333,360	538	417,985	571	413,732
	Sail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sail	17	6,375	18	6,750	23	8,010	35	9,195	24	8,341
	TOTAL	27	608	41	713	58	784	56	9,608	14	250
ITAPEMIRIM	Steam	44	6,983	59	7,463	58	8,303	56	9,608	38	8,561
	Sail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sail	90	23,437	76	26,850	111	35,847	124	39,135	148	42,760
	TOTAL	39	1,207	25	769	16	1,263	41	1,451	14	707
SANTA CRUZ	Steam	129	24,644	101	27,619	126	37,110	165	40,586	162	43,467
	Sail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sail	18	6,142	18	6,750	5	1,875	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	130	2,182	75	1,276	66	1,079	87	1,496	58	1,689
MACAHE	Steam	148	8,324	93	8,026	61	2,954	87	1,496	58	1,689
	Sail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sail	17	4,257	21	5,362	21	5,527	20	4,938	21	5,420
	TOTAL	348	6,000	139	3,335	214	4,485	219	4,720	243	5,369
ANGRA DOS REIS	Steam	365	10,257	160	8,697	235	10,012	230	9,668	264	10,789
	Sail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sail	75	9,419	68	9,284	40	7,348	47	11,119	50	10,700
	TOTAL	7	229	14	568	10	272	21	937	24	1,039
	TOTAL	82	9,648	82	9,852	59	7,620	68	12,056	74	11,709

CABO FRIO	Steam	56	13,940	94	10,237	48	14,048	95	32,720	470	27,182
	Sail	547	15,980	254	8,276	872	13,108	412	13,564	—	16,159
	TOTAL	603	29,920	288	18,513	420	27,816	507	46,284	540	43,341
PARATY	Steam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sail	65	8,523	66	8,016	47	7,089	49	10,988	62	11,266
	TOTAL	65	8,523	66	8,016	47	7,089	49	10,988	62	11,266
S. JOÃO DA BARRA	Steam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RIO DE JANEIRO	Steam	1,001	2,320,115	1,060	2,533,175	1,147	2,841,627	1,238	3,202,423	1,366	4,025,257
	Sail	85	69,496	89	77,648	88	71,759	103	99,627	72	72,037
	TOTAL	1,086	2,389,611	1,149	2,610,823	1,235	2,913,386	1,341	3,302,050	1,438	4,097,294
SANTOS	Steam	567	1,232,784	598	1,397,870	717	1,811,054	861	2,368,127	896	2,700,407
	Sail	28	17,775	29	19,769	25	13,930	28	22,006	20	18,164
	TOTAL	595	1,250,559	627	1,417,639	742	1,924,984	889	2,390,133	916	2,718,571
IGUAPE	Steam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UBATUBA	Steam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PARANAGUA AND ANTONINA	Steam	96	90,838	80	84,943	110	128,837	133	126,046	158	172,197
	Sail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	96	90,838	80	84,943	110	128,837	133	126,046	158	172,197
FLOLIANOPOLIS	Steam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	667	1,198,724	617	2,171,567	550	2,482,229	514	2,517,705	580	3,261,839	

DEPARTURES—BY PORTS.—Continued.

PORTS.	1904.			1905.			1906.			1907.			1908.		
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	
ITAJAÍ	Steam	1,948	—	818	—	—	—	8,496	12	—	—	—	29,806	12	
	Sail	1	213	79,986	195	89,470	208	95,291	217	100,217	217	100,217	217	100,217	
	Total	58	9,421	7,193	47	6,689	115	6,283	142	6,703	142	6,703	142	6,703	
TOTAL	102	66,098	173	87,494	189	96,159	328	110,070	372	134,466	372	134,466	372	134,466	
S. FRANCISCO	Steam	46	75,197	65,982	81	78,614	86	95,855	47	95,855	—	—	45	92,294	
	Sail	—	—	1,623	3	347	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total	125	65,290	99,589	155	108,660	183	143,993	240	143,993	240	143,993	240	143,993	
LAGUNA	Steam	29	1,539	780	26	784	23	2,243	103	2,243	178	2,305	178	2,305	
	Sail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total	200	141,540	164,154	215	188,971	243	241,501	300	241,501	460	231,264	460	231,264	
RIO GRANDE DO SUL	Steam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Sail	78	13,446	13,688	94	17,930	85	17,930	90	24,739	96	24,739	96	24,739	
	Total	129	2,651	2,656	111	2,021	90	2,021	104	2,380	102	2,380	102	2,380	
PORTO ALEGRE	Steam	207	16,077	21,144	205	19,951	175	22,169	194	22,169	108	27,099	108	27,099	
	Sail	94	101,710	108,645	78	146,475	103	176,880	122	176,880	122	176,880	122	176,880	
	Total	324	117,787	129,789	283	166,426	278	199,049	316	199,049	230	243,979	230	243,979	
URUGUAYANA	Steam	42	8,367	6,999	33	6,981	33	7,337	38	7,337	40	7,337	40	7,337	
	Sail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total	422	208,159	315,711	419	378,575	461	400,405	506	400,405	520	431,763	520	431,763	
ITAJAÍ	Steam	17	9,505	5,909	16	12,761	21	21,400	29	21,400	38	17,256	38	17,256	
	Sail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total	168	96,972	92,544	170	124,669	288	119,149	302	119,149	326	134,929	326	134,929	
URUGUAYANA	Steam	167	24,289	29,635	200	43,137	362	54,620	370	54,620	386	45,536	386	45,536	
	Sail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total	342	180,776	128,178	392	180,733	672	180,733	708	180,532	751	197,799	751	197,799	
ITAJAÍ	Steam	55	7,408	4,884	37	4,011	32	9,280	81	9,280	71	9,732	71	9,732	
	Sail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total	667	3,526	2,271	41	3,465	40	406	4	406	29	3,297	29	3,297	
ITAJAÍ	Steam	763	18,227	13,041	771	14,306	627	12,712	644	12,712	628	10,358	628	10,358	
	Sail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total	23	3,400	1,452	11	1,848	13	618	7	618	14	1,864	14	1,864	
ITAJAÍ	Steam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Sail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total	83	545	424	33	294	34	244	36	244	44	363	44	363	
TOTAL	56	3,945	2,419	51	2,142	47	2,013	55	2,013	59	2,380	59	2,380		

Port	Origin	Steam	Sail	Total	Passengers	Freight	Value of Goods	Value of Mail	Value of Cargo	Total Value	Number of Vessels	Total Tonnage
JAGUARÃO	FOREIGN	88	10,942	78	10,913	75	10,788	92	18,289	105	23,083	
	BRAZILIAN	88	4,403	91	4,519	95	5,395	77	4,453	83	5,372	
	TOTAL	171	15,345	169	15,432	170	16,183	169	22,742	188	28,405	
PELOTAS	FOREIGN	7	2,591	8	1,868	10	2,330	5	4,766	16	8,389	
	BRAZILIAN	131	79,176	148	87,289	125	73,527	143	3,552	13	3,274	
	TOTAL	28	5,189	15	2,689	23	5,433	93	6,930	25	5,166	
SANTA VICTORIA DO PALMAR	FOREIGN	175	88,680	169	92,356	163	81,200	199	107,925	212	121,523	
	BRAZILIAN	26	3,246	23	2,886	18	2,914	16	2,799	30	7,148	
	TOTAL	88	5,582	72	3,708	48	2,675	48	2,897	63	8,674	
S. BORJA	FOREIGN	114	8,823	95	6,594	66	4,989	64	5,696	93	10,822	
	BRAZILIAN	21	3,108	15	2,204	23	1,618	25	1,878	20	1,397	
	TOTAL	142	2,068	145	1,696	146	1,855	167	1,917	166	1,798	
CORUMBÁ	FOREIGN	163	5,176	165	4,690	169	2,973	192	3,295	219	7,113	
	BRAZILIAN	49	9,285	39	8,137	26	4,476	31	6,772	26	6,011	
	TOTAL	22	11,047	17	7,990	17	5,994	34	12,302	50	20,517	
PORTO MURINHO	FOREIGN	71	20,282	61	16,922	47	11,067	68	10,617	80	27,221	
	BRAZILIAN	31	5,972	31	5,293	35	5,822	46	10,996	65	9,985	
	TOTAL	22	8,913	36	8,996	84	7,754	51	15,204	48	10,362	
Total Foreign Steam	Steam	3,538	7,070,179	3,573	7,596,366	3,891	8,672,088	4,383	10,403,293	4,543	11,709,041	
	Sail	410	204,259	438	224,236	434	196,869	453	239,064	372	177,839	
	TOTAL FOREIGN	3,948	7,274,438	4,011	7,820,602	4,325	8,868,952	4,836	10,632,357	4,915	11,886,880	
Total Brazilian Steam	Steam	6,737	4,315,767	7,416	4,878,165	8,698	5,368,626	9,766	5,827,028	10,489	6,579,572	
	Sail	6,707	268,774	5,687	227,581	4,752	216,569	4,767	222,010	4,754	208,105	
	TOTAL BRAZILIAN	13,444	4,584,541	13,063	5,105,696	13,445	5,585,195	14,533	6,049,038	15,243	6,787,677	
TOTAL STEAM	Steam	10,275	11,385,946	10,989	12,474,531	12,584	14,040,719	14,149	16,230,321	15,032	18,288,613	
	Sail	7,117	473,033	6,075	451,767	5,186	418,468	5,220	451,074	5,126	385,944	
	GRAND TOTAL	17,392	11,858,979	17,064	12,926,298	17,770	14,454,187	19,369	16,681,395	20,158	18,674,557	



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Boilers, Steam Engines, Refrigerating and Ice-making Machines, Pumps, &c.

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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.



SECTION VIII.

RAILWAYS.

MOVEMENT OF RAILWAYS IN BRAZIL.

	Extension in Traffic, Dec. 31st, 1907.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Number of Passengers per Kilometre.	Tons of Goods per Kilometre.
	1907.	1907.	1907	1907.	1907.	1907.	1907.
I. PROPERTY OF THE UNION.	Kilometres.						
Baturité	326,983	1,244,350\$042	1,085,690\$441	158,669\$501	—	5,746,738	4,367,132
Sobral	216,280	510,250\$548	825,381\$511	193,919\$037	—	1,420,811	2,190,814
Central do Rio Grande do Norte	55,252	39,974\$900	91,181\$105	—	51,206\$205	—	—
GREAT WESTERN :							
Natal & Independencia ..	171,197	249,755\$822	258,348\$460	—	9,087\$838	1,968,213	1,385,565
Conde d'Eu	165,000	728,575\$064	688,739\$730	59,835\$334	—	4,140,341	3,575,610
Recife to S. Francisco ..	124,730	1,758,688\$870	878,259\$060	885,429\$810	—	11,634,857	12,641,310
Central of Pernambuco ..	223,383	1,374,052\$432	959,709\$210	414,343\$222	—	13,624,631	9,995,252
Sul de Pernambuco	193,908	530,391\$304	542,098\$420	—	2,707\$116	5,684,141	4,744,510
Central Alagoas & Branch Paulo Afonso	150,000	799,347\$826	636,798\$500	162,554\$126	—	5,237,675	4,561,410
Bahia to S. Francisco .. .	115,853	33,592\$120	126,095\$820	—	92,503\$500	98,708	155,910
Timbó Extension	123,340	1,144,434\$145	826,404\$900	318,029\$155	—	10,399,334	6,267,730
S. Francisco	38,021	117,842\$560	159,974\$747	—	42,632\$197	1,688,136	504,810
Central Bahia	452,310	1,210,285\$332	1,218,280\$409	1,004\$923	—	3,244,440	4,710,410
Central Brazil	316,680	1,014,759\$971	747,913\$703	266,846\$268	—	2,492,943	3,662,510
Rio do Ouro	1,692,772	32,475,557\$780	31,845,826\$936	629,730\$844	—	459,642,008	275,312,810
Minas and Rio	114,189	415,692\$200	513,376\$032	—	97,683\$832	—	—
Oeste de Minas (Western Minas)	170,000	1,069,122\$022	1,807,472\$271	161,649\$751	—	4,531,189	7,297,810
Paraná	911,096	2,140,429\$106	2,061,848\$311	87,580\$705	—	5,725,437	10,812,610
D. Thereza Christina .. .	416,382	3,926,470\$840	3,575,108\$851	351,361\$189	—	8,056,080	22,057,310
Rio Grande do Sul Railway System	116,340	101,953\$140	341,186\$946	—	239,232\$806	389,318	426,930
II. UNDER CONCESSIONS FROM THE UNION.							
Caxias to Cajazeiros .. .	78,000	116,054\$715	138,505\$847	—	22,451\$132	327,720	434,094
Recife to Limceiro and Timbaúba	180,285	1,305,660\$192	892,088\$530	472,680,6632	—	8,362,960	7,045,160
Ribeirão to Cortez	28,657	43,813\$823	41,033\$820	2,785\$108	—	420,761	420,050
Victoria to Diamantina ..	207,645	434,457\$595	502,831\$919	—	68,374,3324	1,871,122	942,020
LEOPOLDINA RAILWAY :							
Leopoldina and Branch Sumidouro	381,425	2,870,897\$448	2,275,469\$004	601,428\$334	—	6,584,040	10,132,610
Barão de Araruama	93,070	115,956\$777	354,726\$297	—	238,768\$490	478,730	203,520
Extension	51,440	96,956\$462	186,972\$137	—	90,015\$875	131,294	192,680
Carangola	223,000	980,388\$730	1,790,685\$201	—	809,840\$471	2,055,637	4,614,120
S. Eduardo to Itapemirim ..	93,230	231,598\$150	306,559\$605	—	75,021\$453	711,371	1,659,751
Central Macaé	42,700	56,540\$416	113,335\$894	—	56,798\$478	109,378	117,807
Norte (Northern)	45,340	448,490\$493	415,990\$238	32,500\$238	—	11,474,259	474,040
Corcovado	3,760	47,067\$300	73,493\$490	—	26,806\$100	108,005	—
Rezende to Bocaina	38,810	59,437\$520	65,356\$726	—	5,899\$208	—	—
Bananal	28,000	55,791\$200	60,077\$010	—	4,856\$910	69,013	21,207
União Valenciana	63,968	172,239\$701	196,305\$241	5,874\$460	—	380,421	199,168
MUZAMBINHO :							
Tres Corações Branch .. .	57,095	201,942\$825	202,966\$880	89,035\$945	—	719,287	950,230
Campanha Branch	85,970	152,453\$140	257,071\$443	—	104,618\$303	843,860	347,784
Santos and Jundiaby (S. Paulo Railway)	139,466	25,321,702\$210	15,616,590\$370	9,705,111\$840	—	54,254,699	164,228,613
SOROCABANA AND ITUANA :							
Tibagy Extension	125,094	754,494\$040	667,635\$365	86,859\$275	—	9,274,217	4,468,645
Itararé Branch	96,514	200,762\$620	341,367\$427	—	141,104\$807	1,633,136	320,511
Rio Claro to Araraquara, and Jahu Branch	271,211	9,983,465\$460	4,165,188\$535	5,818,276\$931	—	30,939,743	54,335,346
MOGYANA :							
Ribeirão Preto to Jaguara and Branch to Caldas ..	269,069	2,192,609\$431	1,610,837\$533	581,768\$848	—	9,873,325	12,544,374
Jaguara to Araguary	282,472	863,711\$531	961,859\$138	—	98,147\$607	3,933,955	5,760,493
North-West of Brazil Railway	92,000	103,592\$161	250,294\$506	—	141,702\$345	1,463,377	880,581
Quarahim and Itaquy	175,597	255,029\$633	253,978\$803	1,050\$030	—	895,009	968,623
S. Paulo and Rio Grande ..	416,852	706,871\$221	954,558\$662	—	247,687\$441	2,731,432	4,591,235
TOTAL, 1907	11,338,619	106,673,612\$787	86,143,384\$083	21,015,331\$445	2,740,771\$223	704,678,279	699,710,171
Total, 1906	10,914,770	107,000,618\$565	79,105,118\$565	30,324,676\$932	2,679,173\$662	640,663,361	662,790,858
Total, 1905	11,113,441	89,554,177\$439	66,672,369\$828	22,781,777\$769	2,000,057\$408	621,135,340	619,204,637
Total, 1904	10,916,675	89,459,129\$688	68,689,864\$545	20,282,102\$271	—	484,203,503	559,067,037
Total, 1903	9,341,245	90,502,788\$868	65,302,008\$812	25,200,783\$556	—	477,492,543	584,726,567
Total, 1902	9,130,852	94,050,110\$894	63,125,011\$811	25,924,199\$083	—	470,400,844	559,562,951
Total, 1901	9,287,207	98,777,792\$837	70,086,076\$641	28,691,715\$746	—	468,203,518	588,048,037
Total, 1900	9,231,643	87,318,020\$908	75,205,671\$173	12,112,348\$825	—	472,185,231	479,876,821
Total, 1899	9,399,372	91,070,434\$444	72,578,241\$638	18,092,192\$759	—	420,819,056	430,388,530
Total, 1898	5,587,344	91,977,062\$316	70,282,997\$432	75,394,064\$394	—	422,289,661	405,089,735
Total, 1897	5,580,698	86,688,117\$950	70,887,408\$819	15,700,619\$131	—	37,743,958	47,277,141

RAILWAYS GUARANTEED BY THE UNION.

1907.	Length of the Lines Guaranteed.	Capital Guaranteed.	Rate of Guarantee.	Total Sum Guaranteed.	Paid in Europe.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Repaid to Government out of Profits.	Net Guarantee Paid.
	Kilometres.	Frs. 3,894,433 (*)		£121,513 17 0	£113,304 8 0	434,487,595	502,831,919		£113,304 8 0
I. GUARANTEE IN GOLD.	207,545	£1,519,921 4 10	6 %	£121,500 0 0	£121,500 0 0	706,871,821	954,558,062		£121,500 0 0
Victoria to Diamantina			6 %	£23,312 10 0	£23,312 10 0				£23,312 10 0
S. Paulo—Rio Grande	416,852		6 %	£35,025 9 10	£35,025 9 10	108,562,161	250,294,506		£35,025 9 10
Ikararé			6 %	£30,594 17 11	£30,594 17 11	255,029,832	255,979,903		£30,594 17 11
S. Francisco	92,000		6 %	£40,500 0 0	£40,500 0 0				£40,500 0 0
Nordeste do Brazil	175,597		6 %		£9,618 4 7				£9,618 4 7
Goraz			6 %						
Quarahim—Itaquí			6 %						
Alcochães—Praia da Rainha			6 %						
TOTAL IN GOLD	892,094	Frs. 3,394,433 £2,194,921 4 10 757,928,200		£102,446 13 11	£385,625 16 11	1,504,950,809	1,961,664,690		£385,625 16 11
II. GUARANTEE IN PAPER.									
Caxias to Capizeiras	78,000	2,165,493,812	6 %	132,386,547 1		116,054,715	138,503,847		132,386,547 1
LEOPOLDINA:									
Barão de Araruama (Extension)	51,410		6 %	92,532,000		96,956,462	186,972,518		92,532,000
S. Eduardo do Itapemirim	42,700		6 %	71,808,353		36,500,516	118,338,394		71,808,353
Central Macaé	63,290		6 %	167,814,000		231,288,150	306,559,803		167,814,000
Muzambinho; Ramal—Companhia	85,970		4 %	100,380,000		322,468,140	257,671,443		100,380,000
Mogyana; Jaguará to Araguary	282,472	2,509,600,000	6 %	509,400,000		863,711,581	961,859,138		509,400,000
TOTAL	683,812	4,674,995,912		1,074,880,824		15,171,254,414	1,964,307,062		1,074,880,824
1905. 1. Guarantee in Gold	906,594	£1,919,872 10 0 Frs. 3,294,433 12,055,440,857	6 %	£272,989 3 4	£235,195 14 10	1,543,688,612	1,707,688,834		£235,195 14 10
2. " Paper	1,014,059		6 %	1,517,707,493		1,465,913,142	1,918,552,814		1,286,752,849
1904. 1. Guarantee in Gold	1,365,214	£3,958,086 0 0 12,055,440,857	6 & 7 % & 6 %	£335,408 19 2 1,514,750,774	£323,322 15 11	5,475,247,838 2,386,730,214	4,689,661,468 2,363,963,701	£39,664 14 2	£283,658 1 9 1,404,307,490
2. " Paper	1,014,059								
1903. 1. Guarantee in Gold	1,241,351	£3,953,036 0 0 12,055,440,857	6 & 7 % & 6 %	£313,339 10 8 1,514,751,515	£316,661 1 9	5,681,678 2,690,270	5,088,745 3,767,631	1,272,331	£259,455 7 0 1,398,493
2. " Paper	1,014,059								
1902. 1. Guarantee in Gold	1,707,846	£5,459,519 14 0 Frs. 32,500,000 13,915,440	6 & 7 %	£467,245 14 1	£378,054 5 10	7,094,447	6,617,662	£76,741 4 1	£301,313 1 9
2. " Paper	1,388,883		4 & 6 %	4,012,140		3,787,913	5,805,328		1,454,298
1901. 1. Guarantee in Gold	3,134,388	£14,082,613 0 10 Frs. 32,500,000 17,414,996	6 & 7 %	£1,089,875 14 5 3,881,444	£985,812 15 10	14,626,472	12,244,837	£164,236 15 9	£343,691 10 11
2. " Paper	1,354,183								1,657,929
1900. 1. Guarantee in Gold	3,110,338	£14,568,264 19 1 Frs. 32,500,000 20,158,508	5, 6 & 7 %	£1,102,406 0 6 3,896,764	£1,141,727 0 8	17,462,609	15,725,638	£157,443 7 4	£964,248 13 8
2. " Paper	1,354,333		6 & 7 %			5,331,437	6,075,494		1,878,204
1899. 1. Guarantee in Gold	3,110,338	£15,868,273 1 7 23,017,170	5, 6 & 7 % & 6 & 7 %	£1,104,123 16 4 3,896,764	£808,409 17 10	2,052,987	2,317,250	£33,553 10 1	£774,980 17 11 994,919
2. " Paper	1,263,194								
1898. 1. Guarantee in Gold		£15,353,482 16 7	5, 6 & 7 %		£1,078,187 14 9 Frs. 2,275,000				1,042,795
2. " Paper		2,815,901							

(*) In virtue of clause xxxi. of Decree No. 437 of February 1st, 1902.

LENGTH OF DIFFERENT RAILWAYS AND BRANCHES
IN TRAFFIC IN BRAZIL ON DECEMBER 31st, 1907.

	Kilometres.
Leopoldina Railway	2,395.8
Mogyana Railway	1,351.0
Paulista Railway	1,057.0
São Paulo and Bragantina Railway	192.1
Sorocabana-Ituana Railway	1,040.2
Central Railway of Brazil	1,737.7
Rio do Ouro	114.2
Ferros Branch	24.9
Minas and Rio	170.0
Muzambinho	248.0
Oeste de Minas	914.8
Lorena to Coronel Barreiros	20.0
Victoria to Minas	278.6
Sapucahy :	
Santa Isabel to Rio Preto	92.6
Sant' Anna to Passa Tres	33.0
Soledade to Eleuterio	273.0
Soledade to Ribeirão das Furnas	39.0
Rio Preto to Carvalhos	95.0
Theresopolis	33.5
Agrícola de Quissamá	34.0
Usina Barcellos to São Bento	22.7
Usina das Dores to S. Sebastião	11.0
Porto da Madama Branch	2.2
Vassourense	0.0
Campo Limpo to Bragança	51.5
Juiz de Fora to Rio Novo	58.1
Parapeba	12.0
Palmira to Livramento	26.5
São Paulo—Rio Grande (Itararé section)	567.0
Córcovado	8.8
União Valenciana	63.4
Bananal	28.0
Bezende to Bocaina	88.8
Louveira to Itatiba	20.1
Dumont Branch	23.4
Araraquara to Candido Rodrigues	106.3
Ferro Campineiro Branch	41.4
Funlense	42.3
Itatirama to Monte Alto	9.0
Dourado	86.0
Great Western of Brazil	1,436.8
São Francisco	452.8
Central da Bahia and Branches	316.7
Central do Rio Grande do Norte	56.0
D. Theresa Christina	118.3
Recife to Ilmostra and Timbaúba	141.1
Ribeirão to Barreiros	46.0
Santos Dias	26.0
Chicoeira Lisa	25.0
Recife to Caxanga	25.4
Recife to Olinda and Beberibe	12.7
Nazareth to Santa Inez	153.9
Amargoza Branch	26.7
Bahia and Minas	376.3
Santo Amaro to Taíff	36.2
Centro Oeste da Bahia	52.0
Compagnie Auxiliare :	
Porto Alegre to Urugayana and Branches	377.4
Porto Alegre to Taquará	88.5
Santa Maria to Passo Fundo	355.6
Rio Grande to Bage	302.4
Quaranhim to Itaqui	175.6

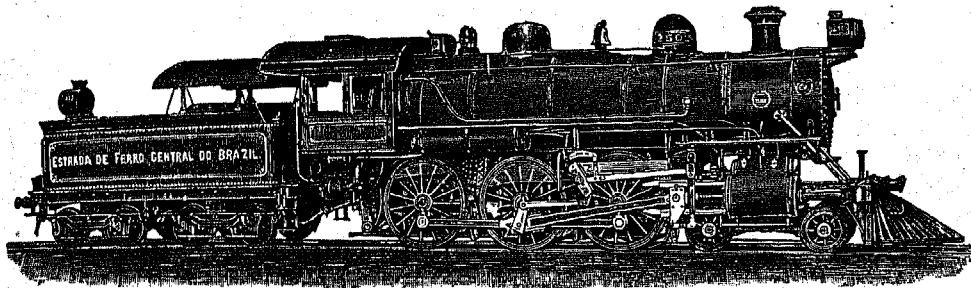
	Kilometres.
Curityba to Rocinha	43.0
Paraná	416.4
Sobral	216.3
Alcobaça to Praia da Rainha	43.0
Caxias to Cajajelas	78.0
Bragança :	
Main line	236.0
Pinheiro Branch	15.6
Baturité	345.3
GRAND TOTAL IN KILOMETRES	17,881.4
GRAND TOTAL IN MILES	11,113.4

LENGTH OF RAILWAYS OPEN TO TRAFFIC.
(From earliest times to date.)
In Kilometres.

	Rio de Janeiro, Espírito Santo, S. Paulo, and Minas Geraes.	Bahia, Alagoas, Pernambuco, and Parayba.	Rio Grande do Sul, Paraná, and S. Catharina.	Ceará, Maranhão, and Piauí.	Total— All Brazil.
1854 ..	14.5	—	—	—	14.5
1855 ..	14.5	—	—	—	14.5
1856 ..	16.2	—	—	—	16.2
1857 ..	16.2	—	—	—	16.2
1858 ..	77.9	31.5	—	—	109.4
1859 ..	77.9	31.5	—	—	109.4
1860 ..	111.9	63.7	—	—	175.6
1861 ..	120.2	63.7	—	—	183.9
1862 ..	120.2	199.9	—	—	320.1
1863 ..	140.5	243.1	—	—	383.6
1864 ..	163.2	243.1	—	—	411.3
1865 ..	137.2	243.1	—	—	435.3
1866 ..	241.2	243.1	—	—	489.3
1867 ..	202.2	262.7	—	—	554.9
1868 ..	431.2	262.7	—	—	693.9
1869 ..	450.4	262.7	—	—	713.1
1870 ..	450.4	270.3	—	—	721.2
1871 ..	565.8	279.2	—	—	845.0
1872 ..	733.7	279.2	—	—	1,012.9
1873 ..	958.1	279.2	—	—	1,237.3
1874 ..	1,058.1	279.2	25.0	—	1,357.3
1875 ..	1,440.2	330.2	25.0	40.5	1,835.9
1876 ..	1,604.0	332.2	42.3	40.5	2,019.6
1877 ..	1,927.3	332.2	42.3	40.5	2,342.8
1878 ..	2,267.6	332.2	42.3	40.5	2,688.1
1879 ..	2,395.9	353.2	42.3	93.8	2,895.7
1880 ..	2,654.8	589.3	42.3	124.0	3,412.3
1881 ..	2,823.5	679.5	42.3	170.0	3,715.3
1882 ..	2,993.1	906.1	42.9	230.1	4,142.2
1883 ..	3,499.3	1,297.5	263.2	252.8	5,312.8
1884 ..	3,830.1	1,564.2	660.1	270.2	6,324.6
1885 ..	4,139.7	1,708.6	811.6	331.2	6,991.1
1886 ..	4,702.3	1,842.6	811.6	331.2	7,687.7
1887 ..	5,071.2	1,979.2	1,010.2	331.2	8,201.8
1888 ..	5,439.3	2,084.1	1,001.4	331.2	8,856.0
1889 ..	5,590.3	2,098.3	1,056.8	331.2	9,076.1
1890 ..	5,932.4	2,142.0	1,167.4	376.6	9,648.4
1891 ..	6,644.3	2,247.5	1,199.7	413.0	10,509.5
1892 ..	6,999.9	2,251.5	1,254.7	413.0	10,894.1
1893 ..	7,214.4	2,344.8	1,232.6	425.7	11,227.5
1894 ..	7,676.6	2,504.3	1,762.4	425.7	11,474.3
1895 ..	8,017.8	2,522.0	1,762.4	630.6	12,932.8
1896 ..	8,187.5	2,593.9	1,339.5	630.6	13,231.5
1897 ..	8,331.2	2,593.8	1,337.0	630.6	13,442.6
1898 ..	8,431.0	2,603.0	1,337.0	630.6	13,661.6
1899 ..	8,713.9	2,676.1	1,323.1	630.6	13,980.6
1900 ..	9,212.0	2,695.3	2,020.1	720.2	14,647.6
1901 ..	9,349.2	2,792.0	2,020.2	740.2	14,901.6
1902 ..	9,531.2	2,810.9	2,020.2	740.2	15,102.6
1903 ..	9,385.3	2,812.4	2,020.2	740.2	15,458.6
1904 ..	10,212.0	2,864.5	2,130.2	757.2	16,023.9
1905 ..	10,834.7	2,929.5	2,137.1	773.7	16,778.0
1906 ..	11,231.3	3,073.6	2,138.2	792.3	17,340.4
1907 ..	11,373.3	3,304.4	2,253.9	814.2	17,881.4

* Including different lines of which the date of opening has not been verified.

THE CENTRAL RAILWAY OF BRAZIL.



LOCOMOTIVE SUPPLIED BY THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

Formerly known as the Dom Pedro II. Railway—the name was changed to the Central of Brazil in 1889, on the declaration of the Republic. It is the great trunk line of the country that, unlike, branches out from the Capital, and is destined ultimately to bring all the States of this vast Federation into direct railway communication with the Capital.

A glance at the accompanying map shows how great is its commercial and strategic importance, with the Capital and finest harbour in the world as a terminus, and all the interior, north, south, and west to the Amazonas, as the hinterland.

Construction was first undertaken by an American company, but was soon after taken over by the Imperial Government, and in 1858 there were 61 kilometres in traffic. Since then development has been almost continuous, until in December, 1907, the Central Railway counted 1,694 kilometres (1,058 miles) of line in actual traffic, most of which are double track. On the completion of the extension to Pirapóira, through communication will be established by rail from Rio de Janeiro to a point on the Rio das Velhas at which navigation commences, whence by weekly steamer, *via* the Rio das Velhas and the Bahia and São Francisco Railway from Fortaleza, through communication will be established overland with the city of Bahia, and, as soon as the Great Western of Brazil extension reaches the River São Francisco, with the city of Recife also. Southwards, the Central Railway terminates at São Paulo, sending out off-shoots *en route* northerly across the *serra* into Minas that will ultimately connect with the valleys of the great rivers Tocantins and Araguaya, affluents of the Amazon; and also links with other railways that run North-Westerly, through the State of São Paulo, to connect with Mato Grosso and the Araguaya.

LENGTH OF LINE IN TRAFFIC.

Years.	Metres.	Years.	Metres
1884	724,008	1896	1,203,380
1885	724,008	1897	1,222,306
1886	785,570	1898	1,222,475
1887	765,707	1899	1,241,580
1888	807,194	1900	1,241,580
1889	828,467	1901	1,257,714
1890	855,363	1902	1,257,714
1891	1,053,320	1903	1,430,546
1892	1,120,001	1904	1,530,339
1893	1,133,290	1905	1,616,352
1894	1,155,633	1906	1,697,942
1895	1,179,774	1907	1,693,772

COST OF CONSTRUCTION.

SECTIONS.	Kilometres.	Cost per Kilometre.	Total Cost.
			<i>Müreis.</i>
1st Section	65.007	392,312\$889	21,602,606
2nd Section	43.832	841,269\$028	16,828,740
3rd Section	30.530	62,663\$457	5,618,030
4th Section	30.081	154,263\$308	12,364,142
5th Section	134.530	110,676\$042	22,033,325
6th Section	210.191	74,449\$730	15,648,663
7th Section	202.280	20,022\$543	4,070,388
			97,211,424
BRANCHES.			
Porto Novo Branch ..	63.764	86,375\$100	5,507,079
São Paulo Branch ..	389.145	79,013\$611	30,747,853
St. Cruz Branch ..	34.448	39,180\$066	1,849,820
Gambôa Branch ..	594	598,363\$036	354,240
Ouro Preto Branch ..	42.446	105,640\$465	4,484,366
Bello Horizonte Branch	15.806	179,456\$161	2,746,856
Lavras & Angra Branch	94.740	—	5,761
Macaos & Paracambuy Branch	8.304	23,247\$830	193,051
Auxiliary Line	166.969	57,492\$307	9,599,333
Paty of Alfões Branch	(Under Survey)	—	11,879
	1,693.772	—	152,212,062

COST OF CONSTRUCTION YEAR BY YEAR TO 1904.

	Date of Opening.	Length in Traffic.	Cost of Section.	Average Rate of Exchange.	Depreciation of Currency.	Equivalent
						Cost of Section.
		Kilometres.	Milreis paper.	d.	Per cent.	£
1st Section	1858	61,675	16,092,370	27	—	1,810,392
2nd Section and Macacos Branch	1861	70,002	1,271,867	25½	5-55	135,091
2nd Section	1863	90,823	6,819,661	27	—	778,462
2nd Section	1864	113,009	7,724,986	26½	1-15	859,067
2nd Section	1865	186,965	1,494,614	24½	7-63	155,315
3rd Section	1866	151,612	913,826	24½	10-41	92,103
3rd Section	1867	202,598	3,181,015	22½	17-12	296,598
3rd Section	1869	221,762	1,648,462	18½	30-55	128,796
Porto Novo Branch	1871	312,165	7,141,721	23½	11-22	713,297
Porto Novo and S. Paulo Branch	1872	331,050	1,862,801	24½	7-63	141,617
S. Paulo Branch	1873	374,621	3,144,200	26½	3-58	341,061
S. Paulo Branch	1874	432,156	6,458,956	24½	4-74	691,666
4th Section and S. Paulo Branch	1875	501,260	9,033,446	27	—	1,016,263
4th Section and S. Paulo Branch	1876	508,641	366,368	25½	6-36	38,595
4th Section	1877	550,066	5,551,478	24½	9-25	566,771
4th Section	1878	621,747	5,966,517	22½	15-04	670,220
5th Section	1879	621,015	43,884	21½	21-06	3,893
5th Section and St. Cruz Branch	1880	638,078	2,152,112	22½	18-40	197,564
Campinho Branch	1881	677,763	4,746,110	21½	19-09	432,009
5th Section	1883	720,663	5,128,765	21	20-37	459,454
5th Section	1884	722,277	63,888	20½	23-61	5,490
St. Cruz Branch	1886	742,700	1,106,715	18½	31-01	85,808
6th Section	1887	783,456	2,208,553	22½	17-12	205,926
6th Section	1888	826,985	4,460,014	25½	6-71	468,084
Ouro Preto Branch	1890	849,285	1,262,619	22½	16-66	118,380
6th Section	1891	1,116,615	18,656,703	14½	45-02	1,153,902
6th Section and S. Paulo Branch	1892	1,117,890	162,464	11½	55-07	7,604
6th Section	1893	1,145,985	1,489,945	11½	57-29	71,590
5th Section	1894	1,162,576	981,674	10½	62-84	38,944
6th Section	1895	1,193,666	1,684,756	9½	63-42	69,332
6th Section	1896	1,220,175	1,436,513	9	66-60	53,880
6th Section	1897	1,221,331	301,625	7½	71-64	9,623
1st Section	1899	1,257,713	3,957,584	7½	72-68	121,636
6th Section and Bello-Horizonte Branch	1903	1,250,020	841,025	11½	55-72	10,988
1st Section and Jockey Club Branch	1903	1,297,192	2,068,627	11½	55-72	103,044
6th Section	1903	1,464,668	107,679	11½	55-72	5,364
Auxiliary Line (Old Melhoramentos Line)	1904	1,518,665	2,926,078	12½	55-09	147,836
6th Section	1904	1,522,082	78,764	12½	55-09	3,979
Paracambi Branch (Macacos)	1904	1,617,062	784	12½	55-09	40
Lavras Branch	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paty of Aliteria Branch	—	—	—	—	—	1,314
TOTAL	—	—	133,584,124	—	—	12,117,148
Cost of Stations of Wide Gauge, 1858-1905	—	—	15,701,860	19½	26-09	1,305,590
Narrow Gauge, 1853-1905	—	—	1,321,617	—	—	109,890
Materials in Stock, 1905	—	—	8,480,699	15½	41-55	557,655
Extensions, 1905	—	—	1,278,883	15½	41-55	84,095
GRAND TOTAL	—	—	160,367,123	—	—	14,174,378

NOTE.—These calculations are based on the figures in the Report for 1905 (Annex C. 2).

The price at which the Lavras and Angra and Linha Auxiliar were acquired is not included.

CAPITAL EMPLOYED AND PROFITS FROM 1858 TO 1907 REDUCED TO £ STERLING AT THE AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF EXCHANGE.

Year.	CAPITAL.		PROFITS.			
	In currency.	Equivalent in sterling.	Excess of Revenue over Expenditure.		Ratio of Surplus Revenue to Capital.	
			Milreis paper.	£	A Per Cent.	B Per Cent.
1858.. .. .	16,092,370	1,810,392	96,689	10,378	0-60	0-60
1861.. .. .	17,368,737	1,945,482	401,843	42,698	2-31	2-19
1863.. .. .	24,233,398	2,723,944	168,004	18,000	0-69	0-69
1864.. .. .	32,008,384	3,583,011	242,876	27,009	0-76	0-75
1865.. .. .	33,502,996	3,738,326	664,619	69,065	1-98	1-84
1866.. .. .	34,416,822	3,830,429	621,238	62,614	1-80	1-63
1867.. .. .	37,597,837	4,127,027	1,410,783	132,007	3-77	3-20
1869.. .. .	39,246,299	4,255,823	2,391,991	186,389	6-09	4-89
1871.. .. .	46,338,020	4,969,120	2,993,526	293,986	6-45	6-01
1872.. .. .	47,750,821	5,110,738	2,408,508	249,768	5-03	4-88
1873.. .. .	50,895,041	5,451,799	2,309,042	311,213	5-03	5-70
1874.. .. .	57,348,997	6,143,465	4,179,521	447,909	7-23	7-29
1875.. .. .	66,332,443	7,159,727	4,126,840	464,209	6-44	6-21
1876.. .. .	66,748,811	7,198,322	3,633,415	382,762	5-44	5-31
1877.. .. .	72,300,289	7,765,093	3,905,704	398,754	5-47	5-13
1878.. .. .	78,268,806	8,335,373	4,462,319	426,508	5-70	5-11
1879.. .. .	78,310,640	8,339,266	6,397,324	568,130	8-16	6-81
1880.. .. .	80,462,758	8,536,830	5,987,561	546,068	7-37	6-38
1881.. .. .	85,208,868	8,968,839	7,430,447	676,247	8-72	7-64
1883.. .. .	90,337,633	9,423,293	5,036,720	451,209	5-57	4-73
1884.. .. .	90,401,521	9,433,734	4,960,567	426,305	5-48	4-61
1885.. .. .	91,508,236	9,519,681	5,082,938	394,673	5-47	4-54
1887.. .. .	93,716,969	9,725,607	3,717,487	346,613	3-66	3-66
1888.. .. .	98,176,303	10,193,691	5,692,316	567,468	5-79	5-66
1890.. .. .	99,439,422	10,312,071	2,557,153	267,880	2-57	2-59
1891.. .. .	118,095,125	11,465,973	3,998,943	247,326	3-33	2-16
1892.. .. .	118,247,589	11,473,570	2,747,393	137,016	2-32	1-19
1893.. .. .	119,737,534	11,545,166	913,939	43,614	0-73	0-88
1894.. .. .	120,669,103	11,584,112	573,748	23,956	0-47	2-07
1895.. .. .	122,353,864	11,653,443	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1896.. .. .	123,790,377	11,707,323	39,754	1,491	0-03	0-12
1897.. .. .	124,092,002	11,716,946	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1899.. .. .	128,040,586	11,838,533	4,445,468	136,632	3-21	1-15
1903.. .. .	130,560,817	11,963,978	4,510,396	224,685	3-45	1-88
1904.. .. .	133,584,124	12,117,148	17,069	862	0-01	0-07
1905.. .. .	136,912,174	12,269,365	818,117	51,333	0-60	0-42
1906.. .. .	147,203,547	12,964,025	846,683	52,304	0-78	0-40
1907.. .. .	152,212,052	13,292,995	629,721	41,378	0-41	0-30

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Year.	SUBURBAN.				INLAND.				BOOTH.				YIELD.			
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Both.	Yield.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Both.	Yield.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Total.	Suburban.	Inland.	Both.		
1884	578,845	1,591,861	2,170,706	250,207	695,528	954,921	897,743	2,287,384	3,125,127	3,480,169	3,480,169	356,433	1,979,050	9,335,472		
1885	684,072	1,701,107	2,385,179	253,066	695,028	954,894	941,033	2,489,121	3,430,169	3,430,169	3,430,169	409,183	2,014,115	9,417,241		
1886	801,752	2,002,313	2,804,065	285,790	702,119	1,010,540	1,060,543	2,677,882	3,734,874	3,734,874	3,734,874	443,284	1,913,534	5,433,333		
1887	1,085,620	2,489,044	3,574,664	355,999	702,669	962,388	1,339,516	3,107,764	4,537,282	4,537,282	4,537,282	515,387	1,904,589	6,490,088		
1888	1,188,784	2,704,287	3,893,071	395,556	921,200	1,177,525	1,443,322	3,684,186	5,131,488	5,131,488	5,131,488	561,383	2,233,370	7,794,763		
1889	1,117,689	3,075,367	4,193,056	299,635	945,364	1,245,139	1,413,704	4,433,731	6,183,883	6,183,883	6,183,883	680,206	2,907,659	8,965,003		
1890	1,012,769	3,691,686	5,504,455	378,381	744,107	1,317,488	3,229,223	4,433,731	6,183,883	6,183,883	6,183,883	670,174	2,703,879	8,965,003		
1891	2,715,671	5,194,023	7,909,694	513,553	970,823	1,317,488	3,788,368	7,084,846	9,394,089	9,394,089	9,394,089	1,067,877	3,803,344	14,811,251		
1892	3,131,044	5,378,418	8,609,462	637,324	1,555,983	2,213,227	3,788,368	7,084,846	9,394,089	9,394,089	9,394,089	1,203,732	5,600,368	16,864,680		
1893	3,462,028	6,016,862	9,478,890	634,935	1,382,751	2,017,686	4,909,969	7,984,613	11,476,576	11,476,576	11,476,576	1,422,602	6,044,477	19,497,139		
1894	3,694,048	6,112,740	10,006,788	635,811	1,411,677	2,067,488	4,949,869	7,524,613	12,074,277	12,074,277	12,074,277	1,523,249	5,816,734	17,344,968		
1895	3,975,758	7,234,178	11,209,936	645,206	1,539,932	2,213,227	5,143,319	8,774,110	13,382,374	13,382,374	13,382,374	1,727,785	6,213,008	18,940,793		
1896	4,663,809	7,445,144	12,118,463	480,268	1,806,968	2,526,566	5,143,319	9,261,742	14,405,319	14,405,319	14,405,319	1,843,275	6,505,106	18,408,381		
1897	4,366,087	8,139,868	12,505,925	542,812	1,706,457	2,549,269	5,143,319	9,261,742	14,405,319	14,405,319	14,405,319	2,283,082	6,746,963	18,970,885		
1898	2,443,691	7,821,304	10,364,995	379,258	1,335,544	1,715,102	3,232,949	9,261,742	14,405,319	14,405,319	14,405,319	2,774,689	6,746,963	18,970,885		
1899	2,779,378	7,806,875	10,586,253	388,534	1,236,589	1,615,433	3,161,212	9,143,174	13,304,386	13,304,386	13,304,386	2,708,125	6,286,913	18,970,885		
1900	3,677,563	8,803,263	12,480,826	395,529	1,449,889	1,852,218	4,086,462	10,392,408	14,479,930	14,479,930	14,479,930	2,611,768	5,340,698	16,702,406		
1901	4,093,833	8,842,779	12,936,612	380,876	1,361,214	1,842,218	4,086,462	10,392,408	14,479,930	14,479,930	14,479,930	2,706,191	5,169,318	17,905,089		
1902	3,616,364	9,335,796	13,352,160	388,316	1,232,326	1,780,642	4,650,018	11,131,583	15,781,601	15,781,601	15,781,601	2,844,941	5,080,148	17,905,089		
1903	5,003,843	11,084,109	16,087,952	388,608	1,236,451	1,670,059	4,587,452	12,370,580	17,768,012	17,768,012	17,768,012	3,880,873	5,305,562	18,408,381		
1904	5,337,694	12,202,862	17,540,557	375,363	1,389,003	1,761,486	5,908,957	13,591,686	19,501,623	19,501,623	19,501,623	3,587,771	5,305,562	18,408,381		
1905	6,122,726	13,116,510	19,239,236	378,673	1,460,023	1,838,046	6,501,399	14,670,338	21,077,933	21,077,933	21,077,933	4,676,750	4,783,348	9,360,009		
1906	6,081,661	13,818,417	19,900,078	350,179	1,557,252	1,907,431	6,431,840	15,976,669	21,807,509	21,807,509	21,807,509	4,327,814	4,891,369	9,206,210		

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Year.	Length of Line in Traffic.	Passengers Carried Including Passes.	Passengers per Kilometer.	Passenger Ton-Kilometre.	Passenger Receipts.	Average Yield per Passenger.	Passenger Yield per Kilometer.	Passenger Average per Ton-Kilometre.
1884	724,908	3,180,793	80,443,976	5,631,920	2,335,472	\$734	\$229-1	\$415-0
1885	724,908	3,481,518	84,938,852	5,945,710	2,417,241	\$694	\$228-5	\$406-5
1886	1,123,200	14,896,517	246,133,625	17,220,553	7,467,139	\$508	\$230-3	\$433-3
1887	1,155,633	19,987,284	257,333,534	18,013,486	7,944,083	\$565	\$228-5	\$407-7
1888	1,179,774	13,525,580	239,269,461	16,735,941	7,905,089	\$587	\$228-1	\$401-9
1889	1,430,546	16,097,465	300,123,349	21,394,813	8,696,435	\$491	\$225-6	\$369-4
1890	1,580,389	17,639,610	354,784,587	24,534,942	8,696,435	\$484	\$224-5	\$349-7
1891	1,616,332	19,872,052	423,991,398	26,534,942	8,978,313	\$452	\$221-7	\$302-1
1892	1,667,942	21,267,067	420,517,836	29,721,411	9,300,000	\$440	\$221-7	\$289-0
1893	1,693,772	23,784,646	459,042,008	32,174,930	9,200,210	\$404	\$220-3	\$289-0

ANALYSIS OF PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Year.	Passengers Carried Including Passes.	Passengers per Kilometer.	Passenger Ton-Kilometre.	Passenger Receipts.	Average Yield per Passenger.	Passenger Yield per Kilometer.	Passenger Average per Ton-Kilometre.
1884 & 1884	9,806,441	176,892,248	12,382,466	5,000,511	\$189	\$600-6	\$007-3
1884 & 1901	308-3 %	219-8 %	21 %	214-5 %	23-02 %	2-06 %	1-75 %
1904 & 1905	33-1 %	97,449,368	6,231,456	1,341,452	\$081	\$004-0	\$058-0
1906 & 1907	10-7 %	69,806,711	4,886,469	291,878	14-3 %	1-04 %	14-2 %
	7-01 %	1,517,679	19-6 %	3-03 %	\$032	\$003-4	\$047-6
		7-8 %		1-6 %	\$036	\$001-4	13-8 %
							6-04 %

LUGGAGE AND PARCELS.—QUANTITY AND YIELD, EXCLUSIVE OF SERVICE AND FREE TRAFFIC.

YEAR.	QUANTITIES.				YIELD.					
	LUGGAGE.		PARCELS.		Both.		LUGGAGE.		PARCELS.	
	Tons.	Per Cent.	Tons.	Per Cent.	Tons.	Per Cent.	Mètres.	Per Ton.	Mètres.	Per Ton.
1884	2,809	13.578	16,187	1,501,208	75,990	308,323	384,313	2,066,321	3,079,474	3,622,295
1885	2,475	14,879	17,154	1,506,813	309,620	340,684	402,638	1,906,358	2,260,415	2,443,485
1886	2,181	14,017	16,198	1,519,310	215,887	240,884	292,488	1,884,485	2,257,279	2,490,681
1887	2,473	15,340	17,813	1,563,887	215,688	240,884	292,488	1,884,485	2,257,279	2,490,681
1888	2,861	18,877	21,588	1,485,801	233,079	263,079	320,173	1,688,763	2,170,640	2,356,106
1889	4,940	18,139	23,079	1,961,088	408,107	448,468	551,771	1,796,030	2,170,640	2,356,106
1890	5,161	20,140	25,801	4,010,968	103,303	113,128	142,771	1,945,093	2,442,916	2,638,287
1891	9,507	28,914	38,421	3,947,199	823,504	894,682	1,112,771	1,945,093	2,442,916	2,638,287
1892	13,151	45,099	59,150	13,205,021	350,067	382,851	488,921	1,945,093	2,442,916	2,638,287
1893	33,175	70,093	103,808	12,080,028	542,881	588,818	752,442	1,945,093	2,442,916	2,638,287
1894	20,237	51,437	71,674	8,056,212	823,662	882,662	1,127,127	1,945,093	2,442,916	2,638,287
1895	18,166	67,022	85,188	11,731,424	875,513	934,662	1,200,000	1,945,093	2,442,916	2,638,287
1896	30,569	190,690	221,159	8,047,709	894,143	968,008	1,245,000	1,945,093	2,442,916	2,638,287
1897	17,870	62,702	82,572	6,841,755	796,028	858,008	1,100,000	1,945,093	2,442,916	2,638,287
1898	11,118	48,967	64,085	4,678,672	533,008	573,008	720,000	1,945,093	2,442,916	2,638,287
1899	10,494	37,708	48,202	7,345,116	639,089	689,089	880,000	1,945,093	2,442,916	2,638,287
1900	16,669	59,390	76,059	5,689,498	574,849	614,849	780,000	1,945,093	2,442,916	2,638,287
1901	10,151	66,471	83,140	6,023,183	470,221	500,000	630,000	1,945,093	2,442,916	2,638,287
1902	10,151	44,592	54,743	6,286,484	484,066	514,066	650,000	1,945,093	2,442,916	2,638,287
1903	8,228	47,304	56,410	6,390,572	420,257	450,000	570,000	1,945,093	2,442,916	2,638,287
1904	9,106	61,846	70,174	9,203,182	478,005	508,005	638,005	1,945,093	2,442,916	2,638,287
1905	9,313	61,846	71,159	9,335,732	484,610	514,610	644,610	1,945,093	2,442,916	2,638,287
1906	9,388	62,152	72,090	9,680,040	445,495	475,495	595,495	1,945,093	2,442,916	2,638,287
1907	9,454	57,896	67,350	8,908,922	497,823	527,823	657,823	1,945,093	2,442,916	2,638,287

LUGGAGE AND PARCELS.

YEAR.	QUANTITIES.				YIELD.					
	LUGGAGE.		PARCELS.		Both.		LUGGAGE.		PARCELS.	
	Tons.	Per Cent.	Tons.	Per Cent.	Tons.	Per Cent.	Mètres.	Per Ton.	Mètres.	Per Ton.
1884	2,809	13.578	16,187	1,501,208	75,990	308,323	384,313	2,066,321	3,079,474	3,622,295
1885	2,475	14,879	17,154	1,506,813	309,620	340,684	402,638	1,906,358	2,260,415	2,443,485
1886	2,181	14,017	16,198	1,519,310	215,887	240,884	292,488	1,884,485	2,257,279	2,490,681
1887	2,473	15,340	17,813	1,563,887	215,688	240,884	292,488	1,884,485	2,257,279	2,490,681
1888	2,861	18,877	21,588	1,485,801	233,079	263,079	320,173	1,688,763	2,170,640	2,356,106
1889	4,940	18,139	23,079	1,961,088	408,107	448,468	551,771	1,796,030	2,170,640	2,356,106
1890	5,161	20,140	25,801	4,010,968	103,303	113,128	142,771	1,945,093	2,442,916	2,638,287
1891	9,507	28,914	38,421	3,947,199	823,504	894,682	1,112,771	1,945,093	2,442,916	2,638,287
1892	13,175	45,099	59,150	13,205,021	350,067	382,851	488,921	1,945,093	2,442,916	2,638,287
1893	20,237	51,437	71,674	8,056,212	542,881	588,818	752,442	1,945,093	2,442,916	2,638,287
1894	18,166	67,022	85,188	11,731,424	875,513	934,662	1,200,000	1,945,093	2,442,916	2,638,287
1895	30,569	190,690	221,159	8,047,709	894,143	968,008	1,245,000	1,945,093	2,442,916	2,638,287
1896	17,870	62,702	82,572	6,841,755	796,028	858,008	1,100,000	1,945,093	2,442,916	2,638,287
1897	11,118	48,967	64,085	4,678,672	533,008	573,008	720,000	1,945,093	2,442,916	2,638,287
1898	10,494	37,708	48,202	7,345,116	639,089	689,089	880,000	1,945,093	2,442,916	2,638,287
1899	16,669	59,390	76,059	5,689,498	574,849	614,849	780,000	1,945,093	2,442,916	2,638,287
1900	10,151	66,471	83,140	6,023,183	470,221	500,000	630,000	1,945,093	2,442,916	2,638,287
1901	10,151	44,592	54,743	6,286,484	484,066	514,066	650,000	1,945,093	2,442,916	2,638,287
1902	8,228	47,304	56,410	6,390,572	420,257	450,000	570,000	1,945,093	2,442,916	2,638,287
1903	9,106	61,846	70,174	9,203,182	478,005	508,005	638,005	1,945,093	2,442,916	2,638,287
1904	9,313	61,846	71,159	9,335,732	484,610	514,610	644,610	1,945,093	2,442,916	2,638,287
1905	9,388	62,152	72,090	9,680,040	445,495	475,495	595,495	1,945,093	2,442,916	2,638,287
1906	9,454	57,896	67,350	8,908,922	497,823	527,823	657,823	1,945,093	2,442,916	2,638,287

ANALYSIS OF LUGGAGE AND PARCELS.

YEAR.	Tons.	Per Cent.	Tons.	Per Cent.	Tons.	Per Cent.	Mètres.	Per Ton.	Mètres.	Per Ton.
1884 & 1894	17,828	67% %	37,950	18.3%	55,487	28.501%	1,059,219	26.325	1,522,045	18.998
1884 & 1904	11,409	56% %	27,600	13.6%	34,309	17.1%	321,211	115%	336%	80%
1904 & 1905	485	2.3%	1,907	0.9%	2,392	1.2%	202,452	43%	202,452	29%
1906 & 1907	5,484	26.4%	13,442	6.5%	19,426	9.5%	11%	11%	11%	14.5%

ANIMALS AND VEHICLES.—QUANTITY AND YIELD, EXCLUSIVE OF SERVICE AND FREE TRAFFIC.

YEAR.	QUANTITY.				YIELD.			
	Animals.		Vehicles.		Animals.		Vehicles.	
	Tons.	Tons—Kilometre.	Tons.	Tons—Kilometre.	Métrés.	Tons—Kilometre.	Métrés.	Tons—Kilometre.
1884..	9,657	1,836,014	594	51,692	115,688	7,834	7,834	
1885..	12,203	2,306,406	427	38,870	140,764	5,827	5,827	
1886..	17,817	3,513,788	366	37,600	198,247	6,091	6,091	
1887..	38,606	8,461,124	404	46,313	398,844	6,047	6,047	
1888..	51,989	11,056,231	356	30,280	548,161	5,094	5,094	
1889..	50,838	10,873,231	350	33,850	558,328	7,420	7,420	
1890..	63,893	13,941,841	350	41,527	664,673	5,407	5,407	
1891..	101,125	18,734,111	654	79,203	313,056	7,284	7,284	
1892..	78,227	21,044,206	858	79,203	482,703	13,585	13,585	
1893..	65,913	41,134,343	953	91,481	365,462	19,388	19,388	
1894..	72,102	47,433,578	959	96,127	450,151	20,181	20,181	
1895..	78,664	39,487,987	1,451	176,619	377,441	30,530	30,530	
1896..	78,399	14,172,423	1,871	131,783	336,791	25,683	25,683	
1897..	75,051	16,725,195	1,077	99,050	421,667	18,045	18,045	
1898..	66,286	16,931,094	489	37,850	808,886	11,284	11,284	
1899..	60,360	13,247,715	364	27,752	674,949	6,477	6,477	
1900..	73,193	17,367,992	437	38,493	323,631	9,275	9,275	
1901..	68,736	15,381,028	386	33,800	754,215	7,526	7,526	
1902..	77,778	16,812,321	338	32,434	852,062	6,991	6,991	
1903..	89,771	21,947,642	281	24,795	964,498	5,545	5,545	
1904..	89,040	23,333,037	348	35,144	1,016,828	7,975	7,975	
1905..	97,351	23,872,522	300	32,897	1,078,276	6,846	6,846	
1906..	110,783	25,093,006	405	50,506	1,202,179	9,678	9,678	
1907..	—	25,949,665	562	50,506	1,208,111	12,355	12,355	

ANIMALS AND VEHICLES.

YEAR.	VEHICLES.				ANIMALS.				VEHICLES.			
	Animals.		Vehicles.		Animals.		Vehicles.		Animals.		Vehicles.	
	Tons.	Tons—Kilometre.	Tons.	Tons—Kilometre.	Métrés.	Tons—Kilometre.	Métrés.	Tons—Kilometre.	Métrés.	Tons.	Tons—Kilometre.	Métrés.	Tons—Kilometre.
1884..	9,657	1,836,014	594	51,692	115,688	898	7,834	7,834				
1885..	12,203	2,306,406	427	38,870	140,764	961	5,827	5,827				
1886..	17,817	3,513,788	366	37,600	198,247	969	6,091	6,091				
1887..	38,606	8,461,124	953	96,127	365,462	969	19,388	19,388				
1888..	51,989	11,056,231	1,451	176,619	450,151	969	20,181	20,181				
1889..	50,838	10,873,231	1,451	176,619	377,441	969	30,530	30,530				
1890..	63,893	13,941,841	281	24,795	964,498	969	5,545	5,545				
1891..	101,125	18,734,111	348	35,144	1,016,828	969	7,975	7,975				
1892..	78,227	21,044,206	300	32,897	1,078,276	969	6,846	6,846				
1893..	65,913	41,134,343	405	50,506	1,202,179	969	9,678	9,678				
1894..	72,102	47,433,578	562	50,506	1,208,111	969	12,355	12,355				

ANALYSIS OF ANIMALS AND VEHICLES.

YEAR.	ANIMALS.				VEHICLES.			
	Tons.	Tons—Kilometre.	Tons.	Tons—Kilometre.	Tons.	Tons—Kilometre.	Tons.	Tons—Kilometre.
1884 & 1894	62,145	48,037,564	365	44,535	58375	8075	78855	\$058
1894 & 1904	62,948	3,450,543	62	288	46%	87%	59%	8%
1904 & 1905	8,370	52%	61	60,983	58064	8064	128208	\$017
1905 & 1907	9,370	1,489,456	48	9,247	81%	377%	60%	8%
1906 & 1907	9,370	64%	157	6,6%	8261	8002	13159	\$010
	9,370	64%	157	6,6%	2%	8001	14%	83%
	9,370	856,659	157	5,932	—	2,1%	—	—

GOODS TRAFFIC—QUANTITIES AND YIELD, EXCLUSIVE OF CONCESSIONS AND SERVICE TRAFFIC.

YEAR.	Length of Line in Tracts. Kilometres.	QUANTITIES.				YIELD.			
		COFFEE.		SUNDRIES.		COFFEE.		SUNDRIES.	
		Tons.	Tons—Kilometre.	Tons.	Tons—Kilometre.	Milreis.	Per Ton.	Milreis.	Per Ton.
1884		155,866	32,025,596	258,945	39,929,381	4,733,305	18,590,870	3,796,670	14,992
1885		172,153	37,771,019	429,857	40,538,091	5,289,315	4,467,650	4,467,650	17,835
1886		142,832	30,680,983	270,734	46,246,678	4,395,625	4,014,904	4,014,904	19,072
1887		61,035	17,329,923	302,461	50,289,868	2,707,294	4,341,935	4,341,935	19,475
1888		140,708	28,178,703	299,046	48,725,158	5,250,404	4,577,604	4,577,604	19,884
1889		69,693	17,309,838	353,017	59,795,833	3,857,427	4,623,991	4,623,991	19,884
1890		82,611	18,001,375	409,454	76,829,634	7,255,670	5,609,361	5,609,361	20,001
1891		128,908	23,485,012	676,950	95,701,451	3,700,477	5,394,628	5,394,628	20,001
1892		119,197	24,099,044	576,960	113,862,141	5,583,362	7,318,972	7,318,972	20,001
1893		117,680	23,029,340	619,698	98,117,406	6,389,362	9,929,317	9,929,317	20,001
1894		108,672	23,029,340	810,983	107,423,328	5,892,292	8,687,633	8,687,633	20,001
1895		89,952	20,548,469	994,295	130,355,140	4,560,345	13,376,186	13,376,186	20,001
1896		130,462	21,401,048	698,959	74,779,285	4,560,345	11,438,450	11,438,450	20,001
1897		129,295	23,849,657	137,081,493	137,081,493	4,560,345	12,881,841	12,881,841	20,001
1898		110,138	25,809,636	868,460	168,562,900	4,560,345	13,039,985	13,039,985	20,001
1899		115,558	27,689,949	1,029,680	167,568,264	4,560,345	13,039,985	13,039,985	20,001
1900		237,230	56,869,170	883,522	181,143,158	8,067,243	13,885,753	13,885,753	20,001
1901		207,108	50,125,518	808,704	183,398,851	6,578,513	12,751,906	12,751,906	20,001
1902		207,732	52,302,576	843,602	141,020,285	6,069,855	11,751,906	11,751,906	20,001
1903		108,368	27,023,662	839,296	139,628,608	4,901,653	12,160,250	12,160,250	20,001
1904		109,815	27,134,664	942,457	134,464,668	3,244,571	12,498,583	12,498,583	20,001
1905		151,374	39,302,887	873,671	144,958,186	4,768,516	12,079,931	12,079,931	20,001
1906		108,132	25,841,424	998,942	165,158,576	3,498,256	13,854,226	13,854,226	20,001

YEAR.	Length of Line in Tracts. Kilometres.	QUANTITIES.				YIELD.			
		COFFEE.		SUNDRIES.		COFFEE.		SUNDRIES.	
		Tons.	Tons—Kilometre.	Tons.	Tons—Kilometre.	Per Ton.	Per Ton-Kilometre.	Per Ton.	Per Ton-Kilometre.
1884		155,866	32,025,596	258,945	39,929,381	4,733,305	3,796,670	305,695	14,992
1885		172,153	37,771,019	429,857	40,538,091	5,289,315	4,467,650	303,724	17,835
1886		142,832	30,680,983	270,734	46,246,678	4,395,625	4,014,904	303,724	19,072
1887		61,035	17,329,923	302,461	50,289,868	2,707,294	4,341,935	50,289	19,475
1888		140,708	28,178,703	299,046	48,725,158	5,250,404	4,577,604	50,289	19,884
1889		69,693	17,309,838	353,017	59,795,833	3,857,427	4,623,991	50,289	19,884
1890		82,611	18,001,375	409,454	76,829,634	7,255,670	5,609,361	50,289	20,001
1891		128,908	23,485,012	676,950	95,701,451	3,700,477	5,394,628	50,289	20,001
1892		119,197	24,099,044	576,960	113,862,141	5,583,362	7,318,972	50,289	20,001
1893		117,680	23,029,340	619,698	98,117,406	6,389,362	9,929,317	50,289	20,001
1894		108,672	23,029,340	810,983	107,423,328	5,892,292	8,687,633	50,289	20,001
1895		89,952	20,548,469	994,295	130,355,140	4,560,345	13,376,186	50,289	20,001
1896		130,462	21,401,048	698,959	74,779,285	4,560,345	11,438,450	50,289	20,001
1897		129,295	23,849,657	1,029,680	137,081,493	4,560,345	12,881,841	50,289	20,001
1898		110,138	25,809,636	868,460	168,562,900	4,560,345	13,039,985	50,289	20,001
1899		115,558	27,689,949	1,029,680	167,568,264	4,560,345	13,039,985	50,289	20,001
1900		237,230	56,869,170	883,522	181,143,158	8,067,243	13,885,753	50,289	20,001
1901		207,108	50,125,518	808,704	183,398,851	6,578,513	12,751,906	50,289	20,001
1902		207,732	52,302,576	843,602	141,020,285	6,069,855	11,751,906	50,289	20,001
1903		108,368	27,023,662	839,296	139,628,608	4,901,653	12,160,250	50,289	20,001
1904		109,815	27,134,664	942,457	134,464,668	3,244,571	12,498,583	50,289	20,001
1905		151,374	39,302,887	873,671	144,958,186	4,768,516	12,079,931	50,289	20,001
1906		108,132	25,841,424	998,942	165,158,576	3,498,256	13,854,226	50,289	20,001

ANALYSIS OF GOODS TRAFFIC.									
1884 & 1894		49,694	8,996,256	360,763	58,188,025	1,666,237	4,132,638	23,424	18807
1894 & 1904		30	3,094,822	219,568	41,511,199	3,237,889	4,530,938	29,690	24001
1904 & 1905		1,147	111,002	108,161	5,168,982	49,574	1,149,198	9,049	24845
1905 & 1907		48,242	13,461,463	65,271	20,200,390	1,270,260	1,181,295	18	16000
		31.9%	84.2%	7.4%	13.3%	26.6%	9.3%	0.51%	

TRAFFIC—SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

IN MILREIS CURRENCY.

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Passengers	2,335,472	2,417,241	2,357,088	2,420,476	2,794,753	2,958,005
Luggage	75,990	72,548	61,969	56,786	72,497	194,712
Parcels	308,823	309,620	340,664	347,498	384,097	408,067
Live stock	115,688	140,763	193,247	398,844	543,161	558,828
Vehicles	7,834	5,827	6,091	6,047	5,094	7,429
Goods	8,529,984	9,756,971	8,410,189	7,015,229	8,557,551	7,213,018
Telegrams	62,363	66,088	72,577	73,553	76,217	98,067
Other revenue	11,435,654	12,769,048	11,441,825	10,318,433	12,433,370	11,433,126
	116,264	74,447	72,830	70,917	140,255	162,729
TOTAL	11,551,918	12,843,495	11,514,655	10,389,350	12,573,625	11,595,855
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Passengers	3,380,653	4,031,221	6,864,680	7,467,139	7,344,988	7,040,793
Luggage	103,308	171,128	390,067	542,821	538,816	626,652
Parcels	445,468	823,504	2,235,254	3,079,474	1,367,542	3,644,485
Live stock	664,673	813,056	482,703	365,462	450,149	377,441
Vehicles	5,407	7,284	13,585	19,388	20,181	30,530
Goods	9,395,011	9,013,076	9,428,399	13,058,384	14,228,859	14,510,045
Telegrams	104,146	152,938	164,204	127,884	120,077	180,382
Other revenue	14,101,661	15,013,107	19,618,842	24,655,502	24,170,607	27,310,323
	255,405	188,983	252,073	270,849	366,603	434,265
TOTAL	14,357,066	16,102,090	19,870,915	24,026,351	24,537,210	27,744,593
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Passengers	8,408,881	8,979,985	10,531,331	8,975,038	8,170,425	7,952,406
Luggage	675,513	694,143	753,825	655,003	580,039	474,840
Parcels	3,008,968	3,085,438	2,474,251	1,790,482	1,721,376	1,531,826
Live stock	336,791	421,667	808,886	674,940	828,581	754,215
Vehicles	25,683	18,045	11,284	6,477	9,275	7,528
Goods	19,291,728	15,998,811	18,513,911	19,173,663	17,672,993	20,441,332
Telegrams	177,035	155,309	174,275	161,248	155,306	127,250
Other revenue	31,924,099	29,308,398	33,272,616	31,434,892	20,096,945	31,280,401
	757,967	1,088,091	846,007	805,196	731,392	519,923
TOTAL	32,682,066	30,386,489	34,118,623	32,240,688	29,828,337	31,800,324
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Passengers	7,935,509	7,905,089	8,686,435	8,978,313	9,360,098	10,211,750
Luggage	470,221	434,086	420,259	484,610	442,196	497,824
Parcels	1,787,058	1,586,094	1,688,753	1,736,930	1,842,610	1,945,093
Live stock	852,062	964,498	1,016,823	1,078,276	1,202,180	1,208,111
Vehicles	6,991	5,545	9,975	6,346	9,478	12,365
Goods	18,753,809	18,019,985	15,621,903	15,642,956	17,441,447	17,362,432
Telegrams	97,037	64,079	62,431	53,342	63,166	55,549
Other revenue	29,902,687	28,973,876	27,504,639	27,928,373	30,361,675	31,283,164
	626,128	547,725	711,763	713,534	1,069,657	1,102,394
TOTAL	30,528,815	29,521,101	28,216,402	28,641,907	31,420,732	32,475,558

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF LINE.

Years.	Revenue.		Expendi- ture.		Surplus.	Deficit.	Years.	Revenue.		Expendi- ture.		Surplus.	Deficit.
	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.				Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.		
1868	302,279	205,590	96,889	—	1868	11,597,088	6,560,361	5,036,727	—				
1869	729,106	618,271	110,826	—	1884	11,551,918	6,591,350	4,960,568	—				
1860	931,298	620,849	340,448	—	1885	12,260,636	6,342,991	5,917,695	—				
1861	1,109,556	707,713	401,843	—	1886	11,568,777	6,479,839	5,088,938	—				
1862	1,036,665	827,288	200,258	—	1887	10,316,810	6,599,329	3,717,488	—				
1863	1,033,966	865,964	168,004	—	1888	12,573,626	6,880,810	5,692,816	—				
1864	1,223,003	980,123	242,875	—	1889	11,376,538	7,708,201	4,108,336	—				
1865	1,775,352	1,110,733	664,620	—	1890	12,041,192	9,184,033	2,857,159	—				
1866	1,044,714	423,476	621,238	—	1891	16,236,347	12,237,880	3,998,463	—				
1867	2,529,535	1,112,796	1,416,739	—	1892	19,870,924	17,123,525	2,747,398	—				
1868	2,819,331	1,255,514	1,564,317	—	1893	24,926,364	24,012,415	913,939	—				
1869	4,848,134	1,956,192	2,391,991	—	1894	25,946,726	25,383,912	562,814	—				
1870	4,466,568	1,919,477	2,547,001	—	1895	25,096,112	29,124,654	—	1,028,542				
1871	5,456,060	2,462,543	2,993,527	—	1896	32,716,782	32,667,023	—	89,754				
1872	5,706,500	3,272,932	2,403,508	—	1897	30,978,734	31,750,247	—	1,371,513				
1873	6,411,007	3,522,024	2,869,042	—	1898	34,106,659	31,043,580	2,063,079	—				
1874	7,636,418	3,456,807	4,179,621	—	1899	32,495,051	28,050,483	4,445,468	—				
1875	8,116,603	3,989,762	4,126,341	—	1900	29,323,664	27,253,719	2,569,185	—				
1876	8,026,448	4,392,032	3,633,416	—	1901	31,920,540	29,340,140	5,580,239	—				
1877	9,314,543	5,408,733	3,905,704	—	1902	30,392,035	26,708,316	3,683,749	—				
1878	10,022,625	5,580,206	4,462,319	—	1903	30,534,368	26,024,497	4,510,366	—				
1879	11,168,520	4,766,202	6,397,324	—	1904	28,307,310	23,290,741	17,000	—				
1880	11,300,973	5,375,412	6,937,561	—	1905	23,641,807	27,323,790	818,117	—				
1881	13,115,157	5,634,710	7,430,447	—	1906	31,420,732	30,574,049	846,683	—				
1882	12,478,631	6,567,291	5,911,240	—	1907	32,475,558	31,845,827	629,721	—				

ANALYSIS OF RECEIPTS.

SOURCES.	1907.		1906.	
	Quantity.	Value in Currency.	Quantity.	Value in Currency.
		<i>Milreis.</i>		<i>Milreis.</i>
Passengers	22,362,193	10,211,750	21,077,933	9,390,099
Luggage and parcels Kilos.	67,350,000	2,442,917	72,090,418	2,285,107
Goods	1,053,935,000	17,352,432	934,319,856	17,441,447
Telegrams Words	12,961,303	55,549	11,107,473	63,166
Live stock Piece	303,324	1,203,111	298,251	1,202,179
Vehicles	502	12,356	405	9,078
Sundry	—	477,118	—	383,229
Warehouse charges	—	91,216	—	103,632
Fines	—	30,426	—	34,170
TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS	—	31,881,925	—	30,887,757
Other sources	—	593,633	—	532,976
TOTAL RECEIPTS	—	32,475,558	—	31,420,733

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Personnel.	Material.	Total.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>M. L. Rs.</i>
1884	4,437,003	2,154,347	6,591,350
1885	4,206,832	2,136,159	6,342,991
1886	4,204,303	2,275,536	6,479,839
1887	4,249,980	2,349,370	6,599,350
1888	4,396,631	1,984,179	6,380,810
1889	5,381,821	2,326,331	7,708,202
1890	6,487,643	2,696,436	9,184,084
1891	8,418,025	3,519,357	12,237,382
1892	11,439,905	5,683,621	17,123,525
1893	15,820,614	8,191,301	24,012,415
1894	17,165,092	8,218,320	25,383,912
1895	19,948,093	9,176,560	29,124,654
1896	21,183,374	11,493,654	32,677,028
1897	19,278,452	12,471,796	31,750,247
1898	18,305,221	12,733,359	31,048,580
1899	16,635,427	11,415,058	28,050,483
1900	17,132,982	10,120,737	27,253,199
1901	17,262,282	9,077,355	26,340,141
1902	17,492,584	9,212,731	26,705,316
1903	17,492,620	8,531,847	26,024,467
1904	18,500,623	9,340,380	27,841,053
1905	19,138,518	8,635,271	27,823,793
1906	21,313,647	9,260,402	30,574,049
1907	21,920,642	9,925,185	31,845,827

COFFEE CARRIED.

Year.	Kilos.	Year.	Kilos.
1859	18,799,515	1884	155,365,468
1860	40,624,173	1885	172,153,168
1861	49,787,640	1886	142,331,668
1862	17,756,750	1887	90,946,000
1863	20,315,083	1888	140,708,000
1864	24,969,877	1889	92,071,000
1865	38,864,047	1890	82,302,000
1866	39,156,607	1891	123,908,000
1867	59,458,236	1892	106,245,000
1868	56,046,510	1893	97,301,702
1869	94,703,985	1894	108,585,074
1870	85,688,440	1895	98,863,757
1871	89,957,950	1896	101,669,472
1872	78,963,682	1897	139,202,000
1873	79,247,336	1898	102,265,167
1874	100,760,611	1899	104,948,000
1875	118,272,605	1900	104,894,000
1876	101,305,300	1901	236,355,868
1877	114,240,025	1902	189,584,422
1878	129,548,110	1903	193,720,160
1879	151,309,398	1904	93,614,061
1880	139,470,490	1905	94,483,233
1881	187,593,092	1906	1,674,899
1882	171,401,725	1907	133,132,000
1883	168,563,789		

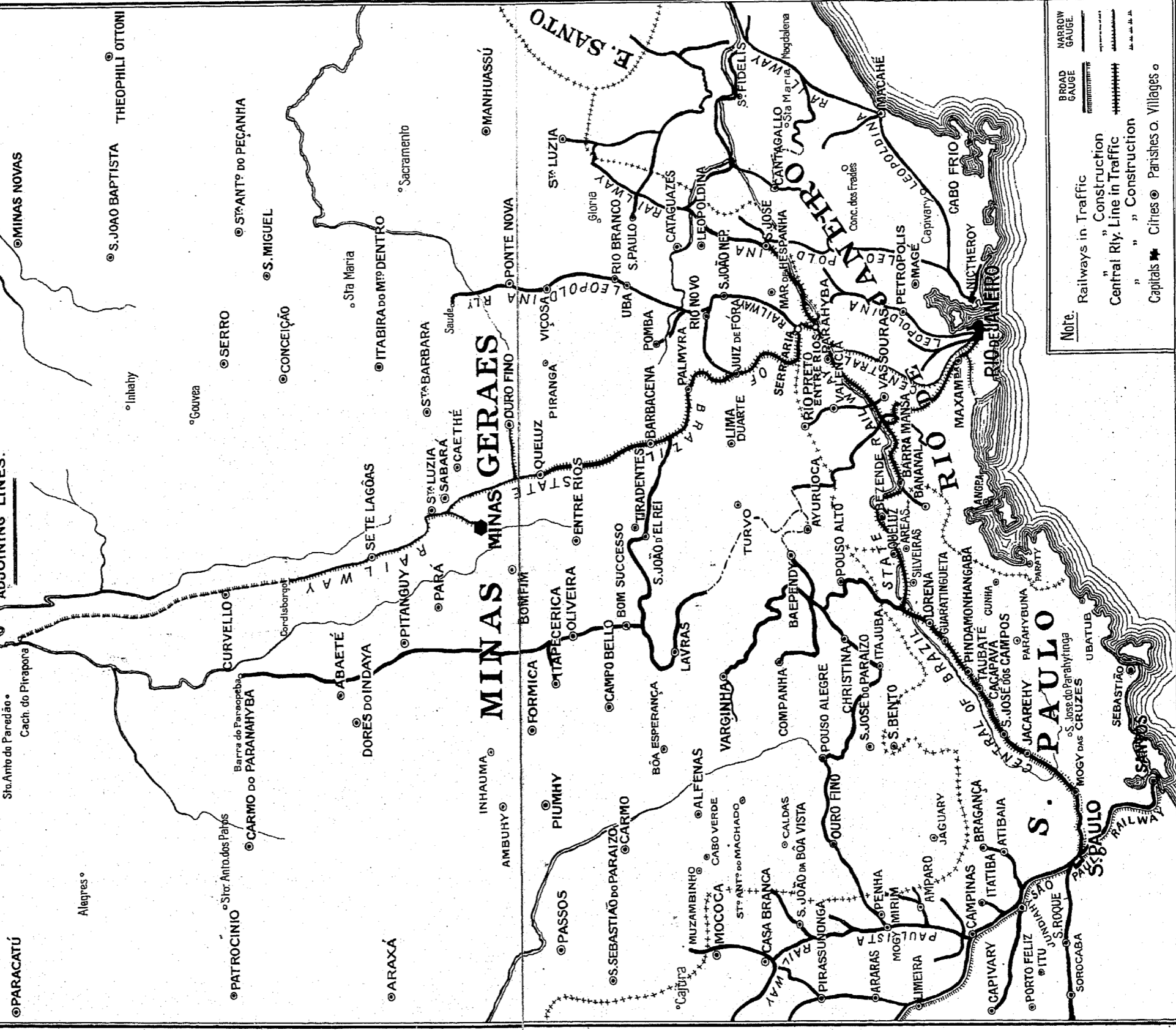


MAP
OF THE

CENTRAL OF BRAZIL (STATE) RAILWAY.

(Estrada de Ferro Central do Brazil.)

ADJOINING LINES.



Note:
Railways in Traffic
Construction
Central Rly. Line in Traffic
" " " Construction
Capitals ◻ Parishes ◉ Villages ◦

THE PAULISTA RAILWAY.

COMPANHIA PAULISTA DE VIAS FERREAS E FLUVIAES,

SOMETIMES KNOWN IN LONDON AS THE WESTERN OF SÃO PAULO.

This Company was incorporated under the name of "Companhia Paulista de Estrada de Ferro de Jundiáhy a Campinas," in virtue of a permanent disposition of the Budget Law of the then Province of São Paulo, dated May 19th, 1862, and extension and addition to same, dated April 16th, 1863, promulgated by Provisional Decree 4,283 of November 28th, 1868, when the Statutes were duly approved. The original charter guaranteed a sum equivalent to 7% on 5,000,000\$000.

This was the first line in Brazil to be constructed entirely with Brazilian capital. The English São Paulo Railway Company, by whom the line from Santos to Jundiáhy had been undertaken, had the option for extension to Campinas, but were too short-sighted to take advantage of it, and so was lost one of the best chances that British capital ever had.

Works on the line were commenced in 1870 and completed in 1872.

On May 12th, 1873, a further charter was obtained for extension of the line from Campinas to Rio Claro, with a guarantee of 7%, on which construction was commenced in 1874 and completed in 1876.

On May 1st, 1875, the Paulista Company obtained a charter for a further extension from the Cordeiros Station to the right bank of the river Mogy Guassú, on conditions similar to the others. The extension was commenced in 1876 and reached to Porto Ferreira, on the Mogy Guassú, in 1880. In 1881 the line was extended to Descalvado, and the branch to Santa Veridiana, opened to traffic in 1892, completed the wide gauge system of the Company, 279 kilometres, or 174½ miles, in length.

In 1877 the different contracts of the Company were revised and unified, and the guarantee of interest was then surrendered.

In virtue of this new contract the Company acquired the

right to raise tariffs until the dividend reached the minimum of 7% per annum.

The ex Rio Claro Railway, now a part of the Paulista system, was originally offered to the latter Company, but was refused, and a charter for the construction of a line of one metre gauge was granted to two Brazilian engineers, under Decree 7,828 of October 4th, 1880, but without guarantee of interest.

The term of the concession was, moreover, reduced from 90 to 50 years. It was further stipulated that in case of profits exceeding 12% per annum, after allowance for amortisation of capital, half of the balance should be retained by the Company and the other be applied to the reduction of tariffs. This concession was afterwards transferred to Barão do Pinhal, by whom the original Brazilian Company was organised and the main line was completed to Rio Claro on October 15th, 1884, to Araraquára in 1885, and the branch from S. Carlos to Jahu in 1887, with a total length of 264 kilometres.

On September 30th, 1889, this property was transferred to an English Company, denominated the Rio Claro (São Paulo) Railway Company, Limited, with domicile in London, to whom fresh charters were granted for extension to Jaboticabal and construction of branches to Eudoxia and Ribério Bonito, on all of which work was being actively pushed forward when, in 1892, all the assets of the English Company were transferred to the (Brazilian) Paulista Railway Company.

Besides the main line, the Paulista Company has constructed the following feeders of 75 centimetres (2½ ft.) gauge.

Descalvadense, from Belém do Descalvado to Coqueirinho, 14 kilometres, opened to traffic in 1889; Santa Rita, from Ponto Ferreira to Santa Rita de Passa Quatro, 27 kilometres, opened in 1890 and acquired by the Paulista Railway in 1891.

The Campineiro Railway, also of 60 centimetre gauge, from Campinas to Cabras, with branch to S. Maria, was constructed independently under concession from the Paulista Government, as also the Funileiro line to the Funil Colony.

LINES OWNED AND WORKED BY THE PAULISTA RAILWAY COMPANY ON DECEMBER 31st, 1903:—

Trunk line	1-60 metre gauge	.. Jundiáhy to Descalvado	224 kilometres under State Charters
Branch line	1-60 " "	.. Cordeiro to Rio Claro	17 " " " "
Branch line	1-60 " "	.. Laranja Azeda to S. Veridiana	88 " " " "
Branch line	0-60 " "	.. Descalvado to Aurora	14 " " " "
Branch line	0-60 " "	.. Porto Ferreira to S. Rita do Passo Quatro	27 " " " "
Trunk line	1-00 " "	.. Rio Claro to Araraquára	128 " " " Federal Charters.
Branch line	1-00 " "	.. Visconde de Rio Claro to Jahu	188 " " " "
Loop line	1-00 " "	.. Loop line through Brotas	10 " " " State Charters.
Extension	1-00 " "	.. Araraquára to Jaboticabal	96 " " " "
Branch line	1-00 " "	.. Jaboticabal to Bebedouro	58 " " " "
Branch line	1-00 " "	.. S. Carlos to S. Eudoxia	58 " " " "
Branch line	1-00 " "	.. S. Carlos to Rib. Bonita	41 " " " "
Branch line	1-00 " "	.. Agudos to Dois Corregos and Piratininga	120 " " " "
Branch line	1-00 " "	.. Mogy Guassú Rincão to Pontal	98 " " " "
Branch line	1-00 " "	.. Bebedouro to Barretos	77 " " " "

1,114

Of the total charters for 1,114 kilometres, 261 have been granted by the Federal Government and are, therefore, under their supervision, whilst 853 kilometres are under charters granted by the State of São Paulo.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

1. JUNDIAHY TO CAMPINAS.—Privileged Zone, 31 kilometres each side of line. Term, 90 years (to May, 1959). Reduction of tariff when revenue reaches 12%. Expropriation by State Government after 1902 on payment of price equivalent to average net revenue for last five years in "public bonds" yielding an equivalent revenue.

2. CAMPINAS TO RIO CLARO.—Privileged Zone, 89 kilometres each side. Term, 90 years (to 1963). Reduction of tariff after 12% net profit realised. Expropriation from 1906 onward, on same terms as foregoing.

3. CORDEIRO TO PORTO FERREIRA AND S. VERIDIANA.—Privileged Zone, 31 kilometres each side of line. Term, 90 years (to 1935). Tariff, same as 1. Expropriation from 1910, same as 1.

4. PORTO FERREIRA TO DESCALVADO.—Privileged Zone, 31 kilometres each side. Term, 90 years (to 1963). Under contract of 1872, for unification of broad gauge lines, the Company secured the right to raise tariffs so as to allow of minimum dividend of 7%. Expropriation from 1911 on same terms as 1.

5. PORTO FERREIRA TO S. RITA.—Within Privileged Zone of broad gauge. Expropriation from 1917 on same terms as 1.

6. BELÉM DO DESCALVADO.—Same as 5.

7. RIO CLARO TO ARARAQUÁRA AND BRANCH TO JAHU.—Privileged Zone, 80 kilometres. Term, 50 years (to 1930). The Federal Government has the right to expropriate at a

price to be fixed by arbitration of value of works in their actual condition, without reference to original cost, the price not to exceed a sum that at 6 % will yield revenue equivalent to that for previous five years. Tariffs are not liable to revision until 1904 and then in 1909 and at intervals of five years afterwards. Any excess, after payment of 12 % on capital, is to be divided, half to go to the Company and half to reduction of tariffs.

Up to £1,601,032, the capital recognised by Government, the Company has the right to apply profits to amortisation before their ranking for reduction of tariffs. This line enjoys exemption from import duties on materials.

8. CARLOS TO S. EUDOXIA.—Conditions same as 6.

9. ARARAQUARA TO JABOTICABAL.—Privileged Zone,

limited on one side by the Mogy Guassú. Term, 50 years, expiring June, 1940. Right to expropriation from 1908. Conditions same as main lines. When net receipts exceed 12 % contract provides that, after deducting 20 %, excess shall be divided, half to go towards reduction of tariffs and half to Government to promote immigration.

10. S. CARLOS DO PINHAL TO RIBEIRÃO BONITO.—Privileged Zone, 30 kilometres each side. Term, 50 years (to 1940). Right of State Government to expropriate from 1909. Conditions same as 9.

11. JABOTICABAL TO BEBEDOURO; RINCÃO TO PONTAL; DOIS CORREGOS TO PIRATININGA.—Under Provincial concession and Law No. 30 of June 30th, 1892. No Special favours.

CAPITAL AND RESERVE FUND.

Year.	SHARE CAPITAL REALISED.		DEBENTURES OUTSTANDING.	RESERVE FUND.	
	Milreis, Paper.	Equivalent in £ Sterling.	£	Milreis, Paper.	Equivalent in £ Sterling.
1908	80,000,000\$000	5,000,000	2,312,400	2,400,000\$000	150,000
1907	80,000,000\$000	5,000,000	2,359,400	2,200,000\$000	137,500
1906	75,000,000\$000	5,015,250	2,404,200	800,000\$000	53,496
1905	75,000,000\$000	4,966,312	2,446,900	750,000\$000	49,663
1904	74,981,100\$000	3,839,924	2,487,500	750,000\$000	38,378
1903	72,300,640\$000	3,591,490	2,526,000	650,000\$000	32,288
1902	69,671,000\$000	3,442,721	2,563,000	550,000\$000	27,177
1901	67,047,520\$000	3,147,285	2,598,100	200,000\$000	9,388
1900	60,000,000\$000	2,843,750	2,631,500	100,000\$000	3,906
1899	59,960,800\$000	1,838,638	2,663,800	76,087\$372	2,332
1898	59,933,320\$000	1,783,165	2,693,600	76,087\$372	2,263
1897	59,461,560\$000	1,900,749	2,817,200	2,387,984\$762	76,334
1896	50,739,440\$000	1,396,122	2,849,700	1,908,381\$102	71,120
1895	44,043,040\$000	1,074,558	2,854,400	1,043,158\$399	39,662
1894	38,804,360\$000	1,621,901	2,858,800	566,134\$392	23,662
1893	38,285,140\$000	1,334,496	2,862,900	513,989\$392	24,628
1892	32,855,160\$000	1,632,786	2,866,700	470,273\$117	23,299
1891	24,976,690\$000	1,694,382	120,300	417,371\$726	28,313
1890	19,168,180\$000	1,302,008	123,600	1,127,876\$319	106,032
1889	18,070,500\$000	2,014,108	128,700	1,127,945\$619	125,718
1888	17,243,550\$000	1,809,874	129,600	1,075,317\$741	112,852
1887	17,243,279\$000	1,603,086	132,300	1,012,490\$916	94,130
1886	16,793,125\$000	1,439,792	134,800	928,022\$052	79,142
1885	16,572,061\$000	1,276,977	137,200	754,906\$308	70,188
1884	13,005,200\$000	1,104,087	139,400	698,397\$176	64,088
1883	12,598,100\$000	1,146,746	141,500	560,803\$092	49,055
1882	12,915,200\$000	1,130,080	143,400	459,336,089	40,196
1881	12,708,100\$000	1,161,143	145,200	343,099\$588	31,416
1880	12,214,800\$000	1,129,232	146,900	288,989\$060	24,867
1879	12,138,400\$000	1,077,915	148,500	228,717\$260	20,310
1878	11,910,400\$000	1,185,210	150,000	178,257\$770	16,990
1877	11,882,800\$000	1,198,704	—	128,046\$120	13,138
1876	9,418,800\$000	992,162	—	96,661\$718	10,121
1875	8,348,130\$000	944,083	—	66,537\$620	7,528
1874	6,450,000\$000	691,191	—	37,800\$660	4,061
1873	4,200,000\$000	455,547	—	—	—
1872	4,000,000\$000	415,625	—	—	—

PASSENGER AND GOODS TRAFFIC.

Year.	Line Open.	Passengers Carried.	Goods Carried, including Coffee.	Transport of Animals.	Baggage and Parcels.	Year.	Line Open.	Passengers Carried.	Goods Carried, including Coffee.	Transport of Animals.	Baggage and Parcels.
	Kilom.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		Kilom.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1908	1,114	1,084,081	959,742	36,072	12,553	1889	250	319,401	258,679	7,071	2,235
1907	1,056	1,117,827	975,783	31,490	11,526	1888	250	298,596	219,480	6,701	1,569
1906	1,056	977,029	933,642	26,885	10,989	1887	250	231,850	175,421	7,004	1,437
1905	1,037	949,794	725,400	29,633	9,477	1886	244	197,790	176,665	5,610	—
1904	1,080	913,772	735,522	24,420	9,123	1885	243	184,837	175,278	5,766	—
1903	979	939,836	749,148	17,036	9,666	1884	243	165,839	154,768	4,321	—
1902	864	1,038,639	832,788	15,955	10,215	1883	243	161,539	160,121	4,919	—
1901	823	1,101,779	883,932	21,903	10,607	1882	243	166,774	133,028	—	—
1900	807	1,052,900	876,812	31,819	10,162	1881	228	177,288	122,478	—	—
1899	807	1,060,465	860,728	26,542	9,996	1880	224	178,373	99,198	—	—
1898	791	1,248,503	840,162	25,048	11,338	1879	204	165,503	95,336	—	—
1897	791	1,422,141	890,645	27,173	12,749	1878	185	157,044	98,843	—	—
1896	791	1,372,393	865,755	27,107	12,313	1877	155	159,706	75,600	—	—
1895	791	1,372,035	556,691	25,707	11,607	1876	106	156,952	84,137	—	—
1894	776	1,100,396	458,292	23,006	9,911	1875	58	96,614	76,362	—	—
1893	731	1,176,245	407,125	14,985	10,965	1874	45	76,402	67,522	—	—
1892	687	809,040	412,414	10,905	8,599	1873	45	56,212	54,968	—	—
1891	292	543,579	367,441	9,787	4,267	1872	38	33,581	26,150	—	—
1890	250	348,150	300,857	5,768	2,615						

ESTADO DE MATO GROSSO

ESTADO DE GOYAZ

CATALAO

Map

OF THE

PAULISTA

RAILWAY.

ESTADO DE MINAS

UBERABA

Rio Turvo

Rio Grande

Rio das Velhas

Rio dos Dourados

Rio Pardo

Rio Grande

ESTADO DE S. PAULO

TERRENOS POUCO EXPLORADOS

Rio Tietê

ARARAQUARA

MOGYANA

PAULISTA

SAO PAULO

SANTOS

ESTADO DO PARANA

Rio Itarare

Rio Parapanema

AVARÉ

SOROCABA

TIETÊ

CAMPINAS

JUNDIAHY

SAO PAULO

SANTOS

S. PEDRO DO TURVO

CAPOS NOVOS DO PARAPANEMA

S. CARLOS

ARARAS

ARARAQUARA

MOGYANA

POSO ALEGRE

JACAREHY

RIO CLARO

PIRACICABA

PIRACICABA

TIETÊ

CAMPINAS

JUNDIAHY

SAO PAULO

SANTOS

RIB. BONITO

JAHU

ARARAQUARA

MOGYANA

PAULISTA

SAO PAULO

SANTOS

BEBEDOURO

BARRETOS

ARARAQUARA

MOGYANA

PAULISTA

SAO PAULO

SANTOS

CRAVINHOS

ARARAQUARA

MOGYANA

PAULISTA

SAO PAULO

SANTOS

FRANCA

MOGYANA

PAULISTA

SAO PAULO

SANTOS

ITAPERUNA

ARARAQUARA

MOGYANA

PAULISTA

SAO PAULO

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ITAPERUNA

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SANTOS

11x17

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PAULISTA RAILWAY.
(Inclusive of the River Traffic on the Mogy-Guassú.)

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance.		Percentage of Expenditure to Receipts.
			Currency.	Equivalent in Sterling.	
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>	£	
1908	22,664,421\$000	10,416,980\$000	12,247,441\$000	765,465	45
1907	24,861,764\$000	10,327,341\$000	14,534,423\$000	908,401	31
1906	27,110,074\$000	8,659,709\$000	18,450,365\$000	1,233,774	42
1905	18,421,280\$000	8,695,431\$000	9,722,349\$000	643,753	47
1904	18,259,888\$000	9,241,365\$000	9,018,518\$000	461,494	51
1903	20,101,754\$000	9,571,201\$000	10,530,553\$000	523,099	48
1902	24,972,799\$000	11,303,315\$000	13,669,484\$000	675,483	45
1901	27,293,917\$132	9,397,085\$933	17,396,331\$199	816,627	36
1900	22,071,945\$289	9,192,555\$850	12,939,589\$419	505,453	41
1899	21,224,577\$150	9,310,469\$827	11,914,107\$323	365,333	44
1898	20,541,985\$330	10,070,984\$850	10,471,000\$930	311,533	49
1897	22,223,833\$353	9,894,766\$943	12,329,066\$910	394,111	44
1896	19,698,127\$477	9,195,917\$367	10,499,210\$110	392,353	39
1895	17,383,811\$641	6,822,049\$974	10,561,761\$607	401,567	47
1894	18,980,608\$544	5,601,166\$385	8,329,442\$159	343,145	33
1893	10,280,964\$064	3,180,472\$486	4,050,491\$578	194,086	69
1892	9,227,635\$144	4,920,252\$529	4,307,382\$615	213,406	53
1891	6,499,157\$909	2,510,912\$371	3,988,245\$558	270,557	39
1890	5,082,388\$149	1,597,997\$615	3,484,385\$534	327,569	31
1889	4,487,396\$469	1,746,114\$388	2,741,282\$031	305,599	38
1888	8,577,121\$476	1,361,457\$781	2,215,668\$895	232,529	39
1887	2,922,222\$693	1,256,820\$443	1,665,402\$245	154,580	43
1886	2,977,410\$510	1,266,121\$925	1,711,285\$585	149,718	41
1885	2,812,352\$950	1,155,201\$514	1,657,151\$436	126,613	40
1884	2,586,301\$750	1,267,980\$192	1,318,371\$558	111,924	41
1883	2,789,948\$200	1,119,230\$851	1,620,717\$349	144,245	32
1882	2,890,378\$995	918,392\$921	1,961,981\$374	171,978	35
1881	2,514,466\$920	877,816\$909	1,636,650\$011	149,800	37
1880	2,085,239\$370	771,861\$267	1,313,378\$103	121,419	33
1879	2,297,935\$790	747,796\$339	1,550,138\$951	137,956	31
1878	2,195,525\$350	687,074\$060	1,508,451\$790	149,774	37
1877	1,541,836\$645	567,156\$781	974,679\$864	100,006	48
1876	1,126,189\$760	484,649\$218	641,540\$542	67,579	41
1875	889,414\$782	365,360\$766	524,054\$018	59,297	37
1874	758,169\$207	283,510\$724	474,658\$433	50,865	40
1873	650,463\$069	259,823\$154	390,639\$915	42,370	60
1872	311,148\$940	186,262\$224	124,886\$716	12,977	

COFFEE CARRIED IN BAGS OF 60 KILOS.

Year.	Bags.
1908	7,657,390
1907	8,785,117
1906	9,846,617
1905	5,939,933
1904	6,096,711
1903	6,381,059
1902	7,269,060
1901	8,423,838
1900	5,040,882
1899	5,163,692
1898	4,403,182
1897	4,739,508
1896	3,737,690
1895	2,928,224
1894	2,059,753
1893	2,659,753
1892	2,895,310
1891	2,627,966
1890	2,212,736
1889	2,080,533
1888	1,445,883
1887	1,224,183
1886	1,566,400
1885	1,632,950
1884	1,464,083
1883	1,559,016
1882	1,185,550
1881	1,071,166

BALANCE SHEET ON DECEMBER 31st, 1908.

ASSETS.	
Cost of railways in traffic, including purchase price of the Rio Claro Railway, still to be redeemed (\$2,312,400)	109,452,900\$332
Do. Navigation Line of the Mogy-Guassú	80,000\$000
Do. Central Office buildings and furniture	200,000\$000
	109,732,900\$332
Shares deposited as security by Directors	53,000\$000
Cash deposited in the State Treasury	28,266\$947
Apolices deposited in the Federal and State Treasury	51,000\$000
	132,266\$947
Sundry Securities:	
1 State apolice	1,000\$000
2,300 Debentures of the Araraquara Railway Co.	200,100\$000
\$36,800 of the Federal 1903 Foreign Loan	580,522\$400
\$20,000 of the External Municipal Loan (S. Paulo)	312,735\$354
	1,094,357\$750
Material in stock	1,385,230\$660
Material in transit and at Santos Custom House	246,137\$729
BALANCE IN FAVOUR OF THE COMPANY.	
Banco do Commercio e Industria de S. Paulo and others	10,407,049\$200
Central Accountant's Department	1,001,643\$770
Goods traffic	172,235\$000
Transfer of shares	444\$700
Interest on bonds	980\$000
Deposits at stations	1,270\$000
Sundry debtors, agents and others	187,740\$251
	11,771,363\$821
Cash at Central Office	41,580\$884
Cash in Traffic Accountant's Department	306,983\$886
	348,573\$770
	124,710,981\$509
Reis	

LIABILITIES.	
Capital: 400,000 shares of 200\$000	80,000:000\$000
Balance due on 1892 Loan Reserve fund	20,554:666\$660
Sinking fund of Rio Claro Railway	2,200:000\$000
Construction of Barretos extension	9,059:019\$675
Loan to the Douro do Railway to the Pitangueiras Railway	4,413:347\$380
Directors' security	600:000\$000
Salaries and wages for December, 1908	53:000\$500
Unclaimed bonus	539:616\$040
1917 Issue: Unclaimed fractions	212\$780
Dividends unclaimed	4,228\$643
	78:317\$440
Sundry creditors, agents in Europe and others	82:756\$843
	681:640\$847
Balance from revenue	115,384:047\$445
	9,326:884\$064
Reis	124,710:931\$509

ANTONIO PRADO,
Chairman.
ADOLPHO AUGUSTO PINTO,
Chief of Central Office.

S. Paulo, March 6th, 1909.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE DURING 1908.

REVENUE.	
Passengers	2,427:334\$660
Special trains	4:012\$080
Parcels and luggage	557:850\$080
Live stock by passenger trains	46:648\$820
Telegrams	218:496\$900
Goods	18,879:114\$860
Live stock by goods trains	50:280\$380
Storage	21:998\$500
Commission for collection of Federal and State taxes	24:015\$310
Hire of cars, wagons and tarpaulins	17:216\$190
Rent of station and their dependencies	65:100\$000
Sundry revenue collected, such as: Loading and discharging of wagons, rents of houses and premises for restaurants, taxes, fines, sale of lost property, certificates, advertisements, &c.	55:342\$620
Sundry receipts collected by the Central Office: Fees	5:869\$700
Interest and commissions	288:194\$640
Sundry	4:937\$752
	209:002\$092
Reis	22,664:421\$802

EXPENDITURE.	
General Manager's and Accountant's Office	311:309\$463
Maintenance	2,483:625\$273
Locomotion Department	4,337:743\$834
Traffic	2,193:183\$267
Telegraph and Electric light	332:500\$931
Storekeepers' Department	117:604\$260
Hire of cars, wagons and tarpaulins	27:751\$870
Central Accountants' Department	61:613\$780
Sundry expenditure on the lines, such as: Water, telegrams, advertisements, postage indemnities, taxes, transport of inflammable material, &c.	51:148\$775
Head office	124:021\$737
General expenses	123:433\$260
Interest	2:031\$650
Tax on capital	160:000\$000
Sundry	33:117\$138
	448:503\$785
Balance	10,416:970\$838
	12,247:441\$904
Reis	22,664:421\$802

ADOLPHO AUGUSTO PINTO,
Chief of Head Office.
JAMES W. GRAY,
Accountant.

S. Paulo, March 6th, 1909.

DISTRIBUTION OF GENERAL BALANCE, 1908.

DEBIT.	
Interest on Foreign Loan paid during 1908	1,881:304\$280
Amortisation for purchase of Rio Claro Railway	754:307\$050
Dividends, 1st and 2nd half-year	8,000:000\$000
Tax on dividends	200:000\$000
Construction of Bauru Branch	1,000:000\$000
Purchase of rolling stock	370:000\$000
Carried forward	3,002:577\$014
Reis	15,408:188\$344
CREDIT.	
Brought forward from 1907	3,160:746\$380
Balance, 1909	12,247:441\$904
Reis	15,408:188\$344

ADOLPHO AUGUSTO PINTO,
Chief of Head Office.
JAMES W. GRAY,
Accountant.

S. Paulo, March 6th, 1909.

THE MOGYANA RAILWAY COMPANY.

This Company was organised in 1872 to construct a line of railway between the cities of Campinas and Mogy Mirim with a branch to Amparo, and right to extend to the right bank of the Rio Grande, passing through Casa Branca and Franca, under Provincial Law No. 18, of March 21st, 1872, by which interest of 7% was guaranteed for 60 years on a capital expenditure of 3,000,000\$.

Construction was commenced in 1873, and the line was finished to Mogy Mirim and Amparo by the end of 1875.

By Law No. 8, of March 20th, 1875, interest at the rate of 7% was guaranteed on 2,500,000\$ for extension to Casa Branca. Opened to traffic in 1878.

In 1880 a further concession was obtained for construction of branches from Casa Branca to S. Simão and Ribeirão Preto,

the first of which was opened to traffic in 1882 and the latter in 1883.

In the same year, 1880, the Company undertook the construction of a branch from Mogy Mirim to Penha do Rio do Peixe, now Itapira. Opened to traffic in 1882.

In 1883 the Imperial Government conceded 6% guarantee on a maximum capital of 7,000,000\$ for an extension from Ribeirão Preto to the Rio Grande and a branch to Poços de Caldas; the concession is for 50 years, the guarantee of interest for 20, and the zone privilege 20 kilometres on each side of the line. The branch to Poços de Caldas and the extension to Batataes were opened to traffic in 1886.

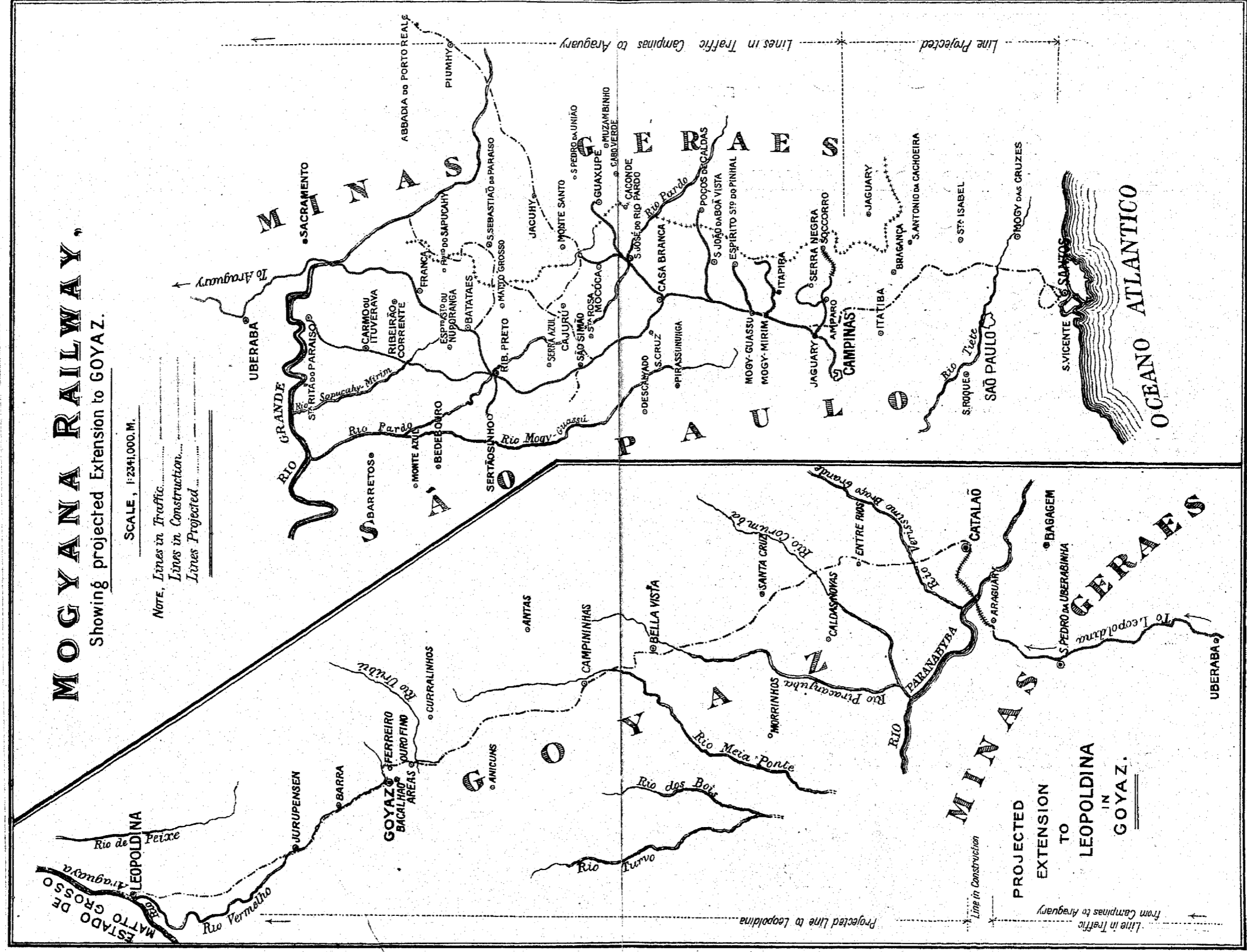
In 1887 the extension was opened to Franca and in 1888 to Jaguara on the Rio Grande.

MOGIANA RAILWAY

Showing projected Extension to GOYAZ.

SCALE, 1:2341,000.M.

NOTE. *Lines in Traffic.*
Lines in Construction.
Lines Projected.



LION & CO.,

SÃO PAULO,
SANTOS & RIO DE JANEIRO.



General Merchants and Importers,

RAILWAY & GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS,
DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR
Pilkington Brothers, Ltd., St. Helens,
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In 1888 the branches from Mogy-Guassú to Espírito Santo do Pinhal and Amparo to Monte Alegre and Silveiras were contracted with the Provincial Government; and in the same year the Rio Paro Railway was incorporated with the Mogyana. In 1890 the extension was opened to Mocóca, and to Canoas in 1891. The extension of the branches from Silveiras to Serra Negra was opened to traffic in 1892, and from Penha to Eleuterio in 1891.

The following branches and extensions were all contracted with the State of S. Paulo:—

1890.—Branch from Penha do Rio do Peixe (now known as Itapira) to the River Eleuterio, on the borders of S. Paulo and Minas, and extensions of the branch from Silveiras to Serra Negra.

1896.—Branch from Sarandy to Santa Rita do Paraizo.

1897.—Branch from Ribeirão Preto to Serfãozinho.

1900.—Concession under Decree 835 for a branch from Engenheiro Gomide, at kilom. 44, on the Mocóca branch, in the direction of Dolores de Guaxupé, on the border of Minas.

1904.—Concession under Decree 1201 for a branch from Monte Alegre station to Socorro, 32 kilometres in length, construction of which has been already commenced.

Of the total length of lines of 1,365 kilometres belonging to the Company, 547 are held under Federal Charters, 787 under Charters of the State of São Paulo, and 15 under Charter of the State of Minas.

CONDITIONS OF THE DIFFERENT CHARTERS.

1. The Charter of June 19th, 1873, for the first section of the main line from Campinas to the Rio Grande (Jaguary) and branch to Amparo, established exclusive rights within a zone of 31 kilometres and guarantee of 7% on 3,000,000\$ for 90 years, with right to raise tariffs so long as the net revenue represented less than 7% on the above capital. By Law No. 8, of March 20th, 1875, an extension of 2,500,000\$ of the guaranteed capital was authorised to extend the line to Casa Branca, with similar privileges; as also further extensions to S. Simão and Ribeirão Preto, for which guaranteed capital was raised 1,500,000\$. In view, however, of the competition of the Paulista Railway the guarantee was abandoned.

2. Casa Branco to S. Simão and Ribeirão Preto.—State concession, with 90 years' privilege, dating from June 8th, 1873, and privileged zone of 31 kilometres each side of the line.

3. The extension of Ribeirão Preto to the Rio Grande enjoyed 6% guarantees for 20 years on the maximum expenditure of 7,000,000\$, including the branch to Caldas, with privilege of 50 years, from 1883, and zone of 20 kilometres each side of the line. Concession was granted by the Imperial Government.

Until 1890 the different lines belonging to the Mogyana were worked as more or less separate concerns under their respective concessions, but at a general meeting of the shareholders, held in that year, it was determined to consolidate all the different lines into a single concern.

LENGTH OF LINES ACTUALLY IN TRAFFIC, CORRECTED AND BROUGHT UP TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1908.

	Gauge.	Kilometres in Traffic.	
MAIN LINE.			
Campinas to Ribeirão Preto	1-00	317	State Concession.
Ribeirão Preto to Jaguara	1-00	191	Federal Concession.
Jaguara to Araguary	1-00	281	" "
BRANCHES.			
Jaguary to Monte Alegre	1-00	48	State Concession.
Mogy Mirim to Pinhal	1-00	87	" "
Mogy Mirim to Sapucahy (River Eleuterio)	1-00	50	" "
Cascavel to Caldas	1-00	77	Federal Concession.
Casa Branca to Canoas	1-00	72	State Concession.
Amparo to Serra Negra	0-60	41	" "
Barracão to Francisco Schmidt	1-00	34	" "
Santa Rita do Paraizo (Entroncamento to S. Rita do Paraizo) ..	1-00	157	" "
Ribeiro do Valle to Julio Tavares (Guaxupé branch).. .. .	1-00	81	" "
Socorro Branch	1 00	14	" "
Julio Tavares to Guaxupé (Guaxupé branch in State of Minas) ..	1-00	15	Conceded by the State of Minas to Colonel Augusto Ribeiro del Valle.
TOTAL:		1,365	

The minimum curve on the metre gauge is of 80-metres radius, and the heaviest gradient 3%. On the section between Campinas and Ribeirão Preto, on which the traffic is heaviest, there is no gradient over 2%.

The rails used on 319 kilometres of the permanent way are of Vignolle type, weighing 25 and 25.9 kilogrammes per lineal metre; on the rest of the metre gauge, rails of 19½ kilogrammes are used, and on the Serra Negra branch the rails weigh 12.8 kilogrammes per lineal metre. The 25-kilogramme rails were substituted for lighter rails in 1898.

The superstructure of the bridges and culverts is all of iron or steel, with exception of two covered and 58 open culverts.

Only hard wood sleepers are used, 2.00 by 0.20 by 0.15 metres, and for 154 kilometres the main line is ballasted in stone.

The line is fenced along a length of 983 kilometres. There are 125 stations: 71 on the main line, between Campinas and Araguary, and 54 on the branches; or, on an average, one station for 11 kilometres, including two stopping places.

DATE OF OPENING OF EACH SECTION.

When Opened to Traffic.	From	To	SECTIONS.			
			Main Line and Branches.	Bio Grande and Caldas Line.	Catalão Line.	Guaxupé.
May 3rd, 1875	Campinas	Jaguary	35	—	—	—
August 27th, 1875	Jaguary	Mogy Mirim	41	—	—	—
November 15th, 1875	Jaguary	Amparo	30	—	—	—
January 14th, 1878	Mogy Mirim	Casa Branca	97	—	—	—
June 30th, 1882	Mogy Mirim	Penha	20	—	—	—
August 16th, 1882	Casa Branca	São Simão	87	—	—	—
November 23rd, 1883	São Simão	Ribeirão Preto	58	—	—	—
October 1st, 1886	Cascavel	Caldas	—	77	—	—
October 3rd, 1886	Ribeirão Preto	Batataes	—	49	—	—
April 5th, 1887	Batataes	Franca	—	57	—	—
March 5th, 1888	Franca	Jaguara	—	87	—	—
June 30th, 1888	Casa Branca	S. José do Rio Pardo	35	—	—	—
April 23rd, 1889	Jaguara	Uberaba	—	—	102	—
August 1st, 1889	S. José do Rio Pardo	Engenheiro Gomide	9	—	—	—
October 1st, 1889	Mogy Guassá	Espirito Santo do Pinhal	37	—	—	—
December 5th, 1889	Amparo	Pantaleão	17	—	—	—
March 2nd, 1890	Amparo	Monte Alegre	18	—	—	—
March 18th, 1890	Engenheiro Gomide	Mocóca	21	—	—	—
April 15th, 1890	Mocóca	Canóas	7	—	—	—
September 11th, 1890	Pantaleão	Brumado	9	—	—	—
October 15th, 1891	Itapira	Eleuterio	27	—	—	—
March 23th, 1892	Brumado	Serra Negra	15	—	—	—
December 21st, 1895	Uberaba	Uberabinha	—	—	186	—
November 15th, 1896	Uberabinha	Aragnary	—	—	45	—
August 1st, 1898	Eleuterio	Sapucahy	3	—	—	—
August 1st—September 7th, 1899	Barracão	Sertãozinho	24	—	—	—
August 1st, 1899	Entroncamento	Jardinópolis	9	—	—	—
July 1st, 1900	Jardinópolis	Salles Oliveira	40	—	—	—
December 25th, 1901	Salles Oliveira	Jussara	17	—	—	—
March 18th—November 1st, 1902	Jussara	Bacury	22	—	—	—
August 1st, 1903	Bacury	Ituverava	24	—	—	—
June 1st, 1903	Ribeiro do Valle	Itahyquara	14	—	—	—
September 15th, 1903	Itahyquara	Moraes Salles	11	—	—	—
April 1st, 1904	Moraes Salles	Julio Tavares	6	—	—	—
May 15th, 1904	Julio Tavares	Guaxupé	—	—	—	15
November 1st, 1904	Ituverava	Canindé	23	—	—	—
March 1st, 1905	Canindé	Aramina	13	—	—	—
May 15th, 1905	Aramina	Santa Rita do Paraizo	9	—	—	—
November 25th, 1906	Sertãozinho	Francisco Schmidt	10	—	—	—
April 21st, 1909	Monte Alegre	Socorro	14	—	—	—
			802	270	283	15

Total, 1,365 kilometres.

CAPITAL AND RESERVE FUND.

Year.	SHARE CAPITAL REALISED.		DEBENTURES OUTSTANDING.	RESERVE FUND.	
	Milre's, Paper.	Equivalent in £ Sterling.	£	Milre's, Paper.	Equivalent in £ Sterling.
1908	70,000,000	4,375,000	205,400	5,655,885	353,491
1907	70,000,000	4,375,000	225,400	5,325,799	332,562
1906	69,999,640	4,375,757	242,800	5,000,000	333,984
1905	69,997,600	4,602,707	260,800	4,505,112	296,284
1904	69,844,360	3,528,595	277,500	4,272,533	215,652
1903	67,397,680	3,356,721	295,500	4,036,341	194,201
1902	64,825,240	3,203,426	311,300	3,301,275	168,129
1901	60,096,080	2,820,916	326,700	3,058,830	144,051
1900	59,967,240	2,338,566	341,000	2,037,019	79,438
1899	55,144,420	1,694,542	354,200	2,604,955	30,043
1898	53,400,640	1,585,331	367,000	1,783,335	52,943
1897	50,835,840	1,021,812	379,200	1,353,335	44,130
1896	47,272,140	1,772,705	390,300	857,375	32,180
1895	44,818,637	1,844,100	402,100	400,000	16,458
1894	41,123,730	1,718,843	412,300	300,000	12,539
1893	41,080,250	1,973,777	422,900	173,510	8,577
1892	36,773,400	1,833,331	432,600	156,230	7,798
1891	24,137,760	—	442,400	139,539	—
1890	20,991,456	—	451,300	22,491	—
1889	12,850,137	—	460,700	317,139	—
1888	11,225,476	—	468,800	258,273	—
1887	5,100,000	—	475,900	233,012	—
1886	5,100,000	—	482,700	212,277	—
1885	5,100,000	—	—	161,103	—
1884	5,100,000	—	—	174,269	—
1883	5,100,000	—	—	157,447	—
1882	5,100,000	—	—	128,296	—
1881	5,071,200	—	—	93,223	—
1880	5,000,000	—	—	69,183	—
1879	4,780,000	—	—	55,481	—
1878	3,000,000	—	—	—	—
1877	3,000,000	—	—	—	—
1876	3,000,000	—	—	—	—
1875	1,350,000	—	—	—	—
1874	765,350	—	—	—	—
1873	—	—	—	—	—

MOGYANA RAILWAY CO.—GENERAL MOVEMENT, 1875-1908.

Table with 11 main columns: Year, Extension in Kiloms., Traffic, Passengers, Baggage and Parcels, Animals, Telegrams, and Total of Receipts. It contains detailed data for each year from 1875 to 1908.

* Inclusive of Guaxupé Branch Receipts—1904, Rs. 48,058,977; 1905, Rs. 36,612,834; 1906, Rs. 46,316,857; 1907, Rs. 65,368,424; 1908, Rs. 43,920,932.

Table with 4 main columns: Year, Ton-Kilometres, Dividend, and Dividends. It shows financial data for each year from 1875 to 1908, including dividend percentages and total amounts.

† Inclusive of Guaxupé Branch.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MOGYANA RAILWAY.

YEAR.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURE.	BALANCE.		Ratio of Expenditure to Receipts Per Cent.
	Milreis.	Milreis.	Milreis.	Equivalent in £.	
1905*	18,402,747	9,915,459	8,487,288	590,453	53.9
1907*	19,493,453	10,010,263	9,433,190	592,899	51.5
1906*	19,286,869	9,314,004	9,972,865	666,156	48.3
1905*	15,941,353	8,945,827	6,990,026	460,025	56.1
1904*	15,871,979	8,783,513	7,088,466	358,115	55.3
1903	16,528,008	9,076,911	7,451,097	371,099	54.9
1902	17,849,977	9,290,136	8,359,841	413,093	52.6
1901	19,316,807	9,526,816	10,289,991	488,013	48.1
1900	17,344,549	9,430,038	7,908,511	308,411	54.4
1899	15,510,735	9,575,293	6,235,441	191,610	60.5
1898	15,806,097	10,221,996	5,584,097	165,778	84.7
1897	16,470,146	10,888,533	5,581,612	178,059	86.1
1896	15,550,447	10,082,502	5,574,444	209,042	64.8
1895	13,285,322	8,327,718	4,957,604	208,984	62.7
1894	10,197,920	7,318,099	2,879,871	120,369	71.7
1893	8,065,042	8,454,156	210,887	10,132	97.6
1892	7,408,008	5,746,997	1,661,010	82,834	77.6
1891	6,044,861	3,725,898	2,318,963	143,425	61.6
1890	4,918,217	2,002,383	2,007,894	188,284	59.1
1889	3,894,341	2,374,033	1,520,258	158,413	60.9
1888	3,212,853	1,809,026	1,408,827	147,328	56.3
1887	2,433,549	1,433,440	1,000,110	93,289	58.9
1886	2,168,517	1,019,106	1,149,411	89,199	46.9
1885	1,955,506	920,945	1,034,500	79,832	47.1
1884	1,620,781	852,781	768,781	66,000	52.6
1883	1,407,635	811,771	595,864	53,379	57.6
1882	1,272,963	652,228	620,735	54,556	51.2
1881	1,105,622	591,995	513,626	46,747	53.5
1880	906,672	496,249	140,422	37,875	54.7
1879	953,136	496,593	456,543	40,542	52.1
1878	843,175	416,657	426,518	40,763	49.6
1877	608,017	278,375	230,242	23,504	54.7
1876	483,587	324,730	163,857	17,260	66.4
1875	190,263	169,633	20,616	2,333	89.1

* Including the Guaxupé Branch.

NUMBER AND AVERAGE WAGE OF EMPLOYEES.

1907.				1908.			
Department.	Number of Employees	Expenditure.	Average Monthly Wage.	Department	Number of Employees.	Expenditure.	Average Monthly Wage.
		Milreis.	Milreis.			Milreis.	Milreis.
Inspectorate	3	41,180\$000	1,143\$833	Inspectorate	4	44,890\$000	935\$208
Stores	32	98,462\$980	2,43\$903	Stores	35	98,355\$680	2,843\$180
Accountant	104	317,004\$860	2,54\$731	Accountant	107	312,320\$550	2,49\$167
Traffic	984	1,599,785\$810	1,34\$118	Traffic	1,004	1,636,959\$790	1,35\$869
Locomotion	1,133	1,787,751\$330	1,31\$490	Locomotion	1,140	1,795,257\$365	1,31\$232
Telegraph	273	345,806\$875	1,05\$557	Telegraph	281	362,190\$350	1,07\$411
Permanent Way	1,303	1,559,116\$115	99\$521	Permanent Way	1,304	1,591,325\$253	1,01\$695
TOTAL	3,644	5,741,087\$750	1,24\$548		3,875	5,841,204\$998	1,25\$617

According to the system of accounts, outlay on new works is debited to capital account: thus, in 1902, 1,745,563\$ was spent on improvements; in 1903, 2,383,579\$ was charged to capital, and in 1904, 1,385,125\$141 to improvements; in 1905, 785,991\$ to improvements and 304,923\$ to works; and in 1906, 198,224\$ to improvements and 327,333\$ to works.

COFFEE FROM THE MOGYANA ZONE DELIVERED AT CAMPINAS.

Year.	Bags.
1900	2,738,768
1901	3,940,300
1902	3,294,787
1903	3,265,236
1904	3,125,207
1905	2,970,838
1906	4,085,714
1907	4,252,722
1908	3,684,769
TOTAL	31,387,386
Average per annum	3,485,265

There were, on December 31st, 1908, 4,554 kilometres of telegraph lines working.

The workshops at Campinas are very complete; including the goods sheds they cover an area of 72,500 square metres, of which 13,474 are occupied by buildings.

Steam power is supplied by three boilers with a capacity of 120 H.P. each.

The shops at Itabira Preto and Uberaba are for repairs.

The original contract with lines under jurisdiction of the State of São Paulo (only) stipulates that in the event of the

net revenue exceeding 12% for two consecutive years, a reduction of the tariff may be exacted. This was, however, by a later contract dated September 27th, 1893 (by which a uniform tariff for all the different lines was adopted), liable only to modification when exchange reached 24d. per milreis.

For the last five years the surplus yielded by these lines was as follows:—

Year.	Surplus.	Capital (Paid-up).	Per Cent.
	Milreis.	Milreis.	
1908†	8,487,243	70,000,000	14.1
1907†	9,433,190	70,000,000	15.9
1906†	9,072,865	69,999,640	14.2
1905†	6,996,028	69,997,800	9.99
1904†	7,088,466	69,844,860	10.1
1903	7,294,464	67,397,680	12.3
1902	8,048,673	64,828,240	12.15

† Inclusive of the Guaxupé Branch.

GOODS SHEDS, AREA OF.

	Square metres.
Main Line—1st and 2nd Sections	6,682.01
Amparo Branch	1,348.26
Serra Negra Branch	348.78
Itapira Branch	321.10
Pinhã Branch	417.90
Mococa Branch	1,553.20
Guaxupé Branch	375.08
Sertãozinho Branch	376.76
Santa Rita do Paraíso Branch	840.36
Extension to Rio Grande	3,011.80
Caldas Branch	592.08
Extension to Catalão	1,123.35
TOTAL	16,975.63

For the 123 stations the average area per goods shed is therefore 138 square metres.

Average number of bags of coffee stored per square metre, 3,233,053

$$\frac{3,233,053}{16,979} = 190.$$

For the bumper crops of 1906-1907 the Mogvans passed on to the Paulista Railway at Campinas 5,725,749 bags, or 37.2 % of the total entries at Santos.

The difficulties encountered during this season were caused by lack of storage room at Santos and consequent retention of waggons of the Mogyana Company at Campinas, on many occasions to the number of 770.

Under normal conditions the goods service is satisfactory and the rolling stock ample so long as there is no delay in transfer at Campinas.

BALANCE SHEET ON DECEMBER 31st, 1908.

ASSETS.		<i>Reis.</i>
Reserve Fund:		418,878\$200
Value of 646 <i>apolicies</i> , 397 of 500\$ and 249 of 1,000\$		
Property:		200,000\$000
Value of Central Office		
Lines:		
Main line to Araguayo and branches		55,345,701\$408
Improvements on the line		25,868,335\$482
Socorro branch		2,087,544\$276
Line to Santos		1,798\$370
Guaxupé branch (Minas Section)		675,282\$959
Guaxupé to Muzambinho Line:		
Expenditure to date		48,226\$156
Stores:		
Material in stock		1,315,838\$649
Material to arrive		12,061\$460
Head Accountant's Department:		
Balance of alternate traffic to be received		425,262\$150
Traffic Accountant's Department:		
Balances of the Stations on Main line, Rio Grande and Caldas and Catalão branches		134,894\$753
Balances of the Guaxupé branch (Minas section)		5,169\$750
Sundry Debtors:		
The British Bank of South America, London—£1,591 16s. 2d.		25,258\$305
Sundry balances		32,634\$138
Federal Government Refund Interest Account:		
Deposited at the Treasury to date		3,811,341\$767
Interest and Redemption of Loan:		
Amount paid		1,850,640\$440
Interest receivable from Federal Government:		
Catalão Line, second half-year, 1908		252,000\$000
Guaranteed Interest—Rio Grande and Caldas Line:		
Balance of this Account		1,282,428\$093
Guaranteed Interest—Catalão Line:		
Balance of this Account		8,365,385\$279
<i>Apolicies</i> on Deposit:		
100 <i>Apolicies</i> deposited in Federal Treasury		102,363\$800
Deposit as Security:		
Amount deposited as security for construction of the Guaxupé to Muzambinho Line		10,000\$000
Federal Treasury:		
Amount receivable		17,946\$8016
Federal Government Tax Account:		
Due from Government on Writs	35,412\$707	
Balance from Collection of Taxes	33,555\$100	
		1,857\$807
Shares on Deposit:		
Directors' Guarantees (250)		50,000\$000
London and Brazilian Bank, Limited—Special Account:		
Balance in Current Account		3,026,111\$110
London and Brazilian Bank, Limited:		
Balance in Current Account		1,940,910\$850
British Bank of South America, Limited—São Paulo:		
Balance in Current Account		218,822\$930
Banco do Commercio e Industria de São Paulo:		
Balance in Current Account		310,664\$200
Banco de São Paulo:		
Balance in Current Account		10,183\$300
Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland:		
Balance in Current Account		5,724\$200
Cash:		
In hand in Central Office		110,617\$224
Ditto at São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro Agencies		83,536\$574
		Rs.107,465,844\$011
LIABILITIES.		
Capital:		<i>Reis.</i>
Nominal value of 360,000 shares of 200\$000		70,000,000\$000
Reserve Fund:		
<i>Apolicies</i> and Cash		5,855,865\$000
Debentures, Preference:		
Existing in circulation, 2,054 of £100—£205,400		1,825,719\$013
Paulista Company:		
Balance Campinas Station Maintenance Account		60,466\$350
Traffic:		
Payments to be made on account of Main, Rio Grande and Caldas and Catalão Lines		341,090\$250
Guaxupé Branch (Minas section)		2,418\$700
Traction Department Provisional Account		174,758\$800
Sundry Creditors:		
Fry, Miers & Co., London—£13,745 3s. 6d.		224,822\$930
Sundry balances		318,954\$653
Companhia Agricola Dumont:		
Balance of Subsidy Account		150,530\$680.
Companhia S. Clemente:		
Balance of Subsidy Account		12,507\$856
Government of State of São Paulo:		
Balance of taxes collected		32,615\$870

	<i>Reis.</i>
Government of State of Minas Geraes :	42,088\$402
Balance of taxes collected	
Federal Government Guarantee of Loan (Paper) Account :	2,236,170\$985
Amount of interest guaranteed	
Federal Government Guarantee of Loan (Gold) Account :	2,322,000\$000
Amount of interest guaranteed (Exchange 27d.)	
Federal Government Guarantee of Loan Account (Gold Bonds) :	653,252\$892
Amount of interest guaranteed in Funding Bonds (Exchange 27d.)	
Federal Government Internal Capital Account :	1,232,428\$093
Amount of interest guaranteed, Rio Grande and Caldas Line	
Federal Government Guarantee, Catalão Account :	8,365,385\$270
Amount of interest guaranteed	
Tax on Dividends to pay :	81,177\$500
Second half-year, 1908	
Directors' Guarantee Deposit :	50,000\$000
Value of 250 shares	
Contractors' Deposit :	67,525\$298
Balance	
Workmen's Wages to pay :	41,576\$553
Amount unclaimed	
Dividends :	103,508\$000
Balance of Fifty-ninth to Sixty-ninth	
Seventieth, of second half-year, 1908	3,500,000\$000
General Revenue :	10,261,480\$002
Balance of this Account	
	Rs. 107,465,344\$011

DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE, 1908.
DEBIT.

	<i>Reis.</i>	<i>Reis.</i>
Payment of Sixty-ninth Dividend	3,500,000\$000	
Payment of Seventieth Dividend	3,500,000\$000	
		7,000,000\$000
Payment of tax on Dividends		162,355\$000
Tax on Capital		140,000\$000
Tax for Federal Fiscalisation		37,5000\$000
Service of the Loan in London		500,978\$120
Applied :		
To Reserve Fund	300,000\$000	
Carried forward to next half-year	7,680,561\$309	
		7,989,561\$309
		Rs. 15,830,394\$429

CREDIT.

Balance brought forward from 1907		6,837,305\$577
Net Revenue in 1908 from the three lines		8,487,288\$852
Received from Government, interest on Catalão Line :		
Second half of 1907	252,000\$000	
First half of 1908	252,000\$000	
		505,800\$000
		Rs. 15,830,394\$429

BENTO QUIRINO DOS SANTOS, *Chairman.*
JOAQUIM PINTO DE MORAES, *Acting Chief of Central Office.*

Campinas, March 19th, 1909.



SECTION IX.

PRODUCTION AND
COMMERCE OF THE GREAT STAPLES:
COFFEE, RUBBER, COCOA.

COFFEE.

ENTRIES OF COFFEE AT DIFFERENT BRAZILIAN PORTS.
(FOR VICTORIA AND BAHIA, SHIPMENTS ARE REGARDED AS ENTRIES.)
(In Bags of 60 Kilos.)

SEASONS.	Rio.	Santos.	Victoria.	Bahia.	Other Ports.	Total Brazil (known).	Other Producing Countries. (Mild Coffees.)	Total Production (All Countries.)
1872-1873	2,353,548	—	—	—	—	—	3,998,000	—
1873-1874	1,829,042	—	—	—	—	—	3,977,000	—
1874-1875	3,323,087	—	—	—	—	—	3,304,000	—
1875-1876	2,637,051	—	—	—	—	—	3,518,000	—
1876-1877	2,744,403	—	—	—	—	—	4,262,000	—
1877-1878	2,676,794	—	—	—	—	—	4,270,000	—
1878-1879	3,720,522	—	—	—	—	—	4,277,000	—
1879-1880	2,998,931	—	—	—	—	—	4,080,000	—
1880-1881	4,321,093	1,125,915	—	135,941	—	5,782,949	4,102,000	9,974,949
1881-1882	3,341,000	1,723,332	—	126,477	—	5,690,809	4,118,000	9,808,809
1882-1883	4,736,899	1,967,881	—	147,235	—	6,852,015	4,944,000	11,796,015
1883-1884	3,185,823	1,871,516	—	108,569	—	5,165,908	3,979,000	9,144,908
1884-1885	4,276,428	2,094,721	—	121,000	—	6,492,149	4,149,000	10,641,149
1885-1886	3,779,218	1,668,950	—	208,000	—	5,656,198	3,566,000	9,222,198
1886-1887	3,499,090	2,583,458	—	150,000	—	6,232,557	4,195,000	10,427,557
1887-1888	1,910,829	1,120,145	—	106,000	—	3,136,974	4,070,000	7,206,974
1888-1889	4,185,699	2,634,996	27,000	164,000	—	7,014,665	3,819,000	10,833,665
1889-1890	2,427,673	1,370,202	14,000	170,000	—	4,481,875	4,215,000	8,696,875
1890-1891	2,421,424	2,952,322	62,000	156,000	—	5,591,746	4,790,000	10,381,746
1891-1892	3,718,899	3,386,084	94,000	306,000	—	7,504,983	4,437,000	11,941,983
1892-1893	3,112,476	3,206,333	150,000	192,000	—	6,660,809	4,574,000	11,234,809
1893-1894	3,356,304	1,685,055	358,000	370,000	—	6,269,359	4,311,000	10,580,359
1894-1895	2,693,001	4,007,376	252,000	290,000	—	7,242,377	4,257,000	11,499,377
1895-1896	2,398,988	3,093,548	303,000	211,000	—	6,006,536	4,546,000	10,552,536
1896-1897	3,578,782	5,104,486	291,702	302,000	—	9,297,970	5,051,000	14,348,970
1897-1898	4,304,638	6,152,594	453,778	302,000	—	11,213,010	4,840,000	16,053,010
1898-1899	3,320,160	5,569,650	288,913	267,724	—	9,446,447	4,405,000	13,851,447
1899-1900	3,395,337	5,711,732	281,664	174,721	—	9,563,454	4,380,000	13,943,454
1900-1901	3,015,988	7,973,148	203,699	180,556	—	11,373,371	3,765,000	15,138,371
1901-1902	5,371,775	10,171,916	487,646	241,719	30,273	16,283,329	3,645,000	19,928,329
1902-1903	4,002,935	8,357,449	414,151	197,914	21,107	12,993,566	3,752,000	16,745,566
1903-1904	4,056,587	6,402,377	435,033	274,158	24,959	11,193,114	4,628,000	15,821,114
1904-1905	2,591,567	7,423,062	389,332	179,849	18,780	10,597,080	3,820,000	14,417,080
1905-1906	3,406,035	6,982,885	397,244	229,112	40,102	11,056,378	3,728,000	14,784,378
1906-1907	4,439,963	15,392,170	409,412	150,223	17,412	20,409,180	3,482,000	24,185,180
1907-1908	3,409,203	7,203,809	482,553	230,051	23,655	11,349,271	3,482,000	14,831,271
1908-1909	2,926,501	9,533,243	395,459	175,865	7,970	13,039,038	3,625,000	16,664,038

MONTHLY ENTRIES AT RIO AND SANTOS FROM CROP 1897-1898 TO 1908-1909.
SHOWING RATIO OF EACH MONTH TO TOTAL ENTRIES OF THE CROP.
(In Bags of 60 Kilos.)

MONTH.	1899-1900.		1900-1901.		1901-1902.		1902-1903.		1903-1904.	
	Bags.	Per cent.	Bags.	Per cent.	Bags.	Per cent.	Bags.	Per cent.	Bags.	Per cent.
July	1,075,766	11.81	788,919	7.18	1,454,738	9.36	1,095,933	8.86	1,438,853	13.76
August	1,575,678	17.30	1,319,533	12.00	1,933,929	12.44	1,751,233	14.16	1,746,092	16.70
September	1,460,936	16.04	1,536,388	13.99	2,271,733	14.62	1,732,731	14.07	1,638,362	15.66
October	1,086,472	11.93	1,668,296	15.18	2,318,234	14.92	1,543,530	12.48	1,525,333	14.59
November	903,663	9.92	1,030,242	9.38	1,615,039	10.39	1,100,931	9.63	1,005,927	9.62
December	713,670	7.84	750,538	6.85	1,043,636	6.71	915,984	7.41	769,655	7.36
January	695,276	6.54	680,053	6.19	953,224	6.13	783,106	6.33	489,500	4.68
February	520,444	5.71	750,676	6.83	871,080	5.60	694,335	5.62	489,895	4.68
March	427,055	4.69	892,760	8.12	749,716	4.82	803,725	6.50	375,556	3.59
April	239,642	2.63	559,327	5.09	879,852	5.66	571,847	4.62	326,734	3.12
May	176,303	1.94	463,759	4.27	781,984	5.03	606,517	4.90	322,198	3.08
June	332,214	3.65	543,575	4.94	670,796	4.32	670,562	5.42	330,351	3.10
Total for Season	9,107,069	100.00	10,989,116	100.00	15,543,691	100.00	12,360,384	100.00	10,458,964	100.00
MONTH.	1904-1905.		1905-1906.		1906-1907.		1907-1908.		1908-1909.	
	Bags.	Per cent.	Bags.	Per cent.	Bags.	Per cent.	Bags.	Per cent.	Bags.	Per cent.
July	994,844	9.93	919,097	8.85	1,120,177	5.65	858,455	8.00	1,087,200	8.73
August	1,773,825	17.71	1,552,029	14.94	1,980,149	9.98	1,225,903	11.55	1,815,195	14.55
September	1,786,441	17.84	1,857,800	16.96	2,438,220	12.27	1,639,735	15.44	1,429,110	11.47
October	1,447,842	14.45	1,893,744	16.30	2,559,012	12.90	1,840,957	17.34	2,311,134	18.55
November	951,279	9.52	1,264,935	12.17	2,185,023	11.02	1,230,399	11.60	1,648,718	13.10
December	820,544	8.19	807,301	7.77	1,970,019	9.93	775,943	7.31	1,072,892	8.61
January	575,377	5.75	421,016	4.05	1,740,208	8.78	647,714	6.10	959,953	7.70
February	485,092	4.84	340,351	3.23	1,041,040	5.25	648,569	6.10	833,371	6.69
March	412,997	4.12	377,120	3.63	1,264,158	6.47	536,101	5.05	383,730	3.08
April	212,102	2.12	377,415	3.63	1,388,447	6.97	408,319	3.80	169,458	1.38
May	234,682	2.34	435,255	4.07	1,187,094	5.99	392,182	3.70	219,670	1.76
June	370,144	3.69	492,857	4.75	1,013,621	5.11	415,905	3.92	536,304	4.81
Total for Season	10,014,569	100.00	10,388,920	100.00	19,832,138	100.00	10,613,012	100.00	12,459,744	100.00

SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE, SHOWING THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION FOR EACH CROP SINCE 1852-1853.
(In Bags of 60 Kilos.)

SEASONS.	Ric.	Santos.	Victoria.	Bahia.	Other Ports.	Total Brazil.	Mild Coffees.	Grand Total.
1852-1853	—	73,720	—	—	—	—	2,213,000	—
1853-1854	—	99,359	—	—	—	—	2,260,000	—
1854-1855	—	166,487	—	—	—	—	2,660,000	—
1855-1856	—	154,196	—	—	—	—	2,454,000	—
1856-1857	—	151,587	—	—	—	—	2,379,000	—
1857-1858	—	159,712	—	—	—	—	2,501,000	—
1858-1859	—	182,793	—	—	—	—	2,531,000	—
1859-1860	—	291,696	—	—	—	—	2,470,000	—
1860-1861	—	256,856	—	—	—	—	2,696,000	—
1861-1862	—	287,245	—	—	—	—	2,640,000	—
1862-1863	—	288,778	—	—	—	—	2,764,000	—
1863-1864	—	212,853	—	—	—	—	2,848,000	—
1864-1865	—	323,126	—	—	—	—	2,880,000	—
1865-1866	—	255,146	—	—	—	—	3,217,000	—
1866-1867	—	222,732	—	—	—	—	3,228,000	—
1867-1868	—	423,819	—	—	—	—	3,377,000	—
1868-1869	—	507,348	—	—	—	—	3,414,000	—
1869-1870	—	602,640	—	—	—	—	3,493,000	—
1870-1871	—	437,580	—	—	—	—	3,912,000	—
1871-1872	—	404,605	—	—	—	—	3,606,000	—
1872-1873	3,040,062	443,210	—	—	—	3,483,272	3,993,000	7,476,272
1873-1874	2,067,493	666,949	—	—	—	2,734,442	3,977,000	6,711,442
1874-1875	3,205,567	826,426	—	—	—	4,031,993	3,304,000	7,335,993
1875-1876	2,890,000	754,997	—	—	—	3,644,997	3,518,000	7,162,997
1876-1877	2,781,842	628,898	—	—	—	3,410,540	4,262,000	7,672,540
1877-1878	2,692,746	993,952	—	—	—	3,681,698	4,270,000	7,951,698
1878-1879	3,705,831	1,210,164	—	—	—	4,915,995	4,277,000	9,192,995
1879-1880	2,980,059	1,042,139	—	—	—	4,022,198	4,090,000	8,112,198
1880-1881	4,401,627	1,204,328	—	135,941	—	5,741,896	4,192,000	9,933,896
1881-1882	3,926,371	1,524,486	—	126,477	—	5,577,334	4,118,000	9,695,334
1882-1883	4,556,372	1,887,846	—	147,235	—	6,541,453	4,944,000	11,485,453
1883-1884	3,210,516	1,929,029	—	108,569	—	5,248,114	3,979,000	9,227,114
1884-1885	4,274,783	2,165,116	—	121,000	—	6,560,899	4,149,000	10,709,899
1885-1886	3,796,121	1,657,176	—	208,000	—	5,661,297	3,566,000	9,227,297
1886-1887	3,333,964	2,478,498	—	150,000	—	5,962,462	4,195,000	10,157,462
1887-1888	1,995,627	1,309,937	27,000	106,000	—	3,411,564	4,070,000	7,481,564
1888-1889	3,866,406	2,545,706	184,000	184,000	—	6,603,112	3,819,000	10,422,112
1889-1890	2,598,161	2,041,503	14,000	170,000	—	4,823,664	4,215,000	9,038,664
1890-1891	2,368,809	3,050,125	62,000	156,000	—	5,636,934	4,790,000	10,426,934
1891-1892	3,817,032	3,015,917	94,000	306,000	—	7,332,949	4,437,000	12,269,949
1892-1893	3,013,357	3,412,832	150,000	192,000	—	6,768,239	4,574,000	11,342,239
1893-1894	2,496,941	1,772,079	358,000	370,000	—	4,997,620	4,311,000	9,308,620
1894-1895	2,608,400	3,904,080	252,000	290,000	—	7,054,480	4,257,000	11,311,480
1895-1896	2,397,220	3,185,196	308,000	211,000	—	6,046,416	4,546,000	10,592,416
1896-1897	3,398,700	4,968,062	291,702	323,000	—	8,946,464	4,651,000	13,597,464
1897-1898	4,247,785	6,068,521	458,778	802,000	—	11,057,084	4,840,000	15,897,084
1898-1899	3,192,396	5,535,861	289,913	287,724	—	9,284,394	4,406,000	13,689,394
1899-1900	3,294,987	5,742,362	281,864	174,721	—	9,493,734	4,380,000	13,873,734
1900-1901	2,937,213	7,821,541	203,899	180,566	—	11,143,009	3,785,000	14,928,009
1901-1902	5,074,041	9,731,921	467,646	241,719	30,273	15,546,600	3,046,000	19,190,600
1902-1903	4,147,343	8,542,831	414,151	197,914	21,107	13,222,996	3,762,000	17,074,996
1903-1904	4,050,124	6,537,226	435,033	274,158	24,959	11,321,500	4,628,000	15,949,500
1904-1905	2,752,326	7,174,557	389,382	179,349	13,780	10,509,394	3,820,000	14,329,394
1905-1906	3,305,231	7,280,162	397,244	229,112	40,102	11,251,851	3,480,000	14,731,851
1906-1907	3,680,868	13,874,113	409,412	150,223	17,412	18,082,023	3,726,000	21,808,023
1907-1908	4,010,845	8,515,268	482,553	200,051	28,655	13,261,872	3,482,000	16,743,872
1908-1909	3,043,515	9,381,863	395,459	176,865	7,970	13,004,672	3,625,000	16,629,672

SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE FROM RIO DE JANEIRO ONLY FOR EACH CIVIL YEAR, 1808-1873.
(In Bags of 75 Kilos each.)

Years.	Bags.	Years.	Bags.
1808	32	1841	1,258,802
1809	—	1842	1,410,984
1810	978	1843	1,428,926
1811	—	1844	1,508,817
1812	—	1845	1,458,787
1813	102	1846	1,849,888
1814	—	1847	2,009,343
1815	—	1848	2,093,366
1816	—	1849	1,786,743
1817	63,986	1850	1,644,643
1818	74,247	1851	2,498,995
1819	78,314	1852	2,335,889
1820	97,500	1853	2,005,441
1821	105,988	1854	2,484,084
1822	152,048	1855	2,358,107
1823	185,000	1856	2,570,016
1824	224,000	1857	2,570,480
1825	133,138	1858	2,280,750
1826	260,000	1859	2,485,384
1827	350,000	1860	2,325,157
1828	399,147	1861	2,533,584
1829	375,107	1862	2,319,556
1830	391,785	1863	1,652,239
1831	448,249	1864	1,311,029
1832	585,915	1865	3,197,464
1833	687,136	1866	2,368,635
1834	686,462	1867	3,255,980
1835	792,572	1868	2,772,929
1836	859,706	1869	3,139,739
1837	743,185	1870	2,704,742
1838	938,563	1871	2,384,626
1839	1,088,680	1872	2,460,351
1840	1,307,921	1873	2,433,799

DESTINATION OF SANTOS SHIPMENTS FOR EACH CROP FROM 1850-1851 TO 1894-1895.

Seasons.	Europe.	Mediterranean.	United States.	Other Countries.	TOTAL.
SANTOS :					
1850-1851	66,509	11,468	—	4,636	82,608
1851-1852	60,943	20,809	—	9,298	91,045
1852-1853	69,130	2,520	—	2,070	73,720
1853-1854	89,874	7,110	2,575	900	99,859
1854-1855	138,783	8,811	14,888	3,055	165,487
1855-1856	136,090	8,411	8,980	785	154,196
1856-1857	133,888	8,998	8,050	1,256	151,587
1857-1858	126,360	6,752	26,600	—	159,712
1858-1859	146,853	1,800	34,340	—	182,798
1859-1860	223,900	3,300	34,738	29,763	291,696
1860-1861	192,569	—	42,821	20,970	256,356
1861-1862	238,319	733	32,855	24,808	287,245
1862-1863	244,606	—	23,992	19,820	288,778
1863-1864	165,324	5,422	35,902	6,205	212,858
1864-1865	276,087	11,500	16,555	23,984	328,126
1865-1866	230,680	9,000	9,034	12,482	255,146
1866-1867	199,554	5,715	6,879	10,584	222,782
1867-1868	356,359	—	14,900	52,560	423,819
1868-1869	417,604	44	17,826	71,874	507,348
1869-1870	344,452	180	83,340	74,668	502,640
1870-1871	281,188	4	76,769	79,619	437,580
1871-1872	199,545	3,559	80,159	121,842	404,605
RIO AND SANTOS :					
1872-1873	1,687,802	2,154	1,622,204	221,022	3,483,272
1873-1874	1,068,678	1,404	1,440,060	224,800	2,734,442
1874-1875	1,841,507	304	1,918,216	271,966	4,081,998
1875-1876	1,512,416	4,988	1,853,353	274,240	3,644,997
1876-1877	1,478,622	44,282	1,684,126	208,630	3,410,540
1877-1878	1,655,864	61,150	1,680,258	284,426	3,681,698
1878-1879	2,225,089	59,195	2,302,404	329,721	4,915,995
1879-1880	1,625,750	19,798	2,119,938	256,712	4,022,198
1880-1881	2,682,710	38,719	2,430,760	508,766	5,605,955
1881-1882	2,511,079	89,894	2,516,851	382,433	5,450,867
1882-1883	2,748,288	108,402	3,018,341	518,787	6,394,218
1883-1884	2,011,270	301,658	2,465,905	360,717	5,139,545
1884-1885	2,795,385	108,467	3,178,814	357,243	6,439,899
1885-1886	1,974,587	219,054	2,937,416	321,390	5,453,297
1886-1887	2,649,494	258,970	2,688,181	265,867	5,812,462
1887-1888	1,250,117	62,518	1,750,384	242,545	3,305,564
1888-1889	3,294,538	65,817	2,322,197	230,060	6,412,112
1889-1890	2,088,602	65,458	2,245,627	286,077	4,639,664
1890-1891	2,795,946	358,409	2,366,942	202,637	5,418,934
1891-1892	3,283,966	811,254	3,561,597	276,132	7,482,949
1892-1893	2,698,846	395,258	3,062,923	269,212	6,426,289
1893-1894	1,378,374	179,274	2,406,890	215,082	4,269,620
1894-1895	2,629,865	470,932	3,130,249	281,484	6,512,480

STOCKS AT RIO AND SANTOS.

Crops.	Rio.	Santos.	Total.	Crops.	Rio.	Santos.	Total.
July 1st:	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	July 1st:	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>
1873	73,000	—	—	1893	72,987	112,000	184,987
1874	187,000	—	—	1894	137,928	40,000	177,928
1875	40,000	—	—	1895	178,088	145,000	318,088
1876	105,000	—	—	1896	162,986	115,800	268,786
1877	36,000	—	—	1897	116,174	217,900	334,074
1878	29,000	—	—	1898	227,187	287,700	514,887
1879	52,000	—	—	1899	252,782	284,422	537,204
1880	83,000	—	—	1900	151,747	279,286	430,983
1881	181,400	42,000	173,400	June 30th:			
1882	176,000	180,000	356,000	1901	174,278	386,643	560,921
1883	81,000	280,000	361,000	1902	490,094	832,030	1,322,124
1884	909,500	223,000	532,500	1903	402,886	640,768	1,043,649
1885	146,000	195,000	341,000	1904	524,676	554,811	1,079,487
1886	139,000	140,000	279,000	1905	217,388	816,678	1,034,066
1887	230,000	255,000	485,000	1906	321,391	519,208	840,599
1888	181,500	65,000	276,500	1907	1,071,222	1,948,058	3,014,280
1889	187,684	194,000	381,584	1908	327,925	702,414	1,030,339
1890	277,880	50,000	327,880	1909	194,306	858,888	1,053,174
1891	162,974	56,000	218,974				
1892	171,222	187,000	358,222				

COFFEE CLEARED BY DESTINATION.

DESTINATIONS.	Crop-year 1908-1909.	Crop-year 1907-1908.	Crop-year 1906-1907.	Crop-year 1905-1906.	Crop-year 1904-1906.
EUROPE	6,165,593	7,378,015	10,971,914	5,655,629	3,720,802
Germany	2,325,510	2,525,450	3,488,916	1,958,196	1,628,284
Great Britain	272,877	188,440	412,834	211,483	178,643
Mediterranean	62,175	16,400	42,230	62,370	23,181
Belgium	371,105	619,205	1,416,644	494,082	230,976
Portugal	5,014	4,931	2,616	4,180	2,202
Spain	90,428	78,055	87,433	86,510	52,261
Russia	23,519	21,794	30,964	33,931	24,661
Austria-Hungary	801,424	813,088	929,045	823,165	585,272
Denmark	15,486	29,067	33,725	54,478	37,542
Roumania	6,748	10,403	5,626	10,997	3,284
Bulgaria	3,600	3,375	2,875	500	1,151
Greece	3,628	1,800	1,650	6,329	404,317
Holland	980,194	953,035	1,007,813	793,997	338,632
France	932,049	1,823,516	3,126,894	860,953	157,840
Italy	221,865	166,815	198,624	216,951	5,163
Sweden	10,856	29,595	31,333	15,644	4,375
Norway	12,280	11,630	13,438	7,464	42,983
Turkey	66,891	79,891	79,654	72,340	125
Orete	1,375	875	—	—	—
AFRICA	148,011	149,232	100,764	175,999	131,795
Egypt	125	—	—	250	—
Morocco	250	750	600	375	675
French Possessions	51,018	63,407	53,321	40,483	30,367
Spanish Islands	1,240	600	1,360	3,391	1,550
Cape Colony	93,078	81,390	100,808	128,325	93,753
Lourenço Marques	2,300	2,585	4,675	2,675	450
ASIA	58,370	49,210	49,323	56,698	40,431
Levant	54,705	48,540	49,323	56,698	40,431
Japan	100	600	—	—	—
Straits Settlements	3,565	170	—	—	—
AMERICA	6,189,254	5,377,115	6,520,323	5,068,072	6,329,760
Argentina	178,502	180,736	157,656	164,811	124,468
Uruguay	32,052	31,055	33,669	30,852	32,222
Canada	2,600	750	—	10	—
United States	5,955,484	5,136,446	6,310,452	4,853,518	6,167,473
Chile	18,976	21,587	17,791	18,601	5,253
Peru	730	426	606	786	338
Bolivia	—	30	10	—	—
Paraguay	—	85	70	—	6
TOTAL	12,561,168	12,953,572	17,702,329	10,956,398	10,222,878
Coastwise	448,504	308,300	379,698	295,453	286,516
GRAND TOTAL	13,004,672	13,261,872	18,082,027	11,251,851	10,509,394

COFFEE PRICES CURRENT.

	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Crop Year.
AVERAGES.													
Rio No. 7 per 10 kilos—													
1904-1905	3,645	3,517	3,648	3,529	3,632	3,402	4,334	4,642	4,725	4,975	4,598	4,452	4,087
1905-1906	3,482	3,532	3,644	3,613	3,446	3,401	3,492	3,523	3,458	3,476	3,637	3,605	3,600
1906-1907	4,487	4,792	4,500	4,568	4,346	4,240	4,654	4,687	4,687	4,667	4,667	3,497	4,444
1907-1908	4,680	4,591	4,315	4,315	4,618	4,454	4,975	4,695	4,851	4,629	4,697	4,287	4,657
1908-1909	5,948	6,575	6,627	6,457	6,451	6,375	6,085	5,713	5,096	4,451	4,796	4,690	5,877
1909-1910	3,923	3,913	4,172	4,713	4,865	5,751	7,859	6,470	5,405	5,782	5,613	5,717	5,142
1910-1911	4,383	4,076	4,682	4,682	4,459	4,323	4,375	4,584	4,475	4,237	3,784	3,969	4,377
1911-1912	4,740	5,359	5,024	5,024	5,953	5,449	5,110	4,584	4,498	4,364	4,302	4,184	4,773
1912-1913	7,680	8,421	7,938	7,662	7,158	6,960	6,620	6,154	5,720	4,742	4,667	4,796	6,551
1913-1914	6,794	6,459	7,555	7,655	8,770	9,520	10,091	10,514	9,455	9,355	8,562	8,512	8,493
1914-1915	7,477	7,612	7,454	6,667	6,961	8,078	8,215	8,437	8,448	8,597	7,688	7,156	7,730
Rio No. 8—													
1906-1909	3,209	3,183	3,447	3,316	3,440	3,481	4,126	4,440	4,544	4,755	4,390	4,207	3,843
1907-1908	3,267	3,396	3,488	3,477	3,183	3,229	3,359	3,397	3,296	3,296	3,432	3,423	3,352
1908-1909	4,381	4,579	4,364	4,431	4,210	4,104	3,798	4,858	3,892	3,816	3,832	3,237	4,060
1909-1910	5,924	4,481	4,747	4,747	4,556	4,320	4,330	4,495	4,711	4,791	4,453	4,249	4,523
1910-1911	5,732	6,394	6,492	6,344	6,325	6,242	6,350	5,563	4,955	4,845	4,611	4,459	4,728
1911-1912	3,640	3,020	3,872	4,440	4,572	5,477	6,586	6,203	5,179	5,678	5,309	5,514	4,808
1912-1913	3,905	4,187	4,323	4,844	4,114	4,137	4,014	4,248	4,137	3,961	3,676	3,792	4,405
1913-1914	4,338	4,538	4,521	4,521	5,262	5,114	4,723	4,374	4,149	4,008	3,915	3,792	4,443
1914-1915	7,417	8,097	7,700	7,865	6,926	6,727	6,383	5,920	5,511	4,983	4,450	4,471	6,383
1916-1917	6,544	6,129	6,107	7,520	8,529	9,100	9,695	10,184	9,107	8,997	8,230	8,172	5,193
1918-1919	7,049	7,194	7,027	6,417	6,987	7,806	7,943	8,081	8,145	8,301	7,546	6,553	7,521
Santos Superior—													
1906-1909	4,126	4,268	3,947	3,642	3,521	3,528	3,817	3,895	3,675	3,865	3,900	4,091	3,863
1907-1908	3,518	3,804	4,043	4,061	3,912	3,968	4,025	4,337	4,383	4,217	4,383	4,232	4,081
1908-1909	4,245	4,912	4,280	4,421	4,181	4,263	4,600	4,600	4,355	4,214	3,992	3,400	4,304
1909-1910	4,004	3,973	3,867	4,112	3,870	3,743	4,249	4,243	4,417	4,488	4,633	4,694	4,443
1910-1911	5,168	5,512	5,504	5,352	5,443	5,406	5,200	4,856	4,417	3,980	4,037	3,890	4,917
1911-1912	3,843	3,808	4,054	4,411	4,665	5,655	6,252	5,771	5,126	4,856	5,009	5,150	4,231
1912-1913	4,298	4,656	4,656	4,692	4,245	4,141	4,082	3,839	3,856	3,857	5,009	3,878	4,889
1913-1914	4,700	4,736	4,620	5,093	4,741	4,741	5,065	4,696	5,126	4,428	4,850	4,145	4,622
1914-1915	7,212	7,544	7,165	6,638	6,408	6,030	5,904	5,590	5,108	4,400	4,886	4,452	5,936
1916-1917	6,344	6,081	7,037	6,940	8,314	8,880	9,433	9,787	8,658	8,718	8,220	7,700	7,951
1918-1919	7,863	8,300	8,893	8,553	7,045	7,523	7,913	8,014	8,046	7,976	7,365	6,623	7,895
Santos Good Average—													
1908-1909	3,823	3,647	3,647	3,542	3,221	3,228	3,504	3,585	3,450	3,565	3,600	3,464	3,503
1909-1910	3,218	3,761	3,761	3,612	3,668	3,668	3,850	4,087	4,041	3,917	3,952	3,952	3,781
1910-1911	4,045	4,081	4,081	4,421	3,981	3,972	3,317	3,223	3,276	2,963	2,579	2,767	3,530
1911-1912	3,904	3,880	3,725	4,012	3,770	3,630	4,049	4,043	4,217	4,716	4,333	3,902	3,705
1912-1913	5,065	5,412	5,404	5,252	5,343	5,306	5,100	4,786	4,291	3,856	3,937	3,902	4,817
1913-1914	3,744	3,708	4,954	4,311	4,765	5,566	5,671	5,671	5,096	5,257	4,909	5,050	4,789
1914-1915	4,188	4,656	4,556	4,492	4,145	4,041	4,219	4,219	4,064	3,982	3,641	3,578	4,131
1916-1917	4,600	4,754	4,556	5,056	5,543	5,320	4,961	4,595	4,570	4,756	4,950	4,045	4,792
1918-1919	4,484	7,240	6,808	6,938	6,181	5,896	5,828	5,481	5,098	4,925	4,585	4,045	5,718
1920-1921	5,934	5,671	5,627	6,530	7,904	8,470	9,023	9,377	8,448	8,308	7,910	7,313	7,543
1922-1923	7,243	7,650	7,336	6,400	6,645	7,376	7,508	7,604	7,636	7,566	6,955	8,243	7,178

COFFEE PRICES CURRENT—Continued.

	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Crop Year.
New York Spot No. 7, per lb.—													
1903-1909	Cent.	5-94	6-10	6-24	6-48	6-52	7-26	7-88	8-26	8-27	8-08	7-85	7-09
1907-1908		6-44	6-44	6-39	6-44	6-39	6-14	6-29	6-12	6-00	6-29	6-28	6-25
1908-1907		8-66	8-69	8-62	8-66	8-66	8-08	8-29	7-24	6-96	6-50	6-41	7-44
1905-1906		8-43	8-69	8-72	8-43	8-03	8-28	8-98	8-23	8-09	7-93	7-77	8-24
1904-1905		8-11	8-45	8-47	8-45	8-42	8-79	8-84	8-42	7-72	8-00	7-77	8-13
1903-1904		8-25	8-43	8-47	8-43	8-42	8-79	8-84	8-42	7-72	8-00	7-77	8-13
1902-1903		5-16	5-27	5-38	5-19	5-25	5-24	5-37	5-06	5-13	5-13	5-13	5-34
1901-1902		5-53	5-43	5-60	5-60	5-60	6-37	7-72	5-71	5-55	5-49	5-28	5-99
1900-1901		5-74	5-60	6-20	6-20	6-20	7-16	7-19	6-43	6-43	6-37	6-08	7-53
1899-1900		5-94	5-44	5-83	5-83	5-83	7-94	8-70	8-21	7-97	7-97	8-19	7-08
1898-1899		6-08	6-19	6-08	6-08	6-09	6-64	6-52	6-15	6-22	6-37	6-07	6-28
New York Spot No. 8, per lb.—													
1903-1909	Cent.	5-56	5-73	5-93	5-93	6-23	7-00	7-63	8-00	8-02	7-80	7-55	6-80
1907-1908		6-16	6-20	6-14	6-14	5-75	5-89	6-03	5-87	5-75	5-97	6-93	5-97
1908-1907		8-43	8-47	8-37	8-37	8-02	8-77	8-81	8-08	6-46	6-25	6-16	7-18
1905-1906		7-86	8-22	8-17	8-17	7-97	8-03	8-13	7-45	7-77	7-45	7-45	7-89
1904-1905		7-02	8-22	8-18	8-18	8-36	8-54	8-09	7-47	7-47	7-75	7-52	7-88
1903-1904		4-73	4-93	5-00	5-00	4-87	4-84	5-15	4-40	6-89	6-69	6-77	6-19
1902-1903		4-96	5-13	5-00	5-00	4-81	4-84	5-21	4-50	6-40	6-40	4-76	4-94
1901-1902		5-38	5-30	5-05	5-05	4-83	4-84	5-34	4-54	5-18	5-08	4-90	5-55
1900-1901		5-14	5-63	5-04	5-04	4-60	6-01	6-04	5-34	6-13	6-02	5-81	7-28
1899-1900		5-83	5-37	5-70	5-70	6-21	7-60	8-47	7-04	7-69	7-43	7-89	6-84
1898-1899		5-83	5-94	5-83	5-83	5-84	6-39	6-26	5-90	5-97	6-12	5-89	6-04
Rio No. 7, per 10 kilos—													
1908-1909	Reis.	3,608	3,744	3,676	3,744	3,744	4,562	4,902	5,083	5,106	4,902	4,630	4,975
1907-1908	Max.	3,472	3,540	3,404	3,540	3,540	3,744	4,425	4,680	4,834	4,425	4,425	3,517
1906-1907	Min.	3,404	3,472	3,472	3,472	3,200	3,676	3,608	3,540	3,676	3,744	3,676	3,813
1905-1906	Max.	3,404	3,472	3,472	3,472	3,200	3,676	3,608	3,540	3,676	3,744	3,676	3,813
1904-1905	Min.	5,088	5,174	4,884	4,884	4,493	4,667	4,667	4,667	4,667	4,667	4,667	5,174
1903-1904	Max.	4,221	4,221	4,425	4,425	4,221	4,357	4,667	4,667	4,667	4,667	4,667	3,200
1902-1903	Min.	4,834	4,902	5,106	5,106	4,680	4,562	4,902	5,106	5,174	4,970	4,562	5,174
1901-1902	Max.	4,493	4,493	4,680	4,680	4,562	4,357	4,493	4,680	4,706	4,289	4,289	4,221
1900-1901	Min.	6,128	6,740	6,672	6,672	6,400	6,468	5,923	5,311	4,884	4,970	4,698	7,013
1899-1900	Max.	5,787	6,586	6,352	6,352	6,400	6,651	5,447	4,766	4,222	5,468	4,498	4,222
1908-1909	Min.	4,085	4,688	4,902	4,902	4,766	7,558	7,490	5,651	6,128	5,719	5,991	7,558
1907-1908	Max.	3,813	3,881	4,562	4,562	4,766	6,128	5,991	5,212	5,447	5,447	4,447	3,813
1906-1907	Min.	4,902	4,902	4,902	4,902	4,698	4,425	4,760	4,698	4,357	4,153	4,085	4,902
1905-1906	Max.	4,357	4,562	4,562	4,562	4,221	4,221	4,425	4,221	4,085	4,153	3,713	3,813

EXTREMES.

	Max.	Min.
Rio No. 7, per 10 kilos—		
1908-1909	4,975	3,517
1907-1908	3,813	3,200
1906-1907	5,174	3,200
1905-1906	5,174	3,200
1904-1905	7,013	4,222
1903-1904	7,558	4,447
1902-1903	4,902	3,813

RUBBER.

ENTRIES AND VALUE OF RUBBER (PARÁ AND MANAÓS)

FROM 1827 TO 1908.

YEARS.	AMAZONAS.		PARÁ.		TOTAL.		
	Kilos.	Official Value (Milreis).	Kilos.)	Official Value (Milreis).	Kilos.	Official Value (Milreis).	Equivalent in £.
1827	—	—	31,365	9,361	31,365	9,361	1,058
1828	—	—	50,820	19,975	50,820	19,975	2,247
1829	—	—	91,020	50,518	91,020	50,518	6,358
1830	—	—	156,060	69,865	156,060	69,865	7,860
1831	—	—	189,225	102,800	189,225	102,800	11,865
1832	—	—	283,920	114,747	283,920	114,747	12,909
1833	—	—	243,630	118,971	243,630	118,971	13,384
1834	—	—	391,770	258,727	391,770	258,727	29,107
1835	—	—	388,260	280,340	388,260	280,340	25,913
1836	—	—	339,240	251,042	339,240	251,042	28,242
1837	—	—	270,360	183,468	270,360	183,468	17,106
1838	—	—	840,215	183,340	340,215	183,340	19,073
1839	—	—	151,215	256,428	451,215	256,428	26,846
1840	—	—	561,465	343,810	561,465	343,810	36,354
1841	—	—	673,725	340,339	673,725	340,339	38,112
1842	—	—	624,690	272,448	624,690	272,448	30,650
1843	—	—	901,125	324,366	901,125	324,366	33,707
1844	—	—	978,330	423,243	978,330	423,243	45,255
1845	—	—	1,466,550	1,667,314	1,466,550	1,667,314	187,873
1846	—	—	1,582,050	846,279	1,582,050	846,279	95,208
1847	—	—	1,632,930	402,774	1,632,930	402,774	45,312
1848	—	2,496	2,365,285	3,860,332	2,366,860	3,871,328	379,331
1849	33,485	20,089	2,682,165	2,713,981	2,715,600	2,784,070	307,583
1850	85,005	59,008	2,111,250	2,260,440	2,166,945	2,320,048	261,005
1851	239,820	208,349	1,685,900	1,591,581	1,905,720	1,794,930	201,980
1852	212,655	188,989	1,566,060	1,224,290	1,803,715	1,355,279	142,391
1853	—	—	1,745,310	1,880,920	1,746,310	1,880,920	199,860
1854	116,310	107,788	2,557,830	3,402,235	2,674,140	3,509,973	365,651
1855	208,065	229,792	2,463,525	2,893,946	2,672,490	3,093,738	331,966
1856	261,655	—	2,262,975	2,408,895	2,514,630	2,408,895	255,990
1857	294,420	—	3,090,960	3,233,388	3,355,380	3,550,701	374,201
1858	560,170	512,575	3,484,320	3,695,373	4,084,490	4,207,948	478,394
1859	52,290	48,594	3,413,565	3,619,978	3,465,855	3,668,672	407,968
1860	—	—	3,545,850	4,628,562	3,545,850	4,628,562	480,083
1861	624,585	660,224	4,310,505	5,344,005	5,435,090	6,610,229	656,168
1862	870,675	1,123,393	4,956,127	7,598,507	5,820,302	8,721,900	813,230
1863	900,030	1,277,133	4,661,225	7,886,847	5,651,255	9,113,985	943,288
1864	1,066,275	243,337	4,779,411	7,083,120	6,875,686	7,331,457	572,319
1865	1,306,575	2,305,043	5,241,051	10,205,807	6,601,626	12,510,860	1,146,948
1866	1,370,897	2,456,677	5,394,587	10,043,169	6,765,394	12,499,846	1,248,462
1867	2,011,137	3,542,390	6,206,395	10,583,906	8,217,532	14,126,296	1,467,952
1868	1,906,587	3,199,588	6,384,779	10,176,687	8,291,366	13,346,225	1,447,693
1869	2,193,190	974,473	5,522,444	9,982,617	7,715,640	10,957,090	1,174,244
1870	2,164,324	—	5,565,663	9,962,493	7,729,987	9,962,493	1,120,774
1871	1,733,238	2,345,540	6,175,920	11,033,929	7,906,158	13,379,475	1,469,481
1872	2,573,395	3,187,585	6,041,980	11,742,110	9,215,375	14,929,095	1,524,236
1873	2,773,802	4,038,371	6,454,716	11,366,400	9,228,573	15,405,271	1,472,418
1874	3,246,935	7,443,005	6,889,482	11,242,500	10,136,417	18,685,565	1,959,418
1875	3,362,306	7,351,130	5,317,009	11,490,709	8,679,405	18,850,899	1,730,507
1876	3,385,517	10,982,887	5,317,007	11,499,709	8,702,524	22,432,596	2,048,450
1877	4,358,914	14,471,316	5,713,005	13,561,279	10,072,519	28,032,596	2,463,960
1878	2,349,135	7,709,949	5,470,304	17,858,821	7,819,439	25,568,770	2,290,546
1879	5,547,971	13,753,420	5,610,020	13,912,240	11,158,000	27,665,660	2,377,552
1880	5,508,784	10,373,040	6,273,216	11,818,410	11,782,000	22,191,450	1,713,424
1881	6,177,053	13,570,985	6,512,947	14,312,099	12,690,000	27,883,084	2,164,111
1882	6,744,114	15,970,061	6,645,886	15,739,261	13,890,000	31,709,322	2,956,577
1883	8,011,432	16,992,247	7,078,568	16,236,306	15,690,000	33,278,553	3,492,826
1884	7,818,700	12,853,042	3,171,300	13,440,843	15,990,000	26,294,785	2,380,330
1885	10,710,313	23,121,266	4,644,187	9,005,670	15,865,000	37,126,936	2,480,929
1886	9,345,539	24,301,856	7,304,461	19,087,927	16,650,000	43,459,753	3,010,555
1887	11,775,843	33,954,433	4,474,157	21,420,066	18,250,000	60,374,554	3,406,204
1888	10,800,488	40,222,104	8,240,512	30,668,500	19,060,000	70,890,604	3,654,944
1889	11,661,379	50,307,139	8,048,021	34,729,134	19,710,000	85,036,323	3,624,506
1890	11,100,115	50,627,624	8,209,835	37,447,373	19,310,000	88,074,997	4,641,177
1891	12,385,708	85,101,297	8,870,232	38,638,602	21,256,000	123,739,939	4,927,261
1892	12,905,346	105,616,924	9,334,654	48,818,477	22,740,000	154,435,401	5,443,299
1893	12,696,003	120,972,242	9,312,397	62,370,268	21,909,000	183,342,510	—
1894	—	—	9,736,000	—	—	—	—
1895	—	—	9,954,000	—	—	—	—
1896	—	—	13,460,931	—	20,162,972	—	8,428,238
1897	15,603,041	—	13,460,931	—	27,120,351	—	7,025,338
1898	13,711,061	75,656,190	13,409,200	66,609,319	—	—	—

Quantity and F.O.B. value of shipments from 1903 onwards will be found on succeeding pages.

SHIPMENTS OF RUBBER FROM BRAZIL, 1903 TO 1908—BY DESTINATION.

COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION.	QUANTITY IN KILOS.						VALE F. O. B. IN £ STERLING AT AVERAGE MONTHLY EXCHANGE.					
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
SINGAPORE:												
Germany	312,076	399,749	1,143,991	1,651,027	1,955,516	1,401,257	105,904	154,661	502,248	691,508	778,265	452,420
Argentina	—	37,742	1,882	4,705	11,791	—	—	16,392	1,138	2,327	5,268	—
Belgium	7,672	282,376	107,950	82,386	10,021	3,737	2,646	114,618	53,691	37,168	4,035	1,211
United States	15,052,402	15,968,753	15,597,417	16,162,159	16,115,869	17,144,178	4,661,919	5,831,930	6,966,593	6,603,919	6,144,708	5,465,180
France	1,346,681	1,455,060	3,374,291	2,789,658	2,285,047	2,059,073	432,968	584,149	1,136,703	1,260,070	990,933	662,778
Great Britain	12,288,508	10,420,532	12,418,768	10,760,287	12,623,834	14,549,720	3,973,868	3,800,472	5,210,426	4,871,436	4,753,322	4,442,088
Holland	—	—	21,300	—	—	—	—	—	5,564	—	—	—
Italy	109,078	16,540	5,020	—	—	—	39,287	7,155	2,144	—	—	—
Paraguay	—	—	814	—	—	—	72,926	86,173	157,476	89,396	151,395	198,308
Uruguay	212,448	217,454	441,852	213,216	881,403	537,526	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	29,323,813	26,792,206	32,073,285	31,643,438	33,882,681	35,695,491	9,308,869	10,595,540	13,436,432	13,075,824	12,827,926	11,221,985
MANGABIRA:												
Germany	147,208	214,805	153,551	266,208	183,711	130,743	20,690	40,475	35,404	64,171	43,264	22,354
Argentina	500	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	5,982	4,591	5,396	8,598	4,109	127	854	750	1,104	1,894	784	32
United States	251,839	290,580	200,985	154,125	193,606	64,199	40,856	53,886	47,537	39,265	41,143	9,228
France	19,676	23,796	15,827	18,467	5,375	8,192	2,863	4,940	3,939	4,763	1,168	1,057
Great Britain	205,256	273,753	191,000	132,240	215,031	60,363	26,942	46,880	43,102	29,738	33,484	7,794
Uruguay	31,110	57,983	70,349	83,598	76,406	80,983	4,068	6,799	12,665	14,862	14,660	14,910
TOTAL	661,531	855,203	637,109	633,239	678,238	344,607	96,334	163,730	144,751	154,800	138,512	55,305
MANGABIRA (BALATA GUM):												
Germany	101,044	174,216	416,758	375,070	192,021	127,421	23,194	43,420	138,730	123,185	59,618	30,389
Belgium	—	900	68,956	30,016	8,866	9,268	—	243	25,432	9,879	1,044	2,175
Denmark	—	—	—	—	662	—	—	—	—	—	207	—
United States	245,146	624,039	455,230	433,155	501,976	331,364	59,073	167,397	176,790	143,708	155,404	204,824
France	58,789	51,704	361,148	295,184	215,739	273,743	11,507	11,563	125,165	96,644	64,173	60,572
Great Britain	1,316,915	1,365,218	1,380,038	1,530,082	1,514,594	994,433	234,063	247,113	368,378	451,370	443,283	209,465
Italy	—	—	122	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,721,304	2,216,077	2,662,217	2,663,507	2,438,678	2,166,224	327,837	470,123	834,587	825,286	723,729	507,355
MASSARANDIRA (BALATA GUM):												
United States	1,849	327	—	—	—	—	208	37	—	—	—	—
France	635	716	—	—	—	—	70	59	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	1,641	959	—	—	175	139	207	109	—	—	44	22
TOTAL	4,315	2,062	—	—	175	139	485	233	—	—	44	22
TOTAL—ALL KINDS.												
Germany	560,328	782,770	1,714,300	2,262,305	2,331,243	1,659,451	149,788	238,565	676,332	878,864	880,146	605,063
Argentina	500	37,742	1,882	4,705	11,791	—	67	16,392	2,327	5,268	5,268	—
Belgium	13,664	287,867	182,302	120,995	17,316	13,127	3,300	115,613	80,477	48,941	5,863	3,408
Denmark	—	—	—	—	662	—	—	—	—	—	207	—
United States	15,551,236	16,873,699	16,213,683	16,749,449	16,811,251	18,039,741	4,781,851	6,033,230	6,590,620	6,786,982	6,341,230	5,679,232
France	1,425,721	1,531,336	2,751,266	3,083,309	2,506,161	2,341,008	447,433	601,117	1,263,504	1,481,504	1,066,274	724,407
Great Britain	13,812,518	12,060,462	13,989,771	12,432,609	14,353,634	15,534,665	4,235,100	4,094,574	5,623,906	4,853,044	5,263,132	4,659,309
Holland	—	—	21,300	—	—	—	—	—	5,564	—	—	—
Italy	109,078	16,540	5,142	—	—	—	39,287	7,155	2,144	—	—	—
Paraguay	—	—	814	—	—	—	72,926	86,173	157,476	89,396	151,395	198,308
Portugal	243,558	273,137	512,201	296,812	457,809	618,509	76,994	92,972	170,141	104,248	166,065	213,218
Uruguay	31,716,603	31,865,553	35,392,611	34,960,134	36,430,772	33,206,461	9,733,225	11,219,628	14,415,770	14,055,910	13,090,211	11,734,637
GRAND TOTAL	31,716,603	31,865,553	35,392,611	34,960,134	36,430,772	33,206,461	9,733,225	11,219,628	14,415,770	14,055,910	13,090,211	11,734,637

VALE IN \$ STRAIGHT.

QUANTITY IN KILOS.

ORIGIN.

ORIGIN.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
SERENGA, FINE:												
Manaos	9,707,353	8,775,075	8,249,443	7,685,505	9,054,399	9,549,741	3,746,602	4,013,204	4,382,161	4,110,858	4,344,878	3,754,216
Itacatiara	6,765	2,175	3,017	30,383	63,304	82,717	2,602	1,046	1,716	21,400	20,962	32,198
Serpa	6,085,422	6,194,398	8,230,689	7,745,991	7,820,591	8,081,643	2,175,608	2,680,371	4,075,873	3,740,693	3,271,314	2,965,699
Para	15,749,545	14,971,848	16,473,149	15,477,595	16,938,204	17,714,101	5,924,812	6,644,621	8,459,750	7,874,674	7,646,154	6,753,113
TOTAL	19,925,232	1,652,891	1,592,844	1,696,165	1,786,733	1,919,501	658,585	678,622	749,829	796,905	768,442	680,527
SERENGA, MEDIUM:	170	798,730	813,407	1,173,026	1,272,074	1,151,737	87	308,865	519,003	528,937	483,740	1,470
Manaos	2,724,132	2,470,790	2,765,370	2,924,610	3,064,932	3,075,912	909,906	987,507	1,268,832	1,325,764	1,259,901	1,073,210
Itacatiara	2,147,121	2,056,049	2,177,249	2,126,724	2,435,454	2,373,411	579,793	651,762	726,984	738,677	763,482	574,403
Serpa	2,375	2,625	3,133	3,133	42,071	48,451	626	—	931	1,106	12,799	12,218
Para	5,205,023	5,374,419	5,330,181	6,143,747	5,306,995	5,751,545	1,088,805	1,255,508	1,440,789	1,764,893	1,422,502	1,226,411
TOTAL	7,354,519	7,430,468	7,510,055	8,302,632	7,768,620	8,173,407	1,669,224	1,910,270	2,168,704	2,529,801	2,198,783	1,813,032
SERENGA, CAUCHO:												
Manaos	2,719,798	2,848,354	3,227,402	3,223,363	3,491,248	4,222,152	611,251	762,202	918,263	864,594	1,063,912	959,003
Itacatiara	858	—	449	1,893	5,794	22,076	181	—	143	541	1,752	5,047
Serpa	519,882	783,788	1,497,870	1,480,780	1,618,851	1,796,198	103,938	181,182	418,553	369,914	479,887	389,177
Para	3,240,538	3,632,142	4,723,721	4,656,216	5,115,893	6,040,426	715,370	943,384	1,336,959	1,235,096	1,539,551	1,353,827
TOTAL	199	13,410	82,646	13,647	12,993	32,755	41	3,344	22,089	5,287	3,900	6,137
SERENGA, NOT SPECIFIED:	1,972	18,344	71,296	48,732	74,355	118,774	370	4,568	20,057	14,343	22,876	24,764
Manaos	2,740	3,300	2,761	653	780	780	843	1,443	320	323	—	172
Itacatiara	255,168	251,396	441,787	217,353	392,594	536,746	88,303	100,408	159,220	90,534	156,063	108,134
Serpa	—	—	—	—	—	2,860	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para	260,079	286,950	598,480	280,385	479,042	601,945	80,557	109,765	202,186	110,488	183,538	229,803
TOTAL	16,499,509	15,931,869	15,246,988	14,731,757	16,767,834	18,065,105	5,596,231	6,105,790	6,777,237	6,506,085	6,940,714	5,908,791
TOTAL OF SERENGA RUBBER.	10,168	2,175	6,091	71,240	117,294	157,268	3,486	1,046	2,790	2,876	47,229	50,041
Manaos	12,550,037	13,171,212	16,921,766	16,533,505	16,017,611	16,781,183	3,619,615	4,378,946	6,454,218	6,424,157	5,656,444	4,972,480
Itacatiara	199	13,410	82,646	13,647	12,993	32,755	41	3,344	22,089	5,287	3,900	6,137
Serpa	1,972	18,344	71,296	48,732	74,355	118,774	370	4,568	20,057	14,343	22,876	24,764
Para	2,740	3,300	2,761	653	780	780	843	1,443	320	323	—	172
TOTAL	255,168	251,396	441,787	217,353	392,594	536,746	88,303	100,408	159,220	90,534	156,063	108,134
GRAND TOTAL OF SERENGA RUBBER	29,323,813	28,792,206	32,073,285	31,643,438	33,852,681	35,605,491	9,308,669	10,595,540	13,436,431	13,075,823	12,827,926	11,221,985

EXPORTS OF RUBBER FROM BRAZIL, 1903-1903—BY ORIGIN.—Continued.

ORIGIN.	QUANTITY IN KILOG.										VALUE IN \$ Sterling.									
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.			
MANGABEIRA:																				
Pará	1,896	541	2,805	1,114	—	524	294	552	272	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Maranhão .. .	3,214	6,301	2,197	5,310	6,495	3,987	3,987	1,938	1,705	1,492	582	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ilha Cajueiro ..	28,100	35,216	20,738	22,926	30,806	16,481	2,930	6,800	4,578	7,993	2,310	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Fortaleza .. .	3,996	6,668	19,019	1,901	4,777	1,177	445	3,316	1,138	1,670	230	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Natal	—	—	—	1,628	13,613	560	—	—	216	1,877	39	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Cabedello .. .	15,854	22,863	11,742	15,363	13,093	909	1,839	2,014	1,061	1,877	72	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Fernambuco ..	97,849	55,034	30,534	29,866	72,795	43,949	11,305	9,036	3,450	8,565	2,819	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Maceió	11,643	10,420	3,294	6,233	7,081	4,948	1,350	1,458	708	977	301	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Bahia	355,231	415,479	231,199	292,935	204,811	106,499	57,319	84,856	69,106	55,329	17,330	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Rio de Janeiro ..	43,437	85,185	105,413	129,044	75,586	52,607	6,001	10,544	31,439	18,015	10,386	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Santos	62,588	123,991	95,190	88,535	100,931	33,092	8,709	23,255	22,248	23,902	6,242	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Paranaíba .. .	—	350	—	10	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Porto Alegre ..	400	350	480	3,901	—	646	62	815	—	—	194	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Porto Mirim ..	37,893	56,363	74,733	81,722	75,800	80,337	4,949	6,945	13,544	14,559	14,784	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Corumbá	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
TOTAL .. .	661,551	855,208	637,109	653,239	678,238	944,607	96,385	153,731	144,751	138,512	55,305	—	—	—	—	—	—			
MANICÓBA:																				
Pará	950	2,430	350	—	—	6451	165	390	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Maranhão .. .	27,308	11,471	—	664	1,710	6,451	6,815	1,849	108	390	1,444	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ilha Cajueiro ..	692,858	503,871	537,530	505,084	520,824	326,984	107,180	86,787	111,827	140,930	62,829	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Fortaleza .. .	517,824	608,809	589,218	714,529	588,854	679,468	53,594	110,475	163,387	175,884	132,955	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Mossoró	—	—	—	1,880	5,500	—	—	—	303	885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Natal	—	1,923	8,527	135	9,812	3,954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Cabedello .. .	41,333	97,556	82,666	31,076	16,875	—	9,982	16,576	0,007	2,738	522	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Fernambuco ..	—	180	—	237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Maceió	496,224	929,157	1,443,826	1,409,302	1,285,103	1,240,387	122,004	258,538	469,183	401,027	308,605	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Bahia	5,397	680	100	—	—	—	1,095	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Rio de Janeiro ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
TOTAL .. .	1,721,894	2,210,077	2,082,217	2,663,507	2,428,678	2,166,224	327,895	470,122	834,588	723,729	507,325	—	—	—	—	—	—			
MASSARANDUBA (BALATA GUM):																				
Pará	4,315	2,062	—	—	175	139	486	235	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—			
TOTAL, ALL KINDS.	16,499,509	15,331,869	15,246,988	14,731,757	16,768,009	18,065,844	5,596,231	6,105,790	6,777,237	6,940,758	5,908,783	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Maniós	10,168	2,175	6,091	71,946	117,194	197,258	3,466	1,016	2,790	47,229	50,941	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Itacoatiara .. .	—	—	—	6,546	10,017,611	16,781,707	3,620,490	4,879,635	6,454,837	5,656,444	4,972,569	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Serpa	12,566,218	13,176,921	16,224,921	16,556,620	21,163	42,823	7,348	6,431	22,781	7,250	8,153	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Pará	30,721	31,162	85,343	573,832	633,079	432,239	110,500	96,729	151,421	130,749	90,409	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Maranhão .. .	662,880	537,531	655,559	721,530	593,631	580,685	84,039	111,303	166,703	238,819	176,473	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ilha Cajueiro ..	921,830	675,744	608,257	1,680	10,103	560	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Fortaleza .. .	—	—	—	1,620	10,103	560	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Mossoró	15,354	24,786	20,289	15,498	24,813	4,023	1,839	2,053	2,009	2,454	39	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Natal	139,182	182,580	112,960	57,442	80,670	43,140	18,287	25,612	18,231	11,595	504	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Fernambuco ..	11,643	10,000	3,294	5,470	7,081	4,548	1,350	1,458	754	977	301	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Maceió	851,515	1,344,736	1,705,914	1,672,737	1,549,914	1,358,725	179,924	338,394	599,044	450,555	326,511	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Rio de Janeiro ..	48,854	86,873	108,513	129,044	75,586	52,607	7,186	16,382	31,439	18,016	10,386	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Santos	62,588	123,991	95,190	88,535	100,931	33,092	8,709	23,255	22,248	23,902	6,242	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Paranaíba .. .	—	350	—	10	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Porto Alegre ..	3,140	5,100	3,241	4,554	815	1,423	905	1,598	1,720	1,44	286	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Porto Mirim ..	203,061	307,779	516,520	299,075	408,394	617,083	93,262	107,948	172,704	171,222	212,919	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Corumbá	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
GRAND TOTAL	31,716,608	31,895,538	30,392,611	34,960,134	36,480,772	36,206,461	9,783,525	11,219,628	14,415,770	14,056,910	11,784,637	—	—	—	—	—	—			

COCOA.

SHIPMENTS OF COCOA FROM BRAZILIAN PORTS, 1903-1908.

ORIGIN.	QUANTITY IN KILOS.							VALUE IN £ STERLING.						
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.		
Mangós	398,931	628,843	221,575	46,008	94,892	114,236	20,917	39,810	8,824	2,108	7,230	6,081		
Itacoaticara	188,197	379,325	311,008	172,155	786,008	478,822	9,889	13,696	6,348	14,820	67,120	25,571		
Para	4,971,542	4,099,324	3,701,947	1,752,040	2,642,411	2,960,050	220,738	200,143	147,097	35,306	215,984	104,933		
Maranhão	396	3,648	3,648	5,168	5,168	5,240	21	80	—	226	382	270		
Fortaleza	2,755	2,170	808	1,513	3,741	—	140	—	34	60	214	—		
Castello	14,721	28,649	114,119	53,543	12,455	11,184	—	1,177	4,157	2,170	728	500		
Pernambuco	118	175	199	658	658	371	—	8	8	—	38	24		
Maceió	15,917,064	18,018,174	16,878,716	22,964,407	20,847,139	20,388,602	749,695	844,458	872,888	1,281,544	1,729,984	1,779,913		
Bahia	5,910	1,699	300	900	1,471	1,806	265	16	8	49	114	114		
Victoria	—	1,006	139	1,540	3,256	600	—	47	8	85	342	41		
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTAL	20,899,643	23,160,028	21,090,088	25,135,307	24,397,240	32,955,920	1,012,224	1,095,535	1,089,535	1,386,441	2,012,796	1,977,456		

DESTINATION.	QUANTITY IN KILOS.							VALUE IN £ STERLING.						
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.		
Germany	3,122,599	6,339,080	5,339,080	7,189,833	6,011,880	11,145,618	147,327	297,123	273,682	391,436	508,293	686,204		
Argentina	254,000	430,223	481,422	336,979	599,959	579,152	11,991	23,075	25,270	23,560	49,032	35,275		
Austria-Hungary	166,512	228,212	300,055	319,050	180,134	609,417	7,909	10,583	15,628	16,613	14,411	97,478		
Belgium	204,864	341,561	331,322	193,800	21,000	264,234	12,552	15,700	16,330	10,184	1,679	14,404		
Canada	—	—	—	15,000	—	29,880	—	—	—	672	—	1,510		
Chile	120,147	114,000	192,188	9,210	6,595	8,309	—	—	—	508	—	517		
Denmark	5,262,539	4,380,345	4,310,191	5,030	39,050	123,182	5,679	5,280	9,982	2,927	3,085	7,794		
United States	8,293,512	8,003,827	7,830,534	8,894,432	7,280,137	7,978,745	252,184	215,421	287,224	499,820	600,970	478,782		
France	2,177,191	2,071,385	1,249,750	2,019,512	2,112,389	3,080,575	412,413	384,183	342,876	301,451	580,065	400,194		
Great Britain	30,125	2,071,385	1,249,750	2,019,512	2,112,389	3,080,575	108,322	97,615	63,874	105,929	171,982	186,578		
Spain	868,179	708,733	843,591	423,187	888,320	1,957,243	41,906	33,263	44,133	23,141	72,621	97,840		
Holland	273,277	273,509	165,549	267,284	96,000	439,297	13,377	12,872	8,494	15,662	7,057	25,775		
Italy	—	—	300	1,260	—	—	—	—	197	—	—	—		
Peru	—	—	4,946	—	—	—	—	—	380	—	—	—		
Portugal	—	—	6,000	—	—	6,000	—	—	380	—	—	—		
Sweden	—	—	6,000	—	—	6,000	—	—	380	—	—	—		
Norway	—	—	29,424	8,047	—	67,510	—	—	1,583	—	—	—		
Uruguay	43,898	9,038	29,424	8,047	—	67,510	2,070	420	1,583	424	4,655	4,177		
TOTAL	20,899,643	23,160,028	21,090,088	25,135,307	24,397,240	32,955,920	1,012,224	1,095,535	1,089,535	1,386,441	2,012,796	1,977,456		

COMTELBURO, LIMITED

Registered as a Limited Liability Company, on 22nd June, 1900.

CAPITAL . . . £50,000.

II, Tokenhouse Yard, London, E.C.



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SECTION X.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FEDERAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL.

HOME AND FOREIGN.

Nominal. funding scheme (see below) amortisation has been suspended for 13 years, from July 1st, 1898, until 1911. Government has power to increase the sinking fund. The loan is free from all Brazilian taxes.

Latest quotation, December 31st, 1909 101
Outstanding on July 1st, 1909 £3,388,100.

1895 FIVE PER CENT. STERLING LOAN, authorised by Law 263, of December 24th, 1874, and issued under Decree of July 16th, 1895, was offered for subscription by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons to bearer in 2,000 bonds of £1,000, 4,000 of £500 and 34,420 of £100 each, at 85 %, realising £6,111,742 net. Interest at the rate of 5 % is payable by coupon at London, Paris, Amsterdam, Brussels and Hamburg, on February 1st and August 1st. This loan was included in the funding scheme, by which payment of interest in specie was suspended in 1898 for three years and resumed on August 1st, 1901. The principal was originally redeemable by a cumulative sinking fund of 1 % commencing from 1897, applicable by purchase when prices were below and by drawing when at or above par. By virtue of the funding agreement amortisation was suspended for 13 years, counting from July 1st, 1898. The Government reserves the right to increase the sinking fund or pay off the whole or part of the debt at six months' notice. The loan enjoys no special security.

Latest quotation, London, December 31st, 1909 101
Outstanding on July 1st, 1909 £7,331,600.

1898 FIVE PER CENT. STERLING FUNDING LOAN. The prospectus issued on June 15th, 1898, is as follows:—

"The Government of the United States of Brazil, having decided to fund for three years, namely from July 1st, 1898, to June 30th, 1901, both inclusive, the interest on the External Gold Loan of 1879, and also certain amounts payable annually for Railway Guarantees, His Excellency the Minister of Finance, acting in conformity with Laws No. 401 of September 11th, 1896, and 489 of December 15th, 1897, has authorised Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons to issue an amount not exceeding £10,000,000 nominal capital Five Per Cent. Funding Bonds, specially secured by the Customs Revenue, as hereinafter mentioned.

"The following Loans will be included in the Funding scheme:—

- "The Four and a Half Per Cent. Loan of 1883.
- "The Four and a Half Per Cent. Loan of 1888.
- "The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1889.
- "The Five Per Cent. Loan of 1895.
- "The Western of Minas Railroad Company Five Per Cent. Guaranteed Loan of 1895.

"And also the amounts guaranteed to the following railways:—

- "The Alagoas Railway Company (Trunk Line).
- "The Alagoas Railway Company (Branch to Assembléa).
- "The Great Western of Brazil Railway Company.
- "The Conde d'Eu Railway Company.
- "The Central Bahia Railway Company.
- "The Brazil Great Southern Railway Company.
- "The Bahia and San Francisco Railway Company (Timbó Branch).
- "The Donna Theresa Christina Railway Company.
- "Southern Brazilian Rio Grande do Sul Railway Company.
- "Companhia Mogyana.
- "The Minas and Rio Railway Company.
- "The Natal and Nova Cruz Railway Company.
- "Compagnie Générale des Chemins de fer Brésiliens (Paranáguá to Gurytírbá).
- "Compagnie Générale des Chemins de fer Brésiliens (extensions and branches).
- "Compagnie des Chemins de fer Sud-Ouest Brésiliens (line from Santa Maria to Cruz Alta).
- "Compagnie des Chemins de fer Sud-Ouest Brésiliens (line from Cruz Alta to Uruguay).
- "The Bahia and San Francisco Railway Company.
- "The Recife and San Francisco Railway Company.
- "Chemin de fer São Paulo and Rio Grande.

"The sinking funds for redemption of the loans will be suspended for 13 years from July 1st, 1898.

"The said Five Per Cent. Funding Bonds will be specially secured by the Rio de Janeiro Customs Revenue, on which they will be first charge after provision has been made for the amount required for interest and repayment of the £2,000,000 Five Per Cent. Treasury Bills issued in January, 1898, which are repayable at the rate of £500,000 every six months, the first amount being due on July 1st, 1898. The bonds will also be secured by the Customs Revenues of the other ports of the Union, should the Rio de Janeiro Customs at any time prove insufficient.

"According to the official returns, the Customs Revenues of the Federal Capital amounted for the year 1897 to 92,000 contos of réis, equivalent, at the exchange of 7d., to £2,688,333, and at the exchange of 8d., to £3,066,666.

"The total Customs Revenue of the Union, including the above, amounted to 244,000 contos of réis, equivalent, at the exchange of 7d., to £7,116,666, and at the exchange of 8d., to £8,133,333.

"On and after January 1st, 1899, and *pari passu* with the issue of Funding Bonds, the Government will deposit in Rio de Janeiro, in trust with the London and River Plate Bank, Limited, the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, and the Brazilianische Bank für Deutschland, the equivalent of the said bonds in current paper money at the exchange of 18d., and the paper money equivalent to the bonds issued from July 1st to December 31st, 1898, will be deposited in the same manner during a period of three years commencing January 1st, 1899.

"The paper money deposited will either be withdrawn from circulation and destroyed or if and when the exchange is favourable will be applied in the purchase of bills on London in favour of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons to be placed to the credit of a fund towards the future payment in gold of the interest on the loans and the railway guarantees.

"The Five Per Cent. Funding Bonds will be free from all Brazilian taxes.

"The bonds will be to bearer in sums of £20, £100, £500 and £1,000 each, with coupons for interest

£ ... 7,442,000

£ ... 8,613,717

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FEDERAL—FOREIGN ISSUES.

Nominal.
£ ... 4,590,600

1883 FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT. FOREIGN LOAN, authorised by Laws Nos. 3,140 and 3,141 of October, 1883, was offered for subscription by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons in 1883, to bear, in 1,200 bonds of £1,000, 2,400 of £500, and 21,996 of £100 each, at 89%. Bankers' commission 2% and brokerage $\frac{1}{2}$ %. Interest is payable by coupons in London half-yearly on June 1st and December 1st. The principal was originally repayable in 38 years by means of an accumulative sinking fund of 1%, commencing from June 1st, 1884, by purchase when the price of bonds was under par and by drawings when at or above par. Up to December 1st, 1898, amortisation was regularly effected. Thenceforward for three years the interest was funded and amortisation suspended for 13 years until 1911. Payment of the interest in specie was renewed on December 1st, 1901. These bonds are free from all Brazilian taxes. The service in London is in charge of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, for which charges are as follows:—Commission on dividend payments, 1%; on amortisation, $\frac{1}{2}$ %; and on purchase of bonds for same $\frac{1}{2}$ %. The loan was raised to meet extraordinary expenditure. It enjoys no special guarantee or security.

Latest quotation, December 31st, 1909 94.
Outstanding on July 1st, 1909 £3,267,000.

£ ... 6,297,300

1888 FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT. FOREIGN LOAN, authorised by Law No. 3,018 of November 5th, 1880, and Executive Decrees Nos. 3,348, 3,349 and 3,351, of October 20th, 1887, was offered for subscription to bearer in bonds of 1,500 of £1,000, 3,000 of £500, and 32,973 of £100 each, at 97% exclusive of 1% bankers' commission, stamps $\frac{1}{2}$ % and $\frac{1}{2}$ % brokerage, in all £108,381, thus reducing the net sum received by the Brazilian Government to £8,006,000. The proceeds of this loan were applied to consolidation of the floating debt and public works. These bonds are free from all Brazilian taxes. Interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ % is payable by coupons in London on April 1st and October 1st. From April 1st, 1898, interest was funded, payment in specie being renewed on October 1st, 1901. The service in London is in charge of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons. The principal is repayable by an accumulative sinking fund of 1%, commencing in October, 1889, by purchase when prices are below par and by drawings when at or above par. The loan was included in the funding scheme (see p. 647) and, in consequence, amortisation was suspended for 13 years, dating from 1898. These bonds are not specially secured.

Latest quotation, December 31st, 1909 94.
Outstanding on July 1st, 1909 £4,828,800.

£ ... 19,887,000

1889 FOUR PER CENT. CONVERSION LOAN, authorised by Laws 3,329 of September 3rd, 1884, and 3,398 and 3,397 of November 24th, 1888, was offered for subscription in October, 1889, by Messrs. Rothschild, payable to bearer in 5,962 bonds of £1,000, 6,001 of £500, and 14,001 of £100 each, at 90%, payable in five instalments. Exclusive of bankers' commission 1%, stamp duties $\frac{1}{2}$ % and brokerage $\frac{1}{2}$ %, the proceeds of the loan were applied to the conversion or redemption of the following amounts of the five present issues then outstanding: 1865, £4,019,800; 1871, £2,542,800; 1875, £4,361,700; 1888, £6,299,204. Free of charges and commissions the loan yielded £17,213,500 to the Brazilian Government, or 86.8%. Of the total nominal value, £16,057,600 were issued against bonds converted and £3,779,400 against cash subscriptions; the balance of the old loans was repaid at par in January, March and April of 1890. Interest is payable by coupon at the office of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons in London on April 1st and October 1st. The loan was included in the funding scheme, under which payment of interest in specie was suspended for three years, commencing from June 15th, 1898, and was duly renewed in October, 1901. The principal was repayable in 50 years (1945) by means of a cumulative sinking fund of $\frac{1}{2}$ %, commencing from 1890, by purchase of bonds when below par or by drawings if at or above par, without option of Government to accelerate same before 1909. Under the funding scheme amortisation was suspended for 13 years, counting from July 1st, 1898 (see p. 647).

Latest quotation, December 31st, 1909 88.
Outstanding on July 1st, 1909 £18,388,200.

£ ... 3,716,000

1895 WESTERN MINAS RAILWAY FIVE PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS. This loan was contracted by the Estrada de Ferro Oeste de Minas (Western Minas Railway Company) for extension of its line with Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, under a direct engagement of the Brazilian Government to pay the interest and provide for the amortisation of same, duly authorised by Law No. 862, of October 16th, 1899. The contract was signed in London by the Brazilian Minister. Under this contract between the Federal Treasury and the Company, dated April 5th, 1895, the Government took over the whole proceeds of the loan in London and paid same over to the Company at the exchange of 20d. per milreis, as required. This was practically a loan to the Brazilian Government, disguised in this form on account of the difficulty that the issue of a loan at that moment (in the middle of a Naval revolt) would have encountered. The Western Minas Railway has been since liquidated and bought in by the Federal Government, who have now assumed full responsibility for the loan, and since 1903 include it regularly in official statements of the Foreign Funded Debt. The First Mortgage (German) Debentures, ex July coupon, having been previously acquired by Government for £620,000 in Four Per Cent. Rescission Bonds and Rs.250,000\$ in cash, the assets of the Company were put up to Judicial auction and bought in by the Federal Government on June 13th, 1903, for Rs.15,600,000\$. The loan was offered in 1893 by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons being in 1,000 bonds of £1,000 each, 2,000 of £500 and 17,100 of £100; and £2,650,000 were placed, in 1893, at 80%, and the balance, £1,060,000, at 79%, in 1894, payable in five instalments. The net sum stated in the Treasury Report for 1895 to have been received by the Brazilian Government was only £2,856,839, or 77% of its nominal value. Interest at the rate of 5% is payable by coupon at the offices of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons on March 1st and September 1st. Payment in specie was suspended under the funding scheme for three years from 1898, but was resumed in August, 1901. The principal was originally repayable in 30 years by means of an accumulative sinking fund of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ %, applied half-yearly in February and August for repayment on March 1st and September 1st, by purchase of bonds if below par and drawings when at or above par. Bonds to the value of £55,400 were purchased in 1898. Under the

Nominal.

at the rate of 5% per annum, payable quarterly on January 1st, April 1st, July 1st and October 1st in London, in pounds sterling; and in Paris, Amsterdam, Brussels and Hamburg at the exchange of the day on London.

"The bonds will be redeemed by an accumulative sinking fund of $\frac{1}{4}$ % per annum, to be applied half-yearly by purchase of bonds when the price is under par and when at or above par by drawings. The redemption of the bonds by means of the sinking fund will commence at the end of 10 years from June 30th, 1901, but the Government reserves the right to pay off the loan at par at any time.

"This funding scheme was formulated with the approval of Dr. Campos Salles, President elect of the Republic, who, during his recent visit to London, was in constant communication with his Government on the subject and before his departure His Excellency expressed his satisfaction with the scheme and added his assurance that during his term of office he would do all in his power to place the finances of Brazil on a sound basis and to restore the credit of the country."

Latest quotation, December 31st, 1909 105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Outstanding on July 1st, 1909 £8,613,717.

£ .. 16,619,320

1901 RAILWAY GUARANTEES RESCISSION FOUR PER CENT. FOREIGN LOAN, authorised by Law No. 746 of December 29th, 1900, was offered at par by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons in bonds to bearer of £20, £100, £500 and £1,000 each, in payment of the following railways, taken over between 1901 and 1905 by the Federal Government.

FIRST HALF OF 1901.

Recife and San Francisco Railway	£1,637,260	
Bahia and San Francisco Railway	2,265,000	
Bahia and San Francisco Railway (Timbó Branch)	167,500	
		£4,069,760

SECOND HALF OF 1901

Natal and Novo Cruz Railway	427,500	
Conde d'Eu Railway	615,000	
Minas and Rio Railway	1,850,000	
Chemin de fer Sud-Ouest	1,605,000	
Central Bahia Railway	1,150,600	
Donna Theresa Christina Railway	465,100	
		6,118,200

SECOND HALF OF 1902

Chemins de fer Brésiliens (Paraná)	3,662,720	
Alagoas Railway	760,000	
		4,422,720

FIRST HALF OF 1905.

Southern Brazilian Rio Grande do Sul Railway ..	2,013,640	
		2,013,640

Total Issues 16,619,320

Expenses up to the end of 1902 were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Printing, &c., of bonds	7,303	15	11
$\frac{1}{4}$ % Stamp tax	73,628	8	0
$1\frac{1}{2}$ % commission to Bankers	164,813	18	0
	244,846	1	11

Expenses during the first half of 1905 were:—

	£	s.	d.
$\frac{1}{4}$ % Stamp tax	10,068	4	0
Brokerage	474	4	0
Printing and other expenses	1,809	9	9
	12,852	19	9

Interest at the rate of 4% is payable on January 1st and July 1st at London, Paris, Amsterdam, Brussels and Hamburg. The principal is redeemable by a cumulative sinking fund of $\frac{1}{4}$ % per annum, commencing from July 1st, 1901, to be applied by purchase when prices are below and by drawings when at or above par, in March, June, September and December. The whole loan should be paid off by July 1st, 1962. Government reserves its right to increase the sinking fund on six months' notice. In addition to the $\frac{1}{4}$ % sinking fund, all differences between the sum due for the guarantees surrendered and the interest and amortisation of the Rescission Bonds, as well as the proceeds for the sale and leasing of the roads thus acquired are to be applied to the formation of an amortisation fund, under the management of three Directors—the Brazilian Treasury Delegate, the Financial Agent of the Government (Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons), and a Director of a foreign bank with a branch in Brazil. These sums are to be remitted quarterly in cash or bonds and deposited in the Bank of England, from which they can be withdrawn only for the stipulated purpose.

In this way the following payments have been effected:—

	£
1903	165,920
1904	337,840
1905	196,720
1906	359,700
1907	687,800
1908 and first half of 1909	189,500

1,987,280

Latest quotation, December 31st, 1909 90
Outstanding on 1st July, 1909 £14,632,040

OMISSION.

£ 4,000,000

1908 FIVE PER CENT. STERLING LOAN, authorised by Law 1,841, of 3rd December, 1907 and Federal Decree of 21 July, 1908, was offered by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons in bonds of £1,000, £500 and £100 each, in July, 1908, at 96 per cent. of their nominal value, payable in instalments, the last of which fell due on December 31st, 1908. Interest is payable on January 1st and July 1st in London, Paris and Amsterdam. The principal is redeemable by nineteen annual drawings in June and December, as follows:—July 1st, 1909, £318,000; January 1st, 1910, £164,400; July 1st, 1910, £168,600; January 1st, 1911, £172,800; July 1st, 1911, £177,100; January 1st, 1912, £181,600; July 1st, 1912, £186,100; January 1st, 1913, £190,700; July 1st, 1913, £195,500; January 1st, 1914, £200,400; July 1st, 1914, £205,400; January 1st, 1915, £210,600; July 1st, 1915, £215,800; January 1st, 1916, £221,200; July 1st, 1916, £226,700; June 1st, 1917, £232,400; July 1st, 1917, £238,200; Jan. 1st, 1918, £244,200; July 1st, £250,300. Latest Quotation February 17th, 1910, 100 1/2. Outstanding February, 1910, £3,518,000.

Nominal.
£ 8,600,000

1903 FIVE PER CENT. STERLING FOREIGN LOAN, authorised by Laws Nos. 1,746 of October, 1889, 3,314 of October 16th, 1888, Articles 7 and 22 of Law 957 of December 30th, 1902, and Decree 4,859 of August 18th, 1903, to provide funds for works in connection with the harbour, ports and docks at Rio de Janeiro and for acquisition of lands and houses for this purpose.

The first instalment of £5,500,000 was offered on May 30th, 1903, by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, in bonds to bearer of £100, £500 and £1,000 each, at 90 %, payable in nine instalments, the last falling due on January 28th, 1904. The balance of £3,000,000 was offered in June, 1905, at 97 %.

Expenses :	£
10 % discount on issue of first £5,500,000	550,000
3 % discount on issue of balance of £3,000,000	90,000
Banker's interest, 1½ %	212,500
Brokerage ¼ %, stamps ½ %, printing bonds	44,884
	896,884

leaving £7,603,186, or 89.45 % net, to the Brazilian Government. Interest at the rate of 5 % is paid half-yearly on May 1st and November 1st in London in pounds sterling, and in Paris, Amsterdam, Brussels and Hamburg at the exchange of the day on London. Scrip was issued with a six months coupon of £2 10s. per cent, payable on November 1st, 1903. The principal is redeemable by an accumulative sinking fund of 3½ % per annum to be applied half-yearly, by purchase when the price of bonds is under par and by drawings when at or above par. Redemption by means of the sinking fund should commence when the works are completed, with right for Government to redeem part or whole of the loan on six months' notice. This loan is specially secured by the revenues derived from properties purchased or expropriated for these works and sale of such as are not required, the proceeds of the tax, up to 2 %, on imports at the port of Rio de Janeiro, all receipts for docks, warehousing and other services of the port, and other eventual or established revenue of the port.

Since the date of issue the surtax has given the following returns :

	Milreis, Gold	£
1903—1½ %	1,249,780	= 140,800
1904—1½ %	2,992,808	= 336,691
1905	4,040,570	= 454,564
1906	4,579,519	= 515,196
	12,862,677	= 1,447,051

It is not specially stated in Decree 4,859, nor in the prospectus, if these bonds are free of Brazilian taxes.

The balance of £3,000,000 was issued on June 6th, 1905, at 97 %, payable in 10 instalments, the last falling due on February 20th, 1906.

Latest quotation, December 31st, 1909	102.
Outstanding on July 1st, 1903	£8,600,000.

£ .. 8,600,000

FIVE PER CENT. STERLING LOAN OF 1907, authorised by Law 1,684 of August 12th, and Federal Decree of September 28th, was offered by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons in bonds of £100, £500 and £1,000 to bearer on October 2nd, 1907, at 95 %, of which 5 % on application, £10 on allotment, £15 on November 21st, 1907, £15 on December 19th, £15 on February 13th, 1908, £15 on March 12th, and £20 on April 13th, with option to pay in full under discount of 4 %. There is no special security nor is the object of the loan mentioned in the prospectus. Interest at the rate of 5 % is payable half-yearly on February 1st and August 1st in London, Paris and Amsterdam, the first half-yearly coupon falling due on February 1st, 1908. The principal is redeemable in 16 years by an accumulative sinking fund of 4½ % per annum, by purchase when the price of bonds is under and by drawings when over par, commencing from July, 1909, with option on the part of Government to increase same on six months' notice.

Latest quotation, December 31st, 1909	101.
Issued and Outstanding, December 31st, 1909	£2,930,700.

£ .. 3,931,120
or
Fr. 84,528,803.

1908 UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL FIVE PER CENT. GOLD LOAN, authorised under Laws 1,837 and 1,841 of December 31st, 1907, and Decrees Nos. 6,368 of February 14th, 1907, and 7,207 of December 3rd, 1908, to provide funds for the improvement of the Port of Pernambuco. The first instalment of 40,000,000 francs (£1,000,000) was offered on January 30th, 1909 at Paris and in the departments by the Banque Française pour le Commerce et L'Industrie, and the Crédit Mobilier Français in 80,000 bonds of 500 francs each at 93%, or 465 francs per bond, with option to issue the balance as required. Interest is payable at the rate of 5 % in gold by coupons on February 1st and August 1st each year. The principal is redeemable in 50 years commencing from 1914, by half-yearly drawings when above and by purchase when below par. Both coupons and capital are free from all existing and future Brazilian Taxes as also from all existing French Taxes. Besides the general guarantee of the Brazilian Government, this loan is secured by a surtax of 2 % gold on the official valuation of all merchandise imported from abroad at the Port of Pernambuco and the net revenue of the Port and Docks of Pernambuco when construction is complete.

Latest quotation on the Paris Bourse	103%.
" " Brussels, December 31st, 1909	510 francs.
Outstanding	40,000,000 francs.

£ .. 2,000,000
or
Fr. 50,000,000

1908 UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL FIVE PER CENT. GOLD RAILWAY LOAN, authorised under Article 22, No. 7 of Federal Law No. 1,841 of December 31st, 1907, Law No. 1,126 of December 15th, 1908, and Decrees Nos. 6,044 of May 7th, 1908, and 6,899 of March 24th, 1908, to provide funds for the construction of a line of railway from Itapura, in the State of São Paulo, to Corumbá, in the State of Matto Grosso, and thence to the Bolivian Frontier, the working of which has been contracted with the Nord-Ouest du Brésil Railway Co. This loan was offered by the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas and the Société Générale pour Favoriser le Développement du Commerce in 100,000 bonds of 500 francs at 93½ % or 466.25 francs each.

Interest is payable by coupon at the rate of 5 % on January 1st and July 1st each year. The principal is redeemable in 50 years, counting from July 1st, 1912, by half-yearly drawings at Paris when over and by purchase when under par. Government reserves the right to accelerate the rate of amortisation or to pay off all or part of the loan on 6 months notice published in two Paris papers. Drawn bonds will

Nominal.

be payable on July 1st and January 1st each year at Paris, London and Rio de Janeiro at sight rate of exchange on Paris. The coupons and capital are free from all Brazilian Taxes, present or future.

Latest quotation, Brussels, December 31st, 1909 103
Outstanding 50,000,000 francs.

FEDERAL—HOME ISSUES.

"**APOLICES GERAES,**" OR INTERNAL CURRENCY BONDS. The Funded Debt of Brazil was created by Law dated November 15th, 1827, which directed that all debts legally contracted up to the close of 1826 should be funded by inscription in the *Grande Livro*, and provided for the issue of the first loan raised in Brazil by public subscription. These bonds, known as *Apolicies Geraes*, were issued in 1828 to the value of Rs.12,000,000\$, offered by the Treasury at Rio de Janeiro and in the provinces at 85 %, in bonds not under 400\$000 each, payable to order only. Bonds held by foreigners are exempt from death or succession duties (*impostos de heranças e legados*) and from seizure in the time of war. For transfer the intervention of an official broker is requisite. Interest at the rate of 6% per annum is payable half-yearly on January 2nd and July 1st at the *Caixa de Amortisação* and its agencies in the different provinces. For repayment of the principal a sinking fund of 1 %, or 120,000\$ per annum, was provided, applicable by purchase if below or by drawing if above par.

Apolicies continued to be issued up to 1835 at rates yielding on an average only 6%. Since then, issues, with short respites, became an almost annual resource, until in 1884 Six Per Cent. *Apolicies* to the value of Rs.339,675,000\$ had been issued, whilst only 10,565,000\$ had been paid off in the course of 56 years. At that date there were Rs.329,109,300\$ outstanding.

In addition, there were in circulation at that date Four Per Cent. Perpetual Annuities (*Apolicies*) to the value of Rs.119,800\$ (these belonged to the Misericordia, and were bought up in 1906), and Five Per Cents to the value of Rs. 2,163,800\$.

In 1886 the old Six Per Cents. were converted into Fives, and thenceforward to date bonds to the value of Rs.164,732,400\$ had been emitted and Rs.12,623,500\$ have been paid off, so that on March 30th, 1907, the total amount of *Apolicies Geraes* of different denominations in circulation was Rs.433,546,000\$.

By Decrees 823a and 823b, of the Provisional Government, dated October 6th, 1890, the conversion of outstanding Five Per Cent. *Apolicies*, payable in paper, into Four Per Cents., payable in gold, was provided for. *Apolicies* to the value of Rs.124,655,000\$ were thus converted. In consequence of the fall of exchange from 27d. to below 6d. the service of this debt became so burdensome that Government decided to reconvert at the rate of 1,250\$ in currency Five Per Cents. for 1,000\$ Gold Fours. At the time of the conversion of the Currency Five Per Cents. into Gold Four Per Cents. it was stipulated that interest should be paid in gold, but no mention was made of the repayment of the principal in that specie. This proceeding may seem somewhat irregular, but when it is remembered that the premium on the original conversion from paper to gold was entirely unearned, and that reconversion represented in reality but a return to previous conditions, the action of the Government seems justifiable, especially at the moment that bondholders abroad had consented to suspension of the service of the Foreign Debt altogether.

Of the total amount converted, Rs.7,725,000\$ Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds were held by Government. These were withdrawn from circulation, and the whole gold issue is now extinct or merged into Currency Five Per Cents.

By Decree dated February 4th, 1900, a fresh issue of 5% *Apolicies* was authorised to value of 20,000,000\$ for construction and extension of the national Railways.

Quotation, November, 20th, 1909—4 per cents. 1.004\$.
Outstanding March, 31st, 1909—5 per cents. 483,427,000\$.
Outstanding March 31st, 1909—4 per cents. 119,000\$.

Rs. 51,835,000\$

1879 FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT. INTERNAL GOLD LOAN, authorised by Executive Decree No. 7,381 of July 19th, 1879, was issued by the Treasury at Rio de Janeiro and by the Bank of Portugal at Lisbon in bonds of Rs.500\$ and Rs.1,000\$, at 96 % of their face value. Interest at the rate of 4½ % is payable in gold or in paper at 27d. per milreis, in the first fortnight of January, April, July and October at the Treasury in Rio and Bank of Portugal at Lisbon. Later on the greater part of this loan was transferred to London, and payments are now also made by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild; indeed the loan is generally included in the Foreign Debt. The principal was made repayable in gold or in currency at 27d. per milreis by means of a cumulative sinking fund of 3,976,800\$ gold per annum for interest and principal and should, therefore, have been entirely repaid by 1900. As a fact, amortisation was somewhat irregular, and on the negotiation of the funding arrangement in which this loan was included there was still outstanding 20,548,000\$. By this agreement amortisation was suspended for 13 years until 1913. Under the same agreement interest was funded, but in July, 1901, payment in specie was renewed.

Latest quotation, London, December 31st, 1909 94½.
" " Rio No sales reported.
Outstanding on March 31st, 1909 Rs.20,548,000\$.

Rs. 109,694,000\$

1889 FIVE PER CENT. INTERNAL GOLD LOAN, authorised by Executive Decree No. 10,322 of August 27th, 1889, was offered in course of the same year in bonds of 1,000\$ and 500\$ each, payable to order, at 90 % of the nominal value, by Banco Commercial of Rio de Janeiro, Banco Rural e Hypothecario, Banco do Brasil and Banco Internacional do Brasil.

Interest is payable by coupons at the rate of 4 % in gold, quarterly, during the first fortnight of January, April, July and October. The principal is also repayable in gold by means of a 1 % accumulative sinking fund, by purchase if below and by drawings if at or above par. This loan has been all paid off.

Rs. 60,000,000\$

1897 SIX PER CENT. INTERNAL CURRENCY LOAN, authorised, by Act of Congress of December 10th, 1896, and Executive Decree 2,895 of November 29th, 1897, was issued by the Treasury at 95 %, payable in four instalments. The object of the loan was not stated in the prospectus, but it is understood to have been to cover deficits caused by the fall of exchange. Interest is payable half-yearly on January 1st and July 1st, free of all Brazilian taxes. The sum of 5,000,000\$ was to be applied yearly (by drawing or purchase) to amortisation, commencing from January, 1899, so that the whole issue should have been paid off in 10 years. Amortisation, however, was irregular. A year or so ago some forged bonds of this

Nominal.

issue appeared and this, together with the burdensome rate of interest, made it desirable to pay them off as quickly as possible, and in a short time the whole debt will probably be extinguished.

Latest quotation, Rio de Janeiro, November 29th, 1909 1,015\$
 Outstanding on March 31st, 1909 Rs.25,082,000\$.

Rs. 17,300,000\$

1903 FIVE PER CENT. INTERNAL CURRENCY LOAN, authorised by Act of Congress 957, of November 30th, 1902, and Executive Decree No. 4,865 of June 6th, 1903, was issued by the Treasury in 1903 at par, in bonds of 500\$ and 1,000\$.

The object of the loan was the purchase of certain concessions that stood in the way of the execution of the official Port Works scheme. Interest on both is payable in currency by coupons half-yearly, on July 1st or January 1st (or 2nd).

The principal is also payable in currency at the rate of 20 % per annum (it is not stated if accumulative), by purchase when the bonds are below par and by drawings when above, commencing from date of conclusion of Port Works. This loan is secured by revenue of the port in excess of that required for the service of the Sterling 1903 Loan and by general guarantee of the Federal Government, and likewise enjoys all exemptions and privileges granted to Internal Federal Bonds (*Apolices*) previously issued.

Latest quotation, Rio de Janeiro, November 29th, 1909 1,020\$.
 Outstanding on March 31st, 1909 17,300,000\$.

FEDERAL—GUARANTEED ISSUES.

Rs. . . . 5,000,000\$

GOLD (OR \$562,500) 1889 FIVE PER CENT. HYPOTHECARY GUARANTEED BONDS, OR DEBENTURES, issued in Portugal on account of the Associação Commercial de Rio de Janeiro, by the Banco Allança of Oporto, in 28,125 bonds or debentures of 90\$ gold of \$20 each, at 96 %, to supply funds for the completion of the new "Bolsa" and other works. The principal is repayable by annual drawings supplied by a cumulative sinking fund of 1½ %, with right to accelerate same if desirable. Drawings take place at the Banco Allança of Oporto in first fortnight of June, the coupon being paid on August 1st following, commencing in 1890. Lists are published at Oporto and London.

The service of these bonds is secured by the guarantee of the Federal Government, to whom the "Bolsa" building is mortgaged, under deed drawn in 1889, but only registered in 1905.

Since 1891 the Government has been obliged to undertake the service of the loan, and up to August, 1906, had already expended on this account 4,377,655\$ fortes (Portuguese coin).

Outstanding, December 31st, 1907 \$325,180.

£ . . . 1,100,000

1906 FIVE PER CENT. STERLING BONDS, offered by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, on account of the Lloyd Brasileiro Steam Navigation Company and guaranteed by the Brazilian Government. These bonds are of £100 each and were issued at 96 %, payable in instalments: 5 % on application, 15 % on allotment and on May 28th, July 5th, August 16th and September 15th, and 16 % on November 5th. The proceeds of the loan were stated in the prospectus to be applicable to payment of ships ordered in Great Britain by the Company, excepting \$450,000 paid to the Bank of Brazil. Interest and amortisation are guaranteed by the Brazilian Government out of the annual subvention to the Company, which is payable direct to the issuing house, whilst the ships are mortgaged to the Government. Interest is payable at the rate of 5 % half-yearly by coupons on April 1st and October 12th in sterling.

The principal is redeemable by 19 drawings; the first, for £101,000, on April 1st, and second on October 1st, 1907, for £47,700 and 16 consecutive payments, each rising from £1,100 to £1,800, with a final payment of £2,900 on April 1st, 1916.

Latest quotation on London Stock Exchange, December 31st, 1909 101½.
 Outstanding on December 31st, 1909 £300,600.

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO—FOREIGN ISSUES.

£ . . . 562,500

1889 FOUR PER CENT. FOREIGN STERLING LOAN issued in October, 1889, authorised by Imperial Decree 3,396 of November 24th, 1888, was offered at 87½ % by Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. (now Milne, Grenfell & Co., Ltd.) in 5,625 bonds of £100 each for redemption of floating debt of 4,000,000\$. Interest is payable half-yearly by coupon on February 1st and August 1st. The principal is redeemable by annual drawings by a cumulative sinking fund of 1 %, commencing in 1890. Right is reserved to increase amortisation on six months' notice. This loan is free of all Brazilian taxes, and is secured by special lien on the revenue of the slaughter house, market and the Mauá Warehouse.

Quotation, London, December 31st, 1909 92.
 Outstanding on December 31st, 1909 £395,000.

£ . . . 2,000,000

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEDERAL DISTRICT, OR CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, 1909 FIVE PER CENT. GOLD LOAN, authorised by Municipal Law No. 1,249 of January 29th, 1909, and Law No. 2,050, Article 40, of the National Congress and dated December 31st, 1903, and Federal Decree No. 7,315 of February 4th, 1909, guaranteeing the loan. The object of the loan, as stated in the prospectus was to provide means for Funding the Floating Debt, and for certain improvements in the Federal District. Of the total £1,000,000 were offered in London by Messrs. Seligman Brothers in bonds to bearer of £1,000, \$500, £100, \$50, and £20 each at 92%, and £1,000,000 in Germany and other parts of the Continent by the Dresdner Bank of Berlin and MM. Alsberg, Goldberg et Cie. in Holland at 92% payable 5% on subscription, 10% on allotment, 15% on March 10th, 1909, 30% on April 16th, 1909, and 32% on May 12th, 1909. Interest at the rate of 5% is payable in sterling at London or on the Continent, at the rate of 20 Marks 40, 25 francs 10 and 12 florins 05 per £1 respectively, by coupon on June 1st and December 1st each year. The principal is re-payable in 26 years by means of an accumulative sinking fund of 2%. Drawings will take place in London during November of each year and payments of same on December 1st following, commencing on December 1st, 1909. The numbers of the drawn bonds will be published in not less than one English, German, and Dutch paper. This loan takes priority over all subsequent issues and is specially secured by the Patente or License Tax of the Federal District, which is said to have produced £174,250 in 1906, £183,800 in 1907, and £190,300 in 1908, calculated at 15d. per milreis. There is, moreover, a guarantee authorised by the Federal Congress of both interest and

Nominal.

capital. The internal debt of the Federal District is stated in the prospectus to have amounted on September 1st, 1908, to £1,688,687.

The external debt on the same date was	5% bonds	£3,936,960
	4% bonds	418,300
		£4,355,260
	Present issue	2,000,000

Total internal and external debt, September, 1908 £6,355,260

Revenue for 1908 amounted to £1,651,687.

Latest quotation in London, December 31st, 1909	100½
Outstanding, December 31st, 1909	£1,960,000

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO—HOME ISSUES.

£ .. 4,000,000

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO 1904 FIVE PER CENT. INTERNAL STERLING LOAN, authorised by Federal Law No. 1,104 of November 16th, 1903, and by Municipal Law 976 of December 31st, 1903, was offered for subscription from August 8th to 20th, 1904, by the Banco da Republica do Brazil and Banco Commercial de Rio de Janeiro in 200,000 bonds of £20 each, to bearer or order as desired, at 85 %, payable in gold or in currency at the fixed rate of exchange of 12d. per milrêa, or in bonds of previous currency issues at the rate of ten currency for six sterling bonds of £20. This loan was raised for redemption and consolidation of previous currency issues amounting to 40,000,000\$, and for sanitary works and other improvements. At the time bonds to the value of 32,000,000\$ were said to be outstanding, of which, according to the last report issued by the Prefect in September, 1906, 90,214 bonds had been amortised, leaving 69,689 of the value of 18,937,800\$ in circulation, whilst sterling bonds had been simultaneously issued to the value of £3,777,700.

Interest is payable by coupon at the rate of 5 % per annum, half-yearly on April 1st and October 1st, in currency at the average rate of exchange ruling during the preceding month.

The principal is redeemable by means of a fund of £220,000, of which the balance, after payment of interest, is annually applied to amortisation at par by drawings on October 1st, commencing from 1905, the basis for payment in currency being the same as for interest.

Interest and amortisation are payable free of all Brazilian taxes at London, Paris, Oporto and Lisbon. The debt is secured by a lien on the residue of the House Tax (*Imposto Predial*) not required for the service of the previous currency issues (*Apolices*) authorised by Law 128 of December 7th, 1894, until entire redemption of same, when the lien becomes *de facto* a first charge on the proceeds of this tax, in accordance with Art. 118, letter C of Law 976 of December 31st, 1903. It is stipulated that of the product of this tax up to £110,000 every six months shall, as received, be paid into the Banco da Republica do Brazil for the service of this sterling and previous currency issues.

The House Tax yielded in 1901	Rs. 8,800,003\$ equivalent at 11½d. to	£413,130
" " 1902	Rs. 8,982,542\$ "	11½d. to £443,928
" " 1903	Rs. 9,157,139\$ "	11½d. to £457,296
" " 1904	Rs. 9,061,890\$ "	12½d. to £457,841
" " 1905	Rs. 10,015,375\$ "	15½d. to £658,573
" " 1906	Rs. 11,198,717\$ "	16½d. to £748,102

In February, 1906, bonds of this issue to the value of £1,000,000, were placed in London by Messrs. Seligman Bros. at 87½ per cent.

Up to December 31st, 1906, 99,500 bonds to the value of £1,990,000 in all had been placed abroad at 80 and 87½, yielding £1,619,900, and the amount of the internal currency issues of 1896, 1900 and 1902 still outstanding has been reduced to 13,180,800\$.

Latest quotation in Rio de Janeiro, October, 1909	201\$.
Latest quotation in London, December 31st, 1909	94.
Outstanding on June 30th, 1909	£3,913,800.

Rs. 30,000,000\$

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO 1906 SIX PER CENT. INTERNAL CURRENCY LOAN, authorised by Municipal Law No. 1,069 of June 5th, 1906, and Federal Executive Decree of March 29th, 1906, was issued by the Prefecture in April of the same year at 95 % in 150,000 bonds of 200\$ each, payable to bearer or to order as desired for consolidation of the floating debt arising from extraordinary expenditure on sanitary and other improvement works in the suburbs of the capital.

Interest at the rate of 6 % per annum is payable half-yearly by coupon at Rio de Janeiro and elsewhere as duly notified on April 1st and October 1st. The principal is redeemable in 50 years by means of an annual cumulative sinking fund of 1½ % by drawings on October 1st, commencing from 1910, power being reserved to pay off the whole debt if desirable before expiration of the stipulated period. Repayment of principal and interest is free from all Brazilian taxes. The debt is secured by a lien on the residue of the House Tax (*Imposto Predial*) after providing for the service of previous gold and currency internal issues. For particulars of the yield of this tax see notice of the preceding sterling issue of 1904.

Latest quotation, Rio de Janeiro, November 29th, 1909	177\$500.
Outstanding on June 30th, 1909	Rs. 16,339,600\$.

Rs. 40,000,000\$

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO 1896 SIX PER CENT. INTERNAL CURRENCY LOAN, authorised by Federal Decree No. 123 of December 7th, 1894, was issued in bonds to bearer or to order as follows:

In 1896	125,000 bonds of 200\$ each	= 25,000,000\$ at 90 %
In 1900	50,000 " "	= 10,000,000\$ at 77 %
In 1902	5,000 " "	= 5,000,000\$ at 85 %

The loan was issued for (1st) payment of a debt to the Banco do Republica (now Banco do Brazil); (2nd) for reselation of the contract of the lease of the old market (Candelairs); (3rd) for execution of the public works authorised by the Council; (4th) for payment ordered by judicial sentences; (5th) consol-

Nominal. dation of the floating debt; (6th) for building municipal schools. Interest is payable half-yearly at the rate of 5 % per annum. The principal is redeemable in 20 years by half-yearly instalments. This debt is secured by the revenue derived from the House Tax (*Imposto Predial*). This loan should have been redeemed by the product of the £4,000,000 loan issued in 1904; this, however, was not carried out, and there were still outstanding on December 31st, 1908, 13,180,800\$, which constitute a first mortgage on the House Tax (*Imposto Predial*).

Latest quotation, October, 1909 Rs. 184s.

ISSUES BY THE DIFFERENT STATES.

STATE OF ALAGOAS—FOREIGN ISSUE.

£ .. 500,000

ALAGOAS 1909 FIVE PER CENT. GOLD LOAN authorised by State Law No. 465 of October 27th, 1905, for unification of the debt and material improvements. Of the total, £220,000 were disposed of in Paris, and there issued, apparently, by the Banque Imperiale Royale Privilégiée des Pays Autrichiens at 30%. A further £200,000 were offered in London in March, 1909 by Tomkinson, Brunton & Co., at 85% payable, £5 on application, £15 on allotment, £20 on April 2nd, 1909, £25 on May 3rd, 1909, and £20 on June 4th, 1909 when £80,000 were reserved for future purposes. Interest on the latter issue is payable by coupon in sterling at Lloyd's Bank, London, on 1st January and 1st July in each year. The principal is redeemable by purchase or by annual drawings at par by means of a sinking fund calculated to pay off the whole issue by July 1st, 1958. These bonds are secured by the general revenues of the State and are a first charge on the export duties of the State, such charge to rank *pari passu* with any charge contained in any bonds of the loan which have been already issued and may be outstanding. The principal and interest are exempt from all State, Municipal and Federal Taxes. Beyond this loan the State is said in the prospectus to be free of all debts and liabilities excepting an internal currency issue equivalent to £38,000 held in trust for charitable institutions. The service of the whole loan of £500,000 will require £27,500 for interest and amortisation annually. Export duties in 1908 are stated to have amounted to £56,180 at 15d. per milreis.

Latest quotation, London, December 31st, 1909 80.

" " Paris, December 31st, 1909 Frs. 447.

Outstanding: All.

STATE OF ALAGOAS—HOME ISSUE.

Rs. .. 450,000\$

ALAGOAS 1907 FIVE PER CENT. INTERNAL CURRENCY LOAN, authorised by Decree No. 405 of March 12th, 1907, was issued in 420 bonds of 1,000 milreis and 300 bonds of 100 milreis each, for conversion of the outstanding 7% bonds held by the charitable institutions of the State, and for payment of 200,000\$ to the Montepio or Pension Fund. Interest is payable half-yearly.

Outstanding Rs. 450,000\$.

STATE OF AMAZONAS—FOREIGN ISSUE.

Frcs. 84,000,000

AMAZONAS 1906 FIVE PER CENT. FOREIGN LOAN, authorised by State Law of April 27th, 1905, was issued in France by the Société Marsellaise de Credit Ind. and G. de Depots on July 10th, 1906, in Belgium and Holland by the Caisse de Reports of Brussels and by the Banque de Reports at Antwerp, in 168,000 bonds of 500 francs each at 91%. Interest is payable half-yearly on May 1st and November 1st. The principal is redeemable in 50 years by drawings or by purchase commencing from November 1st, 1907, by means of an annual cumulative sinking fund of ½%. Conversion or total amortisation may not be undertaken before 10 years. These bonds are free from all Brazilian taxes. The loan is secured by a special lien on the tax on patents, the export duty on rubber and the product of lease or working of electric light and Government tramways in the City of Manaus and by the general revenues of the State.

Latest quotation, Paris, December 31st, 1909 425.25 francs per 500.

Issued and outstanding, December 31st, 1907 33,997,164 francs.

STATE OF BAHIA—FOREIGN ISSUES.

£ .. 1,062,360

FIVE PER CENT. STERLING LOAN of the State of Bahia, authorised by Laws 445 of September 9th, 1901, 479 of October 5th, 1902, and 580 of October 20th, 1904, for consolidation of the foreign debt, construction of public works and redemption of £613,800 (15,345,000 francs) then outstanding of the 5% loan of 1888 for 20,000,000 francs. This loan was offered by the London and Brazilian Bank in January, 1905, at 91½% in London, Amsterdam, Brussels and Switzerland. Of the authorised issue £613,800 were reserved for redemption of the outstanding French issue, but only £62,360 of the 1888 bonds were exchanged, £551,440 bonds being, consequently, cancelled. The issue, therefore, amounted in all to £1,062,360, of which £1,043,980 were outstanding on December 31st, 1909. Interest is payable on May 1st and November 1st by coupons. The principal is repayable by means of a cumulative sinking fund of ½% per annum in 50 years, by drawings if above and purchase if below par. The loan is secured by export duties on tobacco, coffee and cocoa, Government having undertaken to pay to the London and Brazilian Bank at Bahia the sum of £14,753 quarterly for the service. Principal and interest are free of all Brazilian taxes. Government may increase the sinking fund. Coupons and amortisation are payable in London in sterling, and in Paris at 25 francs per £1.

Latest quotation, Brussels, December 31st, 1909 480 francs per 500.

" " London, December 31st, 1909 95.

Outstanding December 31st, 1909 £1,043,000.

SANTO
RIO
Jul

Nominal.
Frcs. 16,500,000

BAHIA AND MINAS RAILWAY FIVE PER CENT. First mortgage debentures issued in 1888 in bonds of 500 francs each. The service fell into arrears and the debentures were exchanged for 5 % Internal *Apolicies* (Internal Bonds) of the Minas Government at the rate of 160 milreils per 500 francs, of 144 milreils free of all charges. This now forms part of the Internal Funded Debt of the State of Minas Geraes.

Frcs. 20,000,000

BAHIA 1888 FIVE PER CENT. FOREIGN LOAN, authorised by Provincial Law of April 21st, 1888, was issued by the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas in 40,000 bonds of 500 francs each to bearer at 96 % for consolidation of the floating debt and conversion of part of the 7 % Internal issues. Interest is payable by half-yearly coupons on June 1st and December 1st. The principal is redeemable in 37 years, beginning from 1889, by annual drawings when over and by purchase when under par, with right to increase the rate of amortisation on six months' notice. This loan is a first charge on the general revenue of the Province (now State). These bonds are free from all provincial (State) taxes. In 1905 holders were offered the option to exchange for 5 % bonds of the 1905 London Sterling Loan, of which advantage was only taken to the amount of £62,360.

Latest quotation, Brussels, December 31st, 1909 507 francs.
Outstanding on December 31st, 1903 12,043,340 francs.

STATE OF BAHIA—HOME ISSUE.

Rs. 17,153,300\$

BAHIA APOLICES OR FIVE PER CENT. STATE BONDS of different denominations issued up to 1903, since the creation of the funded debt 1855, in bonds of 1,000\$, 500\$, 200\$ and 100\$, for the following objects:—

	<i>Milreils.</i>
General purposes	9,034,300
Railways and navigation, subventions	4,660,000
Sugar factories, subvention	2,933,000
Conversion of Six to Five Per Cents.	526,000

17,153,300
Amortisations and conversions to December 31st, 1903 6,036,200

11,117,100

Details as regards the employment of later issues, amounting to over 5,000,000 milreils, are not published.

Outstanding on December 31st, 1906 Rs. 16,549,500\$.
Quotation (Rio Exchange), October, 1909 Rs. 500\$

STATE OF ESPIRITO SANTO—FOREIGN ISSUES.

Frcs. 17,500,000

STATE OF ESPIRITO SANTO 1894 FIVE PER CENT. GOLD LOAN. Offers were made for the conversion of the bonds of this issue outstanding to the amount of some 14,000,000 francs on the occasion of the issue of the 1903 issue described below, with a bonus of 10 francs per bond, represented by a coupon specially attached to the new bonds payable on presentation. It has not transpired how many of the old bonds were actually exchanged.

£ .. 1,250,000 or
Frcs. 30,000,000

STATE OF ESPIRITO SANTO 1908 FIVE PER CENT. GOLD LOAN, authorised by Law No. 446 of October 16th, 1906, of the Legislature of the State of Espirito Santo to provide funds for the development of agriculture and completion of various railways and conversion of the previous foreign issue of 1894, and of the internal funded debt or *apolicies*, amounting to about 7,000,000 francs. The bonds to the number of 60,000 were offered on May 6th, 1908, by the Banque Imperiale Royale Privilegiée des Pays Autrichiens and the Banque Ch. Victor of Paris at 95%, payable 100 francs on subscription and 375 francs on allotment. Interest at the rate of 5% is payable half-yearly on April 5th and October 5th. The principal is redeemable in 40 years, commencing in 1910 and ending in 1940. The annual charges for service and amortisation amount to 1,748,324.30 francs. The issue takes priority over any later loans and is secured by the general revenue of the State and especially by the export duties, which in 1907 amounted to 3,257,510 francs.

Latest quotation on Paris Bourse, December 31st, 1909 505.50 francs.
Amount outstanding on June 30th, 1909 All.
Previous issue of 1894 disappears.

STATE OF ESPIRITO SANTO—HOME ISSUE.

ESPIRITO SANTO SIX PER CENT. APOLICES (PERPETUAL ANNUITIES). Of the total issued 1,732,700 milreils were outstanding on December 31st, 1906, on which interest is payable on January 1st and July 1st.

Latest quotation (Rio Exchange), October, 1909 755\$.

STATE OF MARANHÃO—HOME ISSUES.

STATE OF MARANHÃO FIVE PER CENT. APOLICES (RENTES).

Outstanding on December 31st, 1906 Rs. 746,000\$.
Quotation, September, 1909 67½%

STATE OF MARANHÃO SIX PER CENT. APOLICES (RENTES).

Outstanding on December 31st, 1906 Rs. 1,353,600\$.
Quotation, September, 1909 72½%

STATE OF MATTO GROSSO—HOME ISSUE.

MATTO GROSSO EIGHT PER CENT. INTERNAL APOLICES (PERPETUAL ANNUITIES), authorised by Law No. 297 of November 25th, 1901, Decrees No. 120 of January 18th, 123 of March 22nd, and 132 of June 17th, 1902, and 165 of March 14th, 1905, were issued in bonds to order of Rs. 1,000\$, 500\$ and 200\$ each for covering expenses connected with the suppression of the late revolt. Interest is payable half-yearly on January 1st and July 1st. The principal may be redeemed at any time whenever the finances of the State permit. Issued in 1902 Rs. 2,200,000\$, and in 1905 Rs. 350,000\$

Outstanding on December 31st, 1906 Rs. 2,187,100\$.

STATE OF MINAS GERAES—FOREIGN ISSUES.

Nominal.
£ .. 55,500

MINAS GERAES SIX PER CENT. STERLING LOAN. Issued at 90 % by the Government of the State of Minas Geraes in 555 bonds of £100 each to the St. John Del Rey Gold Mining Company to obtain funds for administrative purposes.

ALL PAID OFF.

Frcs. 65,000,000

STATE OF MINAS FIVE PER CENT. FOREIGN LOAN, authorised by Law No. 187 of September 12th, 1898, was issued by the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas of Paris in 130,000 bonds of 500 francs for public improvements and railway extension. Interest is payable half-yearly on January 15th and July 15th. The principal is redeemable by drawings or purchase within 30 years, commencing from 1899. From 1910 the Government has the right to accelerate amortisation. These bonds are free from all Brazilian taxes.

Latest quotation, Brussels, December 31st, 1909 512 francs.
Outstanding on December 31st, 1908. 51,101,000 francs.

Frcs. 25,000,000

FOREIGN GOLD LOAN OF 1907. Offered in bonds of 500 francs by Messrs. J. Toste & Co. and the Soc. Centrale du Syndicat des Banques de Province at 97½ % for development of agriculture and foundation of an agricultural bank. It is a second lien on the general revenues of the State. Interest is payable on March 15th and September 15th, and the principal is repayable in 35 years by means of annual drawings commencing in 1914. This loan is free of all Brazilian taxes.

Latest quotations, Brussels, December 31st, 1909 508 francs.
Outstanding on December 31st, 1908. All.

STATE OF MINAS GERAES—HOME ISSUE.

Rs. 56,258,540\$

From June 9th, 1876, to April, 1905. *Apolices* or State bonds were issued to a total value of 56,258,540 milreis in bonds of Rs. 1,000\$, 500\$ and 200\$ each, bearing interest of 5 and 6 %, for the following objects :

General purposes	Rs. 40,830,640\$
Loans to municipalities	1,385,500\$
Railway subventions	3,278,400\$
Expropriation of mineral springs	630,000\$
Conversion of Six Per Cents to Five Per Cents.	10,184,000\$

Rs. 56,258,540\$

Amortised by conversion and otherwise 17,784,840\$

Outstanding December 31st, 1908	38,473,700\$
In circulation	32,825 bonds of Rs. 1,000\$
	24,241 ,, 200\$
	2,001 ,, 500\$

59,067

Interest on *Apolices* is payable on January 2nd and July 1st. They are quoted on the Rio de Janeiro Stock Exchange.

Latest quotation, November 29th, 1909 (Rio Exchange) 858\$

STATE OF PARÁ—FOREIGN ISSUES.

£ .. 1,450,000

STATE OF PARÁ FIVE PER CENT. STERLING FOREIGN LOAN, authorised by Law No. 894 of March 27th, 1900, 765 of February 26th, 1901, and 808 of October 23rd, 1901, was offered by Messrs. Seligman Bros. at London in bonds of £20, £50, £100, £500 and £1,000, of which £714,870 in January, 1902, at 88 % and the balance for conversion of the internal currency issues. The internal debt on December 31st, 1908, had been entirely redeemed, with exception of Rs. 71,935\$ not presented. The loan is a first charge on export duties and general revenue and is free from all State (Pará) taxation. Interest is payable by coupon on January 1st and July 1st in London. The principal is repayable in 50 years by an accumulative sinking fund of ½ %, but Government may accelerate redemption from June 1922.

Latest quotation, London, December 31st, 1909 98.
Outstanding on December 31st, 1909 £1,384,100

£ .. 650,000

STATE OF PARÁ 1907 FIVE PER CENT. STERLING FOREIGN LOAN, authorised by State Law No. 990 of November 3rd, 1906, was offered for subscription at London by Messrs. Seligman Bros. at 87 % in bonds to bearer for completion and improvements of the Bragança Railway, and for purchase of rolling-stock for same. Interest is payable by half-yearly coupons on July 1st and January 1st. The principal is redeemable in 37 years by annual drawings at par or by purchase when under par, commencing from January, 1908, by means of a cumulative sinking fund of 1 %. The loan constitutes a second charge on export duties, State railways and waterworks and general revenue. The sum of £30,300 is set aside annually for interest and amortisation. Government has the option to accelerate the rate of amortisation at six months' notice.

Outstanding on December 31st, 1909 £633,860.
Latest quotation, London, December 31st, 1909 94.

STATE OF PARÁ—HOME ISSUE.

APOLICES (PERPETUAL ANNUITIES) STATE OF PARÁ INTERNAL BONDS.
Outstanding None.

62

Nominal. **STATE OF PARAHYBA DO NORTE—HOME ISSUE.**

PARAHYBA DO NORTE SIX PER CENT. APOLIGES OR PERPETUAL ANNUITIES, authorised by Law 170 of October 27th, 1900, and Decree 180 of December 26th of the same year, were issued in 1,304 bonds of 100\$, 930 of 200\$, 377 of 500\$, and 583 of 1,000\$ each, as follows:

	<i>Milreis.</i>
In 1901	1,050,100
In 1902	9,700
In 1903	5,800
In 1904	13,100
In 1905	9,200
	1,087,900

Up to June 30th, 1908, *Apoliges* to the sum of Rs. 694,900\$ had been redeemed.
 Latest quotation, October, 1900 (Rio Exchange) 800\$.
 Outstanding Rs.393,000\$.

STATE OF PARANÁ—FOREIGN ISSUE.

£ .. 800,000 or
 Fracs. 20,000,000

PARANÁ 1905 FIVE PER CENT. FOREIGN GOLD LOAN, authorised by State Law No. 42 of April 6th, 1905, was issued by the Ethelburga Syndicate, Limited, at 83 % in 37,500 bonds to bearer of £20 or 500 francs and 500 bonds of £100 or 2,500 francs each. Object: unification of the funded debt and construction of water and drainage works. Interest is payable on April 1st and October 1st. The principal is redeemable in 50 years, commencing on April 1st, 1906, by drawings at par or by purchase when below par, by means of an annual cumulative sinking fund of 1%. The Government has reserved the right to increase rate of amortisation after August 3rd, 1915, on six months' notice. These bonds are a first charge on revenue derived from export duties charged by the State.

Latest quotation, Paris, December 31st, 1900 470.50 per 500 francs.
 Outstanding April, 1908 £791,800.

STATE OF PARANÁ—HOME ISSUE.

STATE OF PARANÁ INTERNAL CURRENCY LOAN, authorised by State Decree No. 87 of May 24th, 1899, and by the Federal Government, was contracted with the Banco de São Paulo in the same year for Rs. 2,100,000\$ and was issued in 7 % bonds of Rs. 500\$ to bearer. This loan was for payment of the debt of the ex-province, and is a lien on the general revenue of the State. Interest was reduced from 7 to 6 %, and is payable half-yearly on June 15th and December 15th. The principal is redeemable by June 30th, 1920.

Latest quotation, October, 1900 (Rio Exchange) Rs. 870\$
 Outstanding on December 31st, 1908 Rs. 604,500\$.

STATE OF PIAUHY—HOME ISSUE.

PIAUHY EIGHT PER CENT. INTERNAL LOAN. Was contracted with C. Antonio Gonçalves P. Portellada, being Rs. 150,000\$ in September, 1903, and 50,000\$ in June, 1904, for the construction of water-works for Therezina, the capital of the State. Interest is payable half-yearly in advance in March and September. The principal is redeemable in seven years. The above amount being insufficient, a further loan of Rs. 110,000\$ was contracted in January, 1905, under the same conditions, except as regards amortisation, which will be effected in 10 years. In July, 1905, another loan of Rs. 25,000\$ was contracted with Mrs. M. Germana da Cruz e Santos for the same purpose at the same rate of interest, redeemable in 10 years. In addition Government has spent Rs. 170,000\$ with these works, and although not yet complete, 60 houses have already been supplied with water, and it is expected very shortly to derive sufficient income from this source to cover interest and amortisation of this loan. The first payment of Rs. 15,000\$ towards amortisation of the first loan was duly made in March, 1906.

Outstanding on June 30th, 1908 Rs. 320,000\$.

STATE OF PERNAMBUCO—FOREIGN ISSUES.

£ .. 1,000,000 or
 Fracs. 25,000,000

PERNAMBUCO 1904 FIVE PER CENT. FOREIGN LOAN, authorised by State Law 632 of June 7th, 1904, issued by Messrs. Baschwitz & Co. at Brussels, and the Banque de Reports de Fonds Publics et de Dépôts at Antwerp, at 92 %, in bonds to bearer of £20 or 500 francs each, for consolidation of the floating debt. Interest is payable by half-yearly coupons on January 1st and July 1st. The principal is redeemable in 37 years by drawings or by purchase when above or under par respectively, commencing in 1905, by means of an annual cumulative sinking fund of 1 %. A sum of £60,000 is set aside annually for the service of the debt. Government reserves the right of total or partial amortisation at six months' notice. This loan is a first charge on revenue derived from exports and on general revenue of the State. These bonds will be accepted at their nominal value as deposit for guarantee of contracts with the State of Pernambuco.

Latest quotation, Brussels, December 31st, 1900 430 francs per 500.
 Outstanding, March, 1909 £388,644.

£ .. 1,500,000 or
 Fracs. 37,500,000

PERNAMBUCO 1909 FIVE PER CENT GOLD LOAN, authorised by Law of June 2nd, 1903. Of the total of 75,000 bonds, 40,000 were issued on June 21st, 1909 by the Banque Privée Lyon Marseille at 98% in bonds to bearer of 500 francs each, with right to issue the remaining 35,000 as required. The object of the loan is to construct a sewage system for the City of Pernambuco. Interest is payable at the rate of 5% by half-yearly coupons on June 15th and December 15th. The principal is redeemable in 37 years, by means of an amortisation fund of 1%, by drawings or purchase when above or under par, respectively, commencing on June 15th, 1910. Government reserves the right of accelerating the rate of amortisation on six months' notice. The bonds of this issue are free of all taxes present or future of the State of Pernambuco or the Federal Government, as also from all existing French taxes. The loan is secured

SANT

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Nominal. by the general resources of the State and specially by (1) The Patente or License Tax, (2) The Decima Urbana or House Tax, (3) Actual and Future Revenues derived from the Drainage and Sewage Works. The total revenues specially secured are stated in the prospectus to have amounted to Rs.3,103,000\$ for 1907-08, equivalent at 15d. to £194,000.

Latest quotation, Paris, December 31st, 1909 468 francs.
Outstanding on June 30th, 1909 All.

STATE OF PERNAMBUCO—HOME ISSUE.

Rs. 30,627,600\$

APOLICES (PERPETUAL ANNUITIES) PERNAMBUCO. From 1873 to 1906 this State issued *Apolicies* bearing 5 and 7 % interest to the amount of Rs. 30,627,600\$ of which Rs. 23,697,660\$ were outstanding on December 31st, 1906. The details of the issues outstanding are as follows:

Object.	Interest.	Total issued, nominal.	Outstanding on December 31st, 1906.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Subventions to and Surveys for Railways	5	234,000	225,500
	7	1,492,000	1,391,000
	7	11,719,000	10,882,000
Subventions to the Sugar Factories	5	7,444,000	4,842,060
	7	18,738,600	6,357,100
Deficits and undiscriminated objects			
		30,627,600	23,697,660

Interest is payable half-yearly in January and July.

STATE OF RIO DE JANEIRO—HOME ISSUES.

Rs. 20,000,000

STATE OF RIO DE JANEIRO 1901 FOUR PER CENT. INTERNAL CURRENCY LOAN, authorised by Law No. 479 of October, 1901, was issued at 95 % in bonds of 100\$ and fractions of 25\$. Interest is payable half-yearly in January and July. The loan enjoys all the advantages and prerogatives of any other issued by this State. The principal is redeemable by monthly drawings with prizes. Amortisation to be completed within 29 years. These bonds will be received by the State departments as caution money at par. They are quoted on the Rio de Janeiro Stock Exchange.

Latest quotation, November 29th, 1900 (Rio Exchange) 78\$500.
Outstanding on June 30th, 1900 Rs.17,672,500\$.

STATE OF RIO DE JANEIRO SIX PER CENT. APOLICES, authorised by Law 653 of December 19th, 1870, and Decree 126 of October 12th, 1873. Issued in bonds of 500\$ each. Interest is payable half-yearly. These bonds are quoted on the Rio de Janeiro Stock Exchange.

Outstanding on June 30th, 1909 9,500,000\$.
Latest quotation, October, 1909 (Rio Exchange) 410\$.

STATE OF RIO DE JANEIRO 1898 FIVE PER CENT. APOLICES, authorised by Law 156 of November 10th, 1894, and Decree 402 of October 25th, 1898, was issued in 300 bonds of 1,000\$ each. These bonds are quoted on the Rio de Janeiro Stock Exchange.

Outstanding on June 30th, 1909 300,000\$.
Not quoted lately.

STATE OF RIO GRANDE DO NORTE—HOME ISSUE.

RIO GRANDE DO NORTE EIGHT PER CENT. APOLICES (RENTES). Different series of *Apolicies* of 100\$, 200\$, 300\$, 500\$ and 1,000\$ each have been issued to the total value of Rs.2,693,750\$ since 1876 as follows:

From 1876 to 1892	<i>Milreis.</i> 78,800
1894 to 1897	668,200
1897 to 1899	500,000
1899 to 1901	1,356,650
1901 to 1904	90,000
	2,693,750

These bonds are accepted in payment of taxes. The total value of *Apolicies* thus received and otherwise redeemed amounts to Rs.2,449,481\$.

Amount outstanding on June 30th, 1909 Rs.242,784\$.

STATE OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL—HOME ISSUE.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL INTERNAL APOLICES (PERPETUAL ANNUITIES). Outstanding Rs.5,681,400\$, utilized as follows:

5 % for police service and road to Taquára	<i>Milreis.</i> 780,000
6 % sundry public works, &c.	3,001,400
7 % expropriation of the Nova Hamburgo to Taquára Railway	1,850,000
	5,681,400

As also **SEVEN PER CENT. STERLING INTERNAL BONDS** or *Apolicies* to the value of £202,000 deposited in the Treasury for expropriation of the Porto Alegre and Nova Hamburgo Railway.

STATE OF SANTA CATHARINA—HOME ISSUE.

SANTA CATHARINA FIVE PER CENT. INTERNAL APOLICES (PERPETUAL ANNUITIES) Outstanding Rs.1,391,700\$, of which Rs.599,600\$ issued in favour of public hospitals in different towns of the State, Rs.36,800\$ for the Lycæu de Artes e officios and the remainder to cover deficits. Interest is payable half-yearly on January 15th and July 15th.

STATE OF SÃO PAULO—FOREIGN ISSUES.

Nominal.
£ .. 127,000

CANTAREIRA COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES. Issued in 1881 by the now extinct Cantareira Water Supply Company, founded in 1887 under a concession for supply of water and drainage to the city of São Paulo. All assets and liabilities of the company were taken over by the Government of the State of São Paulo, under Law No. 62 of August 17th, 1892, and an agreement come to with the company dated October 11th, 1892, duly ratified at a meeting of the bondholders, held in November of the same year. These bonds were offered by the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro at 95 %; they are now all paid off, and the debt is extinct.

£ .. 250,000

1888 CANTAREIRA SECOND MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS. Issued in 1888 in bonds of £100. In virtue of the extinction of the previous issue, these bonds constitute a first charge on the property and revenues. The bonds are to bearer and were offered by the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro in October, 1888, at 90 %. Interest, free of all Brazilian taxation, is payable half-yearly on April 1st and October 1st. The principal is redeemable at par in 32 years (1920) by annual drawings in September. On transfer of the undertaking to the, then, Province of São Paulo, the Government took over full responsibility for outstanding debentures, holders of which, in addition, retain their original security. These bonds are quoted in the London Official List.

Latest quotation, December 31st, 1909 101.
Number of bonds issued 3,500.
Outstanding on December 31st, 1909 £254,200.

£ .. 778,500

1888 SÃO PAULO FIVE PER CENT. LOAN, authorised by Law of March 22nd, 1888, was issued by the Government of the, then, Province of São Paulo in the same year, in bonds to bearer of £100, £500 and £1,000 each. This loan was raised for immigration purposes and funding of the floating debt. They were offered by Messrs. Louis Cohen for subscription in London and Amsterdam at 97½ %. The principal is redeemable at par within 37 years by an accumulative sinking fund of 1 % by annual drawings in August for payment in October. Power is reserved to increase the sinking fund at six months' notice. Repayment of principal and interest is free from all Brazilian taxes. Number of bonds issued 4,975, of which 1/4375 are of £100, 4376/4875 of £500 and 4876/4975 of £1,000 each.

Latest quotation, London, December 31st, 1909 99.
Outstanding on December 31st, 1909 £527,200.

£ .. 1,000,000

1899 SÃO PAULO STERLING FIVE PER CENT. LOAN, authorised by Law 594 of September 5th, 1898, was issued by the Government of the State of São Paulo in 1899 in bonds payable to bearer at London of £100, £500 and £1,000 each. This loan was raised to provide funds for sanitary and drainage works and improvement of the water supply at São Paulo, Santos, Campinas and other cities, to be refunded on completion of the works by the respective municipalities.

The bonds were offered for subscription by Messrs. J. H. Schroeder, in London only, at 90 %. Interest is payable by coupon at the rate of 5 % per annum on January 1st and July 1st. The principal is redeemable by means of an annual fund of £95,500, of which the balance, after payment of interest, is applied to amortisation by drawings in May and November, or by purchase at any price under par, excluding accrued interest. The debt should be extinct in 15 years—by 1914. Power is reserved to increase the sinking fund. Repayment of principal and interest are free from all Brazilian taxes, and, it is provided, shall rank in absolute priority to all other loans hereinafter contracted. The debt is secured by a special lien on coffee export duties, as well as on the general guarantee of the State. It is stipulated that out of the revenues of the State of São Paulo there shall be paid into the London and River Plate Bank, specially out of coffee duties, so much as is required for the service of this loan. Particulars of revenue derived from export duties since 1895 will be found in the statement of revenue on another page.

Quoted in Official List of London Stock Exchange for December 31st, 1909 102.
Outstanding on December 31st, 1909 £388 700.

£ .. 1,000,000

1904 SÃO PAULO STERLING FIVE PER CENT. LOAN, authorised by Law No. 936 of August 17th, 1904, was issued by the Government of the State of São Paulo in December, 1904, in bonds of £500, £100 and £20 each, payable to bearer. This loan was raised for purposes of sanitary improvement and extension of the water supply of the cities of Santos and São Paulo, and for immigration and colonisation. These bonds were offered for subscription in London by the London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd., and at Antwerp and Amsterdam by the Banque d'Anvers and Messrs. Lipmann, Rosenthal & Co., respectively, at 94 %. Interest is payable at the London and Brazilian Bank half-yearly on April 1st and October 1st. The principal is redeemable at par in 30 years (1935) by means of a cumulative sinking fund of 1½ %, to be applied by purchase when the bonds are below par, and by yearly drawings when above. Power is reserved to increase the sinking fund at six months' notice. Repayment of interest and of principal are free of all Brazilian taxes. It is provided that this loan shall rank in priority to all others hereinafter contracted. The debt is secured on the general revenue, of which a sufficient sum to meet the service is paid half-yearly to the branch of the London and Brazilian Bank at São Paulo.

Quoted in the Official List of London Stock Exchange, December 31st, 1909 96.
Outstanding on December 31st, 1909 £947,540.

£ .. 3,800,000
Fr. .. 95,597,600
Mks. 77,625,170

1905 SÃO PAULO HYPOTHECARY FIVE PER CENT. FOREIGN LOAN, authorised by Law 900 of June 28th, 1904, was issued by the Government of the State of São Paulo in April, 1905, in four series:—

Bonds.	Francs.	£	s.	d.	Marks.
A. 535	12,500	406	7	8	10,150
B. 1,338	5,000	198	3	4	4,080
C. 7,650	2,500	99	3	8	2,080
D. 126,190	500	19	7	8	406

This loan was raised for payment to the Federal Government of the purchase price of the Sorocabana Railway (81,900,000 francs), and for extension and improvements of the line. The bonds were offered for

Nominal.

subscription at 98 % by the Dresdner Bank in Germany, the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas in Belgium and Holland, and by Messrs. de Speyer at Bale, and the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas at Geneva. The gross profits of the Sorocabana Railway for 1903 were stated in the prospectus to have been Rs.3,309,958\$. The Internal and the Foreign Debt of the State of São Paulo in December, 1904, to stand at £2,699,000. The Internal Funded Debt of the State of São Paulo is stated to have been Rs.1,441,000\$, and the Floating Debt, including deposits, succession and orphans' funds, Rs.6,001,197\$, in all, Rs.7,441,197\$ for the Internal Debt. Interest is payable by half-yearly coupons on January 2nd and July 1st, at will of holders, in London in sterling; in Paris, Switzerland and Belgium in francs; in Holland in florins; and in Germany in marks. The principal is redeemable at par in 35 years, commencing on June 2nd, 1910, by annual drawings six weeks before date fixed for reimbursement, as shown on back of bonds. Drawn bonds will be payable on January 2nd of each year following date of drawing, and will cease to bear interest from the date fixed for reimbursement, the first of which will be on January 2nd, 1910. The Government reserves the right from January 2nd, 1920, to increase amortisation or pay off the whole of the bonds in circulation at six months' notice. Particulars of the working of the Sorocabana Railway in 1906 will be found in another Section.

These bonds are quoted on the Bourse of Paris, Berlin, Bale, Brussels, Antwerp, Amsterdam, Geneva, and on the London Stock Exchange.

Latest quotation on the Paris and Brussels Bourse	194 fcs. per 500.
Outstanding on December 31st, 1908	£3,809,000.

£ . . . 3,000,000

1906 FIVE PER CENT. EXOHEQUER FOREIGN LOAN, authorised by Art. 29 of Law 984 of December 29th, 1905, of the State of São Paulo, for the purpose of buying coffee, for valorization purposes, and for the repayment of £1,000,000 Treasury Bills maturing in London on August 1st, 1907. This was issued by the State of São Paulo in bonds of £1,000, £500 and £100 each to bearer. Of the total issue £2,000,000 was offered by Messrs. Schroeder & Company in London at 94 %, payable in six instalments, 5 % on application and on January 8th, 1907; 15 % on February 1st and March 15th; 20 % on April 25th; and 34 % on May 31st, 1907, the rest having been taken by the National City Bank of New York.

Interest is payable in sterling at London, and in American gold currency at New York, at the rate of 5 % per annum, by coupons on December 1st and June 1st. Payment of principal and interest is provided for by a surtax of three francs per bag of coffee exported from the State, as provided in Art. 29 of the Law of December 29th, 1905, to be paid to the agent of Messrs. J. Henry Schroeder & Company at Santos, free of all deductions, on Monday of each week, until a sufficient sum has been received to meet the first year's interest, commencing from December 17th, 1906. The payments are to be renewed on August 1st, 1907, and continue until sufficient funds have been accumulated to meet interest and amortisation for 1908. Thereafter the payments are to commence on December 1st in each year. The bonds are redeemable at par by four annual drawings, the first on December 1st, 1908, or earlier by purchase in the market at any price below par, such purchases to be made as the funds drawn from the surtax become available. Payment of principal and interest is furthermore secured by the general guarantee of the State, subject to prior rights of outstanding external loans, inclusive of the Sorocabana issue. PAID OFF or exchanged for Bonds of the 1908.

£ . . . 15,000,000.

STATE OF SÃO PAULO 1908 FIVE PER CENT. STERLING TREASURY LOAN, authorised by Law No. 1,127 of August 25th, 1908, of the State of São Paulo to provide funds for the redemption of the outstanding balance of £3,000,000 Exchequer Bonds of 1906 and repayment of outstanding advances against coffee purchased by the Government of the State. Of this loan, £5,000,000 were offered at 92½ % in London, Amsterdam and Switzerland simultaneously, the remainder having been acquired—£5,000,000 by the Société Générale and the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas of Paris; £2,000,000 by the National City Bank, New York; £2,000,000 by Messrs. Bleichröder, Berlin, whilst £1,000,000 was placed privately in Belgium, all to be issued simultaneously by these firms at their respective localities. The London issue was effected in bonds of £1,000, £500, £200, £100 and £20 each with half-yearly coupons attached or the equivalent in francs, dollars, marks, florins at the exchange of Frs. 25.12, \$4.86, M.20.40, Fl.12.05 per £1 sterling respectively, payable at the counting house of J. Henry Schroeder and Co., or at the Bankers' option in France, United States, Germany, and Holland at above rates of exchange. The bonds were payable £5 on application, 10% on allotment, 15% on January 8th, 30% on February 1st, and 32½% on March 1st, 1909. Interest is payable by coupon on January 1st and July 1st. The principal is redeemable at par on or before January 1st, 1919, by purchase in the market when below par and half-yearly drawings at or above par, such purchase or drawings to be made out of funds resulting from the collection of the surtax or proceeds of sales of above 7,000,000 bags of coffee. Government reserves the right to redeem the bonds at par on any interest date on giving six months' notice. The Government of the State of São Paulo guarantees that the proceeds of the surtax and sales of coffee in each year shall not be less than £1,800,000. Drawings will be held in the first week of June and December, beginning in June, 1909, and drawn bonds will be paid on 1st January and 1st July following. Payment of interest and principal are secured by the guarantee of the Federal Government under Law No. 2,014 of December 9th, 1908, and Decree of December 10th, 1908, as also by the State of São Paulo, saving rights of previous issues, by the hypothecation of the gold surtax of 5 francs per bag provided by Law No. 984 of December 29th, 1905, and by Law No. 1,127 of August 25th, 1908, this surtax being payable weekly through the medium of the Federal Government to agents of Messrs. J. Henry Schroeder, the Société Générale and Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas until the whole loan is redeemed, and, lastly, by the hypothecation of 7,000,000 bags of coffee belonging to Government valued at £13,500,000 and the deposits with above firms of the warrants for said coffee. Holders of the 1906 Exchequer bonds to be redeemed were offered the option to convert their bonds with scrip fully paid into bonds of the present issue, receiving a cash bonus of 28 Cs. 11d. per cent, being £7 10s. for the difference between the issue price of the new bonds and par, together with 5s. 9d. for accrued interest to December 21st and 5s. 8d. for discount on fully paid scrip, or to repayment at par with interest to February 1st, 1909. A committee of seven members was appointed by the São Paulo Government to control the sale and liquidation of the above stock. The interest on the loan amounts to £750,000 per annum, the balance being applicable to expenses connected with the coffee and redemption of the loan. An agreement was entered into between the bankers whereby Paris bonds are excluded from a quotation on the London Stock Exchange and that the American-

Nominal. German and Belgium bonds shall not be quoted in London until two years have elapsed, with option to reduce to one year with Messrs. J. Henry Schroeder's sanction.

The issue of the French allotment was made at 94%, the difference of 1½% representing the higher stamp duties levied in France. In the French prospectus it is stipulated that so long as any bonds are outstanding the São Paulo Government undertakes not to buy coffee directly or indirectly for its own account, nor to create or promote any law or decree authorising any further project for the valorisation of coffee, and, moreover, undertakes not to modify existing legislation in so far as the surtax is concerned.

Outstanding, May, 1909 All.
Quotation on London Stock Exchange, December 31st, 1903 102½
" Paris Bourse, December 31st, 1909 Frs. 518.50

STATE OF SÃO PAULO—HOME ISSUES.

Rs. . . 2,000,000\$ **CAMPINAS SIX PER CENT. MUNICIPAL INTERNAL CURRENCY LOAN**, authorised by Law No. 194 of June 5th, 1903, and issued by the Government of the State in 2,000 bonds of one conto each, at par, as follows:—

1889	600 bonds	Rs. 600,000\$
1890	800 "	Rs. 800,000\$
1891	400 "	Rs. 400,000\$
1892	200 "	Rs. 200,000\$

Rs. 2,000,000\$

Object of the loan: to supply water and construct drainage works at Campinas.

Interest at the rate of 6% per annum is payable half-yearly in June and December. Amortisation is effected by annual drawings in June, commencing from 1891, an annual sum of 162,000\$ being set aside for interest and amortisation.

Rs. 18,000,000\$ **SOROCABANA SIX PER CENT. INTERNAL CURRENCY LOAN OR APOLICES**, authorised by Law 940 of April 6th, 1905, Art. 3, and by Decree 1,319 of September 30th, 1905, was partially issued, for extension and re-equipment and improvement of the Sorocabana Railway, by the Government of the State, at 90%.

Interest at the rate of 6% per annum is payable half-yearly in January and July. Amortisation is to be effected within 50 years by drawings when at or above and purchase when under par.

Latest sales, November, 1909 98½ per 1,000\$.

STATE OF SERGIPE—HOME ISSUE.

Rs. . . 1,500,000\$ **SERGIPE SEVEN PER CENT. APOLICES OR PERPETUAL ANNUITIES**, authorised by Law No. 473 of 1904 and No. 504 of 1906 up to 1,500,000\$ at 85%, for consolidation of the Floating Debt, improvements and reproductive works, of which 5,235 bonds of 200 milreis have so far been issued, 380 at par, and 4,855 at 85%. Of the former 230 were granted as subventions to the Associação do Reboques and Esperança Marítima do Rio de Janeiro and the latter were used to substitute *Apolicies* (bonds) of previous issues deposited by the Companhia Nacional Loterias dos Estados as guarantee for their contract. Of the balance 2,200 were deposited with the Banco do Sergipe in payment of the calls on capital on 8,800 shares of 100\$ each, subscribed for by the State, and Rs. 140,853\$ to pay off Floating Debt.

Outstanding about end of August, 1907 Rs. 1,047,000\$

MUNICIPAL ISSUES.

CITY OF BAHIA—FOREIGN ISSUE.

Fracs. 25,000,000 **CITY OF BAHIA 1905 FIVE PER CENT. FOREIGN LOAN**, authorised by Municipal Decree 150, of February 11th and September 5th, 1905, and issued in Paris in 50,000 bonds of 500 francs each, was contracted with the Banque Paris at 82% for construction of drainage and water works and erection of markets. Until such time as the revenue pledged as security is sufficient for the service of this loan, 10% of the total issue may be held back by the issuing house (the Banque de l'Union Parisienne), and for the whole duration of the contract a reserve equivalent to the service of one half-year shall be kept in deposit by this bank. Interest is payable by half-yearly coupons on February 1st and August 1st. The principal is redeemable at par by half-yearly drawings in 30 years, commencing from 1911, or by purchase when under par. Drawings and payments for amortisation and interest shall be made through the issuing house. Amortisation may only be accelerated after January 1st, 1917, and on 'six months' advice to the issuing house. These bonds are free from all Brazilian taxes. This loan is secured by a first mortgage on actual and eventual revenue derived from water and drainage rates and from the markets and drainage works to be constructed. The first two rates will be collected by the representatives of the Banque de l'Union Parisienne, at Bahia, for which a 5% commission will be allowed, and that from the markets by the Municipality, and be paid each year to the representatives of same bank up to the amount necessary for the annual service of this debt.

Latest quotation, Brussels, December, 1909 407 francs per 500.

CITY OF BELLO HORIZONTE—FOREIGN ISSUE.

£ . . . 225,000 **SIX PER CENT. BELLO HORIZONTE MUNICIPAL LOAN**, authorised by Laws No. 1 of January 25th, 1900, No. 15 of October 1st, 1904, and Law of August 18th, 1905, was issued by the Banco de Tarapacá on account of the Municipality of Bello Horizonte, Capital of the State of Minas Geraes, in bonds of £20 to bearer, of which £112,500 were issued in London at 97% in October and £112,500 at Amsterdam in December the same year at 93½%. Interest is payable half-yearly by coupon at the rate of 6%, on March 31st and September 30th. The principal is redeemable by drawings or purchase, at par, within 28 years

Nominal. by means of an accumulative sinking fund of 1 % from fourth to eighth year, 2 % from ninth to eighteenth and 3 % onwards. The payments of principal and interest are free from all State and Municipal taxes and are secured by hypothecation of the revenue derived from public lighting and telephones, houses, property of the Municipality, tramways, licences, water and drainage rates, the house tax, and by the guarantee of the Government of the State of Minas.

Latest quotation, London, December 31st, 1900 100.
Outstanding All.

CITY OF MANAOS—FOREIGN ISSUE.

£ . . . 850,000
MANAOS 1906 FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT. MUNICIPAL STERLING FOREIGN LOAN, authorised by Law No. 494, of March 30th, 1905, was issued at London by the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, at 91 %, in bonds of £20 and £100 each, to pay off the existing Floating Debt, amounting to 1,700,000 milreals (equivalent at 15d. to £106,250), and for public works and improvements. Interest is payable by half-yearly coupons on May 1st and November 1st. The principal is redeemable in 29 years, commencing from 1907, by annual drawings at par or by purchase in the market when under par, by means of a cumulative sinking fund of 1½%, with right to increase amortisation on six months' notice. This loan is secured by a special lien on the revenues of the slaughter house and markets; as also by the general revenue of the municipality and should rank in priority to any other loan hereafter contracted. The principal and interest are free from all Brazilian taxes. Revenue derived from the public market and slaughter house should be paid into the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, Manáos, as collected. In 1905 revenue from these sources amounted to Rs.390,000\$, equivalent, at 15d. exchange, to £24,875.
Latest quotation, London, December 31st, 1909 96½.
Outstanding, December 31st, 1909 £230,000

CITY OF PARÁ—FOREIGN ISSUE.

£ . . . 1,000,000
PARÁ MUNICIPAL 1905 FIVE PER CENT. STERLING FOREIGN LOAN, authorised by Municipal Law No. 405, of December 28th, 1904, was issued by the London and Brazilian Bank: £252,580 in March, 1905, at 86 %, and the remainder, £757,420, for conversion of outstanding currency issues of the Municipality, in bonds to bearer of 2500 (12,500 francs), £100 (2,500 francs), and £20 (500 francs) each. Interest is payable on January 1st and July 1st. The principal is redeemable within 50 years, from January 1st, 1905, by means of a cumulative sinking fund of ½ % per annum and by purchase or drawings if over or under par, respectively. Drawings in October; drawn bonds to be paid in January. Amortisation will commence on January 1st, 1906. The loan is secured by a first mortgage on the house tax (*Imposto predial*), licences and general municipal revenues. The municipality reserves the right to accelerate amortisation after 25 years on six months' notice.
Outstanding, December 31st, 1909 £363,600
Latest quotation, Brussels, December 31st, 1909 Frs. 439 per £20
" " London, December 31st, 1909 88.

£ . . . 600,000
PARÁ MUNICIPAL 1906 FIVE PER CENT GOLD LOAN. This is a private issue and is secured by a second mortgage on the Municipal revenues. Interest is payable January 1st and July 1st and the principal is redeemable in 50 years commencing January 1st, 1908.
Issued to December 31st, 1907 £296,440

CITY OF SÃO PAULO—FOREIGN ISSUE.

£ . . . 754,000
CITY OF SÃO PAULO 6% GOLD BONDS, 1908, authorised by Municipal Law No. 1,019 of July 17th, 1907, and sanctioned by State Law 1,074 of August 22nd, 1907. The proceeds of the loan are to be applied in the first place to public works to the extent of £375,000 and the balance to the repayment or conversion of outstanding debts, to wit: temporary advances £41,875 and internal funded debt £275,000.
£500,000 were offered in bonds of £100, £50, and £20 by the London and Brazilian Bank on March 13th, 1908, at 91½% payable, 5% on application, 22½% on allotment, 35% on May 1st, and 35% on June 1st, the balance of £250,000 being reserved by the Municipality to be applied as stated above.
Interest is payable at the rate of 6% by coupon on January 1st and July 1st at the office of the London and Brazilian Bank in London. The principal is redeemable not later than January 1st, 1943, by an accumulative sinking fund of 1% per annum, commencing on June 1st, 1910, by purchase when the bonds are under and by yearly drawings when over par. Right is reserved to increase the sinking fund at six months' notice. This loan is secured on the general revenues of the Municipality and ranks in priority to all loans hereafter contracted. It is, moreover, specially guaranteed by the hypothecation of trade and professional licences. If at any time in consequence of a decline in exchange or any other cause the revenues derived from these two sources should prove insufficient, the Municipality shall make good the deficiency from general revenues and put the London and Brazilian Bank at São Paulo in funds to the extent required for the service of the loan on or before 1st April and 1st October each year. The Municipality undertakes to pay all State, Municipal and Federal taxes to which the interest or principal shall be subject. Revenue derived from Licences in 1907 amounted to Rs.1,961,143\$ or £110,606.
Latest quotation, London, December 31st, 1909 100
Outstanding on June 30th, 1909 £750,000.

CITY OF SÃO PAULO—HOME ISSUES.

Rs. . . . 500,000\$
SÃO PAULO MUNICIPAL CURRENCY LOAN (First Series), authorised by Law No. 44 of April 1st, 1884, was issued in 5,000 bonds of 100\$. Interest at the rate of 7 % per annum is payable half-yearly, in June and December. The principal is redeemable at the rate of 5 % per annum. This loan should have been extinct by 1906, but there were still outstanding on December 31st, 1906, 6,200\$000.
Quotation, December 31st, 1907 78½.

Neminal.
Rs. .. 1,700,000\$

SÃO PAULO MUNICIPAL CURRENCY LOAN (Second Series), authorised by Law 69 of March 24th, 1888, was issued in 17,000 bonds of 100\$. Interest at the rate of 7 % per annum is payable half-yearly, in January and July. The principal is redeemable at the rate of 5 % per annum, and amortisation should be complete in 1911.

Quotation, December 31st, 1907 100\$.
Outstanding on December 31st, 1906 125,000\$.

Rs. .. 1,500,000\$

SÃO PAULO MUNICIPAL CURRENCY LOAN (Third Series), authorised by Decree of April 2nd, 1900, was issued in 15,000 bonds of 100\$. Interest at the rate of 7 % per annum is payable half-yearly, on March 4th and September 4th. The principal is redeemable at the rate of 2 % per annum, and amortisation should be complete in 1940.

Quotation, December, 1907 96\$500.
Outstanding on December 31st, 1906 1,020,000\$.

SÃO PAULO MUNICIPAL CURRENCY LOANS (Fourth and Fifth Series). The bonds of these loans, which bear interest at the rate of 8 % per annum, were converted into 7 % bonds of the Seventh Series and are therefore extinct.

Rs. .. 750,000\$

SÃO PAULO MUNICIPAL CURRENCY LOAN (Sixth Series), authorised by Law 276, of September 30th, 1897, was issued in 7,500 bonds of 100\$. Interest at the rate of 6 % per annum is payable half-yearly, on May 1st and November 1st. The principal is redeemable at the rate of 1 % per annum, and amortisation should be complete in 1900.

Latest quotation, November, 1909 94\$.
Outstanding on December 31st, 1906 682,500\$.

Rs. .. 4,000,000\$

SÃO PAULO MUNICIPAL CURRENCY LOAN (Seventh Series). Law 655, of June 30th, 1903, authorised the issue of bonds to the value of 4,000,000 milreis, and as in 1905 this loan had been only partially issued, Law 862, of November 18th of that year, authorised the issue of the balance. Up to the end of 1906, 2,820,000 milreis in bonds of 100\$ each had been placed, when issue was suspended in view of the authorisation to contract a foreign loan of £800,000 for conversion of existing internal loans and improvements, not yet realised. Interest at the rate of 7 % per annum is payable half-yearly, on May 1st and November 1st. The principal is redeemable at the rate of 2 % per annum, and amortisation should be complete in 1954.

Quotation, December 30th, 1907 96\$.
Outstanding on December 31st, 1906 2,712,700\$.

CITY OF SANTOS—FOREIGN ISSUE.

£ .. 100,000

CITY OF SANTOS SIX PER CENT. STERLING LOAN, authorised by Law No. 43 of the, then, Province of São Paulo, was issued by Messrs. J. Henry Schroeder & Company at par in 1888, in bonds to bearer of £100 each. This loan was raised for improvements of the city of Santos. Interest at the rate of 6 % is payable at the issuing house in London, on February 1st and August 1st. The principal is redeemable by means of a cumulative sinking fund of £7,230 provided annually by the municipality, applicable by drawings in January and July for repayment on February 1st and August 1st, commencing from 1890. The municipality reserves its right to accelerate redemption of the bonds at 105 % on six months' notice.

These bonds are secured generally by the revenue of the City of Santos, and by a first charge on the revenue arising from duties on alcoholic liquors and from licences, which should be paid into the Santos branch of the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited. These bonds are quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

Latest quotation, London, December 31st, 1907 103.
Outstanding on December 31st, 1909 £57,600.

CITY OF SANTOS—HOME ISSUES.

Rs. .. 2,945,000\$

1900 CITY OF SANTOS EIGHT PER CENT. CURRENCY LOAN, authorised by Laws No. 83, of March 5th, 1897, and 165, of December 27th, 1900, in 29,450 bonds of 100\$ each. This loan was raised for the defrayment of the cost of works connected with the market, new streets and avenues, hence termed the "Avenidas Loan." Interest at the rate of 8 % per annum is payable half-yearly, on January 31st and July 31st. The principal is redeemable by means of annual drawings, not less than 5 % of the total issue, commencing from 1899. This loan is secured by a lien on the transit tax and revenue from the market and should be extinct by 1913.

Latest quotation, November, 1909 85\$.
Outstanding on June 30th, 1909 Rs.1,426,450\$.

Rs. .. 2,500,000\$

1902 CITY OF SANTOS EIGHT PER CENT. INTERNAL CURRENCY LOAN, authorised by Law No. 186, of November 5th, 1902, was issued in the same year in 25,000 bonds of 100\$ each. Shortly after the exchange of the scrip some forged bonds of this issue put in an appearance. It was, therefore, resolved to immediately withdraw those already issued and substitute them by new scrip, against which fresh bonds were afterwards issued. None of the forged bonds were presented. Interest at the rate of 8 % per annum is payable half-yearly, on January 31st and July 31st. The principal is redeemable by half-yearly drawings commencing from July, 1902, at the rate of 5 % of the total issue; so that the loan should be extinct by 1913.

Latest quotation, November, 1909 94\$.
Outstanding on June 30th, 1909 Rs.750,000\$.

Rs. .. 6,500,000\$

CITY OF SANTOS SIX PER CENT. INTERNAL CURRENCY LOAN, issued March, 1903, in bonds of 200\$000 each to provide funds for improvements, &c.

Outstanding on June 30th, 1909 Rs.6,488,700\$.

Nominal.

CITY OF CAMPINAS—HOME ISSUES.

Rs. .. 1,834,000\$
CAMPINAS MUNICIPAL EIGHT PER CENT. CURRENCY LOAN, authorised by Law No. 84, of January 7th, 1901, in 18,340 bonds of 100\$ each. Interest, 8 % per annum, is payable half-yearly, in January and July. Amortisation is at the rate of 5 % per annum and should be completed by 1921.
 Latest quotation, November, 1909 94\$.
 Outstanding on December 31st, 1907 974,300\$.

Rs. .. 424,800\$
CAMPINAS MUNICIPAL EIGHT PER CENT. CURRENCY LOAN, issued in 2,124 bonds of 200\$ each. Interest is payable half-yearly, on June 30th and December 31st of each year.
 Quotation 200\$ nominal.
 Outstanding on December 31st, 1907 424,800\$.

Rs. .. 222,600\$
CAMPINAS MUNICIPAL NINE PER CENT. CURRENCY LOAN, issued in 1,113 bonds of 200\$ each. Interest is payable annually, on August 15th. (Are being withdrawn.)
 Quotation 200\$ nominal
 Outstanding on December 31st, 1907 222,600\$.

CITY OF RIBEIRÃO PRETO—HOME ISSUE.

Rs. .. 1,000,000\$
RIBEIRÃO PRETO MUNICIPAL TEN PER CENT. CURRENCY LOAN, authorised by Law 111, of April 6th, 1906, was issued in 10,000 bonds of 100\$ each. Interest is payable half-yearly at City of São Paulo, on May 30th and November 30th. The principal is amortisable by an annual cumulative sinking fund of 2½ % and should be completed by 1926.
 Latest quotation, November, 1909 98\$.
 Outstanding on December 31st, 1906 682,500\$.

CITY OF SÃO CARLOS—HOME ISSUES.

Rs. .. 440,000\$
SÃO CARLOS MUNICIPAL TWELVE PER CENT. LOAN, authorised by Law No. 16, of November 3rd, 1901, was issued in 4,400 bonds of 100\$ each. Interest is payable half-yearly, in June and December.
 Latest quotation, November, 1909 92\$.
 Outstanding on December 31st, 1906 400,000\$.

Rs. .. 700,000\$
SÃO CARLOS MUNICIPAL TEN PER CENT. LOAN, authorised by Law No. 100, of March 23rd, 1906, was issued in 7,000 bonds of 100\$ each. Interest is payable half-yearly, on March 31st and September 30th. Amortisation should be completed by 1926.
 Latest quotation, November, 1907 92\$.
 Outstanding on December 31st, 1907 629,500\$.

CITY OF RIO CLARO—HOME ISSUE.

Rs. .. 250,000\$
RIO CLARO MUNICIPAL TWELVE PER CENT. CURRENCY LOAN, authorised by Law 140, of November 2nd, 1900, was issued in 1,280 bonds of 200\$ each. Interest is payable annually, in April.
 Not quoted.
 Outstanding on December 31st, 1907 230,000\$.

CITY OF JUNDIAHY—HOME ISSUE.

Rs. .. 250,000\$
JUNDIAHY MUNICIPAL TWELVE PER CENT. CURRENCY LOAN, authorised by Law No. 10, of August 23rd, 1904, was issued in 2,500 bonds of 100\$ each. Interest is payable half-yearly, in January and July. Amortisation to be completed in 1927.
 Not quoted.
 Outstanding on December 31st, 1907 170,800\$

CITY OF SÃO SIMÃO—HOME ISSUES.

Rs. .. 233,000\$
SÃO SIMÃO MUNICIPAL TWELVE PER CENT. CURRENCY LOAN, authorised by Law 113, of February 23rd, 1908, issued in 2,333 bonds of 100\$ each. Interest is payable half-yearly, in March and September. Amortisation should be completed by 1926.
 Latest quotation, November, 1909 75\$
 Outstanding on December 31st, 1907 221,300\$.

Rs. .. 132,000\$
SÃO SIMÃO MUNICIPAL TWELVE PER CENT. CURRENCY LOAN, authorised by Law No. 117, of December 15th, 1903, was issued in 1,320 bonds of 100\$ each. Interest is payable half-yearly, in March and September. Amortisation should be completed by 1923.
 Latest quotation, November, 1909 75\$
 Outstanding on December 31st, 1907 123,000\$.

6

Nominal.

CITY OF RIBEIRÃO SINHO—HOME ISSUE.

Rs. .. 225,000\$

RIBEIRÃO SINHO MUNICIPAL TWELVE PER CENT. CURRENCY LOAN, authorised by Law No. 34, of April 23rd, 1906, issued in 2,250 bonds of 100\$ each. Interest is payable half-yearly, on January 31st and July 31st. Amortisation, at the rate of 5 % per annum, should be completed by 1921.

Not quoted.

Outstanding on December 31st, 1906 Rs.225,000\$.

SANT

CITY OF SANTA RITA DE PASSA QUATRO—HOME ISSUE.

Rs. .. 231,000\$

SANTA RITA DE PASSA QUATRO MUNICIPAL EIGHT PER CENT. CURRENCY LOAN, authorised July 5th, 1905, was issued in 2,310 bonds of 100\$ each. Interest is payable half-yearly, on February 1st and August 1st. Amortisation should be completed by 1926.

Not quoted.

Outstanding on December 31st, 1907 Rs.279,300\$.

CITY OF ARARAS—HOME ISSUE

Rs. .. 145,000\$

ARARAS MUNICIPAL TWELVE PER CENT. CURRENCY LOAN, authorised by Law No. 51, of May 13th, 1904, was issued at par in bonds of 100\$ each, for the improvement of the water supply. Interest 12 % per annum. A fixed sum of Rs.23,000\$ is set aside every year for the service of interest and amortisation, both payable on February 28th. This loan is secured by a lien on the water rate and a tax on coffee.

Not quoted.

Outstanding on December 31st, 1907 Rs.122,500\$.

Rio

CITY OF LIMEIRA—HOME ISSUES.

Rs. .. 100,000\$

LIMEIRA MUNICIPAL EIGHT PER CENT. CURRENCY LOAN, authorised by Laws Nos. 93 and 183, of 1902 and 1903, issued in 1,000 bonds of 100\$ each. Interest is payable on January 1st and July 1st, and amortisation should be completed by 1907.

Latest quotation, November, 1909 103\$.

Outstanding on December 31st, 1907 Rs.25,000\$.

Rs. .. 150,000\$

LIMEIRA MUNICIPAL TEN PER CENT. LOAN.—The Municipal Chamber of Limeira has just raised, in the capital of the State, a loan of 150,000\$, at 8%, bearing 10% interest, amortisable in 20 years.

CITY OF JARDINOPOLIS—HOME ISSUE.

Rs. .. 100,000\$

JARDINOPOLIS MUNICIPAL TWELVE PER CENT. CURRENCY LOAN was issued in 1,000 bonds of 100\$ each. Interest is payable half-yearly, on March 30th and September 30th.

No quotation.

Outstanding on December 31st, 1907 Rs.91,150\$.

CITY OF SANTA CRUZ DAZ PALMEIRAS—HOME ISSUE.

Rs. .. 80,000\$

SANTA CRUZ DAS PALMEIRAS MUNICIPAL TWELVE PER CENT. CURRENCY LOAN, authorised by Law No. 41, of November 13th, 1902, was issued in 800 bonds of 100\$ each. Interest is payable half-yearly, in June and December. Amortisation, at the rate of 5 % annually, should be completed by 1924.

No quotation lately.

Outstanding on December 31st, 1907 Rs.80,900\$

Jul

CITY OF CASA BRANCA—HOME ISSUE.

Rs. .. 75,000\$

CASA BRANCA MUNICIPAL TWELVE PER CENT. CURRENCY LOAN, authorised by Law No. 94, of August 12th, 1902, was issued in 750 bonds of 100 milreis each. Interest is payable half-yearly, in June and December. The principal is redeemable at the rate of 5 % per annum, and amortisation should be completed by 1921.

Latest quotation, November, 1909 86\$.

Outstanding on December 31st, 1906 Rs.71,200\$.

Nominal. **SUNDRY OTHER MUNICIPAL HOME ISSUES.**

- Rs. .. 350,000\$ **STATE OF SÃO PAULO—JABOTICABAL MUNICIPAL TEN PER CENT. CURRENCY LOAN** of Rs.350,000\$, in bonds of 100\$ each, authorised by Law No. 145, dated July 14th, 1907. Interest payable in São Paulo in January and June, and amortisation by drawings, August 31st, at 5 % per annum. All outstanding. Not quoted.
- Rs. .. 500,000\$ **STATE OF SÃO PAULO—ITÚ MUNICIPAL TEN PER CENT. CURRENCY LOAN** of Rs.500,000\$, in bonds of 100\$ each, authorised by Law No. 10, August 2nd, 1904. Interest payable in São Paulo in February and August. Latest quotation, November, 1909, 86\$. All outstanding.
- Rs. .. 200,000\$ **STATE OF SÃO PAULO—MOCOCA MUNICIPAL TEN PER CENT. CURRENCY LOAN** of Rs.200,000\$, in bonds of 100\$ each, authorised by Law 208, March 9th, 1907. Interest payable in São Paulo, June 1st and December 1st. Amortisation yearly, at 4 %, in December. Latest quotation, November, 1909, 103\$. All outstanding.
- Rs. .. 150,000\$ **STATE OF SÃO PAULO—TATUHY MUNICIPAL TEN PER CENT. CURRENCY LOAN** of Rs.150,000\$, in bonds of 100\$ each, authorised by Law 58, May 7th, 1907. Interest payable at São Paulo, June 1st and December 1st. Amortisation at 4 % yearly, in December. Latest quotation, November, 1909, 96\$ to 104\$. Outstanding, all.
- Rs. .. 200,000\$ **STATE OF SÃO PAULO—SERTÃOZINHO MUNICIPAL TEN PER CENT. CURRENCY LOAN** of Rs.200,000\$, in bonds of 100\$ each, authorised by Law 101, of August 10th, 1907. Interest payable at São Paulo, April 1st and October. Amortisation at 5 % yearly, in October. Latest quotation, November, 1909, 87\$.
- Rs. .. 400,000\$ **STATE OF SÃO PAULO—CAPIVARY MUNICIPAL TWELVE PER CENT. CURRENCY LOAN** in two series, of Rs.200,000\$, in bonds of 100\$, authorised by Laws 25 and 27, May 25th and November 16th, 1907. Interest payable in São Paulo in June and November. Amortisation of both in 20 years by yearly drawings, one in June and the other in December. Latest quotation, November, 1909, 50\$.
- Rs. .. 150,000\$ **STATE OF SÃO PAULO—PIRAJÁ MUNICIPAL TEN PER CENT. CURRENCY LOAN** of Rs.150,000\$ in bonds of 100\$ each, authorised by Law No. 1, of August 5th, 1907. Interest payable in São Paulo January 31st and July 31st. Amortisation, at 5 % yearly, June 30th. Latest quotation, November 1909, 90\$ to 93\$.
- Rs. .. 170,000\$ **STATE OF SÃO PAULO—SANTA CRUZ DO RIO PARDO MUNICIPAL EIGHT PER CENT. CURRENCY LOAN** of Rs.170,000\$, in bonds of 100\$ each, authorised by Law 77, July 4th, 1907. Interest payable June 30th and December 31st. Amortisation, at 4 % yearly, same dates. Not quoted.
- Rs. .. 400,000\$ **STATE OF SÃO PAULO—BOTUCATU MUNICIPAL TWELVE PER CENT. CURRENCY LOAN** of Rs.400,000\$, in bonds of 100\$ each, authorised by Law 138, of October 10th, 1907. Interest payable in March and September. Amortisation, yearly, in November, ending in 1920. Quoted on the São Paulo Bolsa at 96\$.
- Rs. .. 300,000\$ **STATE OF SÃO PAULO—SÃO JOSÉ DO RIO PARDO MUNICIPAL TWELVE PER CENT. CURRENCY LOAN** of Rs.300,000\$, in bonds of 100\$ each, authorised by Law No. 12, of July 3rd, 1905. Interest payable in March and September. Amortisation, yearly, in March, to end in 1925. Latest quotation, November, 1909, 10\$ to 95\$. All outstanding.
- Rs. .. 250,000\$ **STATE OF SÃO PAULO—ESPIRITO SANTO DO PINHAL MUNICIPAL TEN PER CENT. CURRENCY LOAN** of Rs.250,000\$, in bonds of 100\$ each, authorised by Law 118, of June 8th, 1907. Interest payable in São Paulo, June 1st and December 1st. Amortisation, yearly, July 1st, to end in 1932. Latest quotation, November, 1909, 85\$.
- Rs. .. 200,000\$ **STATE OF SÃO PAULO—JAHÚ MUNICIPAL TEN PER CENT. CURRENCY LOAN** of Rs.200,000\$, in bonds of 100\$ each, authorised by Law No. 160, of April 27th, 1907. Interest payable April 30th and October. Amortisation, yearly, April 30th, at 10 %, ending in 1917. Not quoted.
- Rs. .. 850,000\$ **STATE OF SÃO PAULO—SOROCABA MUNICIPAL NINE PER CENT. CURRENCY LOAN OF 1908.** In bonds of 100\$, repayable in 30 years.
- Rs. .. 450,000\$ **STATE OF SÃO PAULO—S. MANOEL DO PARAISO EIGHT PER CENT. CURRENCY LOAN OF 1908.**
- Rs. .. 250,000\$ **STATE OF SÃO PAULO—MOGY-MIRIM MUNICIPAL 1909 ISSUE** of 250,000\$ at 80% in 2,500 bonds of 100\$ each, bearing 10% interest. Repayable in eight years.
- Rs. .. 250,000\$ **STATE OF SÃO PAULO—CAÇAPAVA 1909 MUNICIPAL ISSUE** at 80% bearing 10% annual interest. Repayable in 25 years.
- Rs. .. 400,000\$ **STATE OF SÃO PAULO—CAÇAPAVA MUNICIPAL ISSUE** of 400,000\$ at 85%, interest 10% per annum. Repayable in 25 years. Object: Lighting and Water supply.
- Rs. .. 250,000\$ **STATE OF SÃO PAULO—ITAPIRA MUNICIPAL ISSUE, 1909, at 85%, bearing interest at the rate of 10% per annum.**

Société Financière

ET

Commerciale Franco-Brésilienne

(Successors to NATHAN & CO.),

Rua de São Bento Nos. 43 and 45,

SÃO PAULO.

Representing Messrs. FRY, MIERS, & CO., LONDON.

Sole Agents for . . .

Standard Oil Company (Thompson & Bedford Dept.), U.S.A.

Nicholson File Company, "

The Geo. L. Squier Manufacturing Company, "

South Bend Chilled Plow Company, "

Wiard Plow Company, "

Deering Harvester Company, "

Osgood Scale Company, "

The Gould Manufacturing Co., "

E. C. Atkins Company, "

Canadian-American Linotype Corporation, Ltd., Toronto
(Canada)

W. H. Harrison & Co., U.S.A.

E. Bements Sons, "

B. F. Avery Sons, "

Marseilles Manufacturing Co., "

Ruston, Proctor, & Co., Ltd., England,

Farquhar & Gill, Scotland,

Harrison, McGregor, & Co., England.

SECTION XI.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

(HOME AND FOREIGN)

WORKING IN BRAZIL

AND

LAW RELATING TO JOINT STOCK
COMPANIES.

LAW RELATING TO JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

PART FIRST.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ACTS AND REGULATIONS REFERRING TO JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Decree No. 434 of 4th July, 1891.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE NATURE, QUALIFICATIONS AND CONDITIONS OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

ART. 1.—Joint stock companies, or associations, are distinguished from other kinds of associations by the division of their capital into shares, by the limited liability of the shareholders and the necessity of association of at least seven partners. (Decree No. 8821 of 30th December, 1882, Art. 1.)

ART. 2.—The object of a joint stock company may be to engage in any kind of commerce or industry or agricultural enterprise or in any description of civil or commercial undertakings not contrary to law, or to morality or good customs. (Commercial Code, Art. 237, Decree No. 8821 of 30th December, 1882, Art. 2.)

ART. 3.—Whether their object be civil or commercial, joint stock companies are subject to laws No. 3150 of 4th November, 1882, to Decree No. 8821 of 30th December of the same year, No. 164 of 17th January, No. 850 of 13th October, No. 997 of 11th November, 1890, No. 1362 of 14th February, and No. 1362 of 20th February, 1891.

ART. 4.—Joint stock companies may be constituted without any authorisation from Government. (Law No. 3150 of 4th November, 1882, Art. 1; Decree No. 8821 of 30th December of the same year, Art. 3; Decree No. 164 of 17th January, 1890, Art. 1.)

ART. 5.—In order to invite public subscription, joint stock companies must formulate a prospectus on which the names of the persons preliminarily associated for its constitution must be declared. (Decree 1362 of 14th February, 1891, Art. 1.)

ART. 6.—In the said prospectus mention must be made, under their respective dates, of:

- (1) The contracts, if any, on which they are based and any that may have been entered into with promoters, syndicates, or other civil entities.
- (2) The sums to be disbursed on purchases, commissions, percentages, or any other charges. (Decree No. 1362 of 14th February, 1891, Art. 2.)

ART. 7.—The prospectus must be accompanied by a draft of the Statutes.

PAR. 1.—All documents mentioned in the prospectus must be lodged at the promoter's office for examination by intending subscribers.

PAR. 2.—Subscription may only be invited eight days after said documents have been lodged. (Decree No. 1362 of 14th February 1891, Art. 3.)

ART. 8.—The documents must be signed by the promoter and by the parties interested and shall serve as evidence for registration of the company at the Junta Commercial. (Decree No. 1362 of 14th February, 1891, Art. 4.)

ART. 9.—The documents referred to in the preceding articles must be laid before the constituent (statutory) meeting of the Company and, together with the certificate of the deposit, in cash of the tenth part of the capital, shall be utilised for the registration at the Junta Commercial which must be effected within one month. (Decree 1362 of 14th February, 1891, Art. 5.)

ART. 10.—The founders or promoters of joint stock companies and the vendors of contracts entered into with the

Government who derive profit therefrom in the form of commissions or percentages to be deducted from the capital, shall pay 5 per cent. of the value of said sale, commissions, or percentage. (Decree No. 1362 of 14th February, 1891, Art. 7.)

ART. 11.—This payment, accompanied by a memorandum from the promoters, shall be effected at the National Treasury. Registration at the Junta Commercial can only be effected after such payment has been realised, which must be within 30 days from the date of the constitution of the Company. (Art. 8 of Decree No. 1362 of 14th February, 1891.)

ART. 12.—The founders or promoters are bona fide collectively responsible for statements contained in the prospectus, and this responsibility, civil or criminal, as the case may be, shall be made effective. (Art. 9 of Decree No. 1362 of 14th February 1891.)

ART. 13.—No joint stock company is permitted to bear the name of a private firm or that of a business firm nor can it be qualified under the name of any single associate. (Decree No. 164 of 17th January, 1890, Art. 2, Par. 1.)

ART. 14.—A joint stock company must bear a special title or one indicative of its object.

PAR. 1.—The name or denomination must be declared in the Statutes, or articles of association, and must be such as to distinguish one from any other company.

PAR. 2.—Should the denomination be identical or similar to another so as to create errors or mistakes, any one interested shall have the right to cause it to be altered, and to sue for damages resulting from such similarity. (Law No. 3150 of 4th November, 1882, Art. 2; Decree No. 8821 of 30th December of the same year, Art. 6; Decree No. 164 of 17th January, 1890, Art. 2.)

ART. 15.—Associates are only responsible for the amount of capital represented by the shares to which they have subscribed or which were ceded to them. (Law No. 3150 of 4th November, 1882, Art. 2, Par. 2; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 4; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 2, Par. 2.)

ART. 16.—All questions relating to the existence of companies, to the rights and liabilities of associates, whether between themselves or between them and the company, shall be decided exclusively by the Commercial courts. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 2, Par. 3; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 23; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 2, Par. 3.)

ART. 17.—The capital of joint stock companies may consist of money, property, commodities or rights. Payment of subscriptions or instalments of same in the form of properties, commodities or rights shall be permissible only to the value appraised by experts.

PAR. 1.—Such valuation, to be valid, must receive the sanction of a general meeting of shareholders.

PAR. 2.—Should the value appraised by the experts prove to be less than that declared in the Statutes or articles of association, the responsible associate shall make good the difference in cash. (Decree No. 8821 of 30th December, 1882, Art. 7.)

ART. 18.—The capital of the Company must be divided into shares.

PAR. 1. The shares may be sub-divided into fractions all of an equal value.

PAR. 2. Fractions that united are equivalent to a whole share shall be regarded as constituting a share and shall enjoy all the rights that a share has a claim to as a unit.

PAR. 3. The owner of a fraction can exercise, independently, all other rights not specified in the foregoing paragraph, such as those of transfer or receipt of dividends. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 7; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 8; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 7.)

ART. 19.—No shares are permissible that do not effectually represent capital in the form of money, property or rights, as declared in the articles of association. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 9.)

ART. 20.—After the company has been constituted, it is permissible to stipulate that some part of the net profits shall be put aside as remuneration of promoters or third parties who have aided in the formation of the company. Such remuneration can only be granted by determination of a general meeting. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 3, Par. 3; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 9, sola. Par.; Decree No. 164 of 17th January, 1890, Art. 3, Par. 3.)

ART. 21.—All shares shall be payable to order until fully paid up, when they may be converted into shares transferable by endorsement or "bearer" shares. Conversion is subject to sanction of a general meeting. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 10, Law No. 3150 of the same year, Art. 7, Par. 1; Decree 164 of 1890, Par. 1 of Art. 7.)

ART. 22.—A register must be kept at the head office of the company in which the sworn date of the opening and closing shall be entered and every page of which must be initialed and stamped in accordance with Art. 13 of the Commercial Code. In this register must be entered:

- (1) The name of every shareholder and number of shares held by same.
- (2) A declaration of the instalments of capital realised.
- (3) Inscriptions of property and transfers of shares, with the respective dates, duly signed by buyer and seller or their representatives, who must hold their powers of attorney.
- (4) Conversion or order into "bearer" shares.

This register shall be open to any shareholder who may desire to inspect it. (Law 3150 of 1882, Art. 7, Par. 3; Decree 8821 of the same year, Art. 18; Decree No. 164 of 17th January, 1890, Art. 7, Par. 3.)

ART. 23.—Proprietorship in "order" shares is established by inscription in the register. Transfer is effected by means of a declaration entered in said register and signed by both buyer and seller (grantor and grantee) or their legally empowered representatives. In case of transfer of shares by virtue of legacies, inheritance, auctions, or orders of the Court, entries in favour of legatees, heirs, bidders, or creditors recognised by the Courts cannot be effected without previous presentation of an order from a competent judge, a formal deed of petition or of an order (*curia*) for auction or adjudication.

Certificates of entry and of transfer must be given to interested parties on demand. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 11.)

ART. 24.—The sale of "bearer" shares is effected by simply handing over the certificates. The owner of the share is presumed to be the real owner until proof is produced to the contrary. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 12.)

ART. 25.—The shares of a company not enjoying public guarantee of interest cannot be legally negotiated until the company has been definitely constituted and 40 per cent. of the subscribed capital has been paid up. (Decree No. 8821 of 30th December, 1882, Art. 13; Decree No. 860 of 13th October, 1890, Art. 2; Decree No. 1362 of 14th February, 1891, Art. 10.)

ART. 26.—All contracts that violate this disposition are null and void. (Art. 3 of Decree No. 860 of 13th October, 1890.)

ART. 27.—The share of companies formed to carry out material improvements under concessions with guarantee of interest from the Federal Government, may be negotiated as soon as one fifth of their value has been realised. (Decree 997

of 11th November, 1890, Art. 1, combined with Decree No. 164 of 17th January of the same year, Art. 7, Par. 2.)

ART. 28.—The shares of companies formed to work concessions granted by State Governments may be negotiated as soon as one fifth of their value has been realised in case such companies be organised or constituted on their respective markets; if, however, they be organised at the Federal Capital, the shares can only be negotiated after 40 per cent. of the subscribed capital has been paid up. (Decree No. 997 of 11th November, 1890, Art. 2, combined with Art. 7, Par. 2 of Decree No. 164 of 17th January of the same year.)

ART. 29.—Transfer of certificates or "warrants" for part payment of shares is prohibited excepting in case of transfers resulting from legacies, inheritance, auction, adjudication, or at public auction by judicial order. (Decree No. 8821 of 30th December 1882, Art. 13, Pars. 1 and 2.)

ART. 30.—Even after the shares have been negotiated the responsibility of the seller (*cedente*) to the company continues to subsist as regards any instalments payable on said shares.

Such responsibility shall only prevail in the event of the company becoming insolvent by reason of mismanagement or losses incurred during the period that the seller remained a shareholder.

The seller can sue and claim compensation from the parties to whom he sold the shares as also from any later buyers who are all and every one responsible (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 14; Law No. 3150 of the same year, Art. 7, Par. 2; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 7, Par. 2, No. 1.)

ART. 31.—The responsibility of the seller ceases from the time that the general meeting has approved the annual accounts, or on the lapse of five years counting from the date of the notice of sale in case no general meeting has been held, or has failed to approve the annual accounts. (Decree No. 164 of 17th January, 1890, Art. 7, Par. 2, combined with the second Clause of Par. 2 of Art. 7 of Law No. 3150 of 1882 and Par. 2 of Art. 14 of Decree No. 8821 of the same year.)

ART. 32.—As far as the company is concerned the shares are indivisible.

When a share belongs to several persons, the Company shall suspend the exercise of the rights inherent thereto until one of these persons has been appointed to figure as owner thereof.

The company may also suspend the exercise of rights pertaining to such shares so long as the obligations inherent thereto should not be satisfied. (Law No. 3150 of 4th November, 1882, Art. 8; Decree 8821, of 30th December of the same year, Art. 15; Decree No. 164 of 17th January 1890, Art. 8.)

ART. 33.—Should a shareholder fail to meet his instalments at the stipulated date, the company, without prejudice to its action at law for payment against the subscribers and then assignees, has the right to sell the shares at auction for account and at the risk of the owner, at the quotation of the day, after having notified him by summons, published, ten times during one month, in the two newspapers of greatest circulation in the locality of the company's head office. (Decree No. 850 of 13th October 1890, Art. 4, Part 1.)

ART. 34.—When for lack of buyers no sale can be effected, the company may declare the shares to be forfeited and appropriate the instalments already paid, or may sue the responsible subscribers and assignees. (Decree No. 850 of 13th October, 1890, Art. 4, 2nd and last part.)

ART. 35.—Shares and fractions of same must be signed by at least two directors and thereon must be exhibited declarations regarding:

- (1) The enumeration of each separate share.
- (2) The value that each share represents.
- (3) The title, or name, of the company.
- (4) The rights to dividends and capital conferred by each share.
- (5) The date of the constitution of the company and of the publication of its constituent acts.

(Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 16.)

ART. 36.—Shares transferable by endorsement or to "bearer" must, in addition to the foregoing, exhibit declarations regarding:—

- (1) The total amount of the capital subscribed, specifying the proportion in money, property, commodities and rights respectively.

- (2) The number of shares into which the capital is divided.
- (3) The duration of the company.
- (4) The date and place fixed for the annual general meeting. (Decree No. 8821 of 30th December, 1882, Art. 17.)

ART. 37.—Shares may serve as pledges. To pledge registered or "bearer" shares, a simple declaration to that effect in the transfer registers is requisite. With regard to shares transferable by endorsement and those to "bearer," pledge is effected by simple delivery of the shares to the creditors and by a document signed by the debtor to whom the creditor must give the usual acknowledgment. (Commercial Code, of 1882, Art. 19; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 7, Par. 4.)

ART. 38.—The fact of having pledged his shares does not deprive the shareholder of his inherent rights, such as receipt of dividends and participation in and voting at general meetings. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 7, Par. 4, final; Decree No. 8821 of 30th December of the same year, Art. 13, Par. 1; Decree No. 164 of 17th January, 1890, Art. 7, Par. 4, 2nd clause.)

ART. 39.—Joint stock companies are prohibited from accepting their own shares in pledge. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 27, No. 4; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Par. 2 of Art. 19; Decree No. 164 of 17th January, 1890, Art. 27, No. 4.)

ART. 40.—Joint stock companies are prohibited from buying or selling their own shares.

This prohibition does not include the redemption or amortisation of shares, provided it is done with current funds and without affecting the capital.

Redemption can only take place when sanctioned by a general meeting at which at least two thirds of the share capital must be represented. (Law No. 3150 of 4th November, 1882, Art. 31; Decree No. 8821 of 30th December, 1882, Art. 20; Decree No. 164 of 17th January 1890, Art. 31.)

ART. 41.—Joint stock companies may contract loans in this country, or abroad, by issuing debentures payable to bearer.

Sola Par. In addition to the usual Clauses common to such documents, debentures must exhibit declarations regarding the following:—

- (1) The series of the debentures.
- (2) The number of same.
- (3) The sum total of the loan to which the series corresponds. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 32; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 21; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 32.)

ART. 42.—The total value of such loans may not exceed the value of the whole capital of the company. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 32; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 21; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 32, Par. 1.)

ART. 43.—These debentures shall be secured by the assets and all properties of the company, and will rank in priority over all other kinds of debt.

In the event of the company being liquidated, the bearers of these debentures will be paid before any other creditors; and only after they have all been redeemed and the value of the missing ones has been lodged in deposit shall other creditors be paid, following the order of preference of their claims.

ART. 44.—Debenture holders shall be permitted:—

- (1) To attend general meetings and to discuss, without voting, any matter which may affect the debt represented by these securities. (Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 32, Par. 4; Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 21, Par. 4; Law No. 3150 of the same year, Par. 3 of Art. 32.)
- (2) To appoint a member of the advisory board (fiscal) to co-operate with those appointed by the shareholders at the general meeting. (Law No. 3150 of 4th November, 1882, Art. 32, Par. 2; Decree No. 8821 of the same year Art. 21, Par. 3.)

ART. 45.—Debenture loans can only be contracted by virtue of authority expressly conferred by the Statutes to that effect, or under sanction of a general meeting. (Decree No. 8821 of 30th December, 1882, Art. 21, Par. 5.)

CHAPTER II.

REGARDING COMPANIES WHICH REQUIRE GOVERNMENT AUTHORISATION PREVIOUS TO ORGANISATION.

ART. 46.—Companies of the following description are dependent for organisation on the authorisation of Government:—

- 1st. Banks of issue. (Law No. 3408 of 24th November, 1888, Art. 1; Decree 10144 of 5th January, 1889, Art. 1; Decree No. 10262 of 6th July of the same year, Art. 1; Decree No. 164 of 17th January, 1890, Art. 1, Par. 1, No. 1; Decree No. 165 of 17th January of the same year, Art. 1.)
- 2nd. Real Estate Banks. (Decree No. 3471 of 3rd June, 1865, Art. 1; Decree No. 8821 of 30th December, 1882, Art. 130, No. 4; Decree No. 169A of 19th January, 1890, Art. 13, Par. 1; Decree No. 370 of 2nd May of the same year, Art. 278; Decree No. 164 of 17th January of the same year, Art. 1, Par. 1, No. 2.)
- 3rd. Mutual Provident Associations, for provision of pensions, Pawnbroking Associations Savings Banks and Mutual Insurance Companies. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 1, Par. 2, No. 2; Decree 8821 of 30th December of the same year, Art. 130, No. 2; Decree No. 164 of 17th January, 1890, Art. 1, Par. 1, No. 3.)
- 4th. Joint stock companies dealing in or furnishing alimentary produce or manufactures. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 1, Par. 2, No. 3; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 130, No. 3; Decree No. 164 of 17th January, 1890, Art. 1, Par. 1 or 4.)

ART. 47.—All foreign joint stock companies or their branches or agencies, likewise require authorisation from Government in order to carry on business in the Republic, and must observe the following regulations:—

- PAR. 1.—Their articles of association must declare the term, never exceeding two years from the date of their authorisation, within which at least two-thirds of the company's capital must be realised and transferred to this country.
- PAR. 2.—Such companies are subject to the same dispositions that control joint stock companies generally as regards intercourse, rights and obligations between the company and its creditors, shareholders and all other interested parties, with domicile in Brazil even if temporarily absent.
- PAR. 3.—After obtaining said authorisation, such companies must, under penalty of their being annulled, lodge with the Associação Commercial, or, where no such exists, with the Registrar of mortgages of the respective department (*comarca*), the statutes of the company, a list of shareholders with note of the number of shares held and amount paid up by each, and the certificate of deposit of a tenth part of the capital and, moreover, must publish in the "Diario Oficial" (Gazette) and in the newspapers of the district, the notices exacted by this Decree. (Law No. 3150 of 4th November, 1882, Art. 1, Par. 3, final; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 130, Par. 1; Decree No. 164 of 17th January, Art. 1, Par. 2, Nos. 1 (a) and 3.)
- PAR. 4.—Foreign companies already established in this country must comply with the terms of the preceding paragraph, within six months from the date of publication of Decree No. 164 of 12th January, 1890, under penalty of forfeiting the right to operate in this Republic. (Decree No. 164, Art. 33, *sola Par.*)
- ART. 48.—Joint stock companies whose object is the construction of railways conceded by competent authorities do not require authorisation from the Federal Government,

(Decree No. 5561 of 28th February, 1874; Decree No. 8821 of 30th December 1882, Art. 130, Par. 2.)

ART. 49.—Mutual provident associations for provisions of pensions, pawnbroking associations, as also religious associations and corporations, shall be ruled not only as regards their constitution, but also as regards their administration by the laws in force previous to the present Decree. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 131.)

ART. 50.—Joint stock companies dependent on authorisation from Government (Arts. 46 and 47) can only obtain same if their statutes or articles of association have been organised in accordance with the dispositions of this Decree, to which they are, and will continue to be, subject. (Decree No. 8821, of 1882, Art. 132.)

ART. 51.—Petitions for authorisation or for approval of the company's statutes must be addressed to the Government, to Congress, or to the Governor of the respective State in which the company will be constituted according as powers of concession, under existing legislation, lie with one or other of these branches of public authority. (Decree No. 2711 of 19th December, 1860, Art. 8; Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 132, Par. 1.)

ART. 52.—Upon receipt of such petitions they shall be subjected to examination in order to determine:—

- (1) Whether the object of the company is legal and likely to be of use to the public.
- (2) Whether the incorporation applied for is opportune and likely to be successful.
- (3) Whether the capital determined in the statutes is sufficient for the object of the company and whether its realisation is properly secured and the dates of the instalments determined in a manner to permit the company to meet its obligations.
- (4) Whether the statutes of the company, or the basis on which the petition is founded, are in accordance with this present Decree and other laws in force and whether they are fair and reasonable.
- (5) Whether the administrative regimen of the company offers the moral guarantees indispensable for the credit of the undertaking and the security of the shareholders and public interests.
- (6) Whether the dispositions regarding the presentation of accounts, division of profits, constitution of reserve fund, rights and interests of shareholders, and operations in general are such as to inspire the confidence of the public and of parties interested.

ART. 53.—Authorisation may be granted independently to one or more persons proposing to constitute, organise, or incorporate such companies on previously defined lines, or simultaneously with the approval of the statutes of the company.

ART. 54.—The fact that authorisation has been granted merely on declaration of the basis for association does not dispense with approval of the statutes or articles of association.

ART. 55.—In the first of the hypotheses of Art. 53, the incorporation or organisation of the company must precede the registration of the deed of authorisation. (Decree No. 2711 of 1860, Art. 8.)

ART. 56.—In the petition for the deed of authorisation must be specified:—

- (1) The object of the company.
- (2) The place at which its operations will be carried on.
- (3) The prospects of success.
- (4) The term during which the company should be constituted. (Decree No. 2711 of 1860, Art. 6, Par. 2.)

ART. 57.—The petition must be dated and signed, and the signatures be legalised and be accompanied by the address of the petitioners. (Decree No. 2711 of 1860, Art. 3, Par. 2.)

ART. 58.—In the second of the hypotheses of Art. 53, and in that of the simple approval of the statutes provided for in Art. 54, the petition must be accompanied by the following documents:—

PAR. 1.—A copy of the statutes signed by the promoters.

PAR. 2.—A list of shareholders, giving their names, occupations and addresses, and the number of shares subscribed. (Decree No. 2711, Art. 4.)

ART. 59.—When the desired authorisation, or the approval of the statutes has been granted, and the alterations, or additions demanded by the Decree of approval have been accepted by the parties interested, a deed of authorisation or of approval, or of both together, shall be drawn up. (Decree No. 2711 of 1860, Art. 11.)

ART. 60.—When the authorisation has been granted and the acts, to which Art. 11 of the above-mentioned Decree 2711 refer, have been duly executed, the joint stock company will be constituted in the manner laid down by this Decree. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 132, Par. 2.)

ART. 61.—As soon as these acts have been executed (Art. 11 of Decree 2711) the company will be free from any further intervention on the part of the Government. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 132, Par. 3.)

ART. 62.—An authenticated copy of the deed of authorisation must be lodged in the archives and published, together with the statutes of the company, in accordance with Par. 3 of Art. 47 of this Decree. (Decree No. 8821, Art. 132, Par. 4.)

ART. 63.—For modification of the period of duration or any other alteration in the statutes of companies dependent upon Government authorisation must be in accordance with the dispositions of this Decree, by which the constitutions of such companies is regulated. (Decree No. 8821 of 30th December, 1882, Art. 132, Par. 5.)

ART. 64.—For the concession of authorisation to companies of foreign origin and their branches, or agencies, the dispositions of Decree 2711 shall be equally observed. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 134.)

CHAPTER III.

OF THE CONSTITUTION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

ART. 65.—No joint stock company can be definitely constituted until the whole capital has been subscribed and a tenth part of the subscribed capital has been actually deposited in cash in a Bank of Issue or in some other subject to Government inspection or willing to submit to same for the purpose, as the majority of shareholders may decide. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 3; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 24; Decree No. 164 of 17th January, 1890, Art. 3; Decree No. 860 of 13th October of the same year, Art. 5; Decree No. 1362 of 14th February, 1891, Art. 10.)

ART. 66.—This deposit may be effected at the local Government treasuries, or failing these at revenue offices or places where there are no banks in the conditions specified above. (Decree No. 850 of 10th October, 1890, Art. 2, Part 2 and last.)

ART. 67.—Joint stock companies under contract with the Federal Government to carry out material improvements and enjoying guarantee of interest, as also concessions guaranteed by State Governments, may lodge their deposits, as the promoters may determine, either with banks under Government inspection or at the Government treasury or revenue offices. The amount of their capital shall be determined in accordance with the estimates accepted by Government. (Decree No. 997 of 11th November 1890, Art. 3.)

ART. 68.—Deposit effected in a Bank under Government inspection shall be certified to by a document signed by the respective inspector (fiscal) to the effect that the money has really entered the Bank and been credited in the books to the company. Deposits at the Treasury, Treasury agencies or revenue offices shall be certified to by the respective treasurers or collectors. (Decree No. 850 of 13th October, 1890, Art. 5, and Decree No. 997 of 11th November of the same year, Art. 3.)

ART. 69.—The deposit exacted by Art. 65 of this Decree for the constitution of joint stock companies refers not only to the original capital of the company, but likewise to any additional capital subsequently received; nor can the nominal capital of such companies be considered as having been legally augmented unless a ten per cent. deposit in cash of each consecutive increase should have been realised. (Decree 8821 of 1882, Art. 40, Par. 3; Order of 15th October, 1890.)

ART. 70.—For the constitution of joint stock companies the co-operation of at least seven associates is essential. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 3; Decree No. 8821 of 30th December of the same year, Art. 24, 2nd part; Decree No. 164 of 17th January, 1890, Art. 3, final.)

ART. 71.—Joint stock companies are constituted either by public deed executed before a notary, or by resolution of subscribers at the general meeting. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 3, Par. 1; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 23; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 3, Par. 1.)

ART. 72.—The public deed must be signed by all the subscribers and contain a declaration to the effect that they desire to form a company, the clauses or statutes by which it will be ruled and transcription of the receipt in cash of one-tenth of the capital subscribed. (Law No. 3150 of 1882; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, and Decree No. 164 of 1890, loc. cit.; Decree No. 1362 of 14th February, 1891, Art. 10.)

PAR. 1.—The subscribers may attend or sign this deed by proxies, sufficiently and expressly empowered.

PAR. 2.—The company may be constituted by only one deed or by several in succession.

PAR. 3.—The first board of Directors and the Advisory Board (*fiscases*) may be appointed in the deed. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of Art. 26.)

ART. 73.—Should the subscriptions or instalments of same effected by any of the associates be in the form of properties, commodities, or rights, a declaration must be made in the deed referred to in this article to the effect that definite constitution is postponed until a legally approved realisation has been presented.

PAR. 1.—The promoter, or promoters, will then immediately call a general meeting of the subscribers to appoint three experts to value the properties or rights that go to make up such subscriptions.

PAR. 2.—When the valuation is complete a general meeting must be called to take cognizance thereof.

1st.—Should the valuation be approved, the properties, rights, and commodities shall then be admitted at the appraised value. And, in addition to the original deed, another must be then drawn up embodying the minutes in which the approval is registered.

2nd.—By this deed, which must also be signed by all the subscribers, the joint stock company is understood to be definitely constituted.

3rd.—Should the valuation fail to be approved, the draft or project of association will remain in force. (Decree No. 8821 of 30th December, 1882, Art. 20, Par. 1.)

ART. 74.—The general meeting for the constitution of the company can only be called after the statutes have been signed by all the subscribers. To call it is the function of the promoters. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 27.)

ART. 75.—On the appointed day the promoters shall present at a general meeting the bye-laws signed by all the subscribers as also the certificate proving the deposit, in cash, of a tenth part of the capital subscribed, to have been effected.

1st.—The statutes or articles of association, as also the aforementioned certificate, must be read over.

2nd.—Any subscriber may then make any observations he pleases.

3rd.—Should a majority of the shareholders present offer no objection the founders shall then declare the company to be definitely constituted.

4th.—The first board of directors and advisory board (*fiscases*) may be appointed at this meeting.

PAR. 1.—To decide upon the constitution of the company it is necessary that a number of shareholders representing at least two-thirds of the capital of the company should be present.

Subscribers may attend and take part in the deliberations by proxies sufficiently and expressly empowered, who (the proxies), however, must be shareholders of the company.

PAR. 2.—A majority at the said meeting is not empowered to modify, alter or annul any clause of the statutes. (Decree No. 8821 of 30th December, 1882, Art. 23, Par. 2.)

ART. 76.—The minutes of the meeting at which the constitution of the company has been decided must be signed in duplicate by all the associates present, one copy being retained by the company and the other forwarded to the destination determined by law. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 29.)

ART. 77.—Should the subscription of any of the associates be effected in properties, commodities, or rights, before a general meeting of subscribers can be called for the constitution of the company, a meeting must be held with the object of appointing experts to value these properties.

PAR. 1.—When the valuation is complete a general meeting must be called to take cognizance thereof and to consider the definite constitution of the company.

PAR. 2.—Should the valuation be approved, the properties, commodities and rights shall be accepted at the appraised value and the general meeting will then decide upon the constitution of the company.

PAR. 3.—Should the valuation fail to be approved, the draft or project of a company will cease to have any effect. (Decree No. 8821 of 30th December, 1882, Art. 30.)

ART. 78.—In case of fraud or considerable (*enorme*) loss the experts shall be held responsible for loss or damage resulting therefrom. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 31.)

ART. 79. Duly constituted joint stock companies cannot commence operations or legally perform any act, until the following documents have been lodged in the archives of the Junta Commercial, or, failing that, at the Registry of Mortgages of the respective department (*comarca*):—

1st.—The statutes or articles of association of the company.

2nd.—A list showing the names of the shareholders, with indication of the number of shares held and instalments paid by each.

3rd.—The certificate of the deposit of the tenth part of the subscribed capital.

4th.—The minutes of installation of the general meeting and the appointment of the administration. (Law No. 3150 of 4th November, 1882, Art. 3, Par. 4; Decree No. 8821 of 30th December of the same year, Art. 32; Decree No. 164 of 17th January, 1890, Art. 3, Par. 4.)

ART. 80.—Before a company can commence operations there must be published, in accordance with the preceding articles, in the newspapers of the respective or nearest town, and be reproduced in the *Diario Oficial*, and in the States in the official Government paper, the statutes or articles of association with declaration of the date on which they were archived and the names, professions and addresses of the administration.

A copy of the newspaper containing these notices must be lodged in the archives of the Registry of Mortgages of the department in which the company's head office is located, and shall be open to perusal by anyone, whilst certified copies thereof may be obtained by anyone on payment of the respective fees. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 3, Par. 5; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 33; Decree No. 164 of 17th January, 1890, Art. 13, par. 5.)

ART. 81.—The Registrar shall certify the date of the receipt of the newspapers and make the corresponding entry in a special register.

On payment of the fee anyone may read this certificate and obtain a certified copy thereof. (Decree No. 8821 of 30th December, 1882, Pars. 1 and 2, Art. 33.)

ART. 82.—Any joint stock company constituted without execution of a public deed and without all the formalities and declarations exacted by law or by resolution of a general

meeting, at which the dispositions of No. 2 of Par. 1 of Art. 3 of Decree No. 164 of 1890 had not been duly observed, shall be null and of no effect at law.

ART. 83.—Joint stock companies shall be likewise null and of no effect at law when properties, commodities or rights have been accepted as capital without having been previously appraised by three experts and the valuation approved by the subscribers at a general meeting, in accordance with Par. 2 of Art. 3 of Decree 164 of 17th January, 1890. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 34; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 6, sola par.) As also any company constituted without its whole capital having been subscribed and the tenth part of the value of same having been deposited. (Decree No. 850 of 13th October, 1890, Art. 3.)

ART. 84.—It is not permitted to stipulate in the statutes or articles of association that shares may be issued in series, or in other words that the capital should be divided into successive series. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 35.)

ART. 85.—No contracts may be entered into, or operations effected on account of the company until it has been duly constituted in accordance with Art. 3, Pars. 1, 2 and 3, of Decree No. 164 of 17th January, 1890, and until all formalities regarding publication of documents have been complied with, as determined in Pars. 4 and 5 of the same Article of the said Decree.

ART. 86.—The promoters are responsible for all acts previous to the legal constitution of the company and for the fulfilment of the formalities required by Arts. 68 and 69 of this Decree. (Decree No. 164 of 17th January, 1890, Art. 5, commencement.)

ART. 87.—Directors appointed by the statutes or at the constituent general meeting of the company shall be held responsible for all acts posterior to the constitution of the company and previous to the formalities demanded by Arts. 68 and 69 of this Decree. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 5; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 37; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 5, commencement.)

ART. 88.—After the company is constituted, the general meeting may resolve that the company shall assume all responsibility for such acts, thus implying full discharge of responsibility on the part of the promoters and directors. (Sola par. of Art. 37 of Decree No. 8821 of 1882 and final par. of 1st part of Art. 5, Decree No. 164 of 1890.)

ART. 89.—The promoters are conjointly responsible to parties interested for loss or damage arising from the non-observance of legal prescriptions with regard to the conditions and constitution of companies. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 38; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 5, 2nd and 3rd part; Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 5, end.)

ART. 90.—The directors will only be held conjointly responsible for the non-observance of the formalities presented in Arts. 79 and 80 when they have been appointed under the constituent act of the company. (Decree No. 8821, of 1882, Art. 38, 2nd part.)

ART. 91.—Resolutions taken at general meetings aiming at the increase of capital, the extension of the legal duration of the company, its dissolution or method of liquidation, as also the alteration of the statutes, shall be archived and published in the form of certificated copies of the respective minutes in accordance with the provisions of Arts. 68 and 69, on pain of being invalid and of no effect as regards third parties. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 6; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 39; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 6.)

ART. 92.—Failure to register and publish said minutes cannot be used by the company or shareholders against third parties. (Law and Decree already cited.)

ART. 93.—The capital of the company can only be increased in the following cases:—

- 1st.—Insufficiency of subscribed capital to satisfy the object of the company.
- 2nd.—Extension of works.
- 3rd.—Extension of the company's services or business transactions. (Law No. 3150 of 4th November, 1882, Art. 6, No. 2; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 40; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 6, No. 2, Part 2.)

ART. 94.—Every proposal to increase the capital must be

preceded by an explanatory statement justifying same. (Par. 1 of Art. 40 of Decree No. 8821 of 1882.)

ART. 95.—Such a proposal, together with its explanatory statement, must be submitted to the Advisory Board (*fiscates*) to report on, without which it cannot be submitted to the general meeting.

ART. 96.—The increase of capital cannot be considered as legally constituting working capital until all the shares into which it is divided have been subscribed and a twentieth part of the value of subscribed capital has been deposited in cash, and also until the certificated copy of the minutes of the general meeting, and compliance with all the requisite formalities have been archived and published in accordance with Arts. 68 and 69. (Decree No. 8821 of 30th December, 1882, Art. 40, Par. 3.)

CHAPTER IV.

REGARDING THE ADMINISTRATION.

ART. 97.—All joint stock companies must be managed by two or more administrators or directors.

PAR. 1.—The period for which a director may be appointed cannot exceed six years and is revokable at any time without any justification being requisite.

PAR. 2.—The appointment and dismissal of directors is a function of the shareholders in general meeting assembled.

PAR. 3.—Directors may be re-elected. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 9, 1st part; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 41; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 9, 1st part.)

ART. 98.—The function of a director may be remunerative or honorary.

When in accordance with the statutes or by determination at a general meeting a certain percentage of the net profits is reserved for the directors, or for any other employees, unless otherwise determined by the statutes, such percentage shall be taken from the net profits after due provision has been made for the Reserve fund when perchance it has been instituted. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 9; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 42; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 9, 1st part.)

ART. 99.—The appointment of directors is not necessarily confined to shareholders. (Law No. 3150, loc. cit; Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 43; Decree No. 164 of 1890, article already quoted.)

ART. 100.—The number of directors, the method and conditions of their appointment, their remuneration, term of office, dismissal and substitution, must all be specified in the statutes or articles of association. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 10; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 44; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 10, 1st part.)

ART. 101.—The powers of directors must be defined in the statutes or articles of association.

PAR. 1.—Directors are reputed to be invested with full powers to practice all acts of management related to the aim and object of the company and to represent the company in actions at Law whether as plaintiff or defendant.

PAR. 2.—They are empowered to appoint agents for whose acts they shall be held responsible, to assist them in the daily management of the business, and may empower advocates and solicitors to represent them, both in and out of the courts of Law. (Law No. 3150 of 4th November, 1882, Art. 10, Par. 1, No. 2; Decree 8821 of 30th December, 1882, Art. 45, Nos. 1 and 2; Decree No. 164 of 17th February, 1890, Art. 9, 2nd part, and Art. 10, Par. 1, No. 2.)

ART. 102.—Without special mention to the contrary in the statutes directors are prohibited:—

- (1) From renouncing rights, and mortgaging or pledging property of the company.
- (2) From contracting obligations or alienating property or rights excepting when such acts form part of the operations that are the object of the company. (Law No. 3150 of 4th November, 1882, Art. 10, Pars. 1 and 2; Decree No. 8821

of 30th December of the same year, Art. 45, No. 3; Decree No. 164 of 17th January, 1890, Art. 10, Par. 1, No. 2, last part.)

ART. 103.—In case of the post of manager becoming vacant, and saving any disposition to the contrary in the statutes, the directors and advisory board in office shall designate provisional substitutes, subject to approval by the shareholders at the subsequent general meeting. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 46, 1st part; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 10, Par. 1, No. 1.)

ART. 104.—The substitute whose nomination has been confirmed shall continue to serve only for the period yet to run to complete the term of the director substituted. (Decree No. 8821, Art. 46, 2nd part.)

ART. 105.—Before assuming office directors must guarantee their responsibility for management by deposit of the number of shares stipulated in the statutes.

PAR. 1.—The guarantee must be duly entered in the register.

PAR. 2.—Should the shares be payable to bearer or transferable by endorsement, they must be lodged in the company's safe, or with some person appointed at the general meeting.

PAR. 3.—This guarantee may be constituted by any of the shareholders in favour of a director.

ART. 106.—To the shares given in guarantee in accordance with the preceding article, the Company, shareholders, and third parties shall have prior claim for payment for the shortcomings, faults or delinquencies of directors. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 43.)

ART. 107.—The director who does not make good his guarantee within the period of 30 days will be understood to have not accepted the appointment. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 49.)

ART. 108.—The directors do not contract personal, individual or joint responsibility for contracted operations realised by them in the exercise of their functions. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 10, Par. 1; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Par. 2 of Art. 10.)

ART. 109.—The directors shall be held responsible:—

1st.—To the company for any negligence, fault or fraud in the exercise of their functions.

2nd.—To the company, and to third parties who may be injured by directors exceeding their authority.

3rd.—Conjointly, to the company and to third parties injured by their violations of the Law and of the company's statutes. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 11; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 50, sola par.; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 11.)

ART. 110.—Shareholders shall always have the right to prosecute directors for losses sustained in consequence of their violation of the Law and of the company's statutes. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 11, sola par.)

ART. 111.—Action at law may be brought by two or more shareholders conjointly, but cannot refer to acts or transactions already decided at general meetings. (Decree No. 164 of 17th January, 1890, sola par of Art. 11.)

ART. 112.—The directors whose interests in any transaction of the company's are opposed to those of the company cannot take part in deliberations thereon, and must advise the other directors and enter same in the minutes of the meeting:—

PAR. 1.—In cases such as the foregoing, decisions must be taken by the majority of votes of the other directors and of the advisory board (*fiscaes*).

PAR. 2.—Should the director fail to give such notice he shall be held responsible for damages, and in addition to his being liable to a criminal action, the resolutions shall be null and void. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 51; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 12.)

ART. 113.—Directors who in default of an inventory, in spite of the inventory, or on the strength of a fraudulent inventory, distribute undue dividends, shall be personally bound to repay to the company the equivalent of such dividends and be subject, moreover, to the criminal procedure

involved. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 18, 1st part; Decree 8821 of the same year, Art. 52; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 13.)

ART. 114.—In case of insolvency, shareholders who have received undue dividends shall be obliged to refund them without prejudice to further liabilities, with right, however, to claim privilege under judge's order (*beneficio de orden*).

Such liability will be prescribed in five years dating from the distribution of said dividends. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 13, 1 and 2 (*almeas*); Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Par. 1 of Art. 52.)

ART. 115.—In the event of the company becoming insolvent, the company, the creditors, and the injured shareholders shall all have the right to take action against the directors for the damages resulting from undue distribution of dividends. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 52, Par. 2.)

ART. 116.—Only the net profits resulting from operations effectively brought to a close during the half year may be applied to payment of dividends by joint stock companies. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, sola par. of Art. 13; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 53, commencement; Decree No. 164 of 1890, sola par. of Art. 13.)

ART. 117.—In order that the company's assets may be included in the calculation of net profit, it is not requisite that they should be converted into actual cash: it is sufficient that they should consist of securities definitely acquired or of reliable rights and obligations, such as bills or other reputable credit paper.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE ADVISORY BOARD, OR FISCAES.

ART. 118.—Every joint stock company must have an advisory board composed of three or more members with a similar number of substitutes.

PAR. 1.—The appointment of members and substitutes of the advisory board shall be made by the shareholders at the general annual meeting, and the choice may fall on persons not themselves members. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 14; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 54; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 14.)

PAR. 2.—The term of office of members of the advisory board shall be for one year only, but may be renewed. (Decree 8821 of 1882, Art. 52, 2nd Clause.)

ART. 119.—It is the duty of the advisory board to present at the general meeting a report on the business and operations transacted during the 12 months subsequent to their nomination, for which the inventory balance sheets and accounts of the directors shall be taken as the basis. (Law No. 3150, Art. quoted above; Decree No. 8821, Art. 55; Law No. 164 Art. quoted above.)

ART. 120.—The advisory board have the right during the quarter preceding the general meeting of shareholders to examine the books, verify the state of the cash and portfolio, exact explanations from the directors with regard to the company's operations and to summon an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders. (Law 3150 of 1882, Art. 14, Par. 3; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 56; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 14, par. 3.)

ART. 121.—The attribute of calling a general meeting may be exercised by the advisory board at any time without restriction to the stipulated three months, should the motives be sufficiently grave and urgent. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 61.)

ART. 122.—Besides expressing their opinions on the year's transactions and operations of the company, the advisory board should denounce any errors, facts and frauds they have discovered, and should disclose the real situation of the company and suggest the measures that they judge most advantageous to the interests of the company. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 57.)

ART. 123.—Unless preceded by the report of the advisory board, the resolution taken at general meetings in approval of the accounts and balance sheets shall be null and void. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 14, Par. 1; Decree 8821 of the same year, Art. 58; Decree 164 of 1890, Art. 14, Par. 1.)

ART. 124.—Should the advisory board fail to present their reports in time, the session must be postponed and the general meeting must adopt the measures considered necessary, being empowered to dismiss the offending members of the board and appoint others. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 59.)

ART. 125.—Should no auditors be appointed or should they refuse to take office, or be prevented from so doing, the president of the Junta Commercial or, where no such exists, the local Judge of Commerce, at the request of any one of the directors, shall proceed to appoint substitutes. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 14, Par. 2; Decree No. 8821, Art. 60; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 14, Par. 1.)

ART. 126.—The responsibility of the advisory board to the company is regulated by the terms of their appointment. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 14, Par. 1; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 62; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 14, Par. 4.)

ART. 127.—The responsibility of the advisory board ceases with the passing and approval of the accounts and minutes by the general meeting, after which no criminal action against them can be entertained. (Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 27, Par. 2.)

CHAPTER VI.

ON GENERAL MEETINGS.

ART. 128.—The general meeting is empowered to resolve every kind of business, to take any decision and deliberate upon and approve and ratify all matters in which the company is interested.

Its powers—saying a Clause to the contrary—include the modification and alteration of the statutes or articles of association. It is not, however, permitted to transform or alter the essential object of the company. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 62.)

ART. 129.—For the general meeting to work and take legal resolutions it is indispensable that company's shareholders to the number representative of at least one quarter of the company's capital shall be present.

ART. 130.—If this number be not present a new meeting must be summoned by means of notices published in the daily papers, to the effect that at this second meeting, resolutions will be adopted, whatever the amount of capital may be that is represented by the shareholders present. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 15, Pars. 2 and 3; Decree No. 8821, Art. 64; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 15, Pars. 2 and 2.)

ART. 131.—When a general meeting has to decide on matters concerning the constitution of the company, the valuation of subscriptions effected otherwise than in money, and on modification or alteration of the statutes or articles of association, to be legally constituted it is requisite that shareholders representing at least two-thirds of the capital of the company should be present.

PAR. 1.—If the number of shareholders stipulated in the preceding article should attend at neither the first nor the second meeting, a third meeting must be summoned with the declaration that this meeting will have powers to deliberate, whatever the amount of capital represented by the shareholders present may be.

PAR. 2.—In this case, in addition to notices published in the press, if the shares are registered or to order, the meeting must be summoned by letter. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 15, Par. 4; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 65; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 15, Par. 4.)

ART. 132.—Resolutions at a general meeting, whether in the case of Art. 129 or in that preceding, must be adopted by a majority of the shareholders present. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. and Par. already quoted, 3rd Clause; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 66; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. and Par. already quoted.)

ART. 133.—For the election of directors or office clerks, and indeed for resolutions of any kind, votes by proxies specially empowered shall be admitted, provided that the proxies be shareholders of the company, but neither members of the board of directors nor of the advisory board. (Decree No. 164 of 17th January 1890, Art. 15, Par. 8.)

Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 67; Law No. 3150, Art. 15, Par. 8.)

ART. 134.—The motives for calling a general meeting must be stated in the notices published at reasonable intervals in the local newspapers or, should no such exist, in those of the nearest town. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 68; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 15, Pars. 1, 5 and 9.)

ART. 135.—Holders presenting "bearer" shares or shares transferable by endorsement, transferred to their names, shall, saving proof to the contrary, be accepted as shareholders. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 69.)

ART. 136.—In the statutes or articles of association it may be established that owners of "bearer" shares or shares transferable by endorsement must lodge them with the company three days before the date of the general meeting, under penalty of not being allowed to take part in the proceedings. (Decree No. 8821 of 30th December, 1882, Art. 69, sola par.)

ART. 137.—The directors have powers to summon an extraordinary general meeting at the request of any shareholders in the following cases:—

1st.—When the request is signed by at least seven shareholders, representing at least one-fifth of the capital of the company.

2nd.—When the request is based on motives which must not refer to any matter, transaction, or accounts already resolved on at a general meeting. (Decree No. 164 of 17th January, 1890, Par. 9 of Art. 15.)

ART. 138.—An extraordinary general meeting may be summoned by the shareholders themselves in accordance with the conditions of Par. 1 of the preceding article, should the directors have failed to summon a meeting within eight days from date of presentation of the request by a shareholder, duly setting forth the motives for same. (Decree No. 164 of 17th January, 1890, Art. 13, Par. 9.)

ART. 139.—In cases where the Law or the statutes of the company expressly determine the date at which a general meeting should be called, it may be demanded of the directors by any shareholder on the lapse of three months from the stipulated date.

ART. 140.—Should the demand of the shareholder not be attended to he will have the right to summon the meeting himself, stating the circumstances in the respective notice. (Decree No. 164, 17th January, 1890, Art. 15, Par. 9, No. 2.)

ART. 141.—In the statutes must be determined the order to be observed at general meetings, the minimum number of shares which will entitle shareholders to vote at the meeting, and the number of votes to which each is entitled in proportion to the shares he holds.

PAR. 1.—Even if not holding sufficient shares to entitle him to vote, any shareholder has the right to attend general meetings and to take part in the discussion of the subjects submitted to deliberation.

PAR. 2.—Every shareholder may vote at the general meeting held to discuss the constitution of the company, and the valuation of subscription effected in properties, commodities and rights, even though he does not possess the number of shares stipulated in the statutes or articles of association. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 15, Pars. 6 and 7; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 71; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 15, Pars. 6 and 7.)

ART. 142.—The following persons are prohibited from voting at general meetings: Directors on approval of their own balance sheets, inventories and accounts; members of the advisory board on approval of their own reports; and the shareholders on approval of the valuation of the subscriptions affected in property, &c., or on any kind of profits stipulated in the statutes. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 15, par. 10; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 72; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 15, Par. 10.)

ART. 143.—A general meeting of shareholders must be held every year at a date which must be fixed by the statutes and be announced in the Press for fifteen previous days, stating the place and the hour.

PAR. 1.—The special object of this meeting will be the reading of the report of the advisory board and discussion of and deliberation on the inventory, balance sheet and annual accounts of the directors.

PAR. 2.—Should the meeting find that further information is necessary to deliberate on any of the aforementioned subjects, the session may be adjourned and the necessary examination and investigations be demanded. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 15, Par. 1; Decree No. 8821 of the of the same year, Art. 73; Decree No. 164 of 17th January, 1890, Art. 15, Par. 1.)

ART. 144.—Ordinary general meetings cannot be constituted unless at least three duly qualified shareholders be present, without counting the directors and members of the advisory board, under penalty of the resolutions being null and void. (Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 15, Par. 9, No. 4.)

ART. 145.—Unreserved approval of the balance sheet and accounts implies the ratification of the prospective acts and transactions.

Such approval may, however, be annulled in the case of errors, fraud or misrepresentation. (Commercial Code, Art. 19, No. 4; Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 74.)

ART. 146.—The approval at a general meeting of acts or transactions contrary to law, or to the statutes, does not prejudice the action of absent shareholders, or those who refrained from voting. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 75.)

ART. 147.—One month before the date determined for the general meeting the directors shall inform the shareholders that the following documents are open to their inspection at the head office of the company:—

1st.—A copy of the balance sheet containing particulars of all properties movable and immovable and, in synopsis, of all debts, payable and receivable, duly classified in accordance with the nature of same.

2nd.—A copy of the list showing the names of the shareholders with the number of shares held by each and the state of each one's subscription.

3rd.—A copy, in figures, of the share transfers effected during the year.

PAR. 1.—The report of the company, together with balance sheet and report of the advisory board, must be published in the Press at latest on the eve of the general meeting.

PAR. 2.—Within 30 days of the general meeting, at latest, the respective minutes must be published in the Press.

PAR. 3.—A certificate of the minutes lodged in the archives in accordance with Arts. No. 79 and 80 and a list showing the names of the shareholders shall be given to anyone who asks for them without regard to his motives for such request. (Decree No. 164 of 17th January, 1890, Art. 16; Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 76, Par. 3.)

CHAPTER VII.

OF LIQUIDATION BY AGREEMENT.

ART. 148.—Joint stock companies are dissolved:—

1st.—By the consent of all the shareholders registered in a public deed.

2nd.—By resolution of the general meeting.

3rd.—Through insolvency.

4th.—Owing to suspension of payment of debts.

5th.—Owing to the term of its duration having expired.

6th.—Owing to the number of shareholders having been reduced to less than seven.

7th.—When the company is indisputably unable to fulfil its purpose, owing to want of capital or other reasons. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 17; Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 77; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 17.)

ART. 149.—The general meeting may resolve to wind up the company without any of the above-mentioned clauses having occurred. (Art. 78 of Decree No. 8821 of 1882.)

ART. 150.—Should the term of duration of the company not have been renewed, the expiration thereof implies by force of law the dissolution of the company; consequently for all acts practised from that date the authors and those who have aided and abetted them by their votes shall be held jointly and illimitably responsible. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 79.)

ART. 151.—Should the number of shareholders be reduced to less than seven the company shall be considered dissolved if the legal number of shareholders is not completed within six months. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 17, No. 5; Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 80; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 17, No. 5.)

PAR. 1.—The said term of six months will be reckoned if the shares are to order, from the date of publication of the transfers; if, however, the shares were transferable by endorsement or to bearer, the terms must be reckoned from the date of the general meeting at which the reduction was verified.

PAR. 2.—Directors and shareholders shall be conjointly responsible for all acts practised by the company after the reduction of the number of shareholders to less than seven, should the legal number not have been completed within six months. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Par. 2 of Art. 80; Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 17, No. 5, Clause 2; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 17, No. 5, 2nd Clause.)

ART. 152.—In the event of the loss of half the capital of the company the directors should consult the general meeting as to the advisability of premature liquidation of the company. (Law No. 3150, Art. 17, No. 6, 1st *alinéa*; Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 81; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 17, No. 6, 1st *alinéa*.)

ART. 153.—When, however, three quarters, or more, of the capital have been lost, any shareholder has the right to demand the judicial liquidation of the company. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 17, No. 6, 2nd Clause; Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 82; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 17, No. 6, 2nd Clause.)

ART. 154.—Any shareholder has the right to take action at law for dissolution of the company when it can no longer realise its object owing to insufficiency of capital or any other cause.

ART. 155.—When a company has been dissolved for any of the reasons specified in Art. 148, with the exception of that of suspension of payments and that stipulated in Art. 153, the liquidation may be effected by agreement. (Law No. 3150 of 4th November, 1882, Art. 19, Par. 2; Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 84; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 19, Par. 2.)

ART. 156.—Although reputed to be dissolved, joint stock companies shall be considered to exist for the purposes of their liquidation. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 85.)

ART. 157.—The general meeting must decide the manner of liquidation when not provided for in the statutes and must appoint the liquidators. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 86.)

ART. 158.—When no provision has been made by the statutes or by the general meeting the directors must serve as liquidators. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 87.)

ART. 159.—The powers of liquidators comprise:—

1st.—The organisation of the inventory and balance sheet of the company within fifteen days of the date of their appointment, or, in the case of the preceding article, within fifteen days of the date of dissolution of the company.

2nd.—Collection or gathering together assets, taking of actions at law, disposal of movables, collection of debts, paying of undisputed debts owing by the company and general transaction of all operations needful for the liquidation.

3rd.—Summoning of a general meeting to decide matters that depend on their resolutions. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 88.)

ART. 160.—Saving a clause or resolution to the contrary, liquidators cannot undertake compositions, contract liabilities, alienate or mortgage real estate or pledge movables. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 89.)

ART. 161.—Should the assets prove insufficient to meet the liabilities in full, the directors must call upon the shareholders to complete the instalments still unpaid. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 90.)

ART. 162.—After all liabilities have been settled the general meeting may resolve to distribute dividends in proportion to the assets accumulated, even if the liquidation is not yet complete.

ART. 163.—Every six months the liquidators shall give account to the general meeting of the state of the liquidation and of the causes by which it has been embarrassed or delayed. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 93.)

ART. 164.—When the liquidation is completed and the liabilities have all been settled, the liquidators must draw up a scheme for division of the assets realised and must draw up their accounts accompanied by a report relating the acts and operations effected by them and the incidents which may have occurred.

1st.—The report and accounts must be forwarded to the advisory board in office at the date when the dissolution took place for them to report thereon.

2nd.—The accounts and scheme for division of the assets shall be laid before the general meeting called for that purpose, when they must be discussed and submitted for approval after the reading of the liquidator's report and the auditor's opinion of the same.

PAR. 1.—The scheme for division of the assets may be approved, but the discussion of the accounts be postponed to another meeting.

PAR. 2.—Dissenting shareholders may not protest against approval of the scheme of division or of the accounts except in the event of this violating the law of statutes.

Protests at law must be lodged in a regular manner and the suit be commenced within 20 days from the date of the meeting at which the scheme for dividing the assets was sanctioned, or the accounts approved. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 94.)

ART. 165.—Approval of the accounts by the general meeting implies at law the exoneration of the liquidators from responsibility, except when approval has been obtained through error, fraud or misrepresentation. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 95.)

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE COMPULSORY LIQUIDATION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

ART. 166.—Joint stock companies cannot be declared bankrupt; their representatives and shareholders are, however, responsible for offences committed by them in these capacities, whether against the company or against third parties. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 18; Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 96; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 18.)

ART. 167.—Compulsory liquidation can only be declared on the following grounds:—

1st.—Of insolvency.

2nd.—Of suspension of payment of debts.

3rd.—Of loss of two thirds, or more, of the capital.

(Decree No. 8821, of 1882, Art. 97.)

ART. 168.—Compulsory liquidation can only be declared in virtue of:—

1st.—A petition from the company or some shareholder which in any of the three cases cited in the preceding Article must be accompanied by an inventory and balance sheet.

2nd.—Of a properly justified petition from one or more creditors in cases only of cessation of payment of indisputable and recognised debts overdue. (Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 19, Par. Nos. 1 and 2; Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 98; Decree No. 917 of 24th October, 1890, Art. letters a to k.)

ART. 169.—In view of the petition and accompanying documents the Judge of Commerce shall deliver sentence after having made the necessary inquiries.

The Judge must order the compulsory liquidation independent of any inquiries when demanded by the company itself. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 90.)

ART. 170.—Sentence ordering liquidation may be appealed against. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 19, Par. 1, No. 2, 1st Clause; Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 100; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 19, Par. 1, No. 2, 1st Clause.)

ART. 171.—Publicity must be given to sentences by notices in the newspapers and posting at the Praça de Commercio (Exchange), on the external doors of the respective Courts of Law and on the doors of the company's offices. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 101.)

ART. 172.—When liquidation has been ordered by sentence of the Judge of the Court of Commerce, the Judge must appoint, from among the five largest creditors, two trustees (*syndicos*) whose duties will last until the creditors decide on either any composition that may be offered or the definite liquidation of the company. (Law No. 315 of 1882, Art. 20; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 102; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 20.)

ART. 173.—Directly they are appointed the trustees (*syndicos*) must take possession of the estate under a deed containing a statement of the company's assets. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 20, Par. 1; Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 100; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 20, Par.)

ART. 174.—The trustees, assisted by two experts designated by the judge must immediately proceed to draw up an inventory and balance sheet of the company or to verify one and the other if already drawn up. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 20, Par. 2; Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 104; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 20, Par. 2.)

ART. 175.—So long as the liquidation is incomplete the obligations of trustees are as follows:—

1st.—To carefully guard all belongings, papers and documents belonging to the company for which as depositaries they are liable and responsible.

2nd.—To gather together all the company's possessions, whosoever they may be, and take the necessary legal steps to obtain them.

3rd.—To sell by public auction, with the judge's permission, all goods and merchandise which might easily deteriorate, or which could not be kept without risk or great expense.

4th.—To use their best efforts to get bills accepted and to collect all debts due to the company; appointing collectors, lawyers and solicitors on terms which must be previously agreed upon, and to sign necessary receipts.

5th.—To take all legal steps in defence of the rights and actions at law (*acões*) of the company, such as those referred to in Arts. Nos. 277 and 387 of the Commercial Code. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 20, Par. 1; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 105; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 20, Par. 1.)

ART. 176.—All moneys derived from the sale of belongings or merchandise, from the collection of debts or from any other source, must be lodged in a bank, considered by the trustees to be trustworthy, on their own responsibility, unless the creditors should resolve that such moneys be left in charge of the trustees themselves or be handed over to some responsible person.

No sum whatsoever may be expended or withdrawn without an order from the judge. (Decree No. 8821 of 30th December, 1882, Art. 106; Decree No. 917 of 24th October, 1890, Art. 36, Par. 1.)

The trustees will be held responsible for any fraud or loss and must show themselves as diligent as they would in their own interests. (Decree No. 917 of 1890, Art. 36, Par. 2.)

ART. 177.—The following shall be null and of no effect except only as concerning creditors:—

PAR. 1.—All mortgages effected by the company within forty days of the date of the sentence enforcing compulsory liquidation in guarantee of debts contracted previous to date of execution of such mortgages.

PAR. 2.—Payments of undue debts, effected during the term mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

ART. 178.—The dispositions of Arts. 828, 829, 832, 839, 840 and 841 of the Commercial Code are applicable to compulsory liquidations, it being understood that matters referring to the declaration of bankruptcy and as regards creditors and trustees shall be regulated by the rules mentioned in the Articles quoted, when referring to declaration of bankruptcy and appointment of trustees to administer the estate.

ART. 179.—As soon as the Judge of Commerce is in possession of the balance sheet and inventory, which must be accompanied by the report of the trustees on the causes which determined liquidation of the company, he must call a meeting of the creditors to resolve on a compromise or liquidation by means of notices giving sufficient time for distant parties interested to become acquainted with same:—

1st.—All recognised creditors must be advised by letter, and those who are unknown by notices and advertisements in the newspapers.

2nd.—In these letters, notices and advertisements must be set forth the statements prescribed in Art. 842, 2nd part, of the Commercial Code, and the modifications resulting from Decree No. 3065 of 6th May, 1882. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 21; Decree No. 8821, Art. 100; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 21.)

ART. 180.—When the creditors and the trustees are assembled, with or without the directors, an examination shall be made of the claims presented in accordance with the process established in Art. No. 845 of the Commercial Code.

Claims of members of the commission must be verified by the trustees. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 110.)

ART. 181.—At the second meeting, which at latest must be held eight days after the first, the reports of the committee and trustees must be presented and (the claims being admitted with the sole object of permitting the creditors to vote and to be voted) the meeting shall then proceed to discuss the composition, if any be offered by the company.

Should any claim be contested and the creditors be unable to come to an agreement, the judge shall decide the matter as he may think just.

Against the judge's decision there shall be no appeal. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 111.)

ART. 182.—The composition can only be discussed if the proposal has been authorised by a number of shareholders representing at least two-thirds of the capital. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 112.)

ART. 183.—The resolution offering composition must be framed in the terms of Decree No. 8165 of 6th May, 1882, in order to be valid. (Decree No. 8821 of 30th December, 1882, Art. 113.)

ART. 184.—The meeting of creditors will be unnecessary should the representatives of the company present to the judge a written deed of compromise agreed to by a legal number of creditors. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 22; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 114; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 22.)

ART. 185.—A composition may be agreed upon at any stage of the liquidation even if it has been previously rejected—provided that it is granted on the terms of Art. 183. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 115; Law No. 3150 of the same year, Art. 23; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 23.)

ART. 186.—The privileged creditors and mortgagees—participating in deliberation regarding a composition—shall be subject to the clauses and conditions stipulated in the same. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 119.)

ART. 187.—The dissenting creditors may place an embargo on the granting of composition.

1st.—For presentation, discussion and judgment of the embargo the dispositions of Arts. 850 and 851 of the Commercial Code must be observed.

2nd.—An appeal from the judge's sentence can only be made to a higher court. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 117.)

ART. 188.—When the composition offered has been legally approved, it is binding on all creditors except privileged creditors or mortgagees. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 22,

2nd part; Decree No. 8821, Art. 1181, Decree No. 164, Art. 23, 2nd part.)

ART. 189.—When no composition is offered or it has been rescinded or refused, liquidation will be definite and must be carried to the end. (Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 24; Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 24; Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 19.)

ART. 190.—Creditors representing two-thirds of the credits are empowered:—

1st.—To continue the business of the company with name of a company they will organise either in their collective names or to hand over the business to any other firm they think fit.

2nd.—To transfer the business to another company, whether already constituted or to be constituted.

PAR. 1.—Resolutions of the creditors in this project must be reduced to a public or private instrument, duly signed by a number sufficient to constitute the necessary majority.

PAR. 2.—The assets must be taken over, whether in cases 1 or 2, at a price not less than that of the inventory mentioned in Art. 174. Any surplus there may be, after all debts have been paid in full, shall be returned to the shareholders.

PAR. 3.—In view of the petition—accompanied by the deed containing the resolutions of the creditors—the judge shall order the trustees to deliver the assets to the person designated in the said petition or to the third parties in whose favour the transfer has been made. (Law No. 3150 of 4th November, 1882, Art. 25; Decree No. 8821 of 20th December, 1882, Art. 120; Decree No. 164 of 17th January, 1890, Art. 25.)

ART. 191.—From the moment that the liquidation becomes definite the trustees shall be considered as endowed with full powers for all kinds of operations and acts connected with the liquidation, such as payment of debts, taking and defending actions at law. (Art. 169.)

PAR. 1.—The trustees may be dismissed by a petition of a majority of the creditors counted by number and amount of credits without being obliged to justify their actions.

PAR. 2.—When just cause is proved, dismissal may be decreed "ex officio" or on petition of any creditor. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 24; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 121; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 24.)

ART. 192.—The trustees must proceed to the immediate sale of all properties, effects and merchandise and to the liquidation of debts, payable and receivable.

Sale must be by public auction duly authorised by the judge and with observance of all the formalities exacted by law. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 122.)

ART. 193.—To compound with debtors and other interests of the liquidation it is necessary that trustees should enjoy special powers from the creditors. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 123.)

ART. 194.—The trustees must present to the judge a monthly statement, showing the exact position of the liquidation and the amount they hold in cash.

PAR. 1.—The judge may order dividends to be distributed whenever 5 per cent. *pro rata* is attained; the amounts paid being noted on the respective documents or credit notes, and entered on a sheet signed by the creditors.

PAR. 2.—If on the representation of the trustees it should be shown to the satisfaction of the judge by entries in the company's books or other authentic document, that some of the creditors are absent, he may order whatever dividends be due to them to be held in reserve. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 124.)

ART. 195.—Immediately the composition (*concordata*) be refused or rescinded the trustees must proceed to the revision of the list of creditors, proofs of which must be presented within eight days, to which effect notices must be published

in the newspapers. As the claims are checked and found to agree with the company's books or documents they shall be finally admitted as liabilities by means of a certificate duly signed and dated; or if there appears sufficient and just ground for so doing, they must be rejected. In this note the classification or graduation of the credits must be stated.

The original documents, whether admitted or not, must be returned to the respective owners. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 125.)

ART. 196.—Any question or doubt that may arise respecting the origin or classification of any credit, must be decided in accordance with the terms and formalities of Art. No. 860 of the Commercial Code; the trustees must classify the creditors and make out a list of each class. (Decree No. 8821 of 30th December, 1882, Art. 126.)

ART. 197.—As soon as the claims of creditors have been admitted and classified, the trustees must divide the creditors into the classes to which they belong and draw up a list of each class.

PAR. 1.—The classification and priority must be ruled by the terms of Arts. 619, 620, 621, 622, 623 and 625 of Decree No. 737 of 25th November, 1850, and Decree No. 169A of 19th January, 1890.

PAR. 2.—The classified lists must be forwarded to the judge, who will order any alteration to be made that he may think just.

An appeal from his sentence can only be made to a higher court. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 127.)

ART. 198.—The classification of creditors being approved, payments must be made in accordance with Arts. 178, 179, and 180 of Decree No. 733 of 25th November, 1850. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 128.)

ART. 199.—As soon as payments have been realised the creditors must be called together to approve the accounts.

With the presentation of accounts the operations of trustees shall be considered terminated. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 129.)

CHAPTER IX.

PENAL REGULATIONS.

ART. 200.—In the following cases liability to fines of from two to five *contos de reis* is incurred:—

PAR. 1.—By promoters who, on the constitution of the company, fail to comply with the formalities presented in Art. 3, its paragraphs and subparagraphs, of Decree No. 164 of 17th January, 1890.

PAR. 2.—By directors who, having been appointed under the articles of association, or by resolution of the general meeting—prescribed in Art. 75—fail to observe the prescriptions contained in Arts. 79 and 80.

PAR. 3.—By directors who, by failing to summon an ordinary general meeting at the time specified in the statutes, have not observed the dispositions of Arts. 91, 112 and 134.

PAR. 4.—By directors who violate the dispositions of Art. 47.

PAR. 5.—By directors who issue debentures payable to bearers in contravention of the dispositions of Arts. 41 and 42. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 26, No. 1; Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 135, and its Nos.; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 26 and its Nos.)

ART. 201.—In the following liability will be incurred and imprisonment for one to four years and fine of from one to five hundred milreis:—

1st.—By directors of joint stock companies who buy or sell shares of the companies, for account of same, excepting for amortisation purposes and in the form prescribed by law.

2nd.—By directors or managers who distribute undue dividends.

3rd.—By directors who, by any unlawful means, cause the shares to be falsely quoted.

4th.—By directors who accept shares of said companies as collateral guarantee for loans.

ART. 202.—Members of the Advisory Board shall be considered as accomplices who in their annual reports fail to denounce the payment of undue dividends or any fraud perpetrated during the twelve months registered in the books or documents subjected to their examination. (Decree No. 847 of 11th October, 1890, Criminal Code, Art. 340; Decree No. 164 of 17th January, 1890, Art. 27, Par. 1; Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 136, *sola par.*)

ART. 203.—In the case of the dissolution of the company owing to insolvency or suspension of payments, directors or managers who abstract, render useless, or alter the contents of the company's books, shall incur the penalties for fraud (Art. 340 of Commercial Code of 11th October, 1890), as likewise those who diminish, deviate, or themselves accept any part of the assets, or those who, either by private or public deeds or by balance sheets recognise the company to be debtor for amounts not really due. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 28; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 137; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 28.)

ART. 204.—All the misdemeanours mentioned in this Decree are subject to public prosecutions. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 30; Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 138; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 139.)

ART. 205.—The company itself or any shareholder, or injured third party, may take action at law with relation to any of the crimes enumerated in the foregoing Articles. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 139.)

ART. 206.—The report of the advisory board denouncing any of the above crimes must be forwarded, duly authenticated, to the public sub-prosecutor attached to the civil and criminal court of the Federal District (Arts. 101, Par. 5, No. 22 and No. 165 of Decree No. 1030 of 14th November, 1890), and in the States to the sub-prosecutor of the respective department by whom the necessary legal proceedings shall be instituted. (Decree No. 8821, Art. 180.)

ART. 207.—For the same purpose, certificates of all deeds, decisions or depositions referring to the above-mentioned crimes must be submitted by the respective judge to the said public prosecutors. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 141.)

ART. 208.—The crimes enumerated in Art. 200 must be tried in accordance with the prescription of Arts. 47 and 48 of Decree No. 4824 of 22nd November, 1871, and be judged by the Departmental Judge (*Juz de direito*) in the States or by jury in the Federal District with the usual right of appeal. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 142; Decree No. 1030 of 14th November, 1890, Art. 107; Decree No. 164 of 17th January, 1890, Art. 29.)

ART. 209.—All fines levied in accordance with the regulations of Art. 200 must be paid into the Public National Treasury and be posted as general revenue of the Republic. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 143.)

ART. 210.—For imposition of the fines decreed by Law No. 3150 and Decree No. 164 of 1890, the regulations of Art. 63 of the Criminal Code must be observed. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 144.)

CHAPTER X.

DISPOSITIONS OF A GENERAL NATURE.

ART. 211.—The following regulations of Decree No. 164 of 17th January, 1890 are applicable to joint stock companies already in existence at that date:—

Pars. 1, 2 and 3 of Art. 2.

Art. 6 and its sub-headings.

Pars. 1 and 2 of Art. 10; Arts. 11, 13, 17 and 18 to 25 inclusive; Nos. 28, 31 and 32; Par. 3 of Art. 7; Arts. 12, 14, 15 and 16; No. 3 of Art. 26; and Art. 27, its Nos. and Pars. (Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 33.)

ART. 212.—Pre-existing joint stock companies may be converted into others ruled by the conditions of this Decree.

PAR. 1.—For this it is necessary that by means of new statutes or articles of association the companies shall be reorganised and constituted in accordance with the dispositions of this Decree.

PAR. 2.—The capital of the new company may be formed from the capital of the old and the same division of shares may subsist, but the shares be substituted by new ones. The capital, consisting of property, commodities, buildings, services or rights shall be admitted at the valuation fixed in conformity with the dispositions of this Decree.

PAR. 3.—The new company shall not be considered as definitely constituted unless the whole of its capital has been subscribed and one-tenth part of the value of each share has been realized in cash. (Decree No. 8821 of 30th December, 1882, Art. 164.)

ART. 213.—The fusion of two or more joint stock companies shall be considered as constituting a new company, and must therefore be realised in accordance with Art. 65 and those following it of this Decree. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 165.)

ART. 214.—The regulations of this Decree do not apply to mutual aid societies, to those of a scientific, political or benevolent character, excepting when constituted as joint stock companies.

Such societies may be constituted without authority from Government and continue to be ruled by the Law previous to this Decree. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 34; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 167; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 34.)

CHAPTER XI.

OF COMMANDITE SOCIETIES CONSTITUTED BY SHARES.

ART. 215.—It is permitted to associations in *commandite* to divide the capital provided by the sleeping partners into shares. (Commercial Code, Arts. 311 to 314.)

The capital provided by the working and jointly responsible partners (*solidarios*) cannot be divided into shares. They are not, however, prohibited from acquiring shares with their individual resources. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 35; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 145; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 35.)

ART. 216.—The sleeping partners (*commanditarios*) are responsible only for the amount of capital corresponding to the shares they have subscribed or are transferred (*cedidas*) to them. (Art. 813 of the Commercial Code; Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 146.)

ART. 217.—The managers are unlimitedly and jointly responsible for all liabilities contracted by the firm.

Without being a manager, any partner may, under the deed of partnership, render himself unlimitedly and jointly responsible. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 35, Par. 1; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 147; Decree No. 164 of 1890; Art. 35, Par. 1.)

ART. 218.—*Commandite* associations constituted by shares, although not prohibited from being designated by a special title, or by one embodying the object of the company, must use the name of a firm or association.

PAR. 1.—Only the names of the managers and responsible partners can figure in the firm.

PAR. 2.—Partners whose christian or surnames figure in the denomination of the firm, or who sign in the name of the firm, will be unlimitedly and jointly responsible, except when they act by procurement under special declaration. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 35, Par. 1; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 148; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 35, Par. 1.)

ART. 219.—The names of the managers must be stated in the deed of partnership or in the deed constituent of the society. (Law No. 3150, Par. 2 of Art. 35; Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 149; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Par. 2, or Art. 35.)

ART. 220.—The *commandite* society controlled by shareholders must be constituted by private or public deed signed by all the shareholders; it will not be considered legally constituted until the whole of the capital has been subscribed and one-tenth part of the capital has been deposited either in a bank of issue or some other under Government inspection or one that for the purpose declares itself willing to submit

to inspection, or in the National Treasury, or in any State Treasury or revenue office. (Law No. 3150 of 4th November, 1882, Art. 36; Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 160; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 36; Decree No. 850 of 12th October, 1890, Art. 5; Decree No. 997 of 11th November of the same year, Art. 5.)

ART. 221.—No contracts may be made nor any business transacted for account of the firm until the formation of Arts. 79 and 80 of this Decree have been complied with. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 151.)

ART. 222.—The authority of the managers, the rights of the sleeping partners (*commanditarios*) with regard to resolutions and acts of fiscalisation, as also cases for dissolution, shall, in addition to those specified in Art. 149 of this Decree, be ruled by the statutes or articles of association. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 37; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 152; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 37.)

ART. 223.—In the case of omissions from the statutes or articles of association, the managers shall be considered to possess full powers of administration and therefore the necessary authority to undertake any act or operation related with the object of the society.

They must not, however, without express powers, dispose of or mortgage properties, contract liabilities (foreign to the business of the partnership), nor effect compromises affecting rights of which they have no legal power to dispose. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 153.)

ART. 224.—In the statutes or articles of association, authority may be reserved to the general meeting to dismiss the manager or managers and appoint others in their places.

In default of a special Clause to that effect, managers appointed under the deed of partnership may not be dismissed without legal cause, such as dishonesty, malversation of funds, or fraud. (Decree No. 8821 of 30th December, 1882, Art. 154.)

ART. 225.—Saving a special Clause to the contrary:—

PAR. 1.—The general meeting cannot without express consent of the manager or managers confirm or practise any act with third parties implying any change or alteration of the articles of association.

PAR. 2.—In case of death (when in accordance with the articles of association death entails dissolution), legal incapacity or of impediments on the part of the manager, it is the duty of the advisory board to appoint a provisional manager empowered to practise purely administrative acts and such as should be necessary for preservation of the rights of the company.

PAR. 3.—Within 15 days from the date of appointment of the provisional manager, a general meeting shall be summoned to elect the effective manager.

PAR. 4.—The provisional manager is responsible only for the orders he may give and for their execution.

PAR. 5.—When there are two or more managers, and one of them should die, it is not necessary to appoint either a temporary manager or a permanent substitute. (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 38; Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Arts. 155 and 158; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 38.)

ART. 226.—Saving stipulations to the contrary, *commandite* companies constituted by shares are dissolved on the death of one of the managers. (Law No. 3150, Art. 38, Par. 3; Decree No. 8821, Art. 157.)

ART. 227.—The managers (*solidarios*) represent the firm in all transactions with third parties.

The sleeping partners (*commanditarios*) in their intercourse with the managers are represented by the general meeting, through which their rights of decision and fiscalisation are exercised. (Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 156.)

ART. 228.—The advisory board may represent the firm at Law and bring the necessary actions against the working partners (*solidarios*) on resolution of the general meeting without prejudice to the rights of each of the sleeping partners (*commanditarios*). (Law No. 3150 of 1882, Art. 39; Decree No. 8821 of the same year, Art. 159; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 39.)

ART. 229.—The regulations of Pars. 1 and 2 of Art. 1, of Arts. 4, 5, 6 and 7 and their respective Pars., and of Arts. 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 of Decree No. 164 of 1890, are applicable to *commandite* associations in *commandite* controlled by shares.

ART. 230.—The regulations of Art. 26, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4,

and those of Arts. 27, 29, 30, 32 and their Pars. of the Decree quoted, No. 164 of 1890, are likewise applicable to such firms.

ART. 231.—Associations in *commandite* controlled by shares are subject to proceedings in bankruptcy in accordance with Decree No. 917 of 14th October, 1890.

APPENDIX.

Decree No. 1522a of 17th August, 1893.

EDITING ANEW ART. 155 OF DECREE No. 434 OF 4TH JULY, 1891, REGARDING THE DISSOLUTION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

The Vice-President of the United States of Brazil, taking into consideration that, in the wording of Art. 155 of Decree No. 434, of 4th July, 1891, by which the legislative dispositions and rules regarding joint stock companies were consolidated, there exists an error in the reference to the disposition of said Decree, in so far as they refer to the dissolution and liquidation of said companies, resolves:—

That Art. 155 of Decree No. 434 of 4th July, 1891, shall be worded as follows:—

When the company has been dissolved for any of the

reasons specified in Art. 148, excepting that of suspension of payments and of that contained in Art. 153, the liquidation may be carried out by agreement (*amiguelmente*). (Law No. 3150 of 4th November, 1882, Art. 19, Par. 2; Decree No. 8821 of 1882, Art. 84; Decree No. 164 of 1890, Art. 19, Par. 2.)

Federal Capital, 17th August, 1893, 5th of the Republic.
FLORIANO PEIXOTO.
FELISBELLO FREIRE.

Decree No. 177a of 15th September, 1893.

REGULATING THE ISSUE BY JOINT STOCK COMPANIES OF LOANS RAISED BY MEANS OF OBLIGATIONS PAYABLE TO BEARER, OR DEBENTURES.

I, the Vice-President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, hereby make known that the National Congress now Decrees and I sanction the following resolution:—

ART. 1.—Joint stock companies may issue loans in the form of debentures payable to bearer in accordance with the dispositions of this Law.

PAR. 1.—Debentures issued by joint stock companies shall be guaranteed by all the assets of each company and shall take preference over all other obligations.

1st.—In the event of a company going into liquidation, the bearers of debentures must be paid before any other creditors, whose claim shall not be admitted until all the debentures have been called in or their value lodged on deposit.

2nd.—The preference thus assured the debenture holders, however, shall not prejudice creditors as regards mortgages, antichreses, and pledges, previously and regularly registered.

PAR. 2.—Joint stock companies contracting loans of this character may guarantee them by special mortgages, in which case only the properties given in guarantee cease to be considered negotiable. (For the respective inscription and registration the disposition of Decree of 2nd May, 1890, No. 370, shall be observed without prejudice of the dispositions of Art. 4 of the present Law.)

PAR. 3.—The sum total of a company's issues must not exceed that of the capital specified in the articles of association.

PAR. 4.—From this rule the following are exempt:—

1st.—Mortgage banks or associations.

2nd.—Railway, navigation, colonisation and mining companies.

3rd.—Those companies who guarantee any excess by deposit at the Treasuries, agencies in the States of Federal, State or Municipal bonds falling due on dates coinciding with those of the debentures themselves.

PAR. 5.—No issue of debentures may be made without previous sanction at a general meeting at which the number of shareholders present shall represent at least three-quarters of the whole capital, by a resolution approved by share-

holders representing at least one-half of the capital.

The minutes of this meeting must be published in the official gazette and in one of the local newspapers of largest circulation.

PAR. 6.—In the minutes of the general meeting the essential conditions of the issue resolved upon must be specified.

PAR. 7.—The non-observance of any of these formalities (Pars. 5 and 6) involves the proceedings being null, to the advantage of the borrowers.

ART. 2.—As soon as the issue is sanctioned, before giving it effect, the directors of the company shall proceed to publish in the official gazette, and in one of the newspapers of largest circulation in the locality where the issue will be effected, declarations to the following effect:—

1st.—Specifying the name, object and locality of the head office of the company.

2nd.—Specifying the date of publication, in the official gazette, of the statutes of the company, as also of any alterations that they may have undergone.

3rd.—Specifying the date of the official publication of the minutes of the general meeting at which the issue and its conditions were sanctioned and the newspapers in which these were published.

4th.—Specifying the value of loans formerly issued by the company.

5th.—Specifying the number and nominal value of the proposed issue of debentures, the interest corresponding to each one, as also the term and dates for their redemption or purchase and for the payment of dividends.

6th.—Specifying the actual assets and liabilities of the company.

7th.—Specifying in detail, when mortgageable properties exist, each separate property offered by the company in mortgage as security for the loan, with the date of the temporary registration referred to in Par. 2 of Art. 3.

PAR. 1.—All these particulars, with the exception of those of Nos. 6 and 7, must be reproduced on the subscription lists and also on the debentures themselves.

PAR. 2.—In addition to the particulars mentioned in Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 or Art. 1, the debenture bond shall be accompanied by numbered

coupons printed on the margin corresponding to the periodical payment of dividends with the following additional particulars:—

- 1st.—The designation of the series to which the debenture belongs.
- 2nd.—Its respective number.
- 3rd.—The date of the registration of the loan at the registry general (of mortgages).
- 4th.—The signature of at least one director.

PAR. 3.—The debenture bonds must be uniform for each series.

PAR. 4.—A new series may not be issued until the previous one has been fully subscribed and paid up.

PAR. 5.—In the event of non-observance of the formalities presented in this Article up to Par. 3 inclusive, the courts may, according to circumstances, pronounce the issue to be null and void, in benefit of the borrowers.

PAR. 6.—In the case of sales of debentures by public auction, the posters, prospectuses, advertisements and circulars, as well as the receipts, must contain the same particulars exacted for issue in Pars. 1 to 5 of this Article.

All those violating the conditions of this Article will be jointly liable for damages.

PAR. 7.—For their safeguard, until the debenture bonds are definitely received, the Company may provide the lenders with provisional receipts (warrants) until they receive the debentures, which with the exception of coupons, must bear all particulars specified in Par. 2 of this Article, and rank for all purposes as debentures.

PAR. 8.—Joint stock companies issuing debentures shall publish, during the first fortnight of each half-year, balance sheets showing their position on the last day of the preceding half-year.

ART. 3.—No company or enterprise of any sort whatever, no merchant or individual of any kind, sort, or condition may issue, without permission from the Legislature, notes, tickets, tokens, I.O.U.'s, paper or document containing promise to pay to bearer or with the name of the payee in blank under penalty of fine of four times the respective value and imprisonment for four to eight months. #

The punishment of imprisonment shall fall on the drawer or issuer alone, that of the fine, equally on him and on the bearer.

PAR. 1.—Directors of companies who issue debentures to bearer without having complied with the formalities of this law are liable to the same penalty.

PAR. 2.—The dispositions of this Article do not refer to receipts and orders to bearer payable in the same market against accounts current, provided they are for more than Rs. 100 \$000.

Such receipts and orders should, however, be presented within three days from their respective dates, under penalty of the bearer losing his right against the drawer.

ART. 4.—A special Register shall be kept at the Registry General of Mortgages for registration of debentures, loans payable to bearer issued by joint stock companies.

Each entry in this register shall, besides all necessary

declarations, contain those specified in Pars. 1 to 5 of Art. 2 of this law.

PAR. 1.—Proprietorship between different series of debentures issued by the same company is secured by the order of registration effected in accordance with this Article.

Registration is necessary for this purpose as well as to secure preference against third parties.

PAR. 2.—When subscription for a debenture loan secured by mortgage is opened, the directors of the company must immediately demand the eventual registration of the properties offered as mortgage for the corporate benefit of possible bearers of these debentures; under penalty of answering for damages resulting from delay.

1st.—The date of the last mortgage constituted shall count from that of its registration.

2nd.—Registration shall be rendered effective within the period of six months and under penalty of prescription by mention in the margin of the date of the definite deed of mortgage, for which the directors of the Company shall be held responsible to unpaid creditors.

PAR. 3.—Any debenture holder may take proceedings for registration and rectify any irregularities or inexactitudes which may have been introduced into the registration by the directors.

In this case the registrar shall order the Board of Directors to furnish him with all necessary particulars and documents.

ART. 5.—In the case of the insolvency or liquidation of a joint stock company, any proposal for the redemption of the debentures shall be valid if accepted and signed by holders representing more than two-thirds of the total issue.

ART. 6.—Joint stock companies may not issue debentures redeemable by lot at rates above par unless such debentures bear interest at the rate of at least 3 per cent. per annum and are all redeemable for the same sum, so that the annuity, including amortisation and interest shall always be the same for the whole period of the loan; all this under penalty of the issue being cancelled.

Sola Par.—In case of compulsory liquidation, debentures of this kind shall be counted as capital only to the amount corresponding to the capital made up by the annuities yet to run for payment of interest and amortisation, capitalised at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

ART. 7.—A term of six months from the date of this Law is allowed for directors of joint stock companies to redeem any debentures which are not in accordance with Arts. 1 and 2, under the penalty prescribed in Par. 1 of Art. 3.

ART. 8.—The Government of the Republic shall issue notes of Rs. \$500, 1 \$000, 2 \$000 and 5 \$000 up to the value of Rs. 5,000,000 \$, and will call in a similar amount in notes of from Rs. 50 \$000 upwards.

All regulations to the contrary are hereby cancelled.

Federal Capital, 15th September, 1893,

5th of the Republic.

FLORIANO PEIXOTO.
FELISBELLO FREIRE.

Decree No. 2,519 of 22nd May, 1897.

REGULATES THE EXECUTION OF ART. 5 OF LAW NO. 177A OF 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1893.

The President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil resolves that the following regulations shall be observed for the execution of Art. 5 of Law No. 177A of 15th September, 1893.

Federal Capital, 22nd May, 1897.

9th of the Republic.

Prudencio—J. DE MORAES BARROS.

BERNARDINO DE CAMPOS.

Regulations for the execution of Art. 5 of Law No. 177A of 15th September, 1893, to which Decree No. 2,519 of to-day's date refers:

ART. 1.—A joint stock company which finds itself in a state of liquidation may come to an agreement with its debenture holders respecting the redemption or the payment of the said debentures under any conditions not contrary to law.

ART. 2.—It is absolutely essential to render any agreement valid that it should be consented to by holders repre-

senting over two-thirds of all the debentures issued and by shareholders who also represent more than two-thirds of the capital.

ART. 3.—Any agreement come to on the terms of this Decree is binding upon all debenture holders.

ART. 4.—The agreement is only admissible after the company has been declared insolvent or is in the course of liquidation, whether by agreement or compulsion. (Decree No. 434 of 4th July, 1891, Chap. VII.)

ART. 5.—Proposals for an agreement may be made by either the company or by the debenture holders.

ART. 6.—The convocation of a general meeting of shareholders to resolve on the draft arrangement to be offered to the debenture holders, and that of a meeting to discuss, accept or reject proposals emanating from debenture holders, as also all resolutions taken thereat, shall be ruled by the dispositions of existing laws applicable to the case.

ART. 7.—The agreement proposed by the debenture holders may be realised in the following manner:—

- (a) By written declaration signed by the sufficient number of holders.
- (b) By their consent given at a meeting called for that purpose.

ART. 8.—The summons of debenture holders to accept the proposal formulated by a joint stock company emanate from the following authorities:—

- (a) By the board of directors of the joint stock company.
- (b) From the advisory board of the company.
- (c) From holders who represent more than one-quarter of the total value of the debentures.

The advisory board shall only have authority to call the meeting in question should the directors refuse to do so.

PAR. 1.—Debenture holders must be summoned by notices published three times in the local newspapers or, if no such exist, by the other usual means. The meeting must take place thirty days at least after the advertisement.

PAR. 2.—The meeting shall be presided over by a holder of debentures acclaimed or elected president by a majority of votes.

PAR. 3.—Debenture holders may be represented by proxies holding full powers to discuss and to vote.

ART. 9.—An affidavit must be filed of all resolutions passed by the debenture holders, which must be signed by the chairman, secretary and debenture holders, and these signatures must be certified by a public notary.

This document must be kept by the chairman, who will forward it to its legal destination.

ART. 10.—If a sufficient number of debenture holders (Art. 2) do not attend the first meeting on the day appointed, the meeting must be adjourned, the first time for eight days, the second time for three.

Should a sufficient number fail to attend on the last day appointed, it must be understood that the debenture holders refuse to present or accept any proposal for an agreement.

ART. 11.—The written statement of the debenture holders containing a proposal or affidavit setting forth their resolutions proposing an agreement shall be presented to the board of directors and to the advisory board of the company or to the liquidators or trustees to summon the general meeting of shareholders by whom cognisance must be taken of the agreement proposed and resolutions be taken thereon.

The general meeting of shareholders must be called within three days of receipt of the proposal.

In the case of the proposal being offered by the company, the meeting of debenture holders to discuss, accept or refuse it must be summoned within the same period, counting from the date of the resolution.

ART. 12.—The agreement offered by the company and accepted by the debenture holders, or proposed by the latter and accepted by the former, will be considered complete and finished from the moment it is accepted, but it shall only be legal after confirmation by the Commercial Judge in whose jurisdiction the head office of the company lies.

Sola. Par.—The petition for the confirmation must be drawn up in accordance with Arts. 121 and 122 of Decree No. 917 of 24th October, 1890.

ART. 13.—The holders of debentures shall appoint, on the document containing the draft agreement (Art. 7), at the meeting at which such an agreement be proposed by them, or at that called to approve the proposal offered by the company itself, a representative (*fiscal*) to collaborate with the directors or liquidators in the carrying out of the agreement and watch over their interests and rights.

ART. 14.—When the company is in compulsory liquidation, the agreement must be attached to the other documents of the case for sentence to be passed.

Sola. Par.—Dissenting parties may embargo the agreement, but only embargoes on the score of invalidity, fraud, misrepresentation or error will be admitted.

Regulations of Art. 187 of Decree of No. 434 of 4th July, 1891, must be observed in the presentation, discussion and judgment of these embargoes which shall have the effect of adjourning the agreement.

ART. 16.—An agreement may be rescinded by actual law even after it has been confirmed by the judge, if invalidity, fraud, misrepresentation or error can be proved.

ART. 17.—The fact of the agreement having been refused by a joint stock company or by the debenture holders does not imply impediment to fresh proposals should reasons arise which render such advisable.

ART. 18.—All resolutions to the contrary are hereby revoked.

BERNARDINO DE CAMPOS.



JOINT STOCK COMPANIES. HOME.

Incorporated under Federal Laws in the City of Rio de Janeiro.

A SUL AMERICA.—Legal domicile: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua do Ouvidor 56 and Rua da Quitanda 66. Code address: "Salic." DIRECTORS: J. Wallerstein (Director-General), Charles J. Quiney, Dr. José Augusto de Freitas and A. Sanches. The Board is elected for six years. Qualification: 25 shares. Remuneration: Rs.25,000\$ and 10 % on premiums to the Board. Medical director: Dr. J. M. de Magalhães. Advisory Board: Dr. Nunes de Andrade, Dr. Sancho de Barros Pimentel and Otto Raulino. INCORPORATED: December 5th, 1895, and registered at the Junta Commercial on December 12th, 1895. OBJECT: Life insurance, with authority to extend its operations to fire and marine risks. CAPITAL: Initial authorized, Rs.5,000,000\$ in 5,000 shares of 1,000\$ each, of which 40 % is paid up. At a special meeting held April 16th, 1900, the statutes were altered and the share capital was reduced to Rs.2,500,000\$, on which the amount paid up represented 80 %, or 400\$ per share. At a special meeting held April 15th, 1905, the shares were reduced to 100\$ and 300\$ per share returned to shareholders. The capital being thus reduced to Rs.500,000\$, divided into 5,000 shares fully paid. The term of association is for 99 years, terminating in 1994. The company now only does business in life insurance. The business year closes March 31st when accounts are submitted and dividend declared on April 30th. In 1904 each share received 20\$; in 1905, Rs.25\$; 25\$ for the 15 months from January 1st, 1906, to March 31st, 1907; and 25\$ for the year ending March 31st, 1908. No sales of shares registered of late. Insurance in force March, 1908: Rs.128,500,000\$, against Rs.114,000,000\$ in 1907. Reserve, March, 1908: 14,000,000\$, against 16,000,000\$ in 1907.

BALANCE SHEET—MARCH 31ST, 1908.

ASSETS.	
House property (real estate)	4,358,660\$244
Loans on first mortgage	3,010,081\$544
Government Bonds (apolicies)	6,450,321\$832
Other securities	3,656,865\$590
Loans on Government Bonds and other securities	1,399,699\$170
Cash at bankers'	203,884\$459
Capital of agencies abroad	1,603,563\$170
Agents	370,917\$757
Furniture—Head office and branches	210,389\$665
Sundry	302,363\$270
Cash in hand	3,740\$537
	21,571,386\$238

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	500,000\$000
Reserves	18,568,060\$500
Special reserves	476,335\$818
Surplus	1,772,862\$150
Premiums in suspense	56,600\$370
Sundry	107,518\$405
	21,571,386\$238

MOVEMENT IN 1907.

RECEIPTS.	
Premiums collected	7,798,504\$804
Interest and rents	1,170,800\$097
	8,964,395\$001
EXPENDITURE.	
Death claims, surrender and matured values, annuities and coupons on policies	2,445,461\$249
Medical fees, remuneration to Board, taxes, commissions, salaries and general expenses	3,198,851\$609
Balance of revenue over expenditure	3,320,062\$143
	8,964,395\$001

AGIDOS, CIA. DE.—Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua dos Ourives 117. DIRECTORS: A. Dias de Pinna (President), Dr. Barros de Vasconcelos (Treasurer), and Giovanni Rasina (Manager). INCORPORATED: 1890. OBJECT: Manufacture of sulphuric and other acids. CAPITAL: Rs.360,000\$, divided into 3,600 shares of 100\$. Reserve: Rs.52,105\$. Dividend, 1907 and 1908, 8%.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31ST, 1908.

ASSETS.	
Mortgaged securities	9,000\$
Furniture	1,226\$
Company's shares	17,206\$
Factory and grounds	261,682\$
Installation of the tile factory	45,988\$
Brenlina Rasina (special product)	30,000\$
Other products	12,518\$
Packing material	8,939\$
Raw material	16,691\$
Sundry	29,200\$
Cash in hand and with bankers	75,351\$
	507,703\$

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	360,000\$
Directors' caution money	9,000\$
Reserve fund	60,353\$
Sundry	50\$
Dividends, current and outstanding	18,625\$
Profits and losses	50,875\$
	507,703\$

AGRICOLA E BANCARIA.—Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. INCORPORATED: June 28th, 1899, and registered December 15th same year. Duration 30 years. OBJECT: General banking and agricultural business. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.500,000\$, fully paid. No debentures. No longer quoted.

AGRICOLA E COMMERCIAL DO BRAZIL.—Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. INCORPORATED: March 11th, 1891, and registered October 17th, 1901. Duration 30 years. OBJECT: Agricultural business and colonisation; to take up concessions and privileges in S. Paulo and other States. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.2,000,000\$, all paid. No debentures. No longer quoted.

AGRICOLA E COLONISADORA DE VALENÇA.—Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. OBJECT: Agriculture and colonisation. DEBENTURES: Authorised, Rs.50,000\$, and issued Rs.47,000\$, in 235 bonds of 200\$ each. Interest at rate of 9 % is payable in January and July. No sale reported.

AGRICOLA DE JUIZ DE FORA.—Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: 78, Rua da Alfandega. DIRECTORS: Francisco Casimiro da Costa, Mario Ignacio Guimarães. Qualification: 100 shares. Remuneration: Rs.3,600\$ per annum each. Advisory Board: J. Reynaldo de Faria, J. Casimiro Gomes Guimarães, J. F. de Leão Castro. Supplementes: Gastão Chaves Faria, Agostinho Souza Guimarães, Joaquim Santos. REGISTERED: February 27th, 1905. Duration: 30 years. OBJECT: To acquire and work certain coffee estates, sugar mills and other undertakings in the State of Minas Geraes. CAPITAL: Initial Authorised Rs.600,000\$ in 3,000 shares of 200\$, all paid and issued to the vendors or different properties. Meeting of shareholders in September each year. Voting power: 1 vote for 10 shares up to 50 votes. No sale reported.

"ALLIANÇA" FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS.—Legal domicile: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua de S. Pedro 26. **DIRECTORS:** Joaquim C. de Oliveira e Silva, Alfredo L. Ferreira Chaves, for three years and re-eligible. Qualification: 100 shares each. Remuneration: Rs.12,000\$ each. **Advisory Board:** Vicente Dutra Coelho Cabral, Joaquim Borges Caldeira, José Marques de Andrade. **INCORPORATED:** January 28th, 1886, and registered at the Junta Commercial, February 6th, 1886. **OBJECT:** Manufacture of cotton wool and other textiles. **CAPITAL:** Initial authorised Rs.1,600,000\$ in 8,000 shares of 200\$ each, issued against the property and business taken over, and raised in 1887 to Rs.2,400,000 by issue of 4,000 new shares. In 1892 it was again raised to Rs.6,000,000\$, in 30,000 shares of 200\$ each, by issue of 18,000 shares, half as bonus and half for cash, on which, however, only 50 % was paid up. In 1894 the capital was raised a third time to Rs.10,000,000\$, divided into 50,000 shares of 200\$. The additional 4,000,000\$ were made up by issue of 16,000 bonus shares and 4,000 new shares in cash, all paid up. In 1903 it was proposed to reduce the capital to Rs.3,000,000\$, divided into 40,000 shares of 200\$, by purchase of 10,000 shares at or under par value. Only 5,000 shares have been thus acquired, leaving the present capital at Rs.9,000,000\$ in 45,000 shares. The reserve fund on December 31st, 1906, stood at Rs.448,128\$, Deterioration Fund Rs.1,401,241\$, and profits in suspense Rs.1,761,429\$. Dividends distributed were in 1904, 10\$ and 12\$: 1905, 10\$ and 12\$: 1906, 12\$ and 12\$, or 12 %. There are no debentures or mortgage obligations. **LATEST QUOTATION** for shares: June, 1909, 261\$000.

ALLIANÇA MERCANTIL.—Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. **INCORPORATED:** July 31st, 1890. Registered: April 1st, 1890. **OBJECT:** Cereals and commission business. **CAPITAL:** Authorised Rs.1,500,000\$, all paid. **Debentures:** None. **Last dividend:** 2\$ per share, March, 1901. No sales reported.

AMERICA FABRIL, COMPANHIA.—Legal domicile: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua da Quitanda 155. Telephone: 545. **DIRECTORS:** C. da Rocha (President), Domingos A. Bebianno (Managing Director), Mark Sutton (Chief Engineer). Qualification: 100 shares each; elected for three years. Remuneration: Rs.30,000\$ per annum and 2½ % of the net profits each. **Auditors:** Gustavo Araujo Mala, Antonio Mendes Campos and Leitão Irmãos & Co., who serve gratuitously. **INCORPORATED:** August, 1886, under the name of Companhia de Fiação e Tecidos Pau Grande. **OBJECT:** Cotton spinning and weaving. The statutes were duly registered, and the shares were admitted to quotation on the Rio de Janeiro Stock Exchange in August of the same year. **Duration:** 40 years, counting from June 27th, 1903. **CAPITAL:** Initial authorised Rs.400,000\$ in shares of 200\$ each, fully paid; raised to Rs.600,000\$ in 1890, to Rs.1,800,000\$ in 1891, to Rs.2,400,000\$ in 1894, and finally, in 1903, to Rs.3,600,000\$, divided into 18,000 shares of Rs.200\$ each. **DEBENTURES:** In November, 1905, an issue of Rs.1,600,000\$ in 8,000 8 % first mortgage debentures was made at 97½ %, on which interest is paid half-yearly, on March 31st and September 30th. Repayment of the principal is provided for by an accumulative sinking fund of 2 % by drawings in the month of September when above or at par, and by purchase when under. This mortgage was duly registered at the Registro Geral de Hypotecas, November 30th, 1905. Amortisation will commence in 1908. The business year closes on June 30th, and accounts are submitted in August or September. **Voting Power:** 1 vote for every 10 shares. Profits are divided: 5 % to the reserve fund until it reaches 50 % of the subscribed capital, which is already the case (Rs.1,800,000\$ standing to the credit of this fund); 5 % for repairs and renewals, on advice of the Advisory Board. This fund reached Rs.300,788\$ on 17th, June 1906. Of the balance 12 % is available for dividends, and the rest is credited to a special reserve or carried forward. **Dividend,** July, 1907, at 10 % per annum. **LATEST QUOTATION:** June, 1909, 320\$ per share and 210\$ per debenture.

ARGOS FLUMINENSE.—Fire and Marine Assurance Company. Offices: Rua de Afandega N. 3. **DIRECTORS:** Luciano Augusto Lopes, C. J. dos Santos Coimbra and Hen-

rique J. Gonçalves. Qualification: 10 shares. Remuneration: Rs.1,000\$ each per month and 10 % commission on dividends. **Advisory Board:** José Antonio Soares Pereira, Carlos Antonio de Araujo Silva and Manoel Pinto de Oliveira e Souza. Members of Advisory Board must be shareholders. **Remuneration:** 3 % on dividends. **OBJECT:** In 1845 the company was authorised to transact business in fire and marine insurance in Brazil. The statutes were altered in 1904 and registered anew on June 3rd and 7th. The term of association was extended in 1899 for 30 years. **CAPITAL:** Initial authorised 1,000,000\$, of which 100,000\$ were paid up; raised to Rs.3,000,000\$, divided into 3,000 shares of 1,000\$, on which 40 % or Rs.400\$ are paid up. Further calls are subject to previous consent of majority of shareholders. **Reserve:** 20 % of the net profits are put to the reserve fund until it reaches 25 % of the authorised capital; on December 31st, 1908, it stood at Rs.163,000\$. **Business year closes** December 31st. Balances are made up half-yearly. **Dividends** for each half-year of 1907 were equivalent to 10 % per annum on the paid-up capital. For the previous seven years dividends were 20\$ and 15\$ in 1900, 22\$ and 24\$ in 1901, 20\$ and 24\$ in 1902, 22\$ and 22\$ in 1903, 16\$ and 20\$ in 1904, and 20\$ and 20\$ in 1905 and 1906. The total number of policies against fire in force in 1907 was 4,300, of the value of Rs.188,819,309\$, and 211 for marine insurance, Rs.19,771,195\$.
 Premiums on fire insurance amounted to 516,537\$
 Premiums on marine insurance 109,709\$
 626,246\$

Shares can only be transferred with the approval of the directors to parties owning property insured by the company to the value of the shares, the limit for each shareholder being 25 shares. In case of death, shares are subject to sale at public auction by order of the directors. In case of failure, shareholders are also liable to be struck off the list, value of their shares being in abeyance until a settlement with creditors is effected. **LATEST QUOTATION:** June, 1909 Rs.490\$000 per share.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31ST, 1908.

ASSETS.	
Uncalled capital	1,800,000\$
Government bonds—Union and State	1,782,220\$
Company's building	124,208\$
Mortgaged shares	30,000\$
Cash on hand and at Bankers	84,465\$
Interest on securities—to be collected	47,110\$
Bills receivable	81,895\$
Insurance money receivable	7,370\$
Interesse Publico Co.	12,288\$
Claim re s.s. "Florianopolis"	18,571\$
Office fixtures	7,000\$
Receipt stamps	80\$
	3,095,007\$
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	3,000,000\$
Reserve fund	168,000\$
Profits and losses	648,720\$
Directors' caution money	80,000\$
Dividends	71,982\$
Percentage for directors and auditors	19,800\$
Tax on dividends	1,500\$
Outstanding claims	60,000\$
	3,095,007\$

ARTES GRAPHICAS, BRAZILEIRA DE.—Legal domicile: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua do Hospicio 170. **DIRECTORS:** Arthur Watson Sobrinho and Benedicto de Mattos Freitas. Qualification: 50 shares each. **Auditors:** João Alexandre de Senna, Arnaldo Dias da Costa and Antonio da Costa Freitas. **INCORPORATED:** January 8th, 1901, for a term of 30 years, to carry on the business and industry of printers and lithographers. **CAPITAL:** authorised 200,000\$ in 1,000 shares of 200\$ fully paid up, issued against the machinery and general assets of the private firm from whom it was acquired. The

business year closes in December, and accounts are submitted in April following. There is no reserve fund, and up to the present no dividends have been paid. The actual Managers, who entered office in 1907, state that they ordered an examination of the books to be made, with the result that great irregularities were encountered, which have been the reason for the negative results of this concern. They, however, have every reason to believe that, properly managed, the Company may still pay handsome dividends. No sales of shares reported.

ASSUCAREIRA, COMPANHIA.—Legal domicile: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua Theophilo Ottoni N. 42. Code address. "Pargipe." Telephone: 1448. DIRECTORS: Dr. Manoel de Mendonça Guimarães, João de Deus Freitas and Dr. E. A. de Caldas Brito. Qualification: 100 shares. Remuneration is determined at the general meetings. Advisory Board: Conselheiro Caetano Pinto da Fonseca, Barão de Agoas Claras and Dr. Antonio Justo de Seixas Corrêa. INCORPORATED and registered at the Junta Commercial with the name of Companhia de Engenhos Centraes das Provincias de Parahyba do Norte e Sergipe. The company was, moreover, authorised by Decree No. 9,449 of June 27th, 1885, to undertake the cultivation of sugar-cane for manufacture of sugar and alcohol and subsidiary industries. The name was altered to "Companhia Industria e Construções" in March, 1891, when other changes were made in the statutes. On August 31st, 1898, another change was made to that of "Cia. Assucareira Parahyba and Sergipe," and finally the present title of "Cia. Assucareira" was adopted on January 16th, 1904. CAPITAL: Initial authorised Rs.1,500,000\$, divided into 7,500 shares of 200\$, of which Rs.300,000\$, or 20 %, paid up. Numerous alterations were subsequently made of the statutes and of the share capital of the company at special meetings held November 24th-25th, 1890; March 21st, 1891; January 3rd, 1899; and February 10th, 1904. At this last date the shares, which represented Rs.4,780,000\$ and Rs.2,340,000\$ paid up, were exchanged for 25,000 shares of 200\$ or Rs.5,000,000\$, with 50 % or 100\$ per share paid up. DEBENTURES: On May 20th, 1902, £150,000 first mortgage debentures were issued at Amsterdam, bearing 5 % interest and 3 % accumulated amortisation. In 1904 the holders of these debentures accepted the suspension of amortisation for five years, on condition that the right of co-participation in profits accompanying the debentures should be extended, as approved by a special meeting held July 3rd, 1907. A second series of debentures for Rs.1,500,000\$ was authorised January 16th, 1904, and was issued at Rio de Janeiro and duly registered at the Registro Geral de Hypothecas on March 21st, 1904. These debentures of 200\$ each are secured by second mortgage, and carry interest at the rate of 8 % per annum, payable half-yearly in January and July, and are amortisable within 18 years from July 1st, 1904, by drawings when at par or purchase when under. The issue price was 90 %. A third issue of debentures on deferred mortgage was authorised in July, 1905, for Rs.3,550,000\$, which have not been officially placed on the market. The different mortgages were drawn up July 15th, 1902, September 23rd, 1902, and March 19th, 1904, at the Notary Dário and registered at the General Registry Office, Second District. QUOTATION: None.

BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30TH, 1908.

ASSETS.	
Shareholders' uncalled capital	2,500,000\$
Securities in deposit	1,060,000\$
Debentures of the Pernambuco Imps.	156,109\$
Mills and distilleries at the Capital	3,354,787\$
The Riachuelo Mill	1,774,207\$
The Parahyba Mill	1,256,456\$
The Riachuelo Plantation	478,691\$
The S. João Plantation	206,796\$
The Pilar Plantation	15,150\$
Advances to Planters	201,108\$
Crop expenses, 1908-9	62,178\$
Value of stock in hand	385,278\$
Sundry debtors	268,019\$
Funds in Europe	68,896\$

Directors' guarantee	30,000\$
Insurance	10,133\$
Furniture	4,214\$
Sundry	2,885,481\$
Cash on hand	39,734\$

14,549,274\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	5,000,000\$
Foreign Loan—outstanding	1,300,362\$
Mortgaged debentures	1,060,000\$
Bills payable	321,148\$
Signed accounts	67,092\$
Directors' guarantee	30,000\$
15 d/s Drafts (Mills)	28,852\$
Dividends outstanding	15,973\$
Sundry creditors	6,725,849\$

14,549,274\$

Since gone into liquidation, but will probably be reorganised.

AURIFERA DE MINAS GERAES.—Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. INCORPORATED: March 21st, 1892. Registered: April 1st, 1899. Duration: 80 years. OBJECT: Gold and other mining, and cattle breeding. CAPITAL: Authorised Rs.1,000,000\$ in 5,000 shares of 200\$, each fully paid. DEBENTURES: None. No dividend; no sales reported.

BANCO AGRICOLA DO BRAZIL.—Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. INCORPORATED: July 12th, 1889. Registered: April 1st, 1899. Duration: 60 years. CAPITAL: Authorised Rs.4,000,000\$, all paid in shares of 100\$, of which 18,300 are outstanding. DEBENTURES: None. Last dividend in July, 1893. No quotation.

BANCO DO BRASIL.

Soon after the opening of the ports of Brazil to the commerce of the world by John VI., the first bank known in Brazil was founded by Royal Charter in 1808, under the denomination of "Banco Publico," or "Nacional," that later on was changed to the "Banco do Brasil," with a capital of Rs.1,200,000\$, equivalent at 80d., the par exchange of that time, to £400,000.

But capital was hard to get, so on December 11th, 1809, the bank commenced operations with only 100,000\$, and nine years elapsed before the whole of the capital had been paid up.

Amongst other privileges the bank had the sole right to issue notes, that was exercised to such an extent that, after rising over 90d. in 1814, the rate of exchange had by 1825 fallen as low as 40d.

Meanwhile the capital of the bank had been raised to 3,600,000\$ in currency, equivalent in gold to £600,000. In spite of depreciation, issue of notes was continued and reached 21,356,000\$ in 1827. Of the initial capital the Imperial Government in 1817 held 500,000\$, but during the period of Independence borrowed heavily and, to help the bank, was obliged to guarantee the note issue.

Whilst continuing to distribute dividends of 12 % during the 18 years elapsed since its foundation, the position of the bank became worse year by year until in 1829, when its charter ended, it was decided to wind up.

The debt of the Government to the bank then amounted to Rs.19,000,000\$—about the same value as the notes in circulation—for which the Treasury made itself responsible.

Such was the origin of the fatal system of inconvertible currency and forced tender, from which the country has suffered so severely.

The liquidation of the first bank of Brazil took six years to effect, the shareholders receiving about 80 % of their capital.

In 1838 a private bank known as the Banco Commercial was started with 5,000,000\$, of which, however, only 2,500,000\$ was subscribed and paid up at the time, and the rest in 1851.

An attempt had been made about 1853 to revive the Bank of Brazil without success; but in 1854 a second bank was founded under this denomination, with a capital of Rs.10,000,000\$, divided into 50,000 shares of 200\$ each.

Both the Banco Commercial and the new Banco do Brasil were authorised to issue promissory notes, or *vales*, for small sums at short terms, which passed as money, as also other similar banks started later on at Pará, Maranhão, Pernambuco and Bahia. These proved so useful that in 1853 a new national bank of issue was started by incorporation of the existing Banco do Brasil, Banco Commercial and the banks at Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia and Maranhão, under the title of the Bank of Brazil.

The authorised capital of the new undertaking was Rs.30,000,000\$, divided into 150,000 shares of 200\$ each, of which 80,000 were exchanged for the shares of the two local banks, 40,000 for those of the provincial establishments, and 30,000 were offered for public subscription. Competition for the shares was so keen that they were allotted at a premium of 10 %, and the surplus was applied to the paving of the streets of the Capital.

The bank commenced operations in 1854 under favourable circumstances, with exchange at par, and succeeded by 1856 in accumulating a considerable gold reserve in guarantee of its note issue.

The monetary crisis of 1857 in the United States seriously affected Brazilian markets, failures were numerous and confidence greatly impaired.

About this time two other banks—the Banco Rural Hypothecario and Banco Commercial and Agricola and others in the provinces had been authorised to issue notes on the security of Government stock. This duality of emission proved disastrous, and in 1860 the Bank of Brazil was obliged to take over the affairs of the Banco Agricola and to arrange with the Banco Rural for cessation of its issues.

To effect this amalgamation the capital was raised to 33,000,000\$, and for a short time there was some improvement; but by 1866, in consequence of the Paraguayan war and the commercial crisis of 1864, the bank entirely lost control of the market, whilst the right to issue was suspended.

Issues had already reached enormous proportions. Exchange fell in 1868 to 14d., and it was only after the termination of the war in 1870 that the bank was able to commence withdrawing paper money. Revival, however, was rapid and by 1873 exchange had risen again to par.

Coffee falling again in 1877, a period of acute depression ensued, and exchange suffered a relapse to 13d. in 1885; but in 1888 the current of prosperity had turned again, exchange went over par and gold poured into the country.

An attempt was made to return to specie payments, for which purpose a new bank, the "Banco Nacional do Brasil," was organised, and a large quantity of notes issued against gold, which were called in and paid off in 1890. Simultaneously the Bank of Brazil availed itself of the issue clause and increased its note circulation from 11,337,350\$ to 52,336,950\$, and its nominal capital to 100,000,000\$ by issue of 335,000 new shares of 200\$ each, on which 50 % was called, thus raising the paid-up capital to 66,500,000\$. The issue was made at a premium of 40\$ per share, or Rs.13,400,000\$, which was placed to reserve fund.

Exchange continuing to fall the bank hastened to call in its notes, and in 1893 had succeeded in reducing their issue to 9,424,943\$.

Directly after the Republic was proclaimed a new bank of issue, called the "Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brasil," was organised, with right to issue notes convertible when exchange should be maintained at par for 12 months consecutively.

The capital was Rs.200,000,000\$, of which about Rs.700,000\$ were not paid.

Excessive issues of paper money produced their logical effect; exchange fell and confidence was completely destroyed.

In 1893 the two institutions, the "Banco do Brasil" and "Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brasil," were amalgamated under the denomination of "Banco da Republica," with a nominal capital of Rs.156,600,000\$, constituted by the assets of both houses—the "Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brasil's" capital being reduced to Rs.90,000,000\$, whilst that of the "Banco do Brasil" remained at Rs.66,500,000\$.

At the same time Government assumed responsibility for the note issues of the bank, and assisted the bank in various other ways. The position, however, was untenable and in 1900, to prevent payments from being stopped altogether, the management was temporarily taken over by the Government and the claims of creditors satisfied by issue of 3 % Federal bonds, called *inscripções*.

In 1905, the liquidation being practically completed, the bank was reorganised under its present name of the "Banco do Brasil," with a nominal capital of Rs.70,000,000\$, divided into 350,000 shares of 200\$ each, of which 112,500 were exchanged for shares of the old concern, 112,500 were subscribed by the Federal Government, and 125,000 were reserved for private subscription as opportunity offered.

DIRECTORS.—Dr. Ubaldino do Amaral Fontoura (President) Sr. Luiz Alves da Silva Porto, Dr. Norberto Custodio Ferreira, Dr. Leopoldo Cezar Duque Estrada, Dr. Leonidas Detsi—elected by the shareholders.

DIVIDENDS.—for 2nd half-year, 1906, 3\$000 per share, paid January, 1907; for 1st half-year, 1907, 4\$000 per share, paid July, 1907; for 2nd half-year, 1907, 6\$000 per share, paid January, 1908; for 1st half-year, 1908, 8\$000 per share, paid July, 1908; for 2nd half-year, 1908, 6\$000 per share, paid January, 1909; for 1st half-year, 1909, 9\$000 per share, paid July, 1909.

LATEST QUOTATION : Shares, 187\$, October, 1909.

BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30TH, 1908.

ASSETS.	
Shares to be issued :—	
125,000 shares of 200\$000	25,000,000\$000
Apolicies as guarantee for Reserve Fund ..	413,512\$850
Accounts current guaranteed	30,008,919\$823
Bills discounted	47,025,183\$787
Bills receivable	1,891,466\$910
Securities held in guarantee	62,386,954\$055
Securities deposited by third parties ..	38,764,639\$731
Agents in Brazil and Europe	48,774,945\$752
Securities :—	
£1,130,000 at 27d.	10,045,700\$000
Other	1,867,824\$950
	11,913,524\$950
Bonds in liquidation	432,692\$108
Building and office fittings of bank ..	1,430,000\$000
Sundry accounts	16,748,250\$337
Cash	85,401,443\$933
	365,790,933\$941
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	70,000,000\$000
Reserve	694,140\$998
Current Accounts without interest	87,208,493\$522
Current Accounts with interest	30,153,395\$662
Current Accounts abroad	322,939\$042
Current Accounts at fixed dates	201,875\$650
Agents in Brazil and Europe	24,550,445\$001
Deposits at fixed dates	4,963,787\$176
Judicial Deposits	1,971,945\$500
Deposits of Securities and values	101,150,963\$786
Federal Treasury, Accounts current ..	2,424,705\$980
Federal Treasury, bill account—£1,000,000 at 27d.	8,888,888\$880
Dividends of the Bank :—	
Outstanding	147,475\$000
4th dividend at the rate of 8\$000 per share	1,800,000\$000
	1,947,475\$000
Sundry Accounts	30,492,463\$635
Bonus	143,105\$000
Profit and Loss	686,273\$491
	365,790,933\$941

PROFIT AND LOSS, JUNE 30TH, 1908.

DEBIT.	
Interest:	
Added to bills for fixed deposits	220,815\$251
Rebate for amount due next half-year	89,912\$140
	<u>130,903\$111</u>
Amounts credited to sundries in Accounts current	346,691\$150
Ditto to Agents	6,190\$500
Ditto to Federal Treasury	3,110\$550
	<u>486,885\$311</u>
Administration Expenses:	
Balance of this Account	570,488\$245
Discounts:	
Re-discounts in the current term	1,292\$440
Commissions:	
Credited to sundries in the current term	15,967\$460
Losses in various Accounts:	
On sale of State of Rio de Janeiro bonds from March, 1905	38,836\$500
Ditto, National loan of 1897	25\$500
Ditto on Bills receivable	8,620\$500
	<u>47,482\$500</u>
Reserve Fund:	
10% of net profits verified to date	280,252\$620
Dividends:	
4th dividend payable at the rate of 8% per share (225,000)	1,800,000\$000
Board Percentage:	
1% on 1,800,000\$	36,000\$000
Balance carried to next half-year	686,278\$491
	<u>3,924,542\$087</u>
CREDIT.	
Brought forward from last half-year	588,766\$872
Interest:	
Debited to sundries in accounts current guaranteed	1,037,224\$190
Ditto in Account current	74,998\$849
Ditto in Accounts with Agents	503\$560
Ditto in Bills receivable	742\$660
	<u>1,113,464\$259</u>
Discounts:	
Charged on trade bills during the year	2,175,443\$658
Less: those belonging to next half-year	596,099\$200
	<u>1,579,344\$458</u>
Deposits at fixed dates	3,896\$380
	<u>1,583,240\$838</u>
Interest on Bank's Securities:	
On Consols, Prussians and French Rentes held by our bankers	226,098\$550
Ditto on 404 Apolices Geraes belonging to Reserve fund	10,100\$000
Ditto on 700 Apolices Geraes	17,500\$000
Ditto on 808 bonds of 1903 loan	7,700\$000
Ditto on 196 State of Minas bonds	4,900\$000
Ditto on 386 debentures of Rodrigues and Co.	7,720\$000
Ditto on 2,160 Municipal bonds	12,900\$000
	<u>286,918\$550</u>

Commissions:	
Debited to Sundries during the half-year	98,504\$462
Manoas Agency:	
Net Profit, May 31st last	80,687\$826
Exchange Operations:	
Balance of this Account	177,959\$460
	<u>3,924,542\$087</u>

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31st, 1908.

ASSETS.	
Shares to be issued:	
125,000 shares of 200\$000	25,000,000\$000
Apolices as guarantee for Reserve Fund	693,765\$120
Accounts current guaranteed	30,694,875\$851
Bills discounted	58,915,258\$251
Bills receivable	1,486,757\$560
Securities held in guarantee	62,897,554\$025
Securities deposited by third parties	38,819,781\$796
Agents in Brazil and Europe	57,282,347\$265
Securities:	
£1,300,000 at 27d.	10,045,700\$000
Other	1,541,482\$680
	<u>11,587,182\$680</u>
Bonds in liquidation	480,952\$578
Building and Office Fittings of Bank	1,430,000\$000
Sundry Accounts	16,726,010\$289
Cash	44,677,223\$861
	<u>345,141,458\$776</u>
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	70,000,000\$000
Reserve	1,081,902\$949
Current Accounts without interest	60,816,364\$663
Current Accounts with interest	35,088,554\$923
Current Accounts abroad	390,006\$105
Current Accounts at fixed dates	259,482\$200
Agents in Brazil and Europe	16,946,102\$155
Deposits at fixed dates	18,695,728\$670
Judicial Deposits	1,942,208\$268
Deposits of Securities and values	101,217,285\$821
Federal Treasury, accounts current	9,104,917\$197
Federal Treasury, bill account—£1,000,000 at 27d.	8,888,888\$880
Bonus	123,872\$500
Dividends of the Bank:	
Outstanding	202,471\$000
5th dividend at the rate of 9%	2,025,000\$000
	<u>2,227,471\$000</u>
Sundry Accounts	21,984,320\$878
Profit and Loss	1,424,857\$572
	<u>345,141,458\$776</u>

PROFIT AND LOSS, DECEMBER 31st, 1908.

DEBIT.	
Interest:	
Added to fixed deposits for the half-year	418,817\$855
Rebate: For amount due next half-year	267,557\$800
	<u>145,759\$755</u>
Amounts credited to Sundries	361,580\$428
	<u>507,340\$183</u>
Discounts:	
Refunded in advance on bills discounted	6,215\$230
Commissions:	
Credited to Sundries	15,021\$075
Administration Expenses:	
Balance of this Account	609,449\$729
Losses in Various Accounts:	
Amount transferred	186,625\$000

Reserve Fund:	
10% of net profits verified to date	387,761\$951
Dividends:	
Dividend of 9% on 225,000 shares	2,025,000\$000
Board Percentage:	
1% on Dividend	40,500\$000
Carried to next half-year	1,424,857\$562
	<u>5,202,270\$730</u>

CREDIT.

Brought forward from last half-year ..	686,273\$491
Interest:	
Amounts debited to Sundries during current term	1,399,425\$950
Discounts:	
Belonging to current term 2,651,804\$986	
Less: Those belonging to next term	683,440\$960
	<u>1,968,364\$026</u>
Interest on Bank's Securities:	
Amounts due to date	277,794\$810
Commissions:	
Collected from Sundries	101,993\$277
Bank Securities:	
Profit on sale of sundry securities	206\$500
Agencies of the Bank:	
Profit of Agencies for the current term ..	273,808\$761
Exchange Operations:	
Profit in this Account	494,898\$915
	<u>5,202,270\$730</u>

PARÁ BRANCH.

BALANCE SHEET, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1908.

ASSETS.

Accounts Current guaranteed	892,209\$154
Bills Discounted	1,072,106\$444
Bills Receivable	310,069\$840
Securities held in guarantee	1,740,422\$325
Manaos Branch	2,593,021\$985
Installation Expenses	29,794\$745
Bank Furniture	16,780\$800
Sundry Accounts	1,263,991\$010
Profit and Loss: Deficit	10,440\$999
Cash	1,983,574\$322
	<u>9,913,401\$624</u>

LIABILITIES.

Accounts Current without Interest	120,245\$836
Accounts current with Interest	881,969\$130
Bank of Brazil, Current Account	5,808,225\$863
Bank of Brazil, Collection Account	221,568\$320
Deposits at fixed dates	105,693\$170
Securities deposited by third parties ..	1,740,422\$325
Sundry Accounts	1,195,276\$980
	<u>9,913,401\$624</u>

PROFIT AND LOSS, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1908.

DEBIT.

Interest:	
Added to deposits at fixed dates ..	3,600\$070
Rebate for amount due next half-year 3,039\$670	
	<u>650\$400</u>
Amounts credited to Sundries during the current half-year 1,405\$610	
	<u>2,056\$010</u>
Discounts:	
Re-discounts in the current term	2,308\$580
Salary Account	48,666\$500
General Expenses:	
State and Municipal Taxes	4,353\$205

Rent	6,866\$664
Sundries	2,898\$510
	<u>13,918\$979</u>

13,918\$979

64,950\$069

CREDIT.

Interest:	
Amounts debited to Sundries during the current half-year	26,005\$710
Discounts:	
Charged on trade bills during current term	50,401\$460
Rebate on same belonging to next half-year	23,817\$000
	<u>26,584\$460</u>

Commissions:

Payable in Rio and debited to Sundries ..	1,807\$440
Sale of Sundry Coins	40\$000
Exchange Operations	71\$460
Deficit	10,440\$999
	<u>64,950\$069</u>

MANAOS BRANCH.

BALANCE SHEET, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1908.

ASSETS.

Account Current Guaranteed	4,088,080\$324
Bills Discounted	546,375\$673
Bills Receivable	542,923\$326
Securities held in Guarantee	13,014,372\$579
Securities deposited by third parties ..	59,400\$000
Installation Expenses	25,450\$950
Bank Furniture	19,791\$370
Accounts Current	2,839,285\$707
Bonds in liquidation	413,700\$000
Sundry Accounts	684,701\$861
Cash	9,919,677\$646
	<u>32,153,664\$936</u>

LIABILITIES.

Accounts Current without interest	705,445\$318
Accounts Current with interest	960,241\$312
Deposits at fixed dates	66,611\$260
Bank of Brazil Current Account	16,203,741\$047
Bank of Brazil Collection Account	308,264\$000
Depositors of Securities and Values	13,073,772\$579
Liquidation	50,000\$000
Sundry Accounts	520,377\$150
Profit and Loss	265,211\$770
	<u>32,153,664\$936</u>

PROFIT AND LOSS, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1908.

DEBIT.

Furniture:	
Rebate of 10%	21,990\$970
	<u>2,199\$100</u>
Office Fittings:	
Ditto of 25%	9,039\$200
	<u>2,259\$800</u>
Installation Expenses:	
Ditto of 10%	31,818\$690
	<u>3,181\$370</u>

Stamps:

Debit	1,457\$990
Less: value of those in stock	944\$760
	<u>513\$230</u>

513\$230

Post and Telegraph	2,014\$960
Salary Accounts	85,464\$040
General Expenses	22,614\$600

Liquidations:

Credited for probable loss	50,000\$000
Carried forward	265,211\$770
	<u>433,453\$270</u>

433,453\$270

CREDIT.		
Commissions		41,946\$366
Discounts	206,394\$290	
Less: those belong- ing to next half-year in loans on security	39,593\$050	
On bills dis- counted	13,178\$200	
	52,771\$250	
Interest:		
Balance debited to Sundries	137,619\$213	
Amount debited to Sundries in Accounts current guaran- teed	57,986\$730	
Ditto in Accounts current	40,277\$470	
Deposits at fixed dates be- longing to next half-year	1,564\$501	
	237,447\$914	
Profit on sale of Coins	441\$250	
	433,458\$870	

SANTOS BRANCH.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31ST, 1908.

ASSETS.		
Accounts current guaranteed	2,680,831\$430	
Bills discounted	2,100,626\$470	
Bills receivable	177,906\$900	
Securities held in guarantee	3,884,511\$050	
Securities deposited by third parties	83,510\$845	
Bank Furniture	13,825\$170	
Installation Expenses	10,453\$680	
Sundry Accounts	2,278,803\$640	
Cash	12,370,895\$540	
	23,801,454\$725	
LIABILITIES.		
Accounts current without interest	787,261\$585	
Accounts current with interest	3,097,987\$954	
Bank of Brazil Current Account	4,569,061\$111	
Bank of Brazil Gold Vale Account	9,160,615\$820	
Bank of Brazil Collection Account	7,093\$770	
Deposits at fixed dates	6,428\$780	
Depositors of securities and value	3,968,021\$895	
Agents in Brazil	1,545\$650	
Sundry Accounts	2,234,400\$190	
Profit and Loss	19,037\$990	
	23,801,454\$725	

PROFIT AND LOSS, DECEMBER 31ST, 1908.

DEBIT.		
Discounts:		
Re-discounts in current term	26\$260	
Interest:		
Added to fixed deposits	211\$870	
Credited to Sundry in current term	12,845\$500	
	13,057\$870	
General Expenses	12,352\$940	
Furniture:		
Rebate of 5% on value of same	1,538\$130	
Office Fittings:		
Rebate of 25% on value of those purchased in current term	3,066\$810	
Installation Expenses:		
Rebate of 25% on same	3,484\$550	
Salary Account	45,416\$550	
Carried forward	19,037\$990	
	97,078\$600	

CREDIT.		
Discounts:		
Collected on trade bills during the half-year	83,400\$750	
Less those belonging to next half-year	15,072\$090	
	68,327\$660	
Interest:		
Collected and debited to Sun- dries during the half-year	28,236\$160	
Less those collected on bills receivable discounted and belonging to next half-year	374\$900	
	27,861\$860	
Commissions:		
Collected and debited to Sundries during the half-year	1,770\$930	
	97,078\$600	

BANCO BRAZIL E NORTE AMERICA.—Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. INCORPORATED: October 4th, 1890. Registered: April 1st, 1899. Duration: 50 years. OBJECT: Deposits, discounts, loans and exchange. CAPITAL: Authorised Rs.10,000,000\$, of which Rs.3,025,960\$ is paid up in shares of 70\$. Shares outstanding: 43,228. DEBENTURES: None. Quotation, Shares, 1909, 5\$000. In liquidation.

BANCO COMMERCIAL.—Rio de Janeiro. Head office: Rua 1º de Março, 57. P.O. Box 547. Telegraphic address. "Cesar." DIRECTORS: José Rodriguez Peixoto, M. A. da Costa Pereira, Horacio A. da Costa Santos. Qualification: 200 shares. Advisory Board: Jeronymo Teixeira Boavista, A. Gomes Vieira de Castro, Narciso Luiz Machado Guimarães. VOTING POWERS: 1 vote for 10 shares. INCORPORATED: April 6th, 1866, by Decree 3,632; commenced working same year July 4th. Duration: 20 years from last prorogation to 1921. OBJECT: General Banking business. CAPITAL: Authorised Rs. 12,000,000\$ in 60,000 shares of 200\$, raised to Rs.20,000,000\$ on September 29th, 1888. In 1900, in consequence of the financial crisis that followed the suspension of payments by the Banco da Republica, the bank was seriously embarrassed, and for a short time obliged to stop payments. At a general meeting held on March 30th, 1901, the directors were authorised to reorganise the Bank and revise the statutes, reducing the capital to Rs.10,000,000\$ in 100,000 shares of 100\$, at which it now stands. Dividends distributed from December 31st, 1866, to December 31st, 1908, amounted to Rs.35,449,000\$. Last dividend: 6\$ for 1st half 1908 or at the rate of 12% per annum, and 5\$ for second half. Reserve fund, December 31st, 1908: Rs.2,060,908\$. Carried forward: Rs.532,230\$. LATEST QUOTATION: Shares, 98\$000, June 30th, 1909.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31ST, 1908.

ASSETS.		
Withdrawn shares	743,200\$	
Collateral accounts	2,383,239\$	
Guaranteed accounts	2,705,910\$	
Current accounts	1,453,054\$	
Bills discounted	2,426,380\$	
Bills receivable	89,529\$	
Bank premises	266,791\$	
Interest and dividends to receive	362,563\$	
Accounts under liquidation	747,154\$	
Securities in deposit against loans	20,942,492\$	
Securities belonging to others	47,745,138\$	
Apollices—Federal, State and Municipal	5,475,674\$	
Shares—bank and company's	724,224\$	
Debentures, sundry	2,736,337\$	
Hypothecary notes	840,962\$	
Sundry accounts	8,654,435\$	
Cash	4,601,346\$	
	102,898,480\$	

LIABILITIES.

Capital	10,000,000\$
Depreciation fund	1,055,550\$
Reserve fund	2,060,908\$
Profits in suspense	131,953\$
Profit and loss, balance carried forward	532,231\$
Current accounts	9,275,122\$
Correspondent account	482,961\$
Bills payable	127,759\$
Deposits without interest	119,353\$
Eighty-second dividend at 5% on 92,568 shares	462,840\$
Deposits for time	153,434\$
Interest—rebate on bills not due	34,210\$
Directors' remuneration	40,885\$
Advisory Board	3,600\$
Sundry accounts	9,729,084\$
Guarantees belonging to assets account	68,087,675\$
	102,898,480\$

Bills receivable for account of third parties ..	277,834\$
Bank's property	376,775\$
Mortgaged securities	4,989,281\$
Collaterals	66,653,682\$
Securities in hand	4,288,079\$
Debentures in hand	1,122,403\$
Fianças (bails)	155,000\$
Sundry mortgages	75,000\$
Correspondents	625,328\$
Discounts	44,004\$
Interest receivable	82,980\$
Ditto due next half-year	3,901\$
Sundry	761,545\$
Rio de Janeiro State bonds	113,775\$
Federal Government bonds	319,230\$
State of Minas bonds	1,225,834\$
Cash in hand	2,440,664\$
	93,831,288\$

BANCO DO COMMERCIO.—Legal domicile: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: 5, Rua General Camara. P.O.B. 633. Code address: Bancoclo. Directors: Conde de Avellar (President), Joaquim José da Silva Fernandes Couto (Acting Director). Advisory Board: de Villela, Luiz José dos Santos Dias and Manoel Pinto d'Oliveira Souza. This bank was authorised by Decree No. 5,742 of September 16th, 1874, to transact general banking business and the statutes were registered at Rio de Janeiro in October, 1874. Operations commenced on February 1st, 1875. The authorised capital was Rs.16,000,000\$ in 80,000 shares of 200\$ each. Of these, 80,000 shares, representing Rs.12,000,000\$, were fully paid up, the remaining 20,000 were only allotted after some years, on which 80\$ per share, or 40 %, were called, and in exchange fully paid-up shares were delivered in the proportion of one for 2½, thus reducing the capital to Rs.13,000,000\$ as duly authorised by alteration of the statutes in 1895. On February 27th, 1902, by a later alteration, registered at the Junta Commercial on March 24th, the bank was authorised to reduce the capital to Rs.10,000,000\$ by purchase of shares when below par. In accordance with this resolution the bank has redeemed 6,883 shares up to June 30th, 1907, which now figure in the assets of the company. These purchases were effected from net profits. DIVIDENDS for the past 10 years are stated to have been at the rate of 8 % per annum. The profits are divided as follows: (1st) Not less than 5 % to reserve fund up to one-fifth of paid-up capital. The reserve having already reached this proportion, the right of limiting the sum allowed by Article 55 of Statutes has been exercised, and the available profits have been applied to the purchase of shares as above; (2nd) Such part of the profits remaining as may be deemed best by the directors, with the consent of the Advisory Board, shall be distributed as dividends, and the rest be carried over to now account. Qualification for each director: 100 shares; members of the Advisory Board: 20 shares. Stipends: President, Rs.24,000\$ per annum; Secretary, Rs.18,000\$; members of the Advisory Board, 200\$ per month for each acting member. Votes are counted one for each 20 shares, with a limit of 30 votes. Only shareholders can hold proxies, but directors and the Advisory Board are excepted. The duration of the bank is for a term of 50 years, ending February, 1925, but may be extended by resolution of an extraordinary meeting. The fiscal year ends on June 30th, and accounts are submitted at the ordinary meeting held between September and December following. The bank is subjected to the regulations established by Decree No. 494 of July 4th, 1891, applying to joint stock companies. LATEST QUOTATION: Shares, 134\$000, June 30th, 1909.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31ST, 1908.

ASSETS.

Shares redeemed ..	1,895,880\$
Bills discounted ..	4,187,255\$
Securities of Company's liquidating ..	1,384,963\$
Bank premises and furniture ..	478,000\$
Guaranteed accounts current ..	1,761,639\$
Accounts current ..	658,098\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	13,600,000\$
Reserve fund	2,000,000\$
Profits in suspense	56,430\$
Fixed deposits and bills payable	637,618\$
Accounts current	446,575\$
Accounts current at call	4,270,959\$
Accounts current terme	24,182\$
Mortgage deeds	231,000\$
Securities in deposit	71,622,963\$
Tax on dividends	8,775\$
Discounts belonging to next half-year	22,680\$
Correspondents	274,841\$
Sundry accounts	240,482\$
Sixty-sixth dividend	351,124\$
Profit and loss account carried over ..	43,848\$
	93,831,288\$

BANCO CONSTRUCTOR DO BRAZIL.—Legal domicile: Rio de Janeiro. Directors: Dr. Franklin Sampaio and Bento Coelho de Almeida, elected for three years. Qualification; 100 shares. Remuneration: Fixed at meetings of shareholders. Advisory Board: C. P. Leal, João Maximiano de Figueiredo and Dr. Herculanio Y. Ferreira Vianna. INCORPORATED: By creditors of the extinct Banco Constructor do Brazil at meetings held November 23rd and 26th, 1903, and registered at the Junta Commercial do Rio de Janeiro, December 14th, 1903. OBJECT: To take over the assets and carry on the business if acquired in judicial auction from the liquidating bank; to undertake the construction of railways and other public works; to construct and work factories, mills, telegraphs or telephones, and buy or sell land and houses, &c. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, 1,312,300\$ in fully-paid shares of 100\$ each, represented entirely by the rights and assets taken over. The term of association is for 30 years, ending October 12th, 1939. The business year ends December 31st, and accounts are submitted within the first quarter of the following year. Votes go by shares, without limitation. The bank holds a concession from the Petropolis Municipality for the supply of water and electric light to that city, for which a power station has been erected at Itamaraty of 400 h.p. No quotation.

BANCO CREDITO MOVEL.—Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. INCORPORATED: October 16th, 1890. Registered: April 1st, 1899. Duration: 50 years. CAPITAL: Authorised Rs.15,451,100\$, all paid. DEBENTURES: Authorised 70,000, all issued at par; nominal value 60\$. Interest: 6 %, payable January and July. Amortisation in 35 years. In liquidation.

BANCO DE CREDITO RURAL E INTERNACIONAL.

Legal domicile: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua d'Alfandega N. 3. Telephone: 484. Directors: J. E. B. Berla (President), Visconde de Alves Mathous (Managing Director). Qualification: 100 shares each. Remuneration: Rs.12,000\$

per annum each, and 10% of net profits for the Board. Advisory Board: E. P. Lacaze, Antonio Martins dos Santos and Conrado Jacob Niemeyer (elected August 30th, 1907). Remuneration: Rs.600\$ per annum to each member. INCORPORATED: July 28th, 1890, and statutes registered at the Junta Commercial do Rio de Janeiro August 9th, 1890. CAPITAL: At end of 1907 Rs.1,594,200\$ in 7,971 fully-paid shares. Dividend, July, 1907, at 6% per annum. LATEST QUOTATION: Shares, Rs.130\$, December, 1907.

MORTGAGE BONDS: 1,899 bonds of Rs.100\$ each outstanding in December, 1907, bearing 7% interest payable in April and October. QUOTATION: Rs.110\$000, June 30th, 1909.

BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30TH, 1908.

ASSETS.	
Shares and debentures	1,262,733\$
Accounts current	68,009\$
Bills receivable	75,750\$
Loans on collaterals	500,000\$
Bank's hypothecary notes in hand	120,900\$
Capital en commandite accounts	657,125\$
Directors' deposits	40,000\$
Office furniture	2,000\$
Sundry accounts	8,081\$
Cash	926\$
Commercial department	1,000,000\$
State Government bonds (apolicies)	18,525\$
	<hr/>
	3,748,999\$

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	2,594,200\$
Reserve fund	76,110\$
Accounts current	318,861\$
Directors' deposit	40,000\$
Collaterals	500,000\$
Notes (hypothecary) issued	120,900\$
Sundry accounts	94,828\$
Bills payable	4,100\$
	<hr/>
	3,748,999\$

At a meeting held August 30th, 1907, it was decided to remunerate each director with 8,000\$ more for their services during the year ended June 30th, 1907.

BANCO DE CREDITO REAL DE S. PAULO.—Domicile: S. Paulo. INCORPORATED: September 18th, 1882. Registered: April 1st, 1899. Duration: 50 years. CAPITAL: Authorised 10,000,000\$ in 50,000 shares of 200\$, of which Rs.5,000,000\$ were issued and paid. Last dividend reported 7% in August, 1902. LATEST QUOTATION: Shares. Rs.1\$500, December, 1907. In liquidation.

BANCO DOS FUNCIONARIOS PUBLICOS.—Legal domicile: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua da Constituição N. 51. DIRECTORS: Conselheiro José Ignacio Ewerton de Almeida, Antonio Albino de Siqueira Pinto. Qualification: 100 shares each. Advisory Board: Dr. João Brazileiro de Toledo Franco, Dr. José Francisco Soares and Mario B. de Magalhães Castro. ESTABLISHED: April, 1891, under a concession dated September 20th, 1891. OBJECT: To loan money to public employees at Rio de Janeiro and in the State. CAPITAL: Authorised Rs.2,000,000\$ in 10,000 shares, of which Rs.750,000\$, or 75\$ per share, paid up. In March the paid-up capital was raised to Rs.900,000\$ by means of a bonus issue of Rs.150,000\$, or 15\$ per share. Duration: 40 years. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in March. Voting powers: five shares to each vote. At the meeting held on 1st December, 1907, it was decided the effect of the Decree of the Minister of Finance reducing the rate of interest on loans to Government servants to 1½% per month was to be tried for one year, and, if onerous to the bank's interests, the liquidation of the bank would be proposed.

Dividends have been paid half-yearly since 1898 at rate of 12% per annum: LATEST QUOTATION: 61\$000 per share.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31ST, 1908.

ASSETS.	
Directors' caution money	7,500\$
Treasurer's caution money	30,000\$
Collectors' caution money	15,000\$
Office fixtures	4,185\$
Insured:	
New account	78,000\$
Old account	2,000\$
Re-insurances	46,693\$
Loans:	
In account current	1,992,388\$
Outstanding and bad debts	180,148\$
Bills receivable from the Banco Real Hypothecario	3,176\$
Rents	4,752\$
Bills	1,599\$
Banco do Brasil, in account current	45,000\$
Cash in hand	36,687\$
	<hr/>
	2,447,068\$

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	1,200,000\$
Directors' caution money	7,500\$
Treasurer's caution money	30,000\$
Collectors' caution money	15,000\$
Insurance Premiums:	
Old account	106,303\$
New account	228,144\$
Re-insurances	46,693\$
Insured:	
Old account	2,000\$
New account	78,000\$
Bills payable	102,586\$
Bills	1,599\$
Reserve fund	360,000\$
Special fund	30,000\$
Building repair account	1,623\$
Sundry	27,752\$
Dividends:	
Outstanding	13,185\$
35th dividend	72,000\$
Tax on dividends	1,800\$
Profit and loss account (carry forward)	122,933\$
	<hr/>
	2,447,068\$

BANCO HYPOTHECARIO DO BRAZIL.—Legal domicile. Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua 1 de Março N. 35. P.O. Box 268. DIRECTORS: Conde Modesto Leal (President), Dr. Arthur Leandro de Araujo Costa (Vice-President), AUDITORS: Thomaz Rabello, Arthur Peixoto, and Candido A. Mourão do Valle. INCORPORATED: To do general banking business, and especially to make advances on real estate on mortgage, under Decree No. 1,036n, dated November 14th, 1890. CAPITAL: Authorised Rs.8,000,000\$ divided into 40,000 shares of 200\$, of which 100\$ are paid up. At a meeting of shareholders August 20th, 1906, the president was empowered to arrange with the Crédit Mobilier Français for an increase of capital.

Hypothecary notes (letras hypothecarias). According to last accounts the bank had in circulation 15,936 hypothecary notes of the value of 100\$ each, bearing 6% interest per annum, payable half-yearly in April and October, for which the latest quotation (December, 1907), is 60\$. Reserve fund: Rs.1,107,075\$. The shares of 100\$ nominal are quoted (June, 1909), at 29\$. In all probability their nominal value will be reduced when the arrangements entertained for admission of foreign capital are completed.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31ST, 1907

ASSETS.

Head Office Account:	
Capital uncalled	4,000,000\$
Rural property	5,384,545\$
Urban property	385,964\$
Industrial property	65,034\$
Rural Mortgages	481,742\$
Urban Mortgages	216,987\$
Industrial Mortgages	90,710\$
Contracts of agricultural Mortgages	61,040\$
Bills receivable	23,900\$
Bonds (inscripções) of the Banco do Brazil	10,000\$
Government bonds (apolicies)	1,000\$
Accounts current	2,010,823\$
Accounts current, special	698,687\$
Accounts current, with guarantee	17,600\$
Shares and debentures	137,951\$
Office fixtures	800\$
Interest on apolicies	1,220\$
Instalments receivable	366,473\$
Mortgaged securities	2,795,013\$
Mortgaged values	400,000\$
Directors' caution money	80,000\$
Cash on hand	41,696\$
Ordinary discount account	1,621,426\$
Mortgage account	364,927\$
Aid to agriculture account	293,098\$
Old Banco do Brazil account	702,214\$
Old Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brazil account	775,158\$
Ordinary discount Account:	
Accounts current with guarantee	190,128\$
Bills discounted	166,990\$
Securities in liquidation	1,399,534\$
Securities matured	231,262\$
Securities in deposit	1,401,453\$
Securities mortgaged	5,114\$
Loans on mortgages	2,300\$
Collaterals	669,500\$
Mortgage Account:	
Rural	1,195,790\$
Industrial	147,415\$
Urban	49,908\$
Securities	2,840,000\$
Instalments receivable	840,630\$
Aid to Agriculture account:	
Loans against Mortgage	116,164\$
Loans against collaterals	47,600\$
Bills receivable	123,075\$
Instalments receivable	110,471\$
Securities mortgaged	890,001\$
Old Banco do Brazil Account:	
Agricultural Mortgages	513,373\$
Other Mortgages	136,399\$
Accounts current with guarantee	46,429\$
Bills discounted	6,013\$
Instalments receivable	253,171\$
Mortgaged securities	3,597,081\$
Ex-Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brazil account:	
Rural Mortgage	758,058\$
Urban Mortgage	17,100\$
Instalments receivable	350,433\$
Mortgaged securities	3,820,999\$
	40,957,517\$

LIABILITIES.

Head Office Account:	
Capital	8,000,000\$
Purchases	7,838,505\$
Reserve fund	374,354\$
Bonification on Mortgage bonds	312,227\$
Capital integralisation fund	755,120\$
Mortgage guarantee s	2,795,013\$
Mortgage instalments	366,473\$
Collaterals	400,000\$
Directors' caution money	80,000\$

Directors' percentage	3,576\$
Profits and losses	10,233\$
Dividends:	
Uncalled for	12,505\$
17th dividend	80,000\$
Ordinary Discount Account:	
Securities mortgaged	669,500\$
Deposits	1,401,453\$
Savings Bank	175,241\$
Accounts current	198,751\$
Head Office account	1,621,426\$
Mortgage Account:	
Mortgage bonds issued	1,598,600\$
Mortgage bonds drawn	1,400\$
Interest on Mortgage bonds	25,237\$
Amortisations	242,529\$
Mortgage guarantees	2,840,000\$
Head Office account	364,927\$
Aid to Agriculture Account:	
Amortisations	104,212\$
Mortgage guarantees	890,000\$
Head Office account	293,098\$
Old Banco do Brazil Account:	
Mortgage guarantees	3,597,061\$
Mortgage instalments	253,171\$
Head Office account	702,214\$
Ex Banco dos Estrados Unidos do Brazil account:	
Mortgage guarantees	3,820,999\$
Mortgage instalments	350,433\$
Head Office account	775,158\$
	40,957,517\$

BANCO INICIADOR DE MELHORAMENTOS.—Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. INCORPORATED: August 31st, 1891. Registered: April 1st, 1899. Duration: 50 years. OBJECT: Banking and other business. CAPITAL: Authorised Rs.10,000,000\$, all paid in 100,000 shares of 100\$. No debentures. Last sale of shares at Rs. 1\$000 each—June 30th, 1909.

BANCO ITALIA BRASILE.—Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. INCORPORATED: August 30th, 1890. Registered: April 1st, 1899. Duration: 30 years. OBJECT: General banking business. CAPITAL: Authorised Rs.1,500,000\$, all paid. Debentures: None. No longer quoted.

BANCO DA LAVOURA E DO COMMERCIO DO BRAZIL.—Legal Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua 1 de Março. P.O. Box 714. Code address: "BAVOURA." DIRECTORS: José João Torres (President), Manoel Gonçalves Duarte (Secretary). Qualification: 200 shares. Remuneration: Rs.15,000\$ per annum each, and 3 % of the net annual profits. The directors are elected for three years and are re-eligible. Auditors: Paulo Arnaud da Silva Taveira, Teo. Fernandes da Silva Neves and Pedro Gracie. Qualification: 50 shares. Elected once a year. Members of the Advisory Board receive each Rs.100\$ per month. FOUNDED: September 11th, 1889, for a term of 80 years, ending December 31st, 1929. OBJECT: General banking and mortgage business. CAPITAL: Authorised Rs.20,000,000\$, but only 60,000 shares of 200\$ each paid up. The statutes of the bank were altered at general meetings held on July 12th, 15th and 27th, 1901, by which the capital was reduced first to Rs.10,000,000\$, then to Rs.8,000,000\$, and lastly, in 1901, to Rs.6,000,000\$, at which it now stands. At the ordinary meeting of shareholders held on February 8th, 1907, the Advisory Board recommend a further reduction of their capital by purchase of shares, when under 140\$ each, to the extent of 5,000 shares, or Rs.1,000,000\$ nominal value. This proposal was then accepted in principle, and the Board empowered to call an extraordinary meeting to take into consideration a revision of the statutes and the reduction of the capital to Rs.5,000,000\$ as proposed, but up to March 30th, 1908, had not been realised. The business year closes December 31st. A monthly balance is published in the first week following, and accounts for the year submitted to the ordinary meeting of shareholders in the month of April.

Profits are divided: (1st) 10% to reserve fund up to sum required for the authorised reduction of capital, after which the sums accumulated are to be applied to the purchase of Federal Government Stock, not exceeding Rs.1,500,000. (2nd) 8% to the two directors, and lastly the balance to shareholders. When the reserve in *Apolices* (Government Stock) will have reached 10% of paid-up capital, the Board may increase the dividends by drawing on this source. Dividends from 1889 to 1891 were at the rate of 12% per annum; 1892, 10% and 8%; 1893, 7%; 1894, 7% and 8%; 1895, 8% and 6%; 1896 and 1897, 6%; 1898, 4%; 1899, 6%; 1900, 4% and 3%; 1901 and 1902, 3%; 1903, 4%; 1904, 4% and 5%; 1905 to 1908, 6%. LATEST QUOTATION: 127,000 per share—June, 1909. The bank is subject to the regulations under Decree No. 434 of July 4th, 1891.

BALANCE SHEET ON DECEMBER, 31st, 1908.

ASSETS.	
Bonds of the municipal loan	907,488\$
Government bonds, representing reserve fund	132,807\$
Debentures of Jardim Botânico Tramway and Carris Urbanos	245,000\$
Shares of the Leopoldina Railway, &c.	607,838\$
Real estate	804,870\$
Bank building	204,805\$
Furniture, &c.	11,829\$
Interest receivable	70,889\$
Loans guaranteed	331,100\$
Bills discounted	2,595,495\$
Bills guaranteed	54,200\$
Accounts current guaranteed	897,167\$
Loans on Mortgages	557,107\$
Directors' deposit on guarantee	160,000\$
Securities on deposit	2,861,712\$
Securities deposited as guarantee	2,070,000\$
Securities mortgaged	2,006,000\$
Outstanding debts collectable	482,135\$
Debts in liquidation	635,242\$
Sundry accounts	293,960\$
Bills and commercial discounts	1,638,613\$
Cash in hand	1,154,880\$
	18,723,237\$
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	5,970,000\$
Reserve fund	146,511\$
Shares deposited as security	160,000\$
Profit and loss (interest, discounts, and balance carried forward)	39,409\$
Bills payable	57,890\$
Deposits	24,528\$
Dividends—	
Balance of 38th	16,844\$
39th	179,100\$
Guarantees—	
Bills and Discounts	1,638,613\$
Mortgages	2,006,000\$
Accounts current	1,345,076\$
Deposits of stocks and securities	2,861,712\$
Deposits as security	2,070,000\$
Sundry accounts	1,990,240\$
Liquidation account	206,228\$
Tax on dividend	4,477\$
	18,723,237\$

BANCO METROPOLITANO DO BRAZIL.—Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. INCORPORATED: April, 1891. Registered: April 1st, 1899. Duration: 50 years. OBJECT: Agricultural banking and stock exchange business, &c. CAPITAL: Authorised Rs.10,000,000\$ in 100,000 shares of 100\$, all paid. Latest dividend, October, 1891: 10%.

BANCO NACIONAL BRAZILEIRO.—Legal domicile: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua Alfandega N. 20. P.O. Box N. 1,008. Code address: "BRASILENAC." DIRECTORS:

Aprigio Alves de Carvalho, and B. A. Bueno. Elected for five years and re-eligible. Qualification: 100 shares. Advisory Board: R. de Castro Maya and José da Cunha Ferreira. Elected yearly at the ordinary meeting from amongst shareholders, holding no less than 50 shares each. Remuneration is determined by shareholders. REGISTERED: At the Junta Commercial on August 14th, 1898, to transact general banking and exchange business. CAPITAL: Initial Rs.25,000,000\$, divided into 125,000 shares of 200\$ each, of which 40% or Rs.10,000,000\$, were paid up. The statutes were altered on January 11th and 19th, 1898, when the share capital was reduced to 3,500,000\$, divided into 17,500 fully-paid shares of 200\$. On February 14th, 1898, at a meeting of shareholders it was resolved to raise the capital again to Rs.5,000,000\$, and the number of shares to 25,000, by an issue of 7,500 shares of 200\$, at which it now stands. At the general meeting of March 6th, 1908, the directors proposed the liquidation or reorganisation of the bank. This latter course was adopted, and at the general meeting of July 28th following the capital was reduced to 2,000,000\$, divided into 10,000 shares of 200\$ each. Term of association: 50 years, counting from 1898. Directors receive 15% of the net profits. The business year closes December 31st, and the accounts are submitted to shareholders in February or March following. Voting Powers: 1 vote per 10 shares. Of the profits 10% are deducted for the reserve until it reaches 50% of the capital, when further accumulation is not obligatory; on the balance, dividends up to 10% per annum are a first charge, followed by 15% for the directors. No dividend had been paid to 1907, but for 1908 a dividend of 6\$ per share has been distributed. Last dividend, January, 1909, 6\$. LATEST QUOTATION: June, 1909, 145\$.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1908.

ASSETS.	
Cash	519,539\$
Loans on securities	743,691\$
Accounts current (with guarantee)	762,385\$
Shares and debentures	576,836\$
Real estate	210,318\$
Agents (correspondents)	1,059,399\$
Litigious debts	31,000\$
Bills receivable	308,153\$
Securities in deposit	18,568,168\$
Securities mortgaged	2,616,225\$
Caution money and bills	50,000\$
Sundry	48,280\$
	25,487,988\$
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	2,000,000\$
Reserve fund	10,220\$
Special reserve	90,000\$
Dividends:	
13th, at the rate of 6\$000	59,544\$
Uncalled for	2,883\$
Accounts current, with interest	436,707\$
Accounts current, without interest	160,342\$
Correspondents	855,841\$
Consignments	308,153\$
Deposits	21,184,393\$
Board's caution money	40,100\$
Bills of the staff	10,000\$
Sundry	298,961\$
Profits and losses	30,944\$
	25,487,988\$

BANCO RURAL E HYPOTHEGARIO.—Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. INCORPORATED: September 1st, 1852. Registered: April 1st, 1899. Duration: 80 years. OBJECT: Hypothecary and other business. CAPITAL: Authorised Rs.20,000,000\$, of which Rs.15,000,000\$ paid up. No hypothecary notes. Not quoted on Rio Stock Exchange at present. Liquidating at a loss to creditors.

BANCO UNIÃO AGRICOLA DO BRAZIL DE CREDITO REAL.—Legal domicile: Rio de Janeiro. INCORPORATED: July, 1891, with extraordinary privileges granted by Government by Decree 439 of that date. The nominal authorised

capital was 50,000,000\$, divided into 250,000 shares, reduced by Decree October 23rd, to 10,000,000\$ in 50,000 shares of 200\$, of which Rs.7,120,000\$ were paid up, inclusive of concession rights. The paid-up capital has been maintained unaltered, although the company was authorised to write its nominal capital down to Rs.50,000,000\$. The term of concession was for 90 years, and has still 74 years to expire. The bank has right, in accordance with Law 169A, January 10th, 1880, to issue hypothecary notes to 10 times the value of its capital. At present it is inactive, and is almost entirely in the hands of a single proprietor, who awaits an opportunity of reorganising the same. The principal, if not only, asset is the concession itself. All issues of notes have been redeemed, and the bank is virtually liquidated.

BANCO UNIÃO DO COMMERIO.—Legal domicile: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua 1 do Marco 41 and 43. Telephone: 981. DIRECTORS: Thomaz Costa, José Ribeiro Duarte and Joaquim Nunes da Rocha. Elected for three years. Qualification: 100 shares each. Remuneration: 24,06\$ each per annum and 5 % commission on dividends. Advisory Board: Paulino José da Costa, Braulto Martins and José Maria Pereira de Castro. INCORPORATED: By the Associação dos Empregados no Commercio de Rio de Janeiro in 1903. OBJECT: To do general banking and mortgage business, and to deal in precious metals and diamonds. CAPITAL: Authorised Rs.5,000\$ in 50,000 shares of 100\$, of which Rs.2,500,000\$ paid up. Duration: 30 years, ending January 8th, 1933. Accounts are submitted to shareholders in March. Voting powers: 1 vote for every 10 shares. The balance sheet of 1906 shows no reserve fund, but Rs.51,776\$ carried forward. Dividends: For the second half-year 1908, 1\$200 per share; since then 1\$500 per share, equivalent to 3 % on paid-up capital, have been regularly declared every half-year up to July, 1907.—LATEST QUOTATION: 40\$500 per share, December, 1907. In liquidation.

BRAZIL AGRICOLA, COMPANHIA.—Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. OBJECT: Agriculture. DEBENTURES: Authorised 4,925, all issued in bonds of 200\$ each. Interest is payable at the rate of 7 % in January and July. Outstanding: December, 1907, Rs.985,000\$. No sale.

ABRAHMA, COMPANHIA CERVEJARIA (Brewery).—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices and brewery: Rua Visconde de Sapucahy 140, 142, 144. P.O. Box No. 1205. Code address: "ABRAHMA." Telephone: 111. DIRECTORS: Joh. Kunning (President), Jos. Kelpsch (Treasurer), R. Rutowitsch (Secretary). Advisory Board: Dr. Ulysses Vianna, L. A. Gutschow, Louis R. Gray. Remuneration: Determined at each general meeting. INCORPORATED: 1904. OBJECT: To take over certain working breweries in Rio de Janeiro and in the State of Rio. CAPITAL: Authorised Rs.5,000,000\$, divided into 25,000 shares of 200\$ fully paid. Authorised by Decree No. 5,798 of August 30th, 1904, and December 5th, 1905. DEBENTURES: First mortgage debentures of 200\$ each were issued to the sum of Rs.2,000,000\$ on December 14th, 1905, bearing 8 % interest, paid half-yearly, and amortisation of Rs.65,000\$ every six months, commencing June 30th, 1907. The term of association is for 30 years, and the business year closes June 30th, and accounts submitted three months after. Half-yearly dividends paid up to June 30th, 1909, at the rate of 5 % (except the half-year ending June 30th, 1907, 3 % owing to exceptional circumstances). LATEST QUOTATION: June, 1909, Shares, 185\$; debentures, 204\$.

BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30TH, 1909.

ASSETS.	
Landed property	4,984,905\$
Furniture and fittings .. .	2,827,000\$
Guarantee	40,000\$
Shares	235,000\$
Sundry debtors	895,244\$
Inventory stock	1,000,787\$
Cash and stamps	40,848\$
	<hr/>
	9,880,582\$

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	5,000,000\$
Shares	1,740,000\$
Guarantee	40,000\$
Creditors	2,151,929\$
Liquidations	99,518\$
In reserve	567,322\$
Profit suspense	31,732\$
Profit and loss	259,084\$
	<hr/>
	9,889,582\$

"BRAZIL" FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.—Legal domicile: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: N. 20, Rua d'Alfandega. P.O. Box 1266. Code address: "AZIL." DIRECTORS: Eugenio Honold, Alfredo da Fonseca Guimarães and Eduardo Ferreira Ramos. Elected for five years. Qualification: 100 shares each. Remuneration to each director: Rs.12,000\$ per annum and 5 % of net profits. Advisory Board: Dr. Luiz da Rocha Miranda, João Vieira da Silva Borges and Dr. M. Latif—who each receive annually Rs.1,200\$. INCORPORATED: August, 1904. Authorised by Decree No. 5377. OBJECT: General fire and marine insurance. Statutes modified in 1904, 1905 and 1906 in accordance with demands of the insurance department. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.1,000,000\$ in 10,000 shares of 100\$, of which 40 %, or Rs.400,000\$ paid up. The term of association is for 50 years ending in 1954. Voting power: 1 for 10 shares. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in March following. Dividends are payable on June 30th and December 31st.

In insurance in force on December 31st, 1908:—

Fire risks	34,788,483\$
Marine risks	14,233,955\$
	<hr/>
Total	49,022,438\$

of which 2,932,100\$ has been re-insured by the Company. In 1905 a dividend of 5 % was distributed. Last dividend: 3 %, July, 1907. No dividend was paid for the second half-year of 1907, owing to heavy casualties, met in part by capital—and none for 1908. LATEST QUOTATION: None.

BRASILEIRA DE TORRENS.—Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. INCORPORATED: July 1st, 1890. Registered: April 1st, 1890. Duration: 30 years. OBJECT: To promote the application of the Torrens system of registration in Brazil. CAPITAL: Authorised Rs.5,000,000\$, of which Rs.2,932,300\$ are paid up. 29,323 shares have been issued at 100\$. Latest dividend: 3\$ per share, February, 1898. LATEST QUOTATION: None.

BRAZIL INDUSTRIAL, COMPANHIA.—Legal domicile: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua 1^a de Março 95. P.O. Box 121. Code address: "SPINNING." DIRECTORS: Dominique Level, Manoel Joaquim Ferreira Dutra and Dr. Joaquim Guedes de Moraes Sarmento. Advisory Board: Francisco Ignacio Botelho, João de Deus Freitas and Dr. Antonio Candido de Azambuja. Qualification for each director: 100 shares. Stipend: Rs.1,500\$ per month each. Members of the Advisory Board receive 200\$ per month. INCORPORATED: By Decree No. 4,786 of February 6th, 1871, to erect mills and carry on the business of cotton spinning and weaving at Paracamy, on the River Macacos, in the State of Rio de Janeiro, and later on to include dyeing and printing. The new term of association is 30 years, dated from October 16th, 1902. Voting power: 1 vote for 10 shares and a maximum of 50 votes. The business year commences July 1st and ends on June 30th following. CAPITAL: Original authorised consisted of Rs.1,000,000\$, divided into 5,000 shares of 200\$ each. This has been twice raised—first by re-valuation of assets in 1885 and issue of 10,000 new shares of 200\$ as bonus to shareholders, whereby the capital was raised to Rs.3,000,000, and again in 1898 when 15,000 new shares of Rs.200\$ were issued to the shareholders, half as bonus and half payable in cash. In this way the capital was raised to Rs.6,000,000, at which it now stands.

There were three issues of debentures—one dated 1882, for Rs.1,150,000\$; the second for Rs.450,000\$ in 1890; and the third for Rs.2,400,000\$ in 1906—all carrying 7 % interest.

payable half-yearly in March and September. The debenture debt outstanding on June 30th, 1908, was Rs.2,400,000\$. Of the profits 5% are to be placed every year to the reserve until it reaches 10% of the capital, or 600,000\$, and 2½ to 10% to the depreciation fund, which is also limited to 600,000\$. On June 30th, 1908, the former stood at 308,881\$, and the latter at 448,866\$. The number of hands employed in 1900 was 841; in 1900 it had risen to 1,038. Expenditure on labour alone being 798,068\$ for 1905-8, whilst management cost only 12,000\$. Excise (consumers') taxes paid amounted to 194,122\$, and other Federal and Municipal taxes to 82,705\$. Dividends are paid in January and June, and for the last six years have been at the following rates per annum:—

1900-1..10% and 9%	1903-4..12% and 12%
1901-2.. 8% ,, 12%	1904-5..10% ,, 8%
1902-3..12% ,, 12%	1905-6.. 8% ,, 10%

First half of 1907, at the rate of 12%.

LATEST QUOTATION: June, 1909, shares, 223\$000; debentures, Rs.2\$500.

BALANCE SHEET AT JUNE 28th, 1908.

ASSETS.	
Factory and improvements	5,434,889\$
Landed, leased and house property	1,404,612\$
Hydraulic motor plant	1,275,000\$
Tramway and water supply	98,815\$
Furniture, vehicles, &c.	22,076\$
Raw cotton	590,008\$
Provisions (foodstuffs)	69,224\$
Pharmacy	14,190\$
Goods in custom house	8,885\$
Excise—stock of stamps	1,755\$
Manufactured goods	658,615\$
Sales, delivery at end month	122,546\$
Orders	550,470\$
Manufactures, incomplete (in the looms, &c.)	99,965\$
Cash	37,159\$
Bank of Brazil	999\$
Banco do Comercio	262\$
British Bank of South America, Ltd.	87,095\$
Securities	187,000\$
Directors' deposit	60,000\$
Service of the debentures	112,000\$
Sundry	448,807\$
	<hr/>
	11,239,873\$
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	6,000,000\$
Debentures	2,400,000\$
Reserve and depreciation funds	1,200,000\$
Profits in suspense	497,512\$
Bills payable	301,192\$
Dividends	318,884\$
Interest coupons	504\$
Tax on dividend	7,500\$
Directors' percentage	15,000\$
Gratuities to workmen	16,739\$
Sanitary service	98,715\$
Bills discounted	66,920\$
Directors' deposit	60,000\$
Pay sheet, balance payable	24,250\$
Sundry	298,656\$
	<hr/>
	11,239,873\$

CAIXA GERAL DAS FAMILIAS.—Legal domicile: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: 87, Avenida Central. P.O. Box 552. Code address: "CAIXAVIDA." DIRECTORS: Dr. Heroumano Marcos Inglez de Souza (President), Dr. Prudente de Moraes Filho (Treasurer), G. Maxwell de Souza Bastos (Secretary and Manager). Advisory Board: Augusto Weguelin, Julio Miguel de Freitas and Francisco José Gonçalves Vieira. Authorised by Decree 7,985 in February, 1881. OBJECT: To operate in any part of Brazil in life insurance for a term of 90 years. The company is strictly mutual, and the policy holders are the sole associates. The business year closes on June 30th, and balance sheet is published in December following. The policy holders participate in the profits, which

are distributed every five years, when a general meeting is convened to consider the final accounts and the report submitted by directors. A new Board and Advisory Board are then elected, retiring members being qualified for re-election. The statutes do not permit re-insurances in other companies. During the past five years the following sums were paid:—

Ninety-six death claims	548,818\$
For rescission of contracts	56,516\$
Annuities	63,927\$
Drawn policies	75,000\$

TOTAL Rs.739,261\$

The sum of assurances running is Rs.10,712,980\$ against Rs.7,921,000\$ shown in the previous periodical accounts, an increase of Rs.2,791,980\$.

FIFTH GENERAL BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30th, 1907.

ASSETS.	
168 Federal policies	152,976\$
House property in Rio	152,811\$
Loans on first mortgage	117,000\$
Shares	600\$
Cost of installation at head office and of agencies	115,374\$
Office furniture	28,716\$
Interest receivable	23,737\$
Bills receivable	24,378\$
Agents	177,056\$
Deferred premiums	82,854\$
Sundry accounts	10,894\$
Cash	14,598\$
Bankers	124,507\$
	<hr/>
	1,025,293\$
LIABILITIES.	
Technical reserves for guarantee of running policies	1,012,292\$
Payments waiting claimants	13,004\$
	<hr/>
	1,025,293\$
PROFITS AND PAYMENTS DURING THE FIFTH QUINQUENNIAL.	
RECEIPTS.	
Premiums	1,988,452\$
Rents, interest	184,429\$
	<hr/>
	2,172,881\$
PAYMENTS.	
Deaths, rescissions and drawn policies	675,384\$
Pensions	62,927\$
Agents' commission and Bankers	218,303\$
Medical advisor	38,145\$
Sundry reductions	5,980\$
Directors' remuneration, salaries, general charges and advertising	795,624\$
Balance	375,568\$
	<hr/>
	2,172,881\$

✕ CANTAREIRA E VIAÇÃO FLUMINENSE, COMPANHIA.

—Legal domicile: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Praça 15 de Novembro N.3. Telephones: N.499. DIRECTORS: Visconde de Moraes and Eurico de Moraes. Qualification: 50 shares. Remuneration: Rs.65,400\$ per annum. Advisory Board: E. P. Lacaze, João Reynaldo de Faria and Manoel Carvalho da Silva Leal. INCORPORATED: October 1st, 1889. OBJECT: To acquire and carry on the ferry service between Rio de Janeiro and Nitheroy after its reorganisation in 1900, when a forced liquidation had led to a composition with creditors, the water supply at Nitheroy (Capital of the State of Rio de Janeiro), electric tramway, sewerage and other improvements were included. CAPITAL: Initial authorised was Rs.7,000,000\$ fully paid up, of which part in cash and the rest in rights and properties taken over on incorporation from a previous company called the "Companhia Ferry." On April 6th, 1900, when the present company acquired the rights and properties of the liquidated estate, the capital was raised to Rs.10,000,000\$, divided into 50,000 shares of 200\$ each. DEBENTURES: 25,000 7%

mortgage debentures of 200\$ each were issued to the value of Rs.5,000,000\$ in 1906 and duly registered. Interest at the rate of 7 % is paid half-yearly in January and July. Amortisation at the rate of 2 % is effected annually by drawings in December, at par, beginning from December, 1907. The term of association is 60 years from October 1st, 1888, the business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted March 31st following. Voting powers: 1 vote per 10 shares. Concessions: By legislative Provincial Decree No. 2,704 of October 16th, 1884, confirmed October 11th, 1885, May 10th, 1889, and by the State of Rio de Janeiro August 1st, 1902, April 3rd, 1903, and October 15th, 1904, the company was entrusted with the Nitheroy water supply. The tramways concession dates from Provincial Law No. 1,553, dated December 3rd, 1870, confirmed and renewed 1871, 1872 and 1882, and by contracts with the State dated 1871 and 1905. The sewerage service of the city of Nitheroy is likewise secured to the company by Law No. 759 of October 29th, 1906, and contract signed October 31st, 1906. The term of contracts are for: water supply 77 years, for tramway cars 95 years and for sewerage 75 years. The water supply contract stipulates for a guarantee of interest at 4½ % per annum, reduced on June 30th, 1904, from 6 % on renewal of the first contract. The guarantee, which terminates in June, 1947, is on a maximum effective capital of Rs.5,000,000\$, of which Rs.4,887,726\$ has been already admitted by the Government of the State. On termination of the above contracts all works and plant shall revert to the State of Rio de Janeiro without compensation. RESERVES: The balance sheet for December 31st, 1906, shows four different accounts, amounting in all to Rs.3,702,210\$, viz., Fund for Reserve and Repairs, Rs.250,530\$; Special Reserve, Rs.350,000\$; Amortisation Fund, Rs.316,281\$; and Sundry Stocks and Shares, Rs.2,785,448\$. The sum of Rs.312,371\$ has been put to credit of Insurance Account for own account, and a balance of Rs.218,423\$ was carried forward to 1907. Some 8,000 debentures stood on the credit side, showing that only 42,000 were in circulation. DIVIDENDS: for seven years (1900-6) dividends have been paid half-yearly at the rate of 4 % per annum on Rs.10,000,000\$. Seventy years ago Praia Grande, as Nitheroy was then known, was a village providing Rio with poultry and vegetables. Communication was maintained by falúas, or sailing boats, which charged 80 reis for the passage. In 1840 Companhia Nitheroy and Inhomerim started a steam ferry and erected a wharf at Nitheroy, and later at S. Domingos, raising the fares first to 160 and then to 200 reis, with service between Botafogo and Porto Estrella, whence waggons and carriages started for Petropolis and Juiz de Fora. This last service was reopened later on by the Mauá Railway in 1855. The first company failed, and in 1862 a new ferry company was organised on the American system; but though fares were raised to 300 reis, and even 400 reis, the company failed and was taken over and worked by Sr. Antonio Lage for several years, when payments were again suspended and affairs taken over by Visconde de Moraes and amalgamated with the water, tramway and other services in the present form, the fares meanwhile having been maintained at 300 reis. Dividend, April 1909: 48000. LATEST QUOTATION: June 1909, Shares, 130\$; debentures, 208\$.

✕ "CARIOGA" FIAÇÃO & TECELAGEM.—Legal domicile: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: 97, Rua 1 de Março. Telephone: N. 19. DIRECTORS: Frederick Burrowes, Henry Tyler and George Casey. Elected for three years. Qualification: 50 shares each. Remuneration: Rs.18,000\$ each per annum besides a percentage on profits. Advisory Board is elected annually. Actual members: Samuel Robinson, Antonio Mariano de Medeiros and Frank W. P. Dennis. Remuneration: Rs.1,200\$ per annum each. INCORPORATED: In 1886, and registered at the Junta Commercial. OBJECT: To take over the mills and assets and going business of Bundeira Steele & Co., manufacturers of cotton and other textiles. The term of association is 30 years, ending January 1st, 1916. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in April following. Voting powers: 1 vote for each 10 shares. CAPITAL: Initial authorised Rs.1,000,000\$, issued in 8,000 fully-paid shares of 200\$ each to the vendors

in full payment. In 1891 the capital was raised to Rs.3,000,000\$ by revaluation, and again in the same way in 1895 to Rs.3,600,000\$, at which it now stands. DEBENTURE ISSUES: In April, 1891, an issue of 9,000 first mortgage 7 % debentures to bearer, of 200\$ each, amounting to Rs.1,800,000\$ made at par, on which interest is payable half-yearly in May and November. The principal is repayable by annual drawings in October when at or above par, or by purchase when below, by means of a sinking fund of 2 % per annum, with option of increasing same. The mortgage was duly registered at the Registry of Mortgage, and the debentures admitted to quotation on the Rio Stock Exchange. On December 31st, 1907, Rs.755,500\$ were outstanding. In 1894 a further issue was made of 6,000 second mortgage 7 % debentures at 90 %, interest on which is payable half-yearly in May and November, under conditions similar to the first issue. This mortgage was registered July 18th, 1894. The debentures were admitted to quotation on the Rio Stock Exchange. This issue, amounting to 1,200,000\$, was reduced to Rs.774,400\$ on December 31st, 1907. The reserve fund on December 31st, 1907, stood at Rs.500,000\$, guarantee fund at Rs.300,000\$ and depreciation funds at Rs.700,000\$, to which has been added a special reserve of Rs.1,096,370, bringing the total reserves up to Rs.1,501,096. Dividends: 1905, 12\$ and 12\$; 1906, 8\$ and 12\$; 1907, 12\$ and 12\$; 1908, first half, 9\$. Gross profits in 1907 were Rs.1,222,317\$, of which Rs.1,155,975\$ were derived from manufactures and 66,342\$ from other sources, which were distributed as follows:—

Interest on debentures	114,051\$
Amortisation debentures	156,600\$
Directors—Advisory Board	57,600\$
Insurance	34,589\$
Taxes	17,240\$
Maintenance expenses and repairs	42,648\$
Tax on dividend	10,800\$
Directors' percentage	50,406\$
General expenses	12,845\$
Interests and discounts	38,212\$
Other accounts and reductions	255,322\$
	790,317\$

Latest dividend: February, 1909, 5\$000. LATEST QUOTATION (June, 1909): 280\$; debentures (first and second series), 203\$.

✕ CARRIS URBANOS.—Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. REGISTERED: April 1st, 1899. Duration: 35 years. OBJECT: To work a tramway line in the city of Rio. CAPITAL: Authorised Rs.6,000,000\$ in 30,000 shares of 200\$, all paid. All the shares have been acquired by the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company. DEBENTURES: Authorised and issued Rs.500,000\$ in bonds of 500\$; second series, Rs.800,000\$, in bonds of 100\$; third series, Rs.500,000\$ in bonds of 200\$, of which 800,000\$ of second and 500,000\$ of third are still in circulation. Interest of first at the rate of 6 %; of second and third series at 7 %, all payable in January and July. Amortisation of first series at the rate of 1 %; of second and third series at 1½ %. Latest quotation on Rio Stock Exchange (June, 1909): Debentures, first series, Rs.480\$ second series, Rs.101\$000; third series, Rs.208\$000.

CASA COLOMBO.—DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices and Stores: Rua do Ouvidor and Avenida Central, 111-116. Telegraphic Address: Annacléa. Telephone: 766. DIRECTORS: Antonio Portella and Clito de A. Portella. Qualification: 50 shares. Remuneration: 48,000\$ for the first and 18,000\$ for the second. Auditors: Jorge de A. Portella, Alexandre Henrique Vieira Leal and Carlos Dolzan Inglês de Sousa. Remuneration: 2,400\$ per annum each. INCORPORATED: May 30th, 1903. Duration: 50 years. OBJECT: Men's clothing and haberdashery. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, 3,000,000\$, in 3,000 shares of 1,000\$ each, fully paid. LATEST QUOTATION: No sales reported.

CASA DE SAUDE DR. EIRAS.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Nos. 1 and 8, Rua do Mundo Novo. Telephone: 1325. DIRECTORS: Dr. Carlos Eiras (President), Dr. Waldemar da Ponte Ribeiro Schiller. Elected for six

years. Qualification: 100 shares. Remuneration: Rs.6,000\$ and Rs.2,000\$ more *pro labore* per annum to each director. Advisory Board: Luiz Gonçalves de Oliveira, Joaquim J. de Azevedo, and Joaquim Dias dos Santos. Incorporated: July 12th, 1890. OBJECT: To take over the property and business of a private hospital, situated at the Mundo Novo, Botafogo. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.350,000\$ in 1,750 shares of 200\$, of which 330,400\$ paid up. DEBENTURES: First mortgage 7% debentures to bearer of 100\$ each were authorised for the sum of Rs.350,000\$ on July 12th, 1890, and issued, with yearly amortisation of 2%, by drawings when at par, or by purchase when under par. Interest is paid half-yearly in January and July. The mortgage was registered at the Registro Geral, August 22nd, 1895. On June 30th, 1908, the amount of debentures in circulation was reduced to Rs.265,500\$. The business year ends on June 30th, and accounts are presented in August. Voting Powers: 1 vote per 10 shares. LATEST QUOTATION: June, 1909—No sales reported for either shares or debentures.

BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30TH, 1908.
ASSETS.

Shareholders	20,000\$
Land and house property	659,170\$
Machinery and appliances	26,500\$
Surgical department	14,000\$
Government stock	3,700\$
Patients	39,099\$
Linen	3,198\$
Directors' deposit	40,000\$
Cash	10,563\$
Furniture	5,000\$

821,230\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	350,000\$
Debentures—amount in circulation	265,500\$
Interest on debentures	18,585\$
Reserve fund	26,462\$
Dividends	8,618\$
Directors' deposit	40,000\$
Profit and loss	49,302\$
Sundry	62,673\$

821,230\$

CENTROS PASTORIS DO BRAZIL.—LEGAL DOMICILE:

Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua 1 de Março 109, Sobrado. DIRECTOR: Sebastião Eurico Gonçalves Lacerda (President). CARLOS MARIA da Motta Ribeiro de Rezende (Manager). Elected for three years. Qualification: 100 shares each. Remuneration: Rs.10,000\$. Advisory Board: J. E. E. Beria, F. de Azevedo, Dr. Antonio Sattamini. Remuneration for the Board: Rs.1,800\$. INCORPORATED: 1891. OBJECT: To acquire and work plantations and pasture lands, import and improve the breed of cattle, &c. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, 15,000,000\$, divided into 75,000 shares of 200\$ each, of which 4,500,000\$, or 30%, were paid up. In 1901 the Board was authorised to reduce the capital to Rs.3,000,000\$ by reducing the nominal value of each share to 60\$, and buying in 25,000 of the old shares. Shares to the value of only 17,621 were, however, acquired, leaving 57,379 shares of the nominal value of 3,442,741\$ outstanding in December, 1904, when the capital was written down to half, and fully-paid shares of 30\$ substituted for those outstanding of 60\$, so that the capital now stands at 1,721,370\$. The principal business of the company appears to be coffee planting. The last dividend was paid in February, 1906, being 1\$000, or 3½%. In 1907 the coffee crop from the different plantations amounted to 36,000 arrobas, or about 9,000 bags. The average prices obtained were: 7\$944 in 1904, 5\$885 in 1905, Rs.5\$815 in 1906, and 5\$364 in 1907. LATEST QUOTATION: June, 1909—11\$500.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31ST, 1907.
ASSETS.

Coffee and other estates	1,800,000\$
Cattle	284,708\$
Coffee and other produce	192,043\$

Lime kiln and stone	11,459\$
Government departments	23,980\$
Contractors and sundry debtors	72,177\$
Guarantee for reserve fund	35,127\$
Stables and furniture	10,273\$
House property	4,479\$
Directors' deposit	6,000\$
Cash	218\$

2,393,417\$

COMETA, FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua 1 de Março 28. DIRECTORS: M. J. Amoroso Lima, Arthur Ambrosetti. Engineer: James Gibson. Elected for three years. Qualification: 50 shares. Remuneration: Rs.6,000\$ to each director and 3% on net profits between them. Advisory Board: Carlo Pareto, Cypriano de Oliveira Costa, and Joaquim F. Clare. INCORPORATED in 1903 to manufacture cotton. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.2,400,000\$, divided into 12,000 shares of 200\$ each, all paid up. The reserve fund on December 31st, 1906, was Rs.78,455\$. The term of association is for 50 years, ending May 6th, 1943. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in April following. Voting Powers: 1 vote to each 10 shares, limited to 200 votes. Of the net profits 5% are set aside for the reserve fund until it reaches Rs.240,000\$; 10% for the deterioration fund; and 3% for the directors. Dividend for 1909: 4½%. LATEST QUOTATION: June, 1909—shares, 230\$.

COMERCIO E NAVEGAÇÃO.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Avenida Central, No. 37. P.O. Box 482. Code address: "Unidos." Telephone: 1955. DIRECTORS: Rodolpho Furquim Lahmeyer (President), Francisco Solon, Antonio Rodrigues Alves de Faria, and Jeronymo Caetano Rebello. Elected for four years. Qualification: 200 shares each. Advisory Board: Americo Augusto Vieira, Felismino Soares & C., and Zenha Ramos & C. INCORPORATED: October 4th, 1905, and registered on November 16th, 1905. OBJECT: To carry on coasting shipping business, as also to deal generally in merchandise, specially salt. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.5,000,000\$, divided into 50,000 shares of 100\$ each, all fully paid, issued for acquisition of the following concerns: Empresa de Sal e Navegação, Empresa Marítima Brasileira, Empresa de Vapores Adalina, Empresa de Navegação Salina, Canóe Salt Works and Railway, and the business of the salt section of the firm of Rodrigues Faria & Cia. The term of association is 15 years, ending 1920. The business year closes in June, and accounts are submitted to general meeting in August. No dividends have yet been distributed. The company now owns over a dozen steamers, and have added the Cajá Island, a good landing station in the bay of Rio de Janeiro, to their assets; as also another property, Toque-Toque, at Nictheroy, where a shipyard is in advanced construction. LATEST QUOTATION: June, 1909, 70\$000.

BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30TH, 1908.

ASSETS.

Thirteen steamers	3,069,645\$
Sundry other vessels	729,498\$
Salt pits, sea shore, houses and other property in Rio Grande do Norte and Sergipe	1,430,150\$
Mortgage at Antiochrese—balance	262,880\$
General stores	285,701\$
Dry dock	377,107\$
Directors' deposit	80,000\$
Cajá Island	65,035\$
Accounts current	1,121,586\$
Sundry accounts	189,759\$
Guarantees	42,000\$
Bills receivable	30,000\$
Cash	8,375\$
Shares	10,480\$
Office furniture	7,826\$

7,719,047\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital—50,000 shares to bearer	5,000,000\$
Directors' deposit	80,000\$
Insurance fund	363,109\$
Aracaty Agency	25,570\$
Reserve fund	28,117\$
Profits in suspense	163,052\$
Bills payable	348,448\$
Agents' accounts	97,417\$
Working expenses	87,786\$
Accounts current	1,282,499\$
Macao agency	19,432\$
Sundry accounts	227,617\$

7,719,047\$

X **CONFIANÇA INDUSTRIAL, FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS**—

LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Avenida Central, No. 59. DIRECTORS: José Maria da Cunha Vasco (President), Isidoro Pinho (Secretary) and Manoel Pinto Leite de Campos (Treasurer), for five years, and are re-eligible. Qualification: 100 shares. Remuneration: Rs.18\$000 each director, besides 3% commission on dividends to the president and 1½% to each of the other two directors. Advisory Board: M. A. da Costa Pereira, Conde de Villela, and Custodio M. Fernandes. INCORPORATED: April 22nd, 1885, and registered at the Junta Commercial May 7th, 1885. OBJECT: To manufacture cotton goods at the cotton mills at Villa Izabel, a suburb of Rio de Janeiro: to establish agencies in the States of the Republic for the sale of their manufactures and to erect dwellings for their workmen. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.600,000\$ in 3,000 shares of 200\$ each fully paid. In 1888 the capital was raised to 1,200,000\$ by issue for subscription of 3,000 new shares. In 1891 the capital was again raised to 2,400,000\$ by issue of 6,000 shares of 200\$ each, of which 150\$ as bonus and the balance for cash. In 1892 the capital was again raised 50% to 3,600,000\$ by distribution of 6,000 new shares as bonus to shareholders. In 1894 the capital was raised once more to 6,000,000\$ by issue of 12,000 new shares, of which 1,500,000\$ were subscribed in cash and 4,500,000\$ distributed as bonus. Finally, in 1906, the capital was raised 50% to 9,000,000\$ by issue of 16,000 new shares, of which 14,000 as bonus to the shareholders and 1,000 as a gift to the manager. The term of association is 40 years ending May, 1925. The business year closes December 31st and accounts submitted to shareholders in March following. DEBENTURES: First mortgage debentures of 200\$ were issued at 95%, with interest at the rate of 8%, payable half yearly in April and October with an amortisation fund of 2%. This issue, amounting to Rs.3,200,000\$, was duly authorised at a meeting held on June 6th, 1896, and registered at the Registro Geral de Hypothecas on October 25th, 1897. Outstanding on December 31st, 1908: 1,750,000\$. The dividends were 6% in 1908, against 10% in 1907 and 1906. LATEST QUOTATIONS: June, 1909—shares, 195\$; debentures, 211\$.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31ST, 1908.

ASSETS.

Factory, houses, land and offices	11,442,914\$
Debentures, redeemed	383,125\$
Stores department	268,656\$
Excise stamps	6,587\$
Raw material	274,825\$
Manufactures	629,435\$
Coal	6,630\$
Accounts current	1,101,505\$
Cash	754\$
Insurances	16,413\$
Debenture tax	17\$
Rents	598\$
Directors' deposit	80,000

14,200,340\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	9,000,000\$
Reserve fund	1,180,000\$
Deterioration fund	812,461\$

Special reserve (mercantile)	200,000\$
Debentures, in circulation	1,750,000\$
Bills payable	708,117\$
December accounts (1908)	189,246\$
Dividends	276,912\$
Tax on Dividends	6,750\$
Board commission	16,200\$
Interest on debentures	35,456\$
Debentures, drawn for amortisation	1,200\$
Directors' deposit	80,000\$

14,200,340\$

"CONFIANÇA," SEGUROS MARITIMOS E TERRESTRES.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua General Camara, No. 3. DIRECTORS: José Antonio da Silva, J. Belmiro da França, Jun. Elected for a term of three years. Qualification: 100 shares each. Remuneration: Rs.12,000\$ per annum and 6% on dividends to each director. Advisory Board: Elected yearly: Manoel Antonio da Costa Pereira, Antonio José Alves Coelho and Conde de Villela, who each receive 1% of net profits per annum. AUTHORISED to do business by letters patent No. 4,920, March 30th, 1872, and No. 6,027 of November 6th, 1875. OBJECT: Marine and fire insurance in the Federal Capital and States of Brazil and in foreign countries. Deposit of Rs.200,000\$ as guarantee with the Treasury. The term of association, which was for 40 years ending January 11th, 1912, was extended 20 years to 1932, by a resolution voted January 28th, 1892. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.4,000,000\$, of which only Rs.2,000,000\$ were issued, in 10,000 shares of Rs.200\$ each, on which 10%, or 200,000\$, were paid up. On March 20th, 1902, the sum of 300,000\$ to credit of profit and loss account was transferred to capital, thus raising the paid up to Rs.500,000\$. The business year closes June 30th, and accounts are submitted in September. Voting power: One vote for every 10 shares. RESERVE (June 30th, 1908): Rs.12,000\$, against Rs.27,000\$ in 1907, and balance at profit and loss account Rs.25,123\$, against Rs.69,128\$ in 1907. Half-yearly dividends at 3\$ per share have been regularly distributed, giving a return of 12% per annum on the paid up capital; but for the first half of 1907 the dividend was only 2\$ per share, or at the rate of 8% per annum. During the year ending June 30th, 1908, the total value of policies issued amounted to Rs.87,514,152\$, of which 70,223,822\$ for fire and the balance for marine risks. This sum shows an increase of business amounting to Rs.12,914,182\$ over the business year ending June 30th, 1907. LATEST QUOTATION: June, 1909—36\$ per share.

BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30TH, 1908.

ASSETS.

Directors' deposit	100,000\$
Government stock	496,000\$
Cash at bankers and in hand	3,047\$
Bills receivable	20,867\$
Premiums, marine insurance	27,022\$
" fire insurance	4,594\$
Salvage	19,367\$
Office fixtures	5,608\$
Receipt stamps	67\$

677,184\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital, realised	500,000\$
Directors' deposit	100,000\$
Reserve fund	12,000\$
Profit and loss account	25,123\$
Dividends, past and present	34,811\$
Directors and Advisory Board	5,250\$

677,184\$

X **"CORCOVADO," FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS**—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua da Candelaria, No. 27. Telephone 488. DIRECTORS: Antonio Gomes Viela de Castro (President), Thomas José da Silva Cunha (Manager). Qualification: 100 shares each. Remuneration: Annually determined, besides 5% commission on net profits divided equally. Advisory Board: Jeronymo Teixeira Boa

Vista, José Antonio Soares Pereira and João Alves Moreira. Elected Annually; without fixed remuneration. INCORPORATED: November 7th, 1889. Duration: 30 years. OBJECT: To erect factories and manufacture cotton. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, 2,400,000\$ in 12,000 fully paid up shares of 200\$. In 1894 this was raised to 4,500,000\$ by a new issue of 10,500 shares, of which 6,000 were exchanged against outstanding debentures issued in 1892, 1,500 were taken up by the debenture holders at 75 % of their nominal value and the remaining 3,000 issued to the shareholders at the same rate. The business year closes on December 31st, and accounts are submitted to shareholders in March following. Voting powers: One vote for every 10 shares. A loan of Rs.2,000,000\$ was obtained from the bank of the Republic, and paid off in 1899 by means of a new loan obtained on mortgage from Messrs. Sotto, Mayor & Company for 1,400,000\$ at 8 % interest, redeemable in five years. This loan was paid off in its turn by an issue in 1902 of 7 % DEBENTURES of 200\$ each at 90 % to the value of 1,400,000\$, secured by first mortgage duly registered, on which interest is payable in April and October, and amortisation at the rate of 4½ % per annum by purchase or drawings in October. On December 31st, 1908, the amount outstanding was Rs.1,040,000\$. In September, 1907, 7 % second mortgage debentures of 200\$ were issued at 95 % to value of 1,200,000\$, on which interest is also payable in April and October, amortisation being at the rate of 8½ % per annum in September. This mortgage was duly registered on April 15th, 1907. The Reserve Fund formed from 5 % of annual profits attained the maximum of 200,000\$ fixed by the Statutes, as also the Deterioration Fund. Besides these two funds a special reserve has been constituted, that on December 31st, 1908, reached Rs.972,274\$. Dividends have been paid half-yearly as follows: 1899, 5 % and 5 %; 1900, 5 % and 5 %; 1901, 3 % and 6 %; 1902, 5 % and 6 %; 1903, 5 % and 5 %; 1904, 3 % and 4 %; 1905, 3 % and 3 %; 1906, 4 % and 4 %; 1907, 5 % and 5 %; 1908, 5 % and 3 %; 1909, 6 % and 6 %. LATEST QUOTATION: June, 1909—shares, 205\$; debentures (first series), 211\$; second series, 198\$; third series, 198\$.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1908.

ASSETS.	
Factory and dependencies	3,396,514\$
Machinery	3,217,099\$
Real estate	704,080\$
Electric plant	86,017\$
Water and cisterns	171,685\$
Carts and horses and mules	3,300\$
Office fixtures	7,044\$
Directors' caution money	40,000\$
Amortisation of first issue of debentures	380,000\$
Stock of manufactured articles	411,170\$
Raw cotton in stock	232,852\$
Stores in stock	228,737\$
Cash on hand and at bankers	493,077\$
Insurance and excise stamps	10,093\$
Debentures of second series not issued	184,000\$
Sundry	102,456\$
	9,629,027\$
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	4,500,000\$
Debentures:	
First issue	1,400,000\$
Second issue and amortisation	1,200,000\$
Reserve, deterioration and amortisation funds	1,732,274\$
Directors' caution money	40,000\$
Dividends	143,068\$
Tax on dividends, percentages and interest on debentures	12,547\$
Bills payable	497,631\$
Sundry	103,507\$
	9,629,027\$

CORDALHA.—Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. OBJECT: Manufacture of rope, twine, &c. DEBENTURES: Authorised,

Rs.150,000\$ in 750 bonds of £22 10s., at par exchange. Interest at the rate of 7 % is payable in January and July. Outstanding: Rs.150,000\$. Not quoted.

DOCAS DO PORTO DA BAHIA, CESSIONARIA DA.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua da Quitanda, No. 83. DIRECTORS: Augusto José Ferreira, João Augusto Cezar de Souza and Edouard Fontaine de Laveleya. Qualification: 100 shares each. PARIS BOARD is represented so far by one member only—Mr. Robert Renard, of the firm of Etienne Miller & Co.—of the two members that debenture holders are entitled to nominate. Advisory Board: Joaquim Carvalho de Oliveira e Silva, Alfredo Braza and José Leopoldo de Bulhões Jardim. INCORPORATED: Originally under the denomination of Companhia Internacional de Docas e Melhoramentos no Brazil, to work certain rights and concessions granted by Government under Decree No. 1,233 January 3rd, 1900, and supplementary by Decrees No. 3,569 January 23rd, 1900, No. 5,550 of June 8th, 1905, and No. 6,350 January 31st, 1907. The capital employed in construction is capitalised every six months. OBJECT: To construct jetties and docks at the port of Bahia in accordance with plans already approved. The concession is for 60 years, counting from December 31st, 1912, and is now limited to the port of Bahia, rights being reserved by Government to expropriate all works and plant belonging to the company if desirable. The concession stipulates for the payment of a surtax of 2 % gold, to be levied on all imports at Bahia, payable, instead of guarantee, to the concessionaires. THE CAPITAL was fixed on February 21st, 1891, at Rs.50,000,000\$, of which 20 % was paid up, a further 2½ % having been called and paid in 1906, making Rs.11,250,000\$ in all accounted for by disbursements for acquisition of different rights and concessions, which figure in the assets of the company at Rs.11,250,000\$. The share capital is divided into 500,000 shares of 100\$ each, of which 225,500 are paid up; their quotation, however, is very much lower. The company was authorised to raise a loan in Paris for 75,000,000 frs., or £3,000,000, to be realised in instalments as required, and to be employed solely in hydraulic works at Bahia. Under this contract the first issue of 10,000,000 frs. was made March 1st, 1905. The report of the Rio de Janeiro Board to the shareholders, at the meeting of August 27th, 1907, states that the works at Bahia are proceeding satisfactorily, and that they will be pushed energetically ahead on arrival of material ordered by the Paris Board. The company has already commenced to receive the surtax. The company's business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted three months after; but it was on August 27th, 1907, that those relating to 1905 and 1906 were presented. Voting Power: One vote per 10 shares. LATEST QUOTATION: June, 1909, 145\$00 per share.

DOCAS DE SANTOS.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Avenida Central No. 46. DIRECTORS: Candido Gaffrée, Eduardo P. Guinle, Dr José Xavier Carvalho de Mendonça, Dr. Guilherme B. Weinschenk and Dr. Gabriel Ozorio de Almeida; elected for six years. Qualification: 200 shares each. The five directors elect from among themselves the president of the company. Advisory Board: Dr. André G. Paulo de Frontin, João E. Vianna and Olympio Frederico Loup. The first has been replaced during his absence by Snr. Francisco Sattamini. Remuneration is fixed at the annual general meetings. INCORPORATED on November 3rd, 1892. OBJECT: To take over the concessions 9,879 of July 2nd, 1888, and contracts held by a private firm for construction of port works of the City of Santos in the State of São Paulo, to act as agents for shipping and forwarding of merchandise, and to undertake other operations relating to docks and general warehouses. The concession was for 90 years. The term of association will end on November 7th, 1980. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.20,000,000\$, divided into 100,000 shares of 200\$, fully paid up, of which Rs.19,900,000\$, represented by the existing works, materials and concessions acquired on incorporation, and the balance, Rs.100,000\$, by cash subscriptions. At special meeting held September 18th and 27th and October 6th, 1897, it was resolved to alter the statutes of the company and raise the capital by 40,000,000\$ to 60,000,000\$, half by revaluation and distribution of new

shares amongst shareholders and half by issue of new shares, which have been paid up : 2,000,000\$ in 1897, 4,000,000\$ up to December 31st, 1900 ; 2,000,000\$ in 1901 ; 4,000,000\$ in 1902 ; 4,050,000\$ in 1903 ; and the balance of Rs.3,920,000\$ in 1904. The capital at present authorised is, according to report dated April 27th, 1907, as follows :—

For works concluded	Rs.44,717,768\$
For works in hand	46,756,787\$
For dock works, estimated and not begun	4,034,198\$

Rs.95,508,733\$

DEBENTURES: 100,000 first mortgage 6 % debentures of 200\$ each were authorised and registered August 14th at the Registro Geral de Hypothecas. The issue was made December 20th, 1893, at 95 %, with interest payable half-yearly in January and July, and yearly amortisation of 1 % at par, or by purchase when under par. On December 31st, 1897, the sum in circulation was 17,000,000\$; in 1898, Rs.14,482,000\$; in 1899, Rs.14,000,000\$; in 1902, Rs.10,000,000\$; and in 1903, Rs.8,000,000\$. In December, 1907, the debentures of the first issue were all called in and paid off, and a new issue of 800,000 first mortgage 6 % debentures, authorised December 30th, 1907, was made on February 12th, 1908, to the value of 60,000,000\$ (equivalent, at 15d. exchange, to £3,750,000 in bonds to bearer of 200\$, at par and payable on application). Interest is payable half-yearly in January and July; the coupon for the first half-year, due July 1st, paid in full. This debenture issue is secured by first mortgage duly registered at the Notary Evaristo Valle de Barros on February 6th, 1908. No Reserve Fund has yet been constituted, but a balance carried forward, which is included in the sum of Rs.125,726,642\$, to credit of sundry accounts in the balance sheet of December 31st, 1909. Under contract with Government, amortisation of capital required by Law No. 1,746 of 1889 commences only after the date of the completion of the works in 1912-14. The works include, besides deepening and straightening of the channel, wharves and jetties of about 1½ miles in length, completed and already working, which will be considerably augmented by the works in hand and projected. By November 7th, 1912, the jetties should be concluded, and by November 7th, 1914, the dock works. According to the contract, after completion of any part of the works, tariffs will be revised every five years (Clause 30), and when the annual net profits, whether before or after the conclusion of the whole works contracted, exceed 12 % of the capital actually employed (Clause 31), they shall be reduced. The President of the Republic has signed Decree No. 7,108 of September 10th, 1908, authorising this Company to use the excess of electric force obtained from the River Itatinga for the use of the Santos Docks, for the "Development of agriculture, manufactures, &c." Later the Company must furnish Government with the tariff which it proposes to enforce when supplying this surplus power to companies or to private individuals.

Construction to date has cost 102,205,314\$.

The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in March following. **VOTING POWERS:** One vote for every 20 shares. **DIVIDENDS** have been paid half-yearly at the uniform rate of 6 % per annum. **LATEST QUOTATION:** June, 1909, was 320\$ for shares and 200\$ for debentures (first issue).

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31st, 1908.

ASSETS.

Office Furniture	16,148\$
Directors' deposit	200,000\$
Company's deposit in Treasury	20,000\$
Land property	32,140\$
Cash	544\$
Construction and materials	102,205,844\$
Works under construction	4,034,198\$
Sundry debtors	125,726,642\$
	282,285,018\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital—800,000 shares at 200\$	60,000,000\$
Directors' deposit	200,000\$

Debentures outstanding	60,000,000\$
Insurance for own account	1,177,526\$
Work in suspense	4,034,198\$
Capital account, unapproved	7,299,563\$
Capital approved by Government	94,905,781\$
Sundry creditors	4,617,948\$
	232,235,018\$

The profit and loss account has not been published.

EDIFICADORA—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro.

Offices: Rua d'Alfandega, No. 78. Telephone No. 538. **DIRECTORS:** Francisco Casimiro Alberto da Costa (President), João Francisco de Leão Castro (Secretary), Gastão J. de Chaves Faria (Treasurer). Elected for four years. Qualification: 30 shares. Remuneration: Rs.9,600\$ to president and Rs.7,200\$ each to secretary and treasurer. Each member receives 6 % of net profits in addition to the above fixed annual remuneration. **OBJECT:** To construct on own or other account buildings or rolling stock for railways and dwelling houses in the city of Rio de Janeiro, and to buy or sell land or houses. **REGISTERED** on November 27th, 1890. **CAPITAL:** Initial authorised, 3,000,000\$, divided into 1,500 shares of 200\$ each, of which Rs.857,100\$ paid up in cash, the balance (2,142,900\$) being represented by rights and properties taken over on incorporation. The nominal capital was raised by revaluation of assets on August 28th, 1905, to Rs.6,000,000\$, when 15,000 new shares were distributed as bonus to shareholders. **DEBENTURES** of 200\$ each were issued to Rs.3,000,000\$ at 95 %, secured by first mortgage on the property of the company, duly registered July 12th, 1906, at the Registrar General of Mortgages, bearing interest at the rate of 8 % per annum, payable in January and July. Amortisation is at the rate of 1½ % in December each year, by drawings when at par, or by purchase when under. The balance sheet for the year 1906 was published August 4th and is signed by the president, Sr. Casimiro da Costa, but the report was presented by the acting president, Sr. Gastão Chaves Faria. **LATEST QUOTATION:** June, 1909—Shares, No quotation; debentures, Rs.190\$000.

EMPRESA AGRICOLA BRAZILEIRA,—Legal Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua 1º de Março 65. **DIRECTOR** (for six years): Henrique Irineu de Souza (President). Qualification: 20 shares. Remuneration: 10 % of the net profits. **Advisory Board:** C. A. de Araujo Silva and Alfredo Barradas. **REGISTERED** in 1901. **OBJECT:** Coffee and other plantations and pasture lands in the States of S. Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Minas Geraes. It now owns 10 different estates, including that of Vista Alegre, which figures in the balance sheet at Rs.504,046\$. The yield of coffee from this and the Barreiro estate was about 7,500 bags in the 1905-06 crop. **CAPITAL:** Rs.800,000\$, in 4,000 shares of 200\$ fully paid. **Reserve Fund:** Rs.4,692\$. **Profit:** Rs.36,942\$. The indebtedness, amounting to Rs.72,190\$270, is more than covered by the stock of coffee in hand on December 31st, 1906. No dividends have so far been paid. **NO SALES** quoted.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

ASSETS.

The Vista Alegre estate	504,040\$
The Barreiro Estate	79,940\$
The Rio Preto, Taquaral, Santo Antonio, Itatiaya, and part of the Serra Negra and Gramma estates	147,375\$
Itatiaya, Bemfica, and Montserrat plantations	76,088\$
Cash on hand and at bank	7,271\$
Sundry	2,380\$
Directors' deposit	8,000\$
Coffee—stock in hand	96,797\$
	921,825\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	800,000\$
Reserve fund	4,692\$
Balance at profit and loss account	36,943\$
Directors' deposit	8,000\$
Sundry	72,190\$
	921,825\$

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.
DEBIT.

Balance from 1905	6,826\$
Working expenses of the estates	5,416\$
Interest, discounts and commissions	3,923\$
General expenses and taxes	6,005\$
Reserve fund	4,105\$
Balance	36,942\$
	63,022\$
CREDIT.	
Profit from Vista Alegre estate	61,363\$
Profit from Barreiro estate	1,658\$
	63,022\$

EMPRESA CAXAMBU LAMBARY AND CAMBUQUIRA.

—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua d'Alfandega No. 20. Code address: Kaxambu. Telephone: 1340. DIRECTORS: Dr. Luiz da Rocha Miranda, Dr. Antonio de Padua Assis Rezende and Octavio Guimarães. Elected for three years. Qualification: 100 shares each. Remuneration: Rs.6,000\$ and 3% of net profits to each. Advisory Board: Dr. Raymundo de Castro Main, Dr. Arrigio Alves de Carvalho and Eugenio Honold. Incorporated: September 29th, 1894, and registered with the title of Empresa Lambary e Cambuquira. Object: To carry on business in mineral waters from the springs in the districts of Lambary and Cambuquira. In 1906 the company had to come to an arrangement with its creditors, when the property was transferred to the State of Minas Geraes for the sum of 700,000\$. A new company was then formed under the above denomination to work a lease for 15 years, obtained from the Government of Minas Geraes, of the above mineral springs. The authorised capital of the original concern was Rs.2,000,000\$ in fully paid shares, mostly represented by the property itself. THE CAPITAL of the new company organised in 1906 is Rs.1,000,000\$ in fully paid shares of 100\$ each, which represents the concessions and buildings and connection with the Caxambu branch. The Reserve Fund is constituted by appropriating 10% of net profits. NO QUOTATION for shares.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

ASSETS.	
Development of the springs	18,084\$
Concessions and constructions	1,000,000\$
Furniture, &c.	23,195\$
Bills receivable	10,813\$
Machinery, &c.	9,702\$
Accounts current	57,003\$
Deposit for lease	80,000\$
Bottles and general apparatus	143,478\$
Cambuquira station	2,392\$
New springs	1,723\$
Liquidation charges	5,111\$
New works	10,827\$
Cash	674\$
	1,342,862\$
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	1,000,000\$
Bills payable	245,978\$
Liquidation	84,838\$
Lambary station	4,468\$
Caxambu station	1,886\$
Reserve fund	626\$
Reconstruction of capital	5,117\$
	1,342,862\$

× **EMPRESA DE OBRAS PUBLICAS DO BRAZIL.**—Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. OBJECT: Construction of public works. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.60,000,000\$, in 300,000 shares of 200\$, all paid. Latest dividend: 15%, September, 1891. DEBENTURES: Authorised, 28,125, issued in bonds of £20. Interest at the rate of 5% payable in January and July. Being reorganised. No Quotation.

EMPRESA DIARIO DO COMMERCIO.—Liquidated.

EMPRESA DE CONSTRUÇÕES CIVIS.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua Hospicio, No. 27, second floor. DIRECTORS: Otto Simon (President), Dr. Zeferino de Faria (Treasurer); elected for six years. Quali-

fication: 100 shares. Remuneration: Settled at yearly meeting of shareholders. Advisory Board: Dr. Raymundo de Castro Main, Arlindo de Moraes Goulart, Affonso Pinheiro. INCORPORATED: January 26th, 1891, and registered at the Junta Commercial February 5th, 1891. OBJECT: To engage in building business in Rio de Janeiro and other Brazilian cities: to buy, lease and sell houses and land; open streets and avenues, &c. The term of association is 40 years. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.15,000,000\$ in shares of 100\$ each, of which 30%, or Rs.4,500,000\$, were paid up. The nominal capital was reduced December 28th, 1893, to Rs.4,592,390\$ in 100\$ shares, fully paid, the directors being authorised to reduce this again to Rs.2,000,000\$ by purchase of shares. This was accomplished by August 21st, 1896, when the Board was again authorised to reduce the capital by purchase to Rs.1,000,000\$, which on December 31st, 1908, stood at Rs.1,108,460\$, represented by 11,804 shares of 100\$ each. According to last balance sheet there was no Reserve Fund, but the sum of Rs.170,733\$ stood to credit of profit and loss account. No dividends have been paid for years, the surplus being utilised to reduce capital. The company is creditor for large sums, some of which are dependent on judicial decisions. Accounts are presented in May. Voting Power: One vote per five shares. LATEST QUOTATION: June, 1909, 60\$000 per share.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1908.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital—11,084½ shares	1,108,460\$
Directors' deposit	20,000\$
Accounts current	688\$
Profit and loss account	170,733\$
Carried forward	292,537\$
	1,592,449\$
ASSETS.	
Directors' shares	20,000\$
Office furniture and machinery, &c.	7,300\$
Guaranteed accounts	152,607\$
Real estate	381,596\$
Cash	6,914\$
Accounts receivable	1,044,081\$
	1,592,449\$

EMPRESA INDUSTRIAL BRAZILEIRA.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua Alfandega, No. 2. INCORPORATED: May 28th, under the name of Sebastião, and registered April 5th, 1894, at the Junta Commercial. OBJECT: To exploit industrial establishments and banking operations, negotiate in products and merchandise, native and foreign, and in mortgaged titles and stocks. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.200,000\$ in 1,000 shares of 200\$, fully paid. The statutes were altered in June, 1894, and the capital was raised to Rs.1,000,000\$, fully paid. On June 28th, 1895, the capital was again raised to Rs.2,000,000\$ in 10,000 shares of 200\$, fully paid up. On August 26th, 1897, another change was made in the statutes, not affecting the capital. The business year ends December 31st, and accounts are presented in April. Voting Power: 20 shares for one vote. In liquidation.

× **EMPRESA INDUSTRIAL DE MELHORAMENTOS NO BRAZIL.**—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua

1 de Março, No. 127. DIRECTORS: Dr. Paulo de Frontin (President), Conrado Jacob de Niemeyer (Treasurer). Qualification: 100 shares. Remuneration: Rs.12,000\$ each per annum. INCORPORATED: May, 1890, and registered June 17th, 1890. OBJECT: To acquire and work contracts and concessions with the Federal and Municipal Governments for city and other improvements. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.1,000,000\$, divided into 5,000 fully paid-up shares of 200\$ each, raised immediately after to Rs.2,000,000\$ in shares of 200\$, and to Rs.5,000,000\$ on July 9th, 1890, when 10,000 shares were allotted to the shareholders in proportion to their holdings and 5,000 shares to the directors. In September, 1890, the capital was raised to Rs.10,000,000\$, and again to Rs.25,000,000\$ on December 9th of the same year, to provide funds for purchase of 41,875 shares of the total of 42,500 of the (Brazilian) Santos Dumont Fazenda Company of São Paulo. On February 7th, 1891, the capital was raised again

to Rs.100,000,000 in 5,000 shares by issue of 50,000,000\$ new shares and 25,000,000\$ bonus shares to shareholders for construction of port works at Rio de Janeiro, for which a concession had been obtained. The term of concession is for 90 years from 1890.

The first accounts, published on June 30th, 1891, showed a liability on the part of shareholders of Rs.59,510,000\$, and paid-up capital of Rs.40,400,000\$. In 1901 the capital was reduced from Rs.100,000,000\$ to Rs.50,000,000\$, divided into 50,000 shares of 100\$, fully paid.

BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30TH, 1895.

ASSETS.

41,375 shares of the old Dumont Company	13,098,220\$
Shares of the União dos Trapiches	6,104,151\$
Rio de Janeiro docks and warehouses (Docas D. Pedro II.)	15,903,143\$
Railway construction contracts	13,541,134\$
Removal of the Senado Hill, Rio de Janeiro	3,954,708\$
Real estate and workshops	3,029,321\$
Other assets	19,480,018\$
Shareholders' responsibility	59,510,100\$
	<hr/>
	134,620,804\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital and reserves	103,572,951\$
Other accounts	31,047,853\$
	<hr/>
	134,620,804\$

After disposal of the interest in the Santos Dumont estate, the capital was written down to Rs.23,300,000\$, divided into 238,000 shares of 100\$. In 1893 a mortgage loan for Rs.5,000,000\$ was contracted with the Bank of the Republic, and on April 13th of the same year a further loan for Rs.12,000,000\$ was obtained for five years on first mortgage of the above-mentioned assets of the company. The shares of the Dumont and other companies, as also railway and other contracts figuring in the balance sheet, were disposed of; and in 1903, pressed by its creditors and unable to raise money for execution of the concession, the company disposed of most of its remaining assets to the Federal Government as follows: Rio de Janeiro harbour works, including the Docas de D. Pedro II., for 12,000,000\$; the Melhoramentos Railway (that figured in the books of the company at Rs.18,746,247\$) for Rs.8,080,000\$. By these means the assets were considerably reduced, whilst the indebtedness to the bank finally was liquidated with abatement by the bank of outstanding interest to the amount of Rs.2,000,000\$ at which it now stands.

BALANCE SHEET—AUGUST 31ST, 1903.

ASSETS.

Concessions and contracts	15,000\$
Houses and land	100,000\$
Apolicies (Federal)	75,502\$
Apolicies (Federal), 1903	649,000\$
Rio de Janeiro State apolicies	6,575\$
Debentures of the company	61,880\$
Shares of the company	1,000,000\$
Commandite shares	5,000\$
Directors' deposit	60,000\$
Treasury	10,000\$
Banco da Republica	630,000\$
Furniture	6,000\$
das Flores Railway	400,000\$
Useful debts	20,000\$
Securities	1,762,000\$
Useful debts	90,000\$
Accounts	22,595\$
Companhia União dos Trapiches	4,107,035\$
Companhia União dos Trapiches	45,482\$
International and Brazilian Bank	493,344\$
Banco Nacional Brasileiro	86\$
	<hr/>
	9,560,459\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	2,000,000\$
Reserve Fund	234,102\$
Withdrawal of shares	434,000\$
Withdrawal of fractions of shares	9,375\$
Directors' deposits	60,000\$
Guarantee of contracts	5,000\$
Bills payable	21,050\$
Other securities	1,762,000\$
Sundry creditors	793,642\$
Sundry accounts	32,250\$
Profit and loss	96,992\$
Companhia União dos Trapiches	4,107,034\$
	<hr/>
	9,560,459\$

By a resolution of shareholders on June 4th the capital was again written down to Rs.1,000,000\$, shareholders receiving 10% of their holdings in new shares and 20\$ cash. Since 1903 no accounts have been published, but the company is still in existence, and dividends have been paid on the reduced capital. Last dividend, January, 1909: Rs.3\$500. LATEST QUOTATION: June, 1909, Rs.120\$ per share.

ENGENHO CENTRAL DE QUISSAMÁ.—DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. INCORPORATED: December 5th, 1875. Registered: April 1st, 1899. OBJECT: Cultivation of sugar cane and manufacture of sugar and spirits. CAPITAL: Authorised, 1,700,000\$ in 8,484 shares of 200\$, all issued, and 1,696,800\$ are paid up. DEBENTURES: Authorised, 1,500,000\$ in bonds of 200\$ each, bearing 7% interest payable in March and September. In circulation, December 31st, 1,318,400\$. LATEST SALE: June 1909, none.

EQUITATIVA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL.—(Mutual Life Insurance Company).—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Avenida Central, No. 125. DIRECTORS: Dr. Franklin Ferreira Sampaio (President), Dr. Antonio Augusto de Azevedo Sodré (Medical Director), Carlos Pereira Leal (Secretary), Comendador José Ferreira Sampaio (Director of the fire and marine insurance section). Qualification: Rs.20,000\$ each director. Advisory Board: Conde de Afonso Celso, Dr. J. F. Sampaio Vianna and Vicente Werneck Pereira da Silva. INCORPORATED: March 23rd, 1896, and authorised for a term of 90 years by Government decree No. 2,245 of that date. OBJECT: to effect life, marine and fire insurance. Reserve: Rs.6,000,000\$. The legal deposit for fire and marine insurance was duly effected at the Treasury. The business year closes June 30th, when accounts are submitted to policy holders.

The following figures were published by the company, December 31st, 1907:—

Reserves	6,569,281\$
Landed property, Government bonds, mortgages, bankers' account and other securities	7,042,823\$
Surplus	1,592,813\$
Premiums received	4,950,788\$
Proposed insurances	96,000,000\$
Death claims paid	1,040,416\$
Policies drawn and paid	526,820\$
Special insurance reserve	458,145\$

Up to the present the company has paid:—
 For life insurance claims 3,784,723\$
 For fire and marine claims 1,643,441\$

ESPERANÇA MARITIMA, COMPANHIA.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua General Canara 23. DIRECTORS: José Joaquim de Queiroz (President), José Moreira da Silva Lobo (Manager). Elected for six years. Qualification: 25 shares. Remuneration determined at general meeting of shareholders. Advisory Board: Julio Miguel de Freitas & Company, Antonio Ignaço Alves and Henrique Simonard. REGISTERED at Rio de Janeiro in November, 1889. OBJECT: To carry on the coast trade between Rio de Janeiro, Laguna and other Brazilian or foreign ports. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, 120,000\$ divided into 600 shares of 200\$ fully paid; this was raised on February 14th, 1891, to 1,000,000\$ by issue of 4,400 new shares. In March, 1903, it was resolved to reduce the capital to 500,000\$ by purchase of shares, 2,210 of which had been acquired.

by the close of 1906, but by a resolution of the shareholders dated July 25th, 1907, these shares were again reissued and the capital raised again to 1,000,000\$. DEBENTURES: In December, 1906, an issue was made at par of 2,500 first mortgage debentures of 200\$ each, bearing 8% interest, payable half-yearly in January and July, amortisation being at the rate of 10% by drawings when at par or by purchase when under. The mortgage was duly registered on December 20th, 1906. In 1908 a second issue was made, at par, of 1,500 debentures of 200\$ each, bearing 8% interest, payable half-yearly in December and June, amortisation being at the rate of 10% per annum, commencing in 1910. The security for the present loan consists of several vessels belonging to the Company valued at 1,400,000\$, minimum. The term of association is for 30 years ending in 1919. The business year closes December 31st and accounts are submitted in March following. VOTING POWERS: One vote for five shares with limit of 25 votes. DIVIDENDS: Distributed July, 1906, and January, 1907, previous half-years Rs.28,080\$ and 17,350\$, equivalent to 5% per share on 2,790 shares in circulation: for first half (1907), 10\$ per share was paid. LATEST SALE: June, 1909. Shares: none. Debentures: 180\$

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1907.

ASSETS.		
Steam shipping	.. . . .	1,299,132\$
Redeemed shares	.. . . .	378,125\$
Sundry accounts	.. . . .	254,333\$
Stores department	.. . . .	17,426\$
Fire insurance	.. . . .	226\$
Shares deposited (directors' security)	.. . . .	10,000\$
Apolices (Rentes)	.. . . .	20,000\$
Agencies	.. . . .	4,237\$
Repair account	.. . . .	1,885\$.
New wharf—"Carvalho"	.. . . .	44,840\$
Cash	.. . . .	1,555\$
		2,053,213\$
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	.. . . .	1,000,000\$
Reserve Fund	.. . . .	200,000\$
Insurance (own account)	.. . . .	141,917\$
Profit and loss account	.. . . .	1,266\$
Directors' deposit	.. . . .	10,000\$
Dividends	.. . . .	25,618\$
Bills payable	.. . . .	25,000\$
Agencies	.. . . .	4,256\$
Working expenses	.. . . .	24,557\$
Debentures	.. . . .	500,000\$
Interest on debentures	.. . . .	20,800\$
Queiroz, Moreira & Co.	.. . . .	100,000\$
		2,053,213\$

EXTRACTIVA MINERAL BRAZILEIRA.—LEGAL

DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua d'Alfandega 2. DIRECTORS: Dr. Thomaz Delpim dos Santos, Conde de Sebastião Pinho, Augusto Caminada. Elected for four years. Qualification: 100 shares each. Remuneration: Rs.12,000\$ and 1% of the net profits per annum to each director. REGISTERED: November 10th, 1902. OBJECT: To work the bituminous schists of Marralut, in Bahla, and to extract oils or other products therefrom for sale or manufacture. The company enjoys special privileges under Decrees June 20th, 1869, January 21st, 1870, November 25th, 1884, and May 5th, 1902. CAPITAL: Authorised Rs.1,200,000\$, of which 1,100,000\$ represents the rights and properties taken over at incorporation and 100,000\$ actual cash payment. There are 6,000 shares of 200\$ each. The term of association is for 90 years, ending November 10th, 1992. The business year closes December 31st. LATEST SALE: June, 1909, Rs. 145\$ per share.

ESTRADA DE FERRO DE GOYAZ.—DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: 90, Rua Primeiro de Março. DIRECTORS: Dr. João Teixeira Soares, Sr. Ferreira Sampaio e Castro Leal. Elected for six years. Qualification 200 shares. Members of the Advisory Board (Conselho Fiscal): Ubaldo

do Amaral Jr., Maximiliano de Figueiredo, e Dr. Joao Fco. Barcellos.

CAPITAL: 10,000,000\$000 divided into 56,858 shares of 500 francs. DEBENTURES: Authorised 100,000,000 francs; Issued, 30,000 of 500 francs each. Interest is payable half-yearly in March and September.

NOTE OF MANAGEMENT: The Estrada de Ferro de Goyaz will form one of the trunk lines of Brazil and unite the Northern to the Southern States, thus furnishing means of transport to the coast for the products of the inland states of Minas and Goyaz, via the ports of Victoria in Espirito Santo, of Santos in São Paulo and that of Rio de Janeiro. It will likewise serve as a connection and link between the valleys of the Uruguay and Tocantins and, in fact, serve the districts watered by the S. Francisco, Paracati, Paraná and Araguaya.

The line starts from Formiga, a town-station on the Western Minas Railway, the property of the Union, and will terminate at S. Leopoldina on the banks of the Araguaya, passing *en route* through the city of Goyaz, capital of the state of that name. There will be besides two branches, one connecting with the town of Uberaba, whilst the other will branch off at the most convenient point of the line to a point on the Tocantins where steam navigation is practicable. Another line will connect with Bello Horizonte, the capital of the state of Minas Geraes, by means of a line already being constructed by the Western Minas Railway. On July 19th work was commenced by the reconstruction of the section between Formiga and Arcos, commenced by the Oeste de Minas Railway, and opened to traffic in December, 1908. On April 20th, 61,334 kilometres of line of 1-04 m. gauge were opened to traffic on the right bank of the Rio S. Francisco as far as Arcos, situated at kilometre 30-302 of the Goyaz railway, and 749-8 metres above sea level. On the 25th September the line was opened to S. Miguel at kilometre 50-480 (alt. 604 m.) and on December 19th to Porto Real at kilometre 61-334 (alt. 633-60).

The line will have a total extension of 1,400 kilometres of which 500 in the state of Minas; the earthworks are already completed to kilometre 118.

The guarantee of interest conceded by the Minas Government under the Decree 6,438 of March 27th, 1907, and original contract May 17th of same year, is to be substituted by a contract for construction on Government account payable in Minas bonds; when completed, the working of the line will be leased for 60 years to the company.

Besides serving directly large areas of two states, Minas and Goyaz, this line will ultimately connect with Cuyaba, capital of the state of Matto Grosso and with the Capital of the Republic and states of S. Paulo and Espirito Santo. The plan is to bring all into direct connection with Rio by the Melhoramentos narrow gauge line, now property of the Union Government. The area served is immense, all of it suited for grazing and agriculture and only awaiting easier connection and labour to become productive and guarantee a brilliant future to the company. At present the chief industry is cattle raising, for which there is an immense and certain future in Goyaz. The chief agricultural products are: coffee, tobacco, sugar and cereals. The state is rich in minerals, of gold, copper and silver; diamonds are also found. The region between S. Marcos and the Araguaya consists of alternating forest and prairies, the latter excellent for cattle farming. This region is also rich in rubber trees, whilst rock crystals, amlanth, urica-gold, iron and diamonds are also found. The branch to Uberaba will serve a zone admirably suited for agriculture. The Goyaz Railway is already in telegraphic connection with the Western Minas and Central Brazil Railways, as also with the National system of Telegraph.

LATEST QUOTATION, Brussels (December 31st, 1907) 492 frs.

ESTRADA DE FERRO JUIZ DE FÓRA.—DOMICILE:

Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua Alfandega 78. DIRECTORS: Francisco Casemiro Alberto da Costa. INCORPORATED: July, 1896. Duration: 72 years. OBJECT: To build and work a railway between Juiz de Fóra and São Paulo with 7% guarantee from the State of Rio de Janeiro. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.1,500,000\$, divided into 7,500 shares of 200\$

all paid up. DEBENTURES: In 1898 an issue of 6½% first mortgage debentures was made to value of Rs.1,500,000\$, in 7,500 debentures of 200\$. Interest is payable half-yearly, in January and July. Amortisation should be effected in 15 years by drawings or purchase. No dividends have been paid for years. The line was sold to the Leopoldina Company, but in some mysterious fashion reverted to its original proprietors. No further particulars or accounts are obtainable. LATEST SALE REPORTED: None.

ESTRADA DE FERRO MUZAMBINHO.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. OFFICES: Rua Alfandega N. 84. DIRECTORS: Joaquim Egas Moniz, B. de Aragão (Manager), and Dr. José Pedro Teixeira de Souza, Secretary. On the 24th October, 1907, the Government of the State of Minas purchased this line for the sum of 12,000,000\$. The Company is therefore in liquidation.

ESTRADA DE FERRO NOROESTE DO BRAZIL.—Head Office: 90, Rua Primeiro de Março, Rio de Janeiro. DOMICILE: Brazil, P.O. Box 681. DIRECTORS: Drs. João Teixeira Soares, Pedro Nolasco Pereira da Cunha (both at Rio), and Eugenio Lefon, George Mosseau, Gustly Joris, and Victor Folletéte (at Paris). Advisory Board: Fernando Martin, Humberto Antunes and João Caldas Vianna. REGISTERED at Rio de Janeiro January 21st, 1904, to obtain and work a concession for a line of railway from Baurú, a station on the Sorocabana Railway, in S. Paulo to Cuyabá, in the State of Matto Grosso, with a 6% guarantee of interest granted by Federal Decrees 882 of October 6th, 1890, and 5,266 of July 30th, 1904, on a capital expenditure not exceeding 30,000\$000 (gold) (£8,375) per kilometre.

Of the total length, estimated at 1,400 kilometres, the original concession included only the section between Bahurú and Itapúra. In 1908 the construction of the remainder of the line to Corumbá was contracted with the company on Government account, with lease of the extension for 60 years to the company, to be worked in conjunction with the main line. Starting from Bahurú, 376 kilometres are already in traffic and within a few months the Noroeste should be complete to Itapúra. On the Paraná side work has also been attacked, and 40 kilometres of earth works are ready for the rails.

CAPITAL: Rs.10,000\$000, in 50,000 shares of 200\$000 each, all paid. DEBENTURES: Authorised, 20,000 obligations for every 100 kilometres of line of the section carrying guarantee of interest of 6%; from Bahurú to Itapúra is 446 kilometres. These debentures were issued at Brussels and in other Continental markets. They are a first charge on the guarantee and general assets and revenue of the company. Coupons are payable May 15th and November 15th, and the principal is repayable in 90 years by annual drawings, commencing in 1906. The construction of the line was contracted with the Cie. Generale des Chemins de Fer and de Travaux Publics.

NOTE BY THE COMPANY: This railway will serve one of the greatest undeveloped areas in Brazil, traversing the north-western section of the State of S. Paulo, hitherto almost unknown, and, though as fertile as the rest of that wonderfully productive State, so neglected as to be the refuge of the few remaining wild Indians in the country. Now that railway communication is established, development is likely to be as rapid and thorough there as in the rest of the State.

From the frontiers of S. Paulo to Corumbá, on the banks of the Parahá, lies an immense stretch of the most fertile lands in Brazil. The State of Matto Grosso has an area of 1,379-70 square kilometres, equal to that of all Argentine, France, Belgium, Italy and Spain united.

Hitherto communications between Rio de Janeiro and Matto Grosso have been maintained chiefly by sea and river, the distance between Rio and Corumbá via Montevideo, being 5,197 kilometres, and taking 25 to 30 days. This will be reduced by the Noroeste to 2,341 kilometres by rail from Santos to Corumbá, and take only 2½ days. From Corumbá it is proposed to extend the line into Bolivian territory to Cochambamba, Oruru and Oyuni (1,850 kilometres), and, crossing the Andes therabouts, to Antofogasta, on the coast of Chile, with a total length of 4,226 kilometres of line. An alternative route is via Oruro, La Paz and Arica, on the

Pacific, with a total length of line of 3,955 kilometres. Either route will bring into easy communication with the Atlantic coast at Santos an enormous area of fertile agricultural and grazing land, and perhaps the richest mineral district yet undeveloped. The total distance by rail from Santos to the Pacific is calculated at 3,985 kilometres, and to take only five days.

The North Western of Brazil Railway, starting from Bahurú, 517 kilometres from Santos, follows the divide between the rivers Tieté and Aguapehy to the prairie lands of Avahandava (176 kilometres), and, crossing the Tieté river at the Canal do Inferno (342 kilometres), will reach Itapúra, its terminus, at 446 kilometres. The extension constructed by Government will cross the Parana by a big bridge and thence on to Corumbá, on the river Paraguay, which it will cross at Porto Esperança, 92 kilometres from Corumbá. The different sections are:—

	Kilometres.
Bahurú to Itapúra	442,000
Itapúra to Corumbá	962,600
	1,404,600
Santos to Bahurú	517,000

Total distance Santos to Corumbá . 1,925,600

The importance of the zone to be traversed by this railway can scarcely be exaggerated, watered as it is by two great rivers, the Paraná and Paraguay, and their innumerable tributaries. For cattle breeding it presents infinite possibilities and prospects of development similar to that of Argentina, where cattle grazing lands have now reached an almost prohibitive price.

The section within the boundaries of S. Paulo is rich in forest timber, and is suitable for cultivation of coffee, sugar, cotton and cereals. The table land in Matto Grosso and between the rivers Paraná and Paraguay attain altitudes between 200 and 700 metres, rising at points into ranges of 1,000 metres. The principal industry at present is raising cattle for the Rio and other markets, which is capable of great development. Engineer Schnoor reports that 75 to 100,000 head of cattle can be transported annually without difficulty and should give a revenue of 2,000\$000 to the company which, with transport of other merchandise and passengers, it is estimated will be sufficient to cover the cost of working the railway, calculated at Rs.3,000\$000 per kilometre.

From the moment that the line is opened in its entire length, there will be a very considerable reduction in the actual cost of transport by sea via Montevideo, most of, if not all, of which traffic may be expected to pass to the railway. The route followed by the line is far better than was at first expected. From Pocomé the low-lying lands periodically flooded by the Paraná extend to Bodiquena. The pasturage on these lands is splendid, and after drainage they will be the best grazing land in the country. North of this lies a zone of 160 kilometres of swamp that seemed difficult to negotiate; fortunately, however, Mr. Schnoor, the engineer, found the calcareous formation at Bodequena along which the line skirts for 124 kilometres, on high ground above the level of any floods, so that there are only 36 kilometres of swampy lands to be crossed by an embankment 3 metres in height to reach the Paraná.

With the construction of this line the rapid development not only of the north-west of S. Paulo and of Matto Grosso is earned, but that of the south-west of Bolivia as well.

ESTRADA DE FERRO MINAS DE SÃO JERONYMO.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. DIRECTORS: Pedro Perestrello da Camara, Hermann Kalkuhl. Qualification: 100 shares. Remuneration: Rs.7,200\$ and 1¼% of divided profits to each. Advisory Board: Dr. Braz Nogueira da Gama, Barão de Novaes, Dr. José Augusto Ludolf. INCORPORATED and registered at the Junta Commercial, December, 1890. OBJECT: To acquire and work the coalfields of S. Jeronymo and Triunfo, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, in virtue of privileges granted by the Federal Government, under Decrees No. 6,964 of July 6th, 1878; No. 8,635 of August 5th, 1882; No. 3,715 of March 31st, 1883; No. 9,171 of March 22nd, 1884; and No. 13,383 of August 81st, 1889; as also to

extend and work the railway and its branches and extensions contracted with the Government under Decrees No. 600 of July 24th, 1890, and No. 906 of October 18th, 1890. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.20,000,000\$, in 200 shares of 100\$, of which Rs.4,532,530\$ fully paid up. The nominal capital was reduced April 12th, 1899, to Rs.5,000,000\$, the sum of Rs.467,470\$ being transferred from profit and loss to capital account. The number of shares was reduced simultaneously to 50,000 of \$100 each. Term of association: 40 years. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in May following. LATEST QUOTATION: June, 1909, 115000

BALANCE SHEET ON DECEMBER 31ST, 1907.

ASSETS.	
Concessions and privileges	2,917,092\$
Main line	684,834\$
Mines and dependencies	639,550\$
Railway Extension	271,430\$
Patent Fuel (briquettes) factory	159,750\$
Floating material	156,974\$
Real estate	104,100\$
Workshops and dependencies	72,200\$
Warehouses and keys on the killing grounds	59,558\$
Sundry	41,021\$
Directors' caution money	30,000\$
Sawmill	9,496\$
Killing grounds (Xarqueadas) office fixtures	7,317\$
Brick Kiln and dependencies	7,137\$
Souza Filho and C.	6,688\$
Stores	2,475\$
Management of killing grounds	1,549\$
Powder factory	1,201\$
Legal expenses	487\$
Semoventes	360\$
Coal account	142\$
	5,173,970\$

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	5,000,000\$
Hermann Kalkuhl	39,000\$
Pedro Perestrello da Camara	31,800\$
Directors' caution money	30,000\$
Reserve fund	24,042\$
Pay Sheets	15,131\$
Profits and losses	17,166\$
Benevolent fund	4,210\$
Stores	4,805\$
José Joaquim Rodrigues Saldanha	7,200\$
Sundry	615\$
	5,173,970\$

ESTRADA DE FERRO THEREZOPOLIS.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Largo da Prainha. DIRECTORS: José Augusto Vieira (President), Armando Vieira (Secretary). Elected for six years, and re-eligible. Qualification: 100 shares each. Remuneration: Rs.12,000\$ to President and Rs. 6,000 to Secretary. ADVISORY BOARD: Dr. Alfredo Bernardes da Silva, Dr. Eugenio Valladão Gatta Preta and Dr. João Francisco Barcellos. REGISTERED May 8th, 1905. OBJECT: To take over and conclude the construction of the railway from Porto da Piedade to Therezopolis and extension to Porto Mariaho, under concession to José Augusto Vieira by the Central Government and of the State of Rio de Janeiro in 1890 and 1892, terminating October 26th, 1908. Under the original concession a 20 years' guarantee of interest on Rs.1,400,000\$ was granted, since substituted by a grant of Rs.300,000\$ in full payment. CAPITAL: Authorised Rs.3,000,000\$, of which Rs.2,990,000\$ represents the price paid for the property and rights, and Rs.10,000 were in cash. DEBENTURES: The First Mortgage debentures of 200\$ each were issued August 30th, 1905, to value of Rs.500,000\$, on which interest is payable half-yearly in May and November. Amortisation should be effected within 20 years at the rate of 5% by drawings or by purchase. This mortgage was registered at the Petropolis General Register Office, October 7th, 1905. Term of association, 63 years. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted about

six months after. LATEST SALE REPORTED: June 1909, Shares, none; Debentures, Rs. 195\$.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31ST, 1908.

ASSETS.	
Therezopolis Railway:	
Value of permanent way, rolling stock, steamers, &c.	4,323,880\$926
Furniture	4,459\$250
Cash on hand	3,443\$310
Directors' deposit	40,000\$000
Deposits	41,500\$000
Stores	10,398\$210
Accounts current	76,067\$873
	4,499,849\$369
LIABILITIES.	
Capital: 15,000 shares	3,000,000\$000
Value of 1,573 debentures issued, less amount paid off	314,602\$000
Directors' deposit	40,000\$000
José Augusto Vieira	252,139\$159
Accounts current	78,450\$588
Sundry accounts	10,257\$898
Sundry creditors	89,177\$700
Bills payable	45,984\$260
Profit and loss	669,277\$322
	4,499,849\$369

ESTRADA DE FERRO TRANS-BRAZILEIRA.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. DIRECTORS: Dr. Antonio Roxo de Rodrigues, Dr. Antonio de Paula Freitas, and Dr. Heitor da Silva Couto. Elected for three years. Qualification: 100 shares. Remuneration. Voted at yearly meeting. ADVISORY BOARD: Dr. Fabio Nunes Leal, Mario Nazareth, and Augusto C. Miranda Jordão. INCORPORATED: February 17th, and registered at the Junta Commercial March 16th, 1905. OBJECT: To construct railways in Brazil, but particularly the Transbrazilian Railroad, and to colonise the adjacent lands. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, 30,000,000 francs, in shares of 500 francs each, calculated at an exchange equivalent to 27d. per milreis, all paid up and issued to vendors. The term of association is for 95 years, to be counted from the date of last issue of shares. The accounts for each year are submitted within the three following months. LATEST QUOTATION on Rio Stock Exchange: June 1909—None.

ESTRADA DE FERRO UNIÃO VALENCIANA.—DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. OBJECT: To work a railway line. CAPITAL: Authorised Rs.1,600,000\$, in 8,000 shares of 200\$ each, all paid, of which 5,400 have been issued. Last Dividend: 63500 per share in 1886. DEBENTURES: Authorised, 2,924 of 290\$ each, of which 2,829 have been issued. Interest of 7% is payable in January and July. The line is now worked by the debenture holders. NO SALE of either shares or debentures announced.

ESTRADA DE FERRO VICTORIA A MINAS.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Head Offices: 90, Rua Primeiro de Março. DIRECTORS: Drs. João Teixeira Soares, Pedro Nolasco Pereira da Cunha and Comendador Augusto José Ferreira. QUALIFICATION: 100 shares. REMUNERATION: President, 12,000\$000 and others 6,000\$000 *pro labore*. European Directors: 12,000 francs and 2% on net profit to local president and 1% to other directors. ADVISORY BOARD: Dr. Leopoldo Augusto de Mello Cunha, Antonio Carneiro Brandão and Dr. Arthur Alvim. VOTING POWERS: One vote for every 100 shares; limit, 200 votes. REGISTERED under the name of Companhia Estrada de Ferro Peçanha a Araxá, March 12th, 1901. On July 25th of same year the statutes were revised and the present name adopted. The company holds a concession for construction of a line of railway from Victoria to Diamantina in Minas Geraes, passing through Peçanha, in virtue of Decrees 1,082 of November 28th, 1890 and 4,337 of February 1st, 1902.

CAPITAL: 40,000,000 francs in 80,000 shares of 500 francs, all paid up. DEBENTURES: Authorised issue, 80,000,000 francs in 160,000 5% obligations of 500 francs each, of which

140,000 have been issued in four series of 40,000 and 20,000 in 1902; 20,000 in 1903, and 60,000 in 1908, all quoted on the Paris Bourse. These obligations are amortisable in 90 years by coupons payable on first series in May and November, second and third series in April and October, and fourth in March and September. They are also quoted on the Rio Bolsa. **GUARANTEE OF INTEREST:** The Company enjoys a guarantee of 6% gold on 30,000\$000 per kilometre.

The duration of the company is 90 years. Accounts are presented on December 31st annually.

The first section was opened to traffic in May, 1909. On December 31st, 1909, the position of works was as follows:—

	Kilms.
In traffic	276.8
In construction	68.2
Surveys approved	13
Under survey	424.0

NOTE OF THE ADMINISTRATION: The Victoria and Minas will put the important inland State of Minas, the most populous of Brazil, into direct communication with the sea-board, through the Port of Victoria, capital of the State of Espirito Santo. Throughout its length, the line will traverse densely wooded country, admirably suited for cultivation of coffee, cacao and cereals, whilst its mineral wealth is incomparable anywhere.

On this subject, Dr. Orville Derby, the well-known geologist, in 1909 wrote as follows:—"The one-metre gauge Victoria and Diamantina Railway now in construction, the property of a Brazilian company, will touch at Itabira at a point 630 kilometres from Victoria. The company proposes and specially equips it for transport of minerals. If that be done and the port of Victoria be provided with adequate means for loading, one of the most important points in this district will find a satisfactory exit for its minerals."

Professor Goreux in 1881 reported on the iron ore deposits in this neighbourhood as follows:—"I reckon at five billions of tons the amount of ore that Minas can furnish; and in all probability if I were to double this estimate I should not exaggerate."

The company counts as assets:—

(A) Rights to public lands, 20 kilometres on each side of the line.

(B) The new concession granted under Decree 7,955 of July 8th, 1905, for a line from Curralinho to Diamantina, 150 kilometres in extent, to be commenced in October, 1909, with same favours and privileges as the original concession.

(C) The construction of cart roads to connect inland townships with the company's line.

The whole region traversed by the line is well watered by rivers like the S. Maria, Guandu and Caethé, that, rising in the Maritime range, fall rapidly to the lower levels, forming in their course innumerable waterfalls and rapids suitable for development of water power.

The construction of this railway system was commenced on March 30th, 1903. On May 13th, 1904, the first section from Victoria to Imbubuy was opened to traffic. On December 31st, 1908, the length in traffic had been raised to 234 kilometres and at the present moment the line is working up to kilometre 321 (44 kilometres beyond Natividade), whilst 28 kilometres more, to Derrubadinho, are ready. As soon as the big bridge, measuring 600 metres, is completed, the rails will be laid to Figueira. The line is well constructed and from kilometre 200 the grades are very gentle.

Gross revenues already reach 830,000\$000 and are sufficient to cover working expenses. As soon as the communal cart roads, now in construction, are finished, then a considerable increase of revenue is expected.

ORIGIN OF REVENUE, 1908.

	Per cent.
Passengers	20.15
Baggage and parcels	2.42
Cattle	0.81
Goods	71.88
Telegrams	1.04
Sundry	3.70
	<hr/> 100

EXPENDITURE.

	Per cent.
Management	7.80
Traffic	16.19
Locomotion	25.62
Permanent way	50.39

100

From 1907 to 1908 there was an increase of 32% in revenue, this year the increase will be 43%. The line has been solidly constructed by the contractors, Sâ Carvalho and Cia., under Government supervision and inspection.

In view of the enormous increase in the traffic that the transport of iron ore will entail, the directors are considering the advisability of introducing electric traction and are making arrangements for transport of 2,000,000 tons of iron ore per annum.

In view of the agricultural and forestal and mineral wealth of these districts served, the ultimate prospects of this important railway and a good return of the capital seem assured.

ESTRADA DE FERRO VICINAL DE RIBEIRÃO PRETO.—DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. OBJECT: To construct and work a local line of railway. CAPITAL: Authorised Rs.600,000\$ in 3,000 shares of 200\$ each, of which 2,000 are issued. DEBENTURES: Authorised 1,000, of which Rs.200,000\$ have been issued in 8% bonds of 200\$. Interest is payable in January and July. No dividend nor sale of shares or debentures announced.

FERRO CARRIL CARIOCA.—DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. INCORPORATED: February 12th, 1891. Registered 1899. Duration: 80 years. OBJECT: To acquire and work a tramway line in the suburb of Santa Thereza. CAPITAL: Authorised Rs. 5,000,000\$, of which Rs.2,500,000, in 2,500 shares of 100\$ are paid up. LATEST QUOTATION: June, 1909, shares—None.

FERRO CARRIL DE JACARÉPAGUA.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Praça do Tanque No. 2. DIRECTORS: José Francisco Lisboa (President), Ramon Garcia (Manager). Elected for six years. Qualification: 25 shares. Remuneration: 3,000\$ per annum to each director, and Rs.2,400 extra to the manager, besides a commission of 1½% on the net profits each. Advisory Board: Frederico Pinto Costa, Manoel Soares Botelho, João Julio da Silva. INCORPORATED: February 9th, 1891, as the Companhia Manufactora de Cal e Artigos Ceramicos, and registered March 12th, 1891, at the Rio Junta Commercial. Object: To make lime, bricks, tiles and other ceramic articles in the district of Itará; to acquire land, construct kilns, potteries and the tramway lines for transportation of their products; and, finally, to buy and sell stocks and shares officially quoted. Since 1893, however, the Company has limited its sphere of action to working the tramway line, for which it has a Municipal concession up to August, 1933. On July 2nd, 1902, its name was changed to that of Ferro Carril de Jacarépagua. CAPITAL: Initial authorised was Rs. 600,000\$ in 3,000 shares of 200\$ each, of which, up to 1907, 2,450 shares were fully paid, the amounts outstanding on the remaining 550 shares having been realised in the course of the current year. The term of association is for 30 years, ending February, 1921. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in the first quarter of the following year. VOTING POWERS: Five shares to each vote. The dividend, at the rate of 7% per annum, in 1907, was only distributed on the fully-paid-up shares, the same as for 1906, and is the second received by shareholders. LATEST QUOTATION: June, 1909, 195\$ per share.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31ST, 1908.

ASSETS.	
Shares deposited as caution money	10,000\$
Concessions, line and rolling stock	527,945\$
Office fixtures	1,727\$
Improvements	8,000\$
Deposited at the Municipality	2,000\$
Bills receivable	2,600\$

Rural property	4,787\$
Outstanding accounts .. .	410\$
Designs of the lines .. .	1,500\$
Harness	1,663\$
Real estate	22,093\$
Building material .. .	1,235\$
Mules	22,470\$
Stores	13,874\$
Workshops	4,338\$
Machinery and tools .. .	4,661\$
Accounts current .. .	9,622\$
Cash at bankers .. .	81,128\$
Cash on hand	61,360\$
Sundry	13,764\$
	<hr/>
	740,178\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	600,000\$
Directors' caution money .. .	10,000\$
Profits in suspense .. .	5,099\$
Contracts	1,806\$
Reserve fund	53,802\$
Depreciation fund .. .	5,924\$
Dividends	42,872\$
Profits and losses .. .	2,714\$
Sundry	18,286\$
	<hr/>
	740,178\$

× FERRO CARRIL DO JARDIM BOTANICO.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua do Catteté 239. Code Address: "Botanico." Telephone: 425. DIRECTORS: Arthur Getulio das Neves (President), J. E. E. Berla (Secretary), José Pinto Vieira (Treasurer). Remuneration: Rs.12,000\$ per annum and 1% on dividends. Advisory Board: Gustavo de Araujo Maia, Antonio Maria Alberto de Araujo and Conrado Jacob Niemeyer. Members of the Advisory Board receive 1% between them. This was the first tramway constructed in Brazil, and, indeed, in South America. Incorporated, under its present name, under the laws of New York on March 4th, 1882. OBJECT: To take over the rights and concessions of the Botanical Garden Railroad, and work same, and further such concessions as might afterwards be obtained. Authorisation to operate in Brazil was granted under Decree 4,145, April 5th, 1868. The original concessions granted to Candido Baptista de Oliveira and Barão de Mauá covered a period from 1856 to 1866, but it was only in 1867 that the route was finally determined and the line opened to traffic in 1868. Since then it has been much extended and improved, and is the only line serving the southern suburbs, the wealthier residential quarter. CAPITAL: Initial, 500,000\$, all of which was issued and paid up by 1868. In 1871, duly authorised by Decree 4,755, of July 2nd, 1871, and 8,438, of February 18th, the capital was raised to 1,000,000\$, and the American company authorised to transfer its domicile to Rio de Janeiro. In consequence, shares were largely transferred to Rio de Janeiro, the denomination of the company changed to "Ferro Carril do Jardim Botânico," and the capital raised to Rs.10,000,000\$. On June 20th, 1883, the changes in the statutes requisite to conform to Brazilian law were approved at a general meeting of shareholders. Shortly after, the capital was again raised to Rs.12,000,000\$, when 60,000 deferred shares were distributed as bonus amongst the shareholders. These in 1881 were cancelled in exchange of 10,000 fully-paid ordinary shares, bringing up the capital to 70,000 fully-paid ordinary shares of 200\$ each, or a total of Rs.14,000,000\$. The term of the company's concession having lapsed on October 9th, 1893, under a new contract dated May 30th, 1900, it was extended to 1930, with a clause stipulating that the company may claim a further extension to December 31st, 1930, subject to the generalisation of electric traction on its lines, which has already been realised. If between 1925 and 1930 the average dividend distributed averages 10% the company shall be obliged to reduce its fares and tariffs by 10%. The company, moreover, was bound to pay to the Municipality the sum of 1,500,000\$ in ten yearly instalments of 150,000\$ each, and to extend their rails to Copacabana and other suburbs, and to substitute

electric for animal traction, for which the requisite capital was raised by debentures. DEBENTURES: At a general meeting of shareholders, in 1900, the directors were authorised to issue 8% debentures up to the value of 14,000,000\$, secured by first mortgage on existing assets, under which the first issue of 60,000 debentures of 200\$ each of the value of 12,000,000\$ was effected in April, 1900, and the second, of 10,000 debentures, of the value of 2,000,000\$ in August, 1904. These were then converted into 7%. In 1905 the directors were authorised to borrow 2,000,000\$, secured by special mortgage of the land and buildings to be erected on same, acquired on the Central Avenue for the City terminus, in accordance with which 10,000 7% debentures of 200\$ each were issued to the value of 2,000,000\$. The debentures now outstanding, bearing all 7% interest, amount at date to Rs.14,000,000\$. Interest is paid half-yearly, in January and July. The Board has power to invest reserves in debentures. For December 31st, 1906, the balance-sheet showed the Reserve Fund to consist of Rs.1,342,210\$ debentures and 713,894\$ Federal Bonds, whilst 822,578\$ were carried forward. Charges on profits are: First, 10% for Reserve Fund, 7% to directors and Advisory Board, and the remainder for dividends, which are paid quarterly, and from December, 1904, to December, 1906, were nominally at the rate of 7% per annum. Since the local company took over the management of this important tramway, in 1882, the revenue steadily increased from Rs.1,341,570\$ to Rs.5,325,566\$. The movement is as follows:—

From July, 1882, to June, 1892: Gross, 15,842,000\$; net profit, 8,189,552\$. 51.6%.

From July, 1892 to December, 1902: Gross, 32,215,158\$; net profit 7,938,547\$. 24.54%.

From 1903 to 1906: Gross, 19,778,490\$; net profit, 4,741,897\$. 24%.

The net profits include sums paid to the Municipality, interest on debentures, and all expenses. Of the remainder, 10% is set aside for reserve, and after fixation of dividends and payment of the percentage to the directors and Advisory Board, the balance is carried over to next account. The net gain in 1906 alone was 27% of gross profits, which allowed of 437,457\$ to be carried over, after paying 7% dividends, which have not varied since 1904. The company's cars carried in 1906 25,215,140 passengers, 1,746,497 of which were gratuitous, against 22,702,030 and 1,511,013 in 1905. The increase of fare-paying passengers in 1906 amounted to 2,277,627, or over 10%. The great fall in the percentage of net profits after 1892 was owing partly to the low exchanges, and principally to the increased debenture capital required to carry out the engagements which followed renewed concessions. At a special meeting, June 12th, 1907, a resolution was voted authorising the issue of 350,000 new shares of 200\$ each, thereby raising the capital to Rs.21,000,000\$. The conditions of the issue were that the existing shareholders should be preferred, and that a bonification of 20% per share should be given to subscribers. By September 30th, the additional shares were all allotted and 20\$ per share paid, representing a paid-up value (including the bonus) of 40\$, or 20%, equal to Rs.1,400,000\$. At a meeting held October 19th the proceedings were confirmed and approved, Rs.700,000\$ being deposited according to law. It was further resolved that dividends on the additional capital should be paid as from October 1st, and that the balance of said capital be paid according to prospectus. The proceedings of meetings of June 8th and October 19th were registered at the Junta Commercial on October 28th, 1907, and also the certificate of deposit in the Treasury of the first instalment of Rs.700,000\$, the capital being thus raised to Rs.21,000,000\$, divided into 1,050,000 shares of 200\$. LATEST QUOTATIONS: June, 1900, shares fully paid, Rs.202\$500; 40% paid, Rs.121\$; debentures, first series Rs.215\$, second series Rs.216\$.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

ASSETS.

Shareholders	4,200,000\$
Concessions and privileges .. .	10,000,000\$
Constructions of the lines .. .	2,000,000\$
Constructions of new lines .. .	1,420,993\$
Reconstruction of the lines .. .	2,341,523\$

Special account	1,707,457\$
Real estate	2,640,512\$
Electricity workshops	1,551,288\$
Electric traction material	2,282,328\$
Furniture	14,461\$
Machinery and tools	248,594\$
Live stock	19,398\$
Rolling stock	2,842,478\$
Harness	9,731\$
Stores	1,090,275\$
Banco do Brasil	86,678\$
Banco Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	1,682\$
Cash	51,397\$
Accounts current	396,939\$
Debentures	291,780\$
Reserve fund	788,588\$
Capital Amortisation fund	179,842\$
Directors' caution money	60,000\$
Legal deposits	4,607\$
Municipal deposits	2,950\$
Rebate on season tickets	1,430\$
Insurance	153\$
Quarry at Villa Ipanema	16,790\$
Construction of the Leme tunnel	553,428\$
Electric cars and waggons in construction	14,167\$
Charges on loans	190,074\$
Tax on debentures to bearer	17\$
Galeria Couzein, in construction	1,599,886\$
Leme quarry	4,274\$
Securities in deposit	381,000\$
Municipal bonds	4,750\$
Bills receivable	8,498\$
Property at Rua Barroso	159,573\$
	<hr/>
	38,168,147\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	21,000,000\$
Debentures issue—1st series	12,000,000\$
Debentures issue—2nd series	2,000,000\$
Dividends	392,907\$
Bills payable	35,968\$
Interest on debentures—1st series	421,491\$
Interest on debentures—2nd series	67,375\$
Accounts current	297,940\$
Reserve fund	881,576\$
Capital amortisation fund	194,959\$
Debenture amortisation fund	17,500\$
Shares as caution money	60,000\$
Pay sheets	180,629\$
Annuity to the Municipality	60,000\$
Season tickets issued	14,298\$
Tram Conductors' bail money	69,200\$
Beneficent fund	28,311\$
Tax on dividends	7,850\$
Suspense accounts	837\$
Deposits as guarantees	7,800\$
Return tickets	3,434\$
Service tickets	878\$
Mound at Rua Humayra	4,872\$
Profits in suspense	15,010\$
Profits and losses	356,817\$
	<hr/>
	38,168,147\$

“FIAT LUX”—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro, Offices: Rua da Alfandega No. 72. P.O. Box 945. Code address: “Miglora.” Telephone: 829. DIRECTORS: Victorio Migliora (President), Angelo Bevilacqua (Secretary and Treasurer), Pio Felice Guasco (Manager), Carlo Scarsi (Technical Director). Qualification: 100 shares. Remuneration: Rs.6,000\$ and 2½% of net profits for each director. At the meeting held on March 23rd, 1908, it was resolved to allow each of the directors 3¼% of the net profits. Advisory Board: Gastão Lombardo, F. M. dos Santos, Paulo Dale. These members must also hold shares, and shall each receive 1% on the net profits. INCORPORATED: June 15th, 1904, and registered at the Junta Commercial on July 4th, 1904. TERM OF ASSOCIATION: 10 years, ending June 15th, 1914.

OBJECT: To carry on business as manufacturers of matches and wax tapers of the marks registered as “Fiat Lux” and “Carlos Gomes” or others. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.2,000,000\$, of which Rs.1,980,000\$ represented by the rights and properties acquired on incorporation, and Rs.20,000\$ by cash subscription. The business year closes on December 31st, and accounts are submitted in March following. VOTING POWERS: 1 vote per 10 shares. DIVIDENDS: There are no fixed dates for their payment. The first, paid in April, 1906, for the years 1904 and 1905, amounted to 10%; the second, July, 1906, for first half of 1906, to 20% per annum, or 20\$; as also that paid in April, 1907, for the half-year ended December 31st, 1906. On December 31st, 1905, the reserve fund stood at Rs.252,164\$, while the carry forward was Rs.781,710\$. At the close of 1906 the latter disappeared, and, together with other profits, was transferred to the reserve fund, which rose to Rs.1,241,243\$. The shares of this company are in few hands, and have not been offered on the Stock Exchange. DEBENTURES: In December, 1903, Rs.500,000\$ 8% first mortgage debentures were issued at par, repayable by June 15th, 1914. In June, 1906, they were entirely paid off out of profits.

LATEST BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 30TH, 1905.

LIABILITIES.

Capital	2,000,000\$
Directors' deposit	80,000\$
Pay sheet—workmen	8,055\$
Sundry	396,207\$
	<hr/>
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—	
To reserve fund, 20%	252,164\$
Insurance, 5%	68,041\$
Directors' percentage, 10%	128,082\$
Advisory Board, 3%	87,325\$
Carried over	781,710\$
	<hr/>
	1,260,822\$
	<hr/>
	3,745,084\$

ASSETS.

Registered marks	1,100,000\$
Machinery and utensils	781,880\$
Factory	485,596\$
Shipping	28,489\$
Directors' guarantees	80,000\$
Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland	482,841\$
London and Brazilian Bank	8,000\$
Cash	6,002\$
Goods—stock	225,845\$
Raw material	451,419\$
Sundry	196,012\$
	<hr/>
	3,745,084\$

FLUMINENSE DE ANUNCIOS.—DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro, Offices: 50, Rua do Ouvidor. DIRECTOR: J. G. de Oliveira Roxo Filho. Qualification: 100 shares. Remuneration: President, Rs.7,200\$ and 10% of net profits; other directors, Rs.1,200\$. Advisory Board: Candido A. da Cruz, Jose A. Pereira and J. Allen Pereira. REGISTERED: September 24th, 1896. Duration: 15 years. OBJECT: To carry on the business as advertising agents under Special Municipal Licence 136 of April 22nd, 1895, 415 of June 23rd, 1897. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.1,000,000\$ in 20,000 shares of 50\$ each, of which Rs.680,000\$ were issued fully paid to the vendors. Of the balance offered for subscription, only Rs.8,000\$ have been paid up. On March 1st, 1900, the statutes were altered, but capital maintained unaltered. The business year closes on December 31st, and accounts are presented in March. Voting powers: 1 vote for every 10 shares, without limit. No reports available.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31ST, 1908.

ASSETS.

Capital uncalled	18,000\$
Contract with the municipality	1,030,093\$
Shares in deposit as security	10,000\$
Office fixtures	1,586\$

Advertising plates and posts	6,206\$
Mortgages	60,000\$
Cash on hand	309\$
Profit and loss—	
Original balance	19,196\$
Less balance carried forward from previous year	11,174\$
	8,022\$
	1,134,815\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	1,000,000\$
Directors' caution money	10,000\$
Mortgages	60,000\$
Bills payable	60,000\$
Owing to A. C. de Oliveira Roxo Filho ..	4,815\$
	1,134,815\$

FORÇA E LUZ DE CAMPOS.—DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. DIRECTORS: João Candido Murinho, Mario M. Sampaio Correa. Qualification: 200 shares. Remuneration: Rs.6,000\$, plus 8% of net profits for each. REGISTERED: October 22nd, 1903. Duration: 30 years. OBJECT: To undertake street and private lighting of city of Campos by electricity. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.400,000\$ in 4,000 shares of 100\$, of which Rs.250,000\$ were issued to vendors and Rs.150,000\$ paid up in cash. DEBENTURES: 4,000 first mortgage 8% debenture bonds were issued on October 17th, 1903, to value of Rs.400,000\$. Interest is payable in January and July, and amortisation at rate of 1½% per annum by half-yearly drawings. This mortgage was duly registered at the Registrar General's office on November 25th, 1904. The business year closes October 31st, and accounts are presented in March. Voting powers: 1 vote for 5 shares up to 50 votes. No reports obtainable. LATEST QUOTATION: June 1909, Shares, none; Debentures, none.

FUNDIÇÃO, FEDERAL DE.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua Theophilo Ottoni 94. Address: P.O. Box 637. Telephone: 628. DIRECTORS: Alceu G. de Azevedo (President), Antonio Soares Leite (Technical Director). Qualification: 25 shares each. Remuneration: Rs.6,000\$ each. For five years and re-eligible. Advisory Board (elected yearly and serve gratuitously): Domingos Gomes de Freitas, José Ludolph and Albert Beeve. INCORPORATED: September 14th, 1901. OBJECT: To erect and work an iron foundry at Rua Nery Pinheiro No. 5, and for otherwise working iron, bronze and other metals. The statutes were registered at the Junta Commercial September 28th, 1901. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.20,000\$ in 400 shares of 50\$ fully paid up. On September 9th, 1903, the capital was raised to Rs.50,000\$, divided into 1,000 shares of 50\$ each, by revaluation of the company's assets; and on April 10th, 1907, the statutes were again altered and the capital raised to Rs.200,000\$, divided into 2,000 shares of 100\$ each, by another revaluation. The term of association is for 20 years, ending on September 14th, 1921. The business year closes December 31st, and in January accounts are submitted. VOTING POWERS: 1 vote for 5 shares up to 10 votes. Net profits are distributed: first to the deterioration fund according to requirements, next for dividends to a maximum of 5% for the half-year, and the balance to profit and loss account, to be afterwards dealt with as may be decided. RESERVE FUND at present is Rs.10,731\$. DIVIDENDS are paid annually in January. The rate of 15% has ruled for last six years—1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908. As the shares are firmly held by only a few shareholders, no quotation is registered.

FORMICIDA CAPANEMA.—DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua da Candelaria N. 41 A. DIRECTORS: Luiz ten Brink (President), Gabriel Filgueiras (Manager). Qualification: 50 shares. Remuneration: 500\$000 each per month. Auditors: Hermano Joppert, Joaquim Luiz dos Santos Lobo, who serve gratuitously. INCORPORATED: 1893, for a term of 15 years. OBJECT: The manufacture of an ant destroyer called "Capanema." CAPITAL: 100,000\$, in 500 shares of 200\$ each, fully paid.

GARANTIA SEGUROS MARITIMOS E TERRESTRES.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Avenida Central No. 57. DIRECTORS: Antonio da Silva Ferreira, Luiz José dos Santos Dias and A. J. de Carvalho Lima. Elected for three years. Qualification: 15 shares each. Remuneration: Rs.12,000\$ per annum to each director, and further 20% of the net profits to be divided between the three. Advisory Board: Antonio José Alves Coelho, Manoel Antonio da Costa Pereira, Avelino Coelho da Costa. INCORPORATED: December 28th, 1866. Statutes were registered at the Junta Commercial on January 15th, 1867, duly approved by Federal Executive Decree N. 2,753, dated December 15th, 1866. OBJECT: To do business in marine and fire insurance. Claims are paid, first, out of current premiums; secondly, from reserve fund; and, lastly, from capital account, fresh calls being made, if requisite, on shareholders to maintain a working capital. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.1,000,000\$, divided into 1,000 shares of 1,000\$ each, of which 25%, or Rs.250,000\$, were paid up. At a special meeting held February 7th, 1892, the statutes were altered and capital raised to Rs.2,500,000\$, in shares of 1,000\$, reducing the amount paid per share to 10%, and approved by Decree N. 1,980 of June 12th, 1872. On May 9th, 1902, it was resolved to credit capital account with Rs.250,000\$, taken from reserve fund, thus raising the paid-up capital to Rs.500,000\$, or 20% of the nominal value. The term of association was extended in 1880 to April 8th, 1919. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in March following. Policies in force amounted to Rs.78,592,249\$, being Rs.60,081,030\$ against fire and Rs.18,560,610\$ against maritime risks. LATEST QUOTATION: June, 1909, 200\$ per share.

EXTRACT: PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—
DECEMBER, 1907.

OR.	
Brought over from 1906	140,130\$
Fire premiums, 1907	190,895\$
Marine premiums, 1907	112,499\$
Interest and discounts	28,242\$
Salvage	3,879\$
Policies	2,832\$
	478,277\$
DR.	
Claims paid	79,540\$
Commissions	28,412\$
Stipends and Board commission	46,000\$
Salaries and gratuities	19,230\$
Rents	6,000\$
Reserve	10,000\$
General expenses	9,192\$
Re-insurances	10,708\$
Government inspector, law and taxes	5,380\$
Sundry	5,736\$
Dividends	50,000\$
Balance carried over	208,020\$
	478,277\$

GAZETA DE NOTICIAS.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua do Ouvidor N. 70. DIRECTORS: Henrique Chaves and M. J. de Oliveira Rocha. For five years and re-eligible. Qualification: 50 shares each. No special remuneration. Advisory Board: Dr. Eugenio Augusto Valladao Gatta Presta, Dr. Domingos Noboy and Dr. Affonso Nery. INCORPORATED January 21st and registered 2nd, 1891. OBJECT: To take over and continue the publication of a daily newspaper entitled "Gazeta de Noticias," and of any other daily or periodical publication which may be decided upon by the directors and the Advisory Board, as also to undertake printing and publications generally. The term of association is for 30 years ending January 21st, 1921. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.2,000,000\$, divided into 10,000 shares of 200\$ each, fully paid up by valuation of the assets received from the previous proprietors. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in March following. VOTING POWERS: 1 vote for 10 shares, without limit. Reserve fund, December 31st, 1906: Rs.9,093\$. Deterioration

fund: Rs.8,935\$. No dividends have been declared. Balance carried over to 1907: Rs.41,278. No QUOTATION for shares, which are in few hands.

"GERAL DE SEGUROS."—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua General Camara 14. Telephone: 1322. DIRECTORS: L. S. Oliveira, Luiz da Silva Porto and José Carlos Neves Gonzaga. Elected for four years. Qualification: 100 shares each. Remuneration: Rs.12,000\$ per annum and 10 % of the net profits to each director. Advisory Board: José Gonçalves Fontes, George Brune and Carlos Julio Galiez. INCORPORATED January 16th, statutes were registered at the Junta Commercial January 26th, 1888, and deposit made of the legal security of 200,000\$. OBJECT: To transact business in marine, fluvial and fire insurance, and to act as agents for the recovery of interest on stocks, dividends, rents, &c. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.2,000,000\$ in 10,000 shares of 200\$ each, of which 20 % were paid up in two instalments of 10 % each. Another call of 10 % has been made on authorisation of a special meeting on January 4th, 1907. The paid-up capital is now Rs.600,000\$. This additional capital was required to cover losses since 1904. In 1907 the reduction of the capital to 700,000\$ was proposed and accepted by the shareholders, but sanction to realise same was refused by the Minister of Finance. Reserve fund is Rs.14,739\$, and the balance carried forward from 1906 is Rs.16,361\$. The term of association ends April, 1936. Business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in February following. VOTING POWERS: 10 shares for each vote, maximum 100 votes. No dividends have been paid since 1904. LATEST QUOTATION: None.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1907.

ASSETS.	
Shareholders—capital uncalled	455,000\$
Value of stocks and shares	325,118\$
Deposit at National Treasury in Government Bonds	200,000\$
Interest on above for the second half of 1906	5,000\$
Directors' deposit	30,000\$
Cash on hand	4,186\$
Legal expenses, bad debts, cancellings, reinsurance, at debit of insurance account	147,528\$
Office furniture	10,913\$
Bills receivable	58,824\$
Accounts current	23,455\$
General average	30,768\$
Securities in liquidation	27,514\$
Insurance premiums, &c. (Fire)	2,295\$
" " (Marine)	5,661\$
Claims outstanding	30,000\$
Carried forward	127,959\$
	<u>1,845,067\$</u>

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	700,000\$
Bills payable	372,267\$
Bills discounted	5,245\$
Accounts current	35,002\$
Directors' deposit	30,000\$
Unclaimed dividends	2,553\$
Deposit at National Treasury	200,000\$
	<u>1,845,067\$</u>

GERAL DE MINAS DE MANGANEZ.—DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. INCORPORATED: October 31st, 1896. Registered: December 14th, 1905. Duration: 15 years. OBJECT: Manganese and other mining and construction of railways, &c. CAPITAL: Authorised Rs.1,350,000\$, all issued and fully paid, in 270 shares of 5,000\$ each. DEBENTURES: Authorised Rs.1,000,000\$, in bonds of 200\$, at the rate of 8 %, payable in January and July. Shares, not quoted. LATEST QUOTATION: Debentures, None.

GRAPHICA DO BRAZIL.—Liquidated.

IMPORTADORA DE PIANOS.—DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. DIRECTORS: D. A. da Cruz Santos, Manoel Perreira de Azevedo. Advisory Board: M. Mendes de Vasconcellos,

M. J. de Souza, Raphael Levy. Remuneration: To be determined at meetings. Qualification: 100 shares. RE-REGISTERED at the Junta Commercial, November 11th, 1907. Duration: 20 years. OBJECT: To import and deal in pianos. Voting Powers: One vote each share. CAPITAL: Rs.100,000\$ in 1,000 shares of 100\$, with powers to raise to Rs.200,000\$, payable 10 % on subscription and balance as required; 20 % of profits should be set aside for Reserve Fund. NOT QUOTED.

"INDEMNISADORA" SEGUROS MARITIMOS E TERRESTRES.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Avenida Central No. 90, First Floor. P.O. Box 914. Code Address: "Narciso." Telephone No.: 2589. DIRECTORS: Narciso Braga, Pedro B. Cerqueira Lima and Antonio da Costa Velho. Elected for six years. Qualification: 100 shares. Remuneration: Rs.12,000\$ each; 10 % on dividends, besides a bonus of 2,400\$ each, so long as dividends are not less than 10 % on paid-up capital. Advisory Board: João Reynaldo de Faria, Paulo de Oliveira Passos and João Fulgencio de Lima Mindello. INCORPORATED and Registered: October, 1888. OBJECT: To do business in general marine and fire insurance, including risks on inundations, goods in custom house, warehouses, &c., for which it was authorised under Letters Patent and by the deposit of Rs.200,000\$ in the Treasury. CAPITAL: Initial authorised Rs.2,000,000\$, in 20,000 shares of 100\$, of which 10 %, or Rs.200,000\$, paid up. This percentage was raised to 20 % by reducing the number of shares to 10,000, the nominal capital being likewise reduced to Rs.1,000,000\$. At a special meeting held February 8th, 1902, it was resolved to transfer Rs.200,000\$ from profits to capital account, so that the paid-up capital is 400,000\$, equivalent to 40 % of the nominal. The term of association is for 30 years, ending October 11th, 1918. The business year ends December 31st, and accounts are submitted in February. VOTING POWERS: One vote per 20 shares, up to 20 votes. DIVIDENDS paid in 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908, 2\$ per share half-yearly, or 10 % per annum on paid-up capital. LATEST QUOTATION: June, 1909, 23\$ per share.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1908.

ASSETS.	
Capital uncalled	600,000\$
Mortgage Bonds of the Bco. de Credito Real, S. Paulo	4,797\$
Shares deposited as caution money	30,000\$
Interest (5 %) receivable on 480½ Government Bonds (apolicies)	12,012\$
Deposit at the Federal Treasury	200,000\$
480½ Government Bonds (5 %)	478,807\$
Office fixtures	10,671\$
Deposit account	50\$
Banco Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	50,483\$
Curityba agency	554\$
Cash on hand	4,026\$
Bills receivable	33,415\$
Premiums on fire risk receivable	5,968\$
Premiums on marine risks receivable	38,023\$
	<u>1,477,791\$</u>

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	1,000,000\$
Reserve fund	48,000\$
Directors' caution money	30,000\$
Deposit at the Federal Treasury	200,000\$
Dividends	25,401\$
Accounts current	337\$
Laguna agency	11\$
Carried forward	174,042\$
	<u>1,477,791\$</u>

INDUSTRIAL AMERICANA.—DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. INCORPORATED: November 30th, 1900. Registered December 22nd, 1900. Duration: 30 years. OBJECT: To work a patent tide-water motor. CAPITAL: Authorised Rs.200,000\$ all paid, in 2,000 shares, issued at 100\$. DEBENTURES: Authorised Rs.100,000\$, issued in bonds of 10\$. Interest at the rate of 4 %, payable in June and December. No SALE of shares or debentures reported.

INDUSTRIAL DE CELLULOSE.—Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. DIRECTORS: Dr. João Franklin de Alencar Lima, Dr. Henrique Carneiro Leão Teixeira, A. Pimenta Velloso. Remuneration: Each Rs.6,000\$ per annum; Managing Director, Rs.12,000\$. Qualification: 100 shares. INCORPORATED: October 28th, and registered October 26th, 1907. OBJECT: To take over from Messrs. Lima, Reis & Cerqueira the Fazenda of Caconda, with the sugar mills and machinery and patents 4602 and 4602A, for manufacture of cellulose from the refuse of sugar cane, for the sum of Rs.450,000\$ in fully-paid-up shares. It is calculated that one ton of refuse will produce half a ton of cellulose, worth Rs. 100\$, at a cost of 65\$ per ton of refuse. CAPITAL: Authorised Rs.500,000\$, in 2,500 shares of 200\$ of which 50 % payable on subscription and the rest as required. DEBENTURES: 8 % debentures to value of Rs.300,000\$, amortisable in 30 years, on security of all the assets of the company; interest is payable in January and July. LATEST QUOTATIONS: Shares, 125\$000; debentures, 200\$000—June, 1909.

INDUSTRIAL DE CIMENTO E FERRO.—Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. DIRECTORS' Qualification: 100 shares. Remuneration: Rs.9,600\$ to Managing Director and 10 % of net profits. Advisory Board: Percentage of profits as fixed at meetings. INCORPORATED: April 17th. REGISTERED: April 23rd, 1900. Duration: 15 years. OBJECT: To manufacture cement by a special process, import and deal in bricks, tiles and other materials. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.350,000\$ in 7,000 shares of 50\$ each, of which shares to amount of Rs.150,000\$ were issued to the vendors and Rs.200,000\$ offered for subscription. The capital was reduced on October 24th, 1901, to Rs.150,000\$. Meetings of shareholders are held in August. No reports have been published lately. Voting Powers: One vote for 10 shares. LATEST QUOTATION: None.

INDUSTRIAL DE CONSTRUÇÕES HYDRAULICAS.—Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. INCORPORATED: October 22nd, 1890. Registered: April 1st, 1899. Duration: 53 years. OBJECT: Hydraulic works and banking business. CAPITAL: Authorised Rs.4,160,000\$ in 41,600 shares, all paid. No debentures. At the General Meeting of June 5th, 1903, an amicable liquidation of the company was decided on, the price marked for the redemption of the fully-paid shares being 7\$500, and for those with 85 % paid 2\$625.

"INDUSTRIAL MINEIRA" FIAÇÃO E TECELAGEM.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua 1ª de Março 64. DIRECTORS: Frederick Burrows and Ernest W. Gepp. Qualification: 50 shares each. Advisory Board: James Kidd, Dr. Arthur Indio do Brazil and Frederico Augusto de Souza Nogueira. Elected yearly. REGISTERED: March 8th, 1889, at Rio de Janeiro. OBJECT: To acquire and work the cotton mills and business of Morrill & Co., at Mariano Procopio, in the State of Minas Geraes. The business year closes on December 31st, and accounts are presented in March. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, 800,000\$, in 3,000 shares of 200\$, issued fully paid to the vendors; raised by approval of General Meeting, held February 4th, 1895, to 1,200,000\$, 1,500 shares being distributed *pro rata* among the shareholders, and the remaining 1,500 shares fresh capital paid up. DEBENTURES: In 1889, 7 % first mortgage debentures were issued to value of 600,000\$ in bonds of 200\$ each. Interest is payable half-yearly in May and November, and amortisation at rate of 2 %, annually. On December 31st 1907, there were 977 debentures of the value of 195,400\$ still outstanding. RESERVE FUND: December 31st, 1907, Rs.100,000\$. Renewal Fund: Rs.114,066\$. The following dividends have been traced:—

1894	..	24\$ paid on 3,000 shares	..	12 % per annum.
1895	..	22\$	..	6,000
1898	..	14\$	..	11 %
1900	..	24\$	..	7 %
1905	..	20\$	..	12 %
1908	..	16\$	..	10 %
1907	..	12\$	..	8 %
1908	..	6\$	..	12 %
			..	3 % half year.

LATEST QUOTATION: June, 1909, Rs.150\$ per share; debentures, Rs.200\$.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1907.

ASSETS.	
Land, water-power, buildings, dependences and machinery	1,689,171\$
Cash & bankers	71,807\$
Cash in hand	8,261\$
Sundry	205,856\$
Charges on debentures	4,500\$
Directors' deposits	30,000\$
Accounts in liquidation, balance	1,190\$
Manufactured goods and raw cotton stock	370,002\$
	2,375,587\$

LIABILITIES.	
Capital (8,000 shares at \$200)	1,200,000\$
Debentures (977 circulating)	195,400\$
Amortisation (2,023 debts, redeemed)	404,600\$
Directors' deposit	30,000\$
Sundry	31,704\$
Bills payable	111,898\$
Dividends (previous unpaid)	3,887\$
Dividends (second half-year at 12\$)	72,000\$
Tax on dividends	1,800\$
Profit and loss	66,141\$
Profit and loss, special account	41,398\$
Reserve account	100,000\$
Renewal fund	114,066\$
	2,375,587\$

INDUSTRIAL NORTE E OESTE DO BRAZIL.

Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. INCORPORATED: October 2nd, 1890. Registered: February 11th, 1904. Duration: 50 years. OBJECT: To deal in rubber in the States of Pará, Amazonas and Matto Grosso, as well as in minerals and manufacture of rubber articles in Rio de Janeiro. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.20,000,000\$ in 100,000 shares of 200\$, all issued, of which Rs.4,000,000\$ are paid up. NO DEBENTURES. LAST SALE REPORTED: None.

"INTEGRIDADE" SEGUROS MARITIMOS E TERRESTRES.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua General Camara 6. DIRECTORS: Jeronimo José Ferreira Braga, João Neri Ferreira, José Baptista Barreira Vianna. For six years and are re-eligible. Qualification: 100 shares each. Remuneration: 12,000\$ per annum each and 5 % on dividends. Advisory Board: Pedro Gracie, Carlos Julio Galliez, C. A. de Araujo Silva (not necessarily shareholders). INCORPORATED: April 27th, and the statutes registered at the Junta Commercial November 15th, 1872. OBJECT: To carry on business in fire and marine insurance, and to establish agencies for the same purpose in or out of the country. In accordance with law, a deposit was made in the National Treasury of 200 apolices of the nominal value of Rs.200,000\$. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.8,000,000\$, of which only half, or Rs.4,000,000\$, issued in 20,000 shares of 200\$ each, on which 10 %, or Rs. 400,000\$, paid up. On July 22nd, 1892, the nominal capital was reduced to the sum issued, or 4,000,000\$, and the 20,000 shares were exchanged for 4,000 of Rs.1,000\$, with 10 % paid up. In 1890 the name of the company was altered to "Companhia Bancaria de Seguros Integridade," and the shares again exchanged for 20,000 of 200\$. At meetings held September 26th and October 15th, 1898, it was resolved to abandon the banking department, change the name back again to "Companhia de Seguros Maritimos e Terrestres Integridade," reduce the capital further to Rs.2,000,000\$ (on which the 400,000\$, paid up represent 20 %), and to call a further 5 %, or Rs.100,000\$, thereby raising the paid-up capital to Rs.500,000\$ or 25 % of the nominal. The term of association was also extended 30 years, to 1928. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in February. VOTING POWERS: 1 vote for 10 shares, up to 50 votes. RESERVE FUND: Constituted by at least 10 % of half-yearly net profits, until the sum of Rs.250,000\$ is reached. In 1907 the reserve amounted to 127,000\$. After deduction for reserve, the Board shall fix amount for dividends, for fund for integralisation of capital, and the carry-over. Rs.128,000\$ was at credit of integralisation fund on December 31st, 1907.

Besides the 200,000\$ deposited in the Treasury, the company held apolices (bonds) of the Federal Government amounting to Rs.382,500\$, as well as bonds of the State of Rio amounting to 210,000\$ of 6 % and 19,808\$ of 4 %. DIVIDENDS for the past six years have been paid half-yearly at the uniform rate of 3\$ per share, equivalent to 12 % per annum, but only 2\$, or 8 %, for 1907. LATEST QUOTATION: June, 1909, 31\$8000 per share.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 1907.

Cr.	
Brought forward from 1906	20,827\$
Interest on apolices, Bank of Brazil, accounts current and re-discounts	80,033\$
Premiums on insurances	229,477\$
Policies	3,133\$
	292,475\$
Dr.	
Taxes	3,338\$
Bonuses	16,166\$
Losses and damages	110,257\$
General expenses	44,035\$
Board—remuneration	36,000\$
Board—commission	6,000\$
Re-insurances and cancellation	5,706\$
Government inspector	2,400\$
Dividends	40,000\$
Reserve fund	10,000\$
Carried forward	18,913\$
	292,475\$

"JORNAL DO BRAZIL."—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua Gonçalves Dias No. 54. Telephone: 70. DIRECTORS: Dr. Pedro Carvalho da Moraes and Dr. Francisco de Andrade Silva (elected yearly). Qualification. 50 shares. No remuneration. Advisory Board: Gaspar Ferreira de Souza, Francisco Arthur Costa, Heltor Theophilo Marçal. INCORPORATED and registered at the Junta Commercial; February 10th, 1902. OBJECT: To take over the newspaper known as the "Jornal do Brazil," and also to carry on printing and publishing, &c. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.2,500,000\$, divided into 25,000 shares of 100\$, all paid up. The RESERVE FUND on December 31st, 1906, amounted to Rs.25,242\$. DEBENTURES: In July, 1907, 7,500 8 % first mortgage debentures of 200\$ were issued to value of Rs.1,500,000\$, on which interest is payable half-yearly in January and July. The price of issue was 95 %, and the mortgage was registered on assets shown in the balance sheet of December 31st, 1906—Rs.3,798,601\$890. The object of the issue was to cover extraordinary expenses in building new premises on the Avenida Central. The term of association is 50 years, ending February 8th, 1952. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in May following. DIVIDEND: In July, 1907, 7\$ per share, or 14 % per annum. LATEST QUOTATION: Shares, None; debentures, Rs.170\$—June, 1909.

EXTRACT FROM BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31ST,

1906.	
ASSETS.	
Machinery, "Jornal do Brazil" and "Revista da Semana"	1,182,024\$
Goodwill, contracts, &c.	1,391,641\$
Land, houses, and building on the Avenida Central	422,619\$
Accounts current	444,769\$
Sundry	142,489\$
Materials in stock	184,879\$
Furniture and utensils	24,641\$
† Cash in hand, at banker's, &c.	177,883\$
Deposit in the Municipality	5,000\$
‡ Directors' deposit	10,000\$
	3,985,995\$

§ Excluded from mortgage, July, 1907.

LIABILITIES.

Capital	2,500,000\$
Directors' deposit (shares)	10,000\$
Reserve	178,537\$
Loan for building	600,000\$
Owing on machinery	134,387\$
Bills payable	238,842\$
Sundry	103,871\$
Deposits	14,157\$
Profit and loss	206,251\$
	3,985,995\$

"JORNAL DO COMMERCIO," RODRIGUES & CIA.—

This is a society in commandite incorporated under the above denomination in 1892 to acquire the assets and business of the "Jornal do Commercio," the principal newspaper in Brazil, founded in 1827. The society is duly registered at the Junta Commercial. Duration: 40 years, ending 1932. CAPITAL: Authorised, 3,500,000\$, divided into 700 quinhões (or shares) of 5,000\$ each, of which the responsible partner (solidario) subscribed 10, and of the remaining 690, over 40 % was paid by the commanditaires. In 1905 the share capital was raised to 4,850,000\$, and 10 % paid up on the increase. DEBENTURES: There are two issues, the first in two parts: one of 7 % first mortgage debentures of 200\$ each, issued at 90 % in 1894, on which interest is payable half-yearly in January and July, as also amortisation at rate of 1 % five years from 1904 by purchase or drawings. This mortgage was registered November 17th, 1894. The other, in 1896, under similar conditions as regards interest. Outstanding of these two series: 3,039,900\$. A second issue of £180,000 sterling debentures, in 3,000 5 % bonds of £50, was effected at 85 % in September, 1905, with 1 % accumulative amortisation payable in London, Paris, Hamburg and Lisbon, as well as at Rio. This issue was duly registered on April 27th, 1906. Outstanding: All. In accordance with the contract of amortisation, the responsible partner (solidaire) receives 36,000\$ per annum as manager and 5 % of net profits. There is an Auditing Board, and accounts are regularly submitted to the partners, and have been regularly published in the "Diario Official." LATEST QUOTATION: December, 1907, debentures, first series, 194\$; second series, 740\$.

X KIOSQUES DO RIO DE JANEIRO.—LEGAL DOMICILE:

Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua 1° de Março 28. DIRECTORS: Manoel Caldas Barreto (President) and Eduardo Tito de Sá (Secretary). Elected yearly. Qualification: 20 shares. Remuneration: Rs.3,000\$ to each; otherwise fixed by vote at annual meetings. Advisory Board: João Proença Sebastião Mariz Sarmento, Joaquim Raymundo de Lamare. REGISTERED on October 3rd, 1898. OBJECT: Constructing and exploiting kiosques in the city of Rio de Janeiro, in virtue of a Contract with the Prefect of the Municipal District, No. 493, dated December 22nd, 1897, terminating September 24th, 1912. CAPITAL, Authorised: Rs.1,000,000, in shares of 1,000\$ each. RESERVE FUND: On December 31st, 1906, amounted to Rs.100,000\$, and Rs.50,000\$ stood to credit of fund for amortisation of capital, whilst Rs.500,000\$ had been deposited with the municipality as guarantee. The business year ends December 31st, and accounts are submitted in February. VOTING POWERS: One vote per share. DIVIDENDS for 1906 amounted to 80,000\$, or 8 % on share capital. LATEST QUOTATION: None.

LINHO PERINI.—In liquidation. DOMICILE: Rio de

Janeiro. DIRECTORS: Dr. Victorio Antonio de Perini and John Knight. Advisory Board: Gustavus Gudgeon, Jacomo de Oliveira Agnese, R. A. Brooking. INCORPORATED: February 6th, 1907. OBJECT: Cultivation and preparation of fibre from Canhamo Brazilian. The company enjoys patent rights from the discoverer of this fibre, and a grant of land and other favours, from the Government of the State of Rio de Janeiro. Capital, Initial authorised, Rs.600,000\$, in 3,000 shares of 200\$ each, of which Rs.150,000\$ were subscribed by Ery, Miers and Company, the firm that had supplied the machinery, and Rs.180,000\$ by public subscription—in all, Rs.330,000\$. On August 20th, 1907, the capital was reduced to Rs.400,000\$, in 2,000 shares of 200\$. On completion of the Rs.400,000\$,

a second call of 20 %, or 40\$ per share, should be made. The directors calculate cost of production at 420 reis per kilo, or £26 5s. per ton, and value in Europe at £40. Only three tons had been shipped to date. DEBENTURES: An issue of debentures to the sum of Rs.400,000\$ has been approved, but there is no quotation yet on the Stock Exchange.

LLOYD AMERICANO, FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Avenida Central 56. P.O. Box 255. Code Address: "Americano." DIRECTORS: Barão Peres da Silva, M. Gomes da Costa Pereira, and José Cardoso Pereira. Elected for three years. Qualification: 50 shares each. Remuneration: Rs.12,000\$ each and 10 % of the net profits equally divided. Advisory Board: Dr. Alvaro Maia, A. Fernandes Vieira e Salvador Santos. REGISTERED: August 6th, 1900, at the Junta Commercial. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.500,000\$, divided into shares of 100\$ each, on which 10 %, or Rs.50,000\$, was paid up. In 1901 the statutes were altered and the capital was raised to Rs.1,000,000\$ by a new issue of 5,000 shares, on which 10 % was paid up. 20 % more was called on this issue and 20 % was given as bonus to holders of the first 5,000 shares out of profits on June 30th, 1901. The capital thus became Rs.1,000,000\$, with 30 % paid up. In 1902 a bonus of 6 % on nominal value of shares was distributed, and in 1903 4 % more. In 1904 it was again raised to 2,000,000\$, on which 25 % was called up, the 40 % paid on the old capital of 1,000,000\$ being applied to the new, so that 1,600,000\$ had thus 25 % paid up by the old shares and 400,000\$ placed on the market, producing at 25 %, 100,000\$, so that the total realised capital amounts to 500,000\$. In 1905 the capital was reduced again to Rs.1,000,000\$, thus raising the amount paid up to 50 % of the nominal, at which it now stands, duly approved by Decree N. 6,182, October 20th, 1906, whereby the company is authorised to do business in general fire and marine insurance. The term of association is for 50 years, ending July 23rd, 1950. The business year closes June 30th, and accounts are submitted in September following. DIVIDENDS for the year 1905-1906 were at 2\$ for each half-year, or 8 % per annum, and for the year 1906-1907 they were reduced to 1\$500 per share for each half-year, or 6 % per annum, and for 1907-1908 nil. LATEST QUOTATION: June, 1909, 9\$500.

BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30TH, 1907.

ASSETS.	
Shareholders	500,000\$
Federal Government stock	222,000\$
Deposited in Treasury	200,000\$
Deposited in courts	22,000\$
Furniture and installation	19,368\$
Printed matter	1,918\$
Interest receivable	5,550\$
Taxes—quota belonging to next half-year	3,200\$
Government inspection—quota belonging to next half-year	1,200\$
Legal expenses	3,900\$
Contract of lease	5,000\$
Agents	238,621\$
Bills receivable	58,144\$
Sundry	53,196\$
Brazilianische Bank für Deutschland	20,000\$
Gross average and other liquidations	50,075\$
Cash	4,814\$
Shares deposited	15,000\$
	1,420,486\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	1,000,000\$
Reserve fund	35,456\$
Balance, profit and loss	34,412\$
Government stock deposited	222,000\$
Dividends unpaid	17,204\$
Tax on dividend	975\$
Sub-location contract	1,000\$
Commission to Directors and Advisory Board	7,882\$

Sundry	96,207\$
Directors' deposit	15,000\$

1,420,486\$

LOTERIAS DO ESTADO DA BAHIA.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua Alfandega 2. DIRECTORS: Sebastião Pinho (President), Rodolpho Calcinho (Treasurer), for five years and re-eligible. Qualification: 200 shares each. Remuneration: 12,000\$ per annum each director, and a commission of 2½ % to President and 1½ % to Treasurer from net profits. Advisory Board: W. Penfold, Zacarias Borba dos Santos and José Alberto Fernandes. REGISTERED: December, 1906. OBJECT: To draw lotteries in the city of Bahia, State of Bahia, with deduction of percentage for charitable institutions in that State. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.500,000\$, of which Rs.125,000\$ in cash and 375,000\$ against the concession granted by the State of Bahia for 10 years, which is likewise the term of association. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in March. VOTING POWERS: One vote for every 10 shares. LATEST QUOTATION: None.

LOTERIAS NACIONALES.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: 38, Rua 1º de Março. DIRECTORS: Alberto Saraiva da Fonseca (President), Dr. Anto. Olintho Santos Feres (Vice-President), Augusto da Rocha Monteiro Gallo (Secretary) and João de Almeida Gonzaga (Treasurer). Advisory Board: José Teixeira Novais, Ovidio Lopes Santos Cavalcanti, Arthur Campos, Alberto Paes e Julio Cesar de Oliveira. This company has a concession from the Federal Government, and has existed for many years under different managements, its statutes having been repeatedly altered. CAPITAL: Rs.6,000,000\$, divided into 120,000 shares of 50\$ each fully paid. DEBENTURES: First mortgage 12 % debentures of 200\$ were authorised to value of 1,000,000\$, all issued, redeemable at the rate of 625 per annum, by drawings or purchase. Interest is payable quarterly in January, April, July and October; of these, 1,462 debentures, amounting to Rs.292,400, are still outstanding. No dividends have been distributed in 1907 and 1908. QUOTATION: Of shares, June, 1909, 18\$750; of debentures, Rs.206\$.

BALANCE SHEET—MARCH, 1908.

ASSETS.	
Contracts and concessions	4,006,227\$
Machinery, furniture	53,000\$
House property	52,837\$
Government and State bonds and debentures	135,050\$
Cash	190,180\$
Banco do Brazil	12,000\$
Banco do Commercio	43,000\$
London and River Plate Bank:	
Rio de Janeiro	164,000\$
São Paulo	40,600\$
Securities deposited	478,752\$
Apolices in Treasury	500,000\$
Sundry	1,704,444\$
Agents, consignments	2,760,000\$
Profit and loss—balance	1,510,672\$
	11,859,762\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	6,000,000\$
Directors' deposit	70,000\$
Lien securities	408,752\$
Agents, consignments	2,760,000\$
Security in the Treasury	303,571\$
Profits in suspense	3,150\$
Sundry	2,114,289\$
	11,859,762\$

X LUZ STEARICA.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua do Ouvidor 28. P.O.B.: 157. Telegraphic Address: Lustearica. Telephone: 492. DIRECTORS: Dr. Julio B. Ottoni (President), R. de Freitas Lima (Secretary), and Dr. Emilio Grammasson (Chief Engineer), assisted by Dr. Manoel de Lamare. Qualification and Remuneration: fixed at yearly meeting of shareholders. This factory was started in 1854 by Mauá M. Gregor & Company with a capital

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

DEBIT.	
Balance from 1905	6,262\$
Working expenses of the estates .. .	5,416\$
Interest, discounts and commissions .. .	3,928\$
General expenses and taxes .. .	6,005\$
Reserve fund .. .	4,105\$
Balance .. .	36,942\$
	68,022\$
CREDIT.	
Profit from Vista Alegre estate .. .	61,363\$
Profit from Barreiro estate .. .	1,659\$
	63,022\$

EMPRESA CAXAMBU LAMBARY AND CAMBUQUIRA.

—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua d'Alfandega No. 20. Code address: Caxambu." Telephone: 1340. DIRECTORS: Dr. Luiz da Rocha Miranda, Dr. Antonio de Padua Assis Rezende and Octavio Guimarães. Elected for three years. Qualification: 100 shares each. Remuneration: Rs.8,000\$ and 3% of net profits to each. Advisory Board: Dr. Raymundo de Castro Maia, Dr. Aprigio Alves de Carvalho and Eugenio Honold. Incorporated: September 29th, 1894, and registered with the title of Empresa Lambary e Cambuquira. Object: To carry on business in mineral waters from the springs in the districts of Lambary and Cambuquira. In 1906 the company had to come to an arrangement with its creditors, where the property was transferred to the State of Minas Geraes for the sum of 700,000\$. A new company was then formed under the above denomination to work a lease for 15 years, obtained from the Government of Minas Geraes, of the above mineral springs. The authorised capital of the original concern was Rs.2,000,000\$ in fully paid shares, mostly represented by the property itself. THE CAPITAL of the new company organised in 1906 is Rs.1,000,000\$ in fully paid shares of 100\$ each, which represents the concessions and buildings and connection with the Caxambu branch. The Reserve Fund is constituted by appropriating 10% of net profits. NO QUOTATION for shares.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31ST, 1906.

ASSETS.	
Development of the springs .. .	18,084\$
Concessions and constructions .. .	1,000,000\$
Furniture, &c. .. .	23,195\$
Bills receivable .. .	10,813\$
Machinery, &c. .. .	9,782\$
Accounts current .. .	57,003\$
Deposit for lease .. .	60,000\$
Bottles and general apparatus .. .	143,478\$
Cambuquira station .. .	2,302\$
New springs .. .	1,723\$
Liquidation charges .. .	5,111\$
New works .. .	10,627\$
Cash .. .	674\$
	1,342,802\$
LIABILITIES.	
Capital .. .	1,000,000\$
Bills payable .. .	245,978\$
Liquidation .. .	84,838\$
Lambary station .. .	4,468\$
Caxambu station .. .	1,836\$
Reserve fund .. .	625\$
Reconstruction of capital .. .	5,117\$
	1,342,862\$

*** EMPRESA DE OBRAS PUBLICAS DO BRAZIL.**

Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. OBJECT: Construction of public works. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.60,000,000\$, in 300,000 shares of 200\$, all paid. Latest dividend: 15%, September, 1891. DEBENTURES: Authorised, 28,125, issued in bonds of £20. Interest at the rate of 5% payable in January and July. Being reorganised. No Quotation.

EMPRESA DIARIO DO COMMERCIO.—Liquidated.

EMPRESA DE CONSTRUÇÕES CIVIS.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua Hospicio, No. 27, second floor. DIRECTORS: Otto Simon (President), Dr. Zeferino de Faria (Treasurer); elected for six years. Quali-

fication: 100 shares. Remuneration: Settled at yearly meeting of shareholders. Advisory Board: Dr. Raymundo de Castro Maia, Arlindo de Moraes Goulart, Afonso Pinheiro. INCORPORATED: January 26th, 1891, and registered at the Junta Commercial February 5th, 1891. OBJECT: To engage in building business in Rio de Janeiro and other Brazilian cities; to buy, lease and sell houses and land; open streets and avenues, &c. The term of association is 40 years. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.15,000,000\$ in shares of 100\$ each, of which 30%, or Rs.4,500,000\$, were paid up. The nominal capital was reduced December 28th, 1893, to Rs.4,592,390\$ in 100\$ shares, fully paid, the directors being authorised to reduce this again to Rs.2,000,000\$ by purchase of shares. This was accomplished by August 21st, 1895, when the Board was again authorised to reduce the capital by purchase to Rs.1,000,000\$, which on December 31st, 1908, stood at Rs.1,108,460\$, represented by 11,804 shares of 100\$ each. According to last balance sheet there was no Reserve Fund, but the sum of Rs.170,793\$ stood to credit of profit and loss account. No dividends have been paid for years, the surplus being utilised to reduce capital. The company is creditor for large sums, some of which are dependent on judicial decisions. Accounts are presented in May. Voting Power: One vote per five shares. LATEST QUOTATION: June, 1909, 60\$000 per share.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31ST, 1908.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital—11,084½ shares .. .	1,108,460\$
Directors' deposit .. .	20,000\$
Accounts current .. .	689\$
Profit and loss account .. .	170,793\$
Carried forward .. .	292,587\$
	1,592,449\$
ASSETS.	
Directors' shares .. .	20,000\$
Office furniture and machinery, &c. .. .	7,300\$
Guaranteed accounts .. .	152,607\$
Real estate .. .	361,596\$
Cash .. .	6,914\$
Accounts receivable .. .	1,044,081\$
	1,592,449\$

EMPRESA INDUSTRIAL BRAZILEIRA.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua Alfandega, No. 2.

INCORPORATED: May 28th, under the name of Sebastião Pollo, and registered April 5th, 1894, at the Junta Commercial. OBJECT: To exploit industrial establishments and banking operations, negotiate in products and merchandise, native and foreign, and in bonded titles and stocks. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.200,000\$ in 1,000 shares of 200\$, fully paid. The statutes were altered in June, 1894, and the capital was raised to Rs.1,000,000\$, fully paid. On June 28th, 1895, the capital was again raised to Rs.2,000,000\$ in 10,000 shares of 200\$, fully paid up. On August 26th, 1897, another change was made in the statutes, not affecting the capital. The business year ends December 31st, and accounts are presented in April. Voting Power: 20 shares for one vote. In liquidation.

*** EMPRESA INDUSTRIAL DE MELHORAMENTOS NO BRAZIL.**—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua

1 de Março, No. 127. DIRECTORS: Dr. Paulo de Frontin (President), Conrado Jacob de Niemeyer (Treasurer). Qualification: 100 shares. Remuneration: Rs.12,000\$ each per annum. INCORPORATED: May, 1890, and registered June 17th, 1890. OBJECT: To acquire and work contracts and concessions with the Federal and Municipal Government for city and other improvements. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.1,000,000\$, divided into 5,000 fully paid-up shares of 200\$ each, raised immediately after to Rs.2,000,000\$ in shares of 200\$, and to Rs.5,000,000\$ on July 9th, 1890, when 10,000 shares were allotted to the shareholders in proportion to their holdings and 5,000 shares to the directors. In September, 1890, the capital was raised to Rs.10,000,000\$, and again to Rs.25,000,000\$ on December 9th of the same year, to provide funds for purchase of 41,375 shares of the total of 42,500 of the (Brazilian) Santos Dumont Fazenda Company of São Paulo. On February 7th, 1891, the capital was raised again

of 400,000\$ to take over the going concern of A. Lajoux & Company. In 1889 the capital was raised to 3,500,000\$ by revaluation of the property and other assets, and again in like manner to 5,000,000\$ in 1898, divided into 25,000 shares of 200\$ each. Dividends have been paid regularly. DEBENTURES: In October, 1904, an issue of 12,000 6% first mortgage debentures was duly registered, of 200\$ each, amounting to 2,400,000\$, amortisable in February and August, at the rate of 10% per annum, of which 600,000\$ have been already paid off, the rest being redeemable by 1914. The shares are strongly held by some 28 shareholders. Accounts are made up annually and submitted to the general meeting, but are not published. Dividends for 1907, 6% per annum; 1908, 6%; 1909, 6%. LATEST QUOTATION: June, 1909, shares, Rs.200\$; debentures, Rs.200\$.

MAGÊENSE FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua 1^o de Marco, 46. P.O.B.: 144. DIRECTORS: Jacques Müller, Karl Schuback, for three years. Qualification: 50 shares each. Remuneration: Rs.9,000\$ and 2% on net profits. Advisory Board: Hermann Kalkhul, João Ribeiro Fernandes Coelho and Gustav Weber. INCORPORATED: March 12th, 1891, and registered April 16th, 1891. OBJECT: To erect and work cotton mills at Magé in the State of Rio de Janeiro. The company has laid a carriage road from Magé to Andorinhas, over which motor traffic has been carried on, not only for the transport of its own materials but also for the Nova Fabrica Santo Aleixo, as well as those for the trade of this locality. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.600,000\$, divided into 3,000 shares of 200\$, all paid off. In 1895 a further issue of 1,000 shares was made, raising the capital to Rs.800,000\$. In August, 1906, the capital was finally raised to Rs.2,400,000\$ (at which it now stands), by revaluation and distribution of 8,000 new shares as bonus amongst the shareholders, duly registered at the Junta Commercial. DEBENTURES: The balance of the first issue having been completely redeemed, a second issue of 3,500 8% debentures was made in 1895 at 97%, to the value of 700,000\$, on which interest is payable half-yearly in June and December, amortisation at par by drawing, or by purchase under or at the rate of 2% yearly. In August, 1906, a third issue of 8% debentures was effected to value of Rs.1,500,000\$ for purchase of factory called "Andorinha," on which interest is payable half-yearly in March and September, with amortisation at the rate of 2% annually in April, by purchase if under par, or drawing if at par. Both mortgages have been duly registered at Petropolis. The company was originally named "Companhia de Fiação e Tecidos Industrial Magêense," and adopted the present title August 24th 1892, when the statutes underwent sundry alterations. The term of association is for 50 years, ending 1943. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in February following. VOTING POWERS: One vote for every five shares. RESERVES: There are two funds—the Reserve Fund proper and the Renewal Fund—each constituted by 5% taken annually from net profits. DIVIDENDS for 1905 and 1906 were 10\$ and 10\$ for the half years of the first and 10\$ and 5\$ for those of the second year. In 1908 dividends were at the rate of 5\$ per share. The smaller dividends were on the trebled capital. LATEST QUOTATION: June, 1909, shares, 90\$; debentures, 203\$.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31ST, 1908.

ASSETS.	
Manufactures	1,004,888\$
Magêense factory	678,876\$
Andorinhas factory	402,758\$
Redeemed debentures	72,000\$
Machinery	1,887,064\$
Land and water power	222,347\$
Directors' deposit	20,000\$
Mortgages	1,600,000\$
Other property	78,293\$
Workmen's dwellings	51,497\$
Cash	2,899\$
Road, Magé—Andorinhas	188,201\$
Sundry accounts	118,566\$
	5,961,879\$

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	2,400,000\$
Debentures	2,200,000\$
Directors' deposit	20,000\$
Reserve fund	98,489\$
Renewal fund	98,489\$
Dividends outstanding	2,205\$
Sundry accounts	849,987\$
Profit and loss account	802,310\$
	5,961,879\$

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—DECEMBER 31ST, 1908.

DEBIT.	
Board of directors	22,800\$
Interest on debentures paid and outstanding	174,048\$
Interest, stamps, &c.	20,644\$
Reserve Fund	3,512\$
Renewal Fund	3,512\$
Dividends	80,000\$
Tax on dividend	1,500\$
Balance carried to 1909	802,310\$
	588,326\$
CREDIT.	
Brought forward from 1907	391,923\$
Gross profits—first half 1908	179,103\$
Gross profits—second half 1908	16,150\$
Dividends on cancelled shares	1,150\$
	588,326\$

MANGANEZ QUELUS DE MINAS.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. OFFICES: 6, Rua de S. Pedro. DIRECTORS: A. Augusto de Almeida, Hans Hellborn, Alf. Ardoini. Qualification: 100 shares. Remuneration: 27% of net profits. Advisory Board: J. Augusto Dias, Col. Zacarias Borba dos Santos. Remuneration: 3% dividend. VOTING POWERS: Ten shares, one vote. REGISTERED at Rio de Janeiro, November 17th, 1903. Duration: 80 years. OBJECT: To acquire and work manganese deposits at Queluz, in the State of Minas Geraes. CAPITAL: Initial authorised and realised, 1,000,000\$ in 10,000 shares. DEBENTURES: 450,000\$ in 2,250 first mortgage debentures, bearing 9% interest, payable in January and July, with principal amortisable in 10 years, commencing from 1908. Issued in February, 1906, at 95%, the mortgage was registered January 25th, 1906, at Rio de Janeiro. The business year closes December 31st and accounts presented in April. DIVIDENDS to be distributed half-yearly. The first report will be presented in 1908. No dividend yet paid. No QUOTATION for shares. Debentures: None.

MANUFACTUREIRA DE CHAPEUS DE PALHA.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua S. Pedro 32. Telephone: 1428. DIRECTORS Henrique Ribeiro Bernardes (President), Isidore E. Kohn (Manager), Clecro Figueiredo (Treasurer). Qualification: 20 shares. Incorporated: February 15th, 1905. OBJECT: To carry on business as straw hat manufacturers and importers of materials for same. CAPITAL: Authorised, 100,000\$, divided into 1,000 shares of 100\$, fully paid. The term of association is for seven years, ending February 15th, 1912. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in April following. VOTING POWERS: One vote for every 10 shares. The company is being reorganised, December, 1907. At the meeting held on May 11th, 1908, it was resolved to liquidate with 61% payable in two years.

MANUFACORA DE CONSERVAS ALIMENTARES.—DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. INCORPORATED: December 26th, 1899. Registered: April 1st, 1899. Duration: 80 years. OBJECT: Preserving of meat, fruit, fish and vegetables. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.600,000\$ in 3,000 shares of 200\$ all paid. No DEBENTURES. Latest dividend 9\$, January, 1909. LAST SALE: June, 1909, shares at 120\$.

(For Balance Sheet, see next page.)

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1907.

ASSETS.		
Goods	168,581\$	
Fuel	27\$	
Excise tax	1,547\$	
Factory and machinery	461,064\$	
Accounts in liquidation	6,000\$	
Office fixtures	5,000\$	
Insurance	849\$	
Directors' caution money	20,000\$	
Taxes	500\$	
Fund for reduction of capital	10,200\$	
Maintenance and repairs	11,435\$	
Cash	5,351\$	
Accounts current	253,317\$	
		943,671\$
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	600,000\$	
Reserve fund	209,000\$	
Profits in suspense	42,141\$	
Percentage to Board	5,400\$	
Dividends	27,054\$	
Tax on dividends	875\$	
Gratifications	3,000\$	
Accounts current	45,401\$	
		943,671\$

MANUFACTUREIRA DE CALÇADOS ("A INVEN-CIVEL").—DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. INCORPORATED: June 23rd, 1890. Duration. 30 years. OBJECT: Manufacture of boots and shoes. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs. 920,000\$ all paid. NO DEBENTURES. NOT QUOTED.

MANUFACOTRA FLUMINENSE.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Avenida Central 61. DIRECTORS: João de Deus Freitas, J. M. da Camara Coutinho, Carlos Julio Galles. Qualification: 100 shares. Remuneration: 12,000\$ per annum and 4% on dividends. Advisory Board: J. Rodrigues Peixoto, José Gonçalves Fontes, and João Brasileiro de Toledo Franco. Remuneration: Rs. 1,200\$ per annum. INCORPORATED and registered in April, 1891. OBJECT: To carry on the business of cotton weavers and printers, with power to acquire one or more existing mills in the States of Rio de Janeiro and S. Paulo, and to construct dwellings for their workmen. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs. 1,000,000\$, divided into 5,000 shares of 200\$ fully paid up, raised on July 16th, 1894, to Rs. 1,500,000\$ by a new issue of 2,500 shares of 200\$, all fully paid. On November 19th same year the Statutes were again altered and the capital again raised to 3,000,000\$. A new factory is nearing completion and land adjoining the factory has been purchased for enlarging and extending the works. DEBENTURES: An issue of first mortgage 7% debentures of 200\$ each to the value of 3,000,000\$ was effected in 1906, at 95% and the mortgage deed duly registered at the General Register Office, May 29th, 1906. Interest is payable half-yearly, in April and October amortisation being effected by a fund of 1%, at par by drawings, if not purchasable under par. In 1907, 30,000\$ of debentures were duly redeemed, the outstanding being therefore 2,970,000\$. RESERVE FUND: The amount to be taken from profits for the fund for integralsation of capital is determined annually by the directors and the advisory board. On December 31st, 1906, it amounted to Rs. 215,000\$. The integralsation fund, Rs. 540,000\$. Deterioration fund, Rs. 70,000\$. Dividends were paid in 1905 at 8% and 10%, and in 1906 at 10% and 12%, being 8%, 10%, 10% and 12% respectively on the paid-up capital. LATEST QUOTATION: June, 1906, 160\$; 190\$ per debenture.

EXTRACT FROM PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 1907.

CR.		
Brought over from 1905	180,483\$	
Exchange differences	11,297\$	
Rents	6,758\$	
Income from Quays	895\$	
Manufactures in stock	885,357\$	
		1,084,280\$

DR.		
Directors and Advisory Board	51,600\$	
Duties and taxes	29,840\$	
Insurance	15,377\$	
Repairs and general charges	80,925\$	
Salaries, &c.	30,600\$	
Directors' commission	43,200\$	
Interest and discounts	149,556\$	
To reserve	65,000\$	
To amortisation	49,040\$	
Dividends	300,000\$	
Tax on dividend	9,000\$	
Repair fund	35,000\$	
Balance carried over	185,252\$	
		1,084,280\$

MANUFACOTRA DE SEDA.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua Alfandega, No. 11. Telephone: 143. Directors' qualification: 50 shares. Remuneration: Rs. 8,000\$ each and Rs. 3,600\$ extra to managing director. The Advisory Board serves gratuitously. REGISTERED: March 31st, 1908. OBJECT: Weaving of silk, linen and other textiles and printing or otherwise preparing same for the market. CAPITAL: authorised, Rs. 200,000\$ in 1,000 shares of 200\$ each issued to vendors. DEBENTURES: An issue of 8% debentures of Rs. 200\$ each to value of 200,000\$ was effected on April 17th, 1904, secured by a first mortgage, duly registered at Petropolis, where the factory is situated. Interest is payable in January and June, and amortisation annually at the rate of 2%. The term of association is for 20 years. Of the profits, 10% are put to the Reserve Fund until it reaches 100,000\$ or 50% of the share capital. The business year closes on December 31st and accounts are submitted in February following. NOT QUOTED.

MARZENARIA BRAZILEIRA.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua da Constituição 3. Telephone: 185. DIRECTORS: João Casemiro dos Reis Costa (President), João C. Gomes Guimarães (Secretary) for five years and re-eligible. Qualification: 100 shares each. Remuneration: Rs. 6,000\$ per annum and 5% on net profits to each director. Advisory Board: João Reynaldo de Faria, João Francisco de Leão Castro, Gastão Ohaves Faria. INCORPORATED: February 10th, 1905, and registered at the Junta Commercial, February 16th, 1905. OBJECT: To take over the factory for manufacture of furniture and cabinet work known as Moreira Santos & Cia. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs. 500,000\$ divided into 2,500 shares of 200\$ each, fully paid and represented by the assets taken over at incorporation. The term of association is for 20 years ending February 10th, 1925. The business year closes December 31st and accounts are submitted to a meeting when called by the Board. VOTING POWER: One vote for every 10 shares. RESERVE FUND: December 31st, 1906, Rs. 11,598\$. DIVIDENDS for the year, Nil. LATEST QUOTATION: None.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

ASSETS.		
House property	102,802\$	
Machinery	144,971\$	
Cash, head office	2,433\$	
Cash at works	100\$	
Merchandise	487,822\$	
Accounts current	260,680\$	
Sums receivable	12,583\$	
		1,011,200\$
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	500,000\$	
Wages to be paid	11,236\$	
João C. Gomes Guimarães	7,246\$	
João C. Reis Costa	8,215\$	
Reserve fund	11,598\$	
Percentage to employés	11,598\$	
Dividends	150,000\$	
Sundry creditors	677\$	
Accounts current	255,271\$	
Bills payable	51,734\$	
Profit and loss account	5,825\$	
		1,011,200\$

MELHORAMENTOS DE IMBETIBA.—DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. INCORPORATED: March 31st, 1895. Registered: August 9th, 1890. Duration: 50 years. OBJECT: To establish a seaside hotel and improve the town of Imbetiba. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.400,000\$, all paid. No DEBENTURES. NOT QUOTED.

MELHORAMENTOS NO MARANHÃO, GERAL DE.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua Alfandega, 110. Telegraphic Address: "Maranhão, Rio." DIRECTORS: Conselheiro Lourenço Cavalcanti de Albuquerque (President), Frederico Augusto de Souza Nogueira (Treasurer). Qualification: 120 shares each. Remuneration: Rs.9,000\$ each and 1% of the net profits, Advisory Board: Pedro Guedes de Carvalho, Manoel Joaquim Valladão and Dr. Julio Benedicto Ottom, who receive each Rs.1,200\$ per annum and one-third per cent. of the net profits. INCORPORATED: January 15th, and its statutes registered at the Junta Commercial on February 9th, 1891. OBJECT: Construction of railroads from Caxias to Cajazeiros and Caxias to Araguaya, in the State of Maranhão; port works at S. Luiz, the capital of the State; two central sugar factories in the valley of Pericumán and four central Xarqueadas for preparation of jerked meat and other products; and, lastly, to dredge the existing harbour and redeem land at S. Luiz. Of all the valuable concessions and privileges originally held by the company, the only ones still in force are for the railway from Caxias to Cajazeiras, a line of 50 kilometres, likely to be taken over by the Federal Government; the harbour works of S. Luiz, the capital of the State of Maranhão, which will also lapse in 1909, and the concession with guarantee for a line to the River Araguaya, on the frontier of Goyaz, some 500 miles in length, of which one-fifth has been surveyed by the company, but has lapsed and may be forfeited. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.25,000,000\$, divided into 125,000 shares of 200\$, of which 10% or Rs.2,500,000\$ were paid up. Of a second call of 10% only Rs.1,705,300\$ were paid up, making the sum on 85,265 shares Rs.3,410,600\$ and the sum forfeited on 39,735 (Rs.794,700\$) originally paid, was transferred to profit and loss account. In 1901 the statutes were altered, and it was resolved in 1902 to reduce the 85,265 existing 20% paid shares by one-third to 56,842 shares with 30% paid, and add other 3,158 shares with 30% or Rs.189,400\$, thus reducing total capital to Rs.12,000,000\$ of which Rs.3,600,000\$ paid up. Shares to the amount of Rs.480,000\$ were bought in up to September 16th, 1902, when the company's capital was again reduced to Rs.3,120,000\$, and the old shares were exchanged for 31,200 fully paid up shares of 100\$ each. DEBENTURES: In 1894 an issue of Rs.9,000,000\$ 7% first mortgage bonds was made and taken up by the bank of the Republic. By 1903 they had been entirely paid off. In 1897 another issue was made of 6% second mortgage bonds to the value of 600,000\$, which by April 4th had been redeemed in full. The RESERVE FUND on December 31st, 1907, was Rs.25,480\$ and Rs.117,819\$ remained at credit of profit and loss account. DIVIDENDS have been 2\$ per share for 1904, 3\$ in 1905, 1906 and 1907. In 1908 they were 6%. The term of association is for 60 years, ending January 15th, 1951. Accounts are submitted in June (Art. 15, Statutes, November 16th, 1902). LATEST QUOTATION: June, 1909, shares, 28\$.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1907.

ASSETS.	
Shares not issued	80,000\$
Concessions	300,000\$
Securities mortgaged	45,015\$
Furniture at Rio and Maranhão	1,300\$
Caxias a Cajazeiras Railway	2,397,842\$
Floating material	99,385\$
Land and works at Maranhão	12,976\$
Sundry Companies' Shares	158,375\$
Bills receivable with guarantee	21,015\$
Shares of the company	14,151\$
Government bonds	30,525\$
Deposit at the National Treasury	145,000\$
Outstanding collections	141,448\$
Inspection of the Caxias to Cajazeiras Railway	6,000\$
Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd., £2,008 7s. 8d.	32,054\$

Head Office at Maranhão	2,715\$
Caxias to Cajazeiras Railway account	73,666\$
Cash on hand	56\$
Savings bank—Rio de Janeiro	10,225\$
The British Bank of S. America	124,107\$
London and Brazilian Bank, Ltd.	3,000\$
	3,707,851\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	3,200,000\$
Reserve fund	25,480\$
Directors' guarantee	24,000\$
Sundry mortgages	21,015\$
Government bonds in deposit	20,000\$
Guarantee fund (Commercial Section)	179,390\$
Percentage to the Board	4,448\$
Dividends:	
Outstanding	19,758\$
Current year	93,600\$
	113,358\$
Tax on dividends	2,340\$
Carried forward	117,819\$
	3,707,851\$

MELHORAMENTOS DE PERNAMBUCO, GERAL DE.

LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices in Rio: Rua 1ª de Março 107. DIRECTOR: Barão de Aguiar (President). Elected for three years. Qualification: 100 shares. Remuneration: Provided by vote at yearly meetings of shareholders. Advisory Board: Olympio Frederico Loup, Dr. Otto Pinheiro, Francisco Aurelio de Figueiredo. OBJECT: To construct and work central sugar factories and railroads and undertake improvement works in the capital of the State of Pernambuco. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.40,000,000\$ in shares of 200\$ each, of which 10% were called up, but only 2,800,000\$ were paid. In 1893 the statutes were altered and the capital reduced to Rs.2,800,000\$ and the shares written down to 14,000 fully paid. In 1897 the company was owing Rs.7,000,000\$, including a loan from the Banco de Credito Real de Pernambuco effected on the occasion of raising the capital to Rs.3,500,000\$, to which this bank subscribed Rs.700,000\$. DEBENTURES: In 1902, 4,600 7% first mortgage debentures of 200\$ were issued at 90% to value of Rs.920,000\$, on which interest is payable in January and July, amortisable in 12 years by drawings. The mortgage was duly registered at Rio de Janeiro on July 11th, 1902. A second issue of 25,000 6% debentures of 200\$ was effected in 1903 at par and issued in discharge of all obligations to the Banco de Credito Real de Pernambuco. Amortisation should be effected in 25 years. The term of association is for 80 years ending 1971. The business year closes June 30th, and accounts are submitted within three months. VOTING POWERS: One vote for every share. The company owns several large sugar mills and extensive plantations, railroads, &c. No dividends have been paid, nor has amortisation of the debentures been effected. In 1902 the company was owing Rs.5,791,580\$, which in 1906 was reduced to Rs.5,288,391\$. LATEST QUOTATION: 12\$, June, 1909. Debentures: No quotation.

	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURE.
1901-1902	1,420,249\$	1,414,041\$
1902-1903	1,852,846\$	1,506,967\$
1903-1904	2,033,403\$	1,676,798\$
1904-1905	2,018,058\$	1,757,063\$
1905-1906	1,695,522\$	1,647,725\$

EXTRACT FROM PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—JUNE 30th, 1907.

DEBIT.	
Balance from last accounts	1,126,757\$
General charges	35,983\$
Directors' remuneration, salaries and commissions	97,195\$
Interest payable	240,445\$
	1,500,380\$

CREDIT.	
Revenue at Cacao	93,318\$
„ at Ribeirão	96,517\$
„ from property	29,162\$
Interest from planters	8,628\$
<hr/>	
Total revenue	227,625\$
Balance carried over	1,272,708\$
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	1,500,333\$

MERCADO MUNICIPAL DO RIO DE JANEIRO.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua Alfandega No. 4. DIRECTORS: Dr. João Franklin de Alencar Lima, Theodoro Pupo de Moraes, José Martins Pollo, for four years and re-eligible. Qualification: 100 shares each director. Remuneration: Rs.6,000\$ and 2 % on the net profits each. Advisory Board: João Manoel de San Juan, Ovidio dos Santos Lopes Cavalcanti, and Joaquim Raymundo da Cunha Lobo. ORGANISED: May 7th, 1903. OBJECT: To construct a new Municipal market for Rio de Janeiro, on the site assigned by contract with the Prefect, and to work the existing Candelaria Market and dependencies, under a concession granted by the City Council to Nuno Alvaro Pereira e Souza on April 20th, 1891 for a term of 50 years. The new market, one of the finest of the kind, was officially inaugurated on December 14th, 1907, but only opened to the public on February 1st, 1908. The CAPITAL is Rs.5,000,000\$, with exception of 10,000\$, paid in cash, and is the value at which the concession has been assessed; the nominal capital is therefore paid up in full, and divided into 25,000 shares of 200\$ each. The statutes were registered at the Junta Commercial May 18th, 1903. The term of association is for 50 years, ending August 21st, 1941. The business year ends in December, the accounts being submitted in March following. VOTING POWERS: One vote per five shares. DEBENTURES: On June 23rd, 1903, mortgage debentures were issued to the value of Rs.4,000,000\$, and registered on August 11th, 1903, bearing 10 % interest per annum, payable half-yearly in January and July, which have all been called in. Authorised at a special meeting on August 16th, 1907, an issue of Rs.5,000,000\$ of 8 % first mortgage debentures was effected on October 15th, 1907, in 25,000 bonds of 200\$ at 97½ %, to pay off the former 10 % issue and others. Interest is payable half-yearly on April 20th and October 20th commencing from April 20th, 1908. The principal is repayable by means of an accumulative sinking fund of ½ % in 37 years, commencing from October, 1908, by drawings or purchase if at or under par, respectively. The first issue was cancelled, and the second was admitted to quotation by the Camara Syndical on November 25th. By deed, executed at the public notary, João Roquette Camará de Mendonça, the issuing house—the Brasilianische Bank fur Deutschland—undertook to deliver the proceeds of this loan only after the mortgage had been duly registered at the Registro Geral da Hypothecas.

At a meeting held on August 16th, 1907, it was resolved that shareholders should be allowed to change bearer shares for shares to order and *vice versa*, and to alter other clauses in the statutes, amongst which a limitation of voting power to 100 votes, and the reduction of the number of directors after next general meeting from four to three. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in March following. VOTING POWERS: Five shares for one vote, with the limitation above mentioned. LATEST QUOTATION: June, 1909, shares, 100\$; debentures, 166\$.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1908.

ASSETS.	
Contracts and concessions	4,000,000\$
Concession expenses	986,489\$
Contract caution money	50,000\$
Shares as caution money	120,000\$
Building contract caution money	10,000\$
Office fixtures	6,858\$
Bills receivable	39,680\$
Edificadora Company	816\$
Securities and debentures in deposit..	5,905\$
Lessees	128,866\$

Banco do Commercio	3,077\$
Gaz Co.	2,400\$
Interest and service of loans	484,010\$
Market	5,014,056\$
Sheds	18,111\$
Banco do Brazil	85,150\$
Cash	1,030\$
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	11,925,948\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	5,000,000\$
Directors' caution money	120,000\$
Municipality	611,093\$
Reserve fund	66,144\$
Profits in suspense	1,066,804\$
Edificadora Co., caution money	10,000\$
Pedro Leandro Lamberti	13,801\$
João Cordeiro da Graça	3,000\$
8 % Debentures Loan	4,975,000\$
Farinha Carvalho & Co.	620\$
Lessees' deposit account	8,500\$
Debenture holders	1,365\$
Contract annuities	50,000\$
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	11,925,948\$

MERCURIO FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.—In liquidation. LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Avenida Central 67. P.O. Box 36. Telephone: 389. Code address: "Azougue." DIRECTORS: Thomas Costa (President), Commandador José Ribeiro Duarte (Treasurer), Joaquim Nunes da Rocha (Manager). REMUNERATION: Besides commission on profits, 12,000\$ per annum each. Qualification: 100 shares. Advisory Board: Antonio Camillo Mourão, C. Marcondes da Luz and J. F. Leão Castro. Remuneration: 1,200\$ each per annum. REGISTERED at Rio de Janeiro on December 9th, 1907. OBJECT: To do business, in any part of Brazil and abroad, in fire and marine insurance. On deposit of 200,000\$ in apolices (bonds) as guarantee, authority was given under letters patent, dated June 10th, 1902, and September 19th, 1906, to add life insurance to the business, for which latter a fresh deposit at the Treasury of 200,000\$ was required.

MINERAÇÃO E INDUSTRIAL NO BRAZIL.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua Alfandega No. 2. DIRECTOR: João Proença, Luis Echeverria. Qualification: 50 shares. Advisory Board: Antonio Lorbes and Sebastião Mariz Sarmiento. REGISTERED: July 4th, 1901. OBJECT: To acquire and work mines in Brazil generally, and particularly the Manganes Mines at Cachoeira dos tres Molinhos and at Orlaria in the state of Minas Geraes. This latter has not proved successful, and the Company has, therefore, purchased another mine called Santa Rita. From different surveys made and by the installation of an aerial means of transport, the directors state they have reasons to believe this mine will pay. The company holds a concession from the Minas Government for gold dredging on a stretch of 32 miles in the bed of the River Piranga, for which dredges have been ordered. A contract for dredging the best parts of the bed of this river was about to be realised but had to be indefinitely postponed in consequence of rising exchange. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.200,000\$, divided into 1,000 shares fully paid up, and later raised to Rs.400,000\$. The term of association is for 30 years, ending June 21st, 1931. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in May following. At the extraordinary meeting held on 30th March, 1908, the directors were authorised to act for the best interests of the company, including amicable liquidation. No dividends have so far been distributed. NO QUOTATIONS for shares reported for some time.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1907.

Cost of exploration	394,135\$
Olaria Mine	240,000\$
The River Piranga Concession	72,050\$
Transport contract	52,387\$
Directors' deposit	20,000\$
Santa Rita mine	18,866\$

State of Minas Geracs	5,000\$
Apollices for the State of Minas	3,585\$
Água Limpá Mine	2,310\$
The Enforcado Mine	2,247\$
The Tres Moínhos Waterfall	1,308\$
Cash	43\$
Banco do Brazil	750\$
Profits and losses	32,403\$
	<hr/>
	894,533\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	400,000\$
Manganeza	364,151\$
Lassalle and Echeverria	100,000\$
Bonds mortgaged	5,000\$
Directors' deposit	20,000\$
Col. Z. B. dos Santos	4,749\$
Proença Echeverria and Co.	633\$
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	894,533\$

"MINERVA" SEGUROS MARITIMOS E TERRESTRES.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua 1º de Março 29. Telephone: 368. DIRECTORS: Jacintho Magalhães, Emilio do Amaral Ribeiro and Affonso Cezar Burlamaqui, for three years and re-eligible. Qualification: 100 shares each. Remuneration: Rs.12,000\$ and 2½% of the net profits each director. Advisory Board: Affonso Vizeu, José Victorino Moreira and Manoel Ferreira de Simas. INCORPORATED on July 7th, 1903. OBJECT: To operate in the Federal Capital and Brazilian States and abroad in fire, marine, fluvial and agrarian insurance. The term of association was for 30 years, ending July 7th, 1933. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.2,000,000\$ in 20,000 shares of 100\$, of which 15%, or 300,000\$, paid up. The statutes were registered at the Junta Commercial on July 13th, 1903, and on August 6th some alterations were made; not, however, affecting the capital. On August 8th, 1905, the meeting resolved to reduce the nominal capital to Rs.1,000,000\$ by diminishing the number of shares to 10,000 of 100\$ each, and make a fresh call of 10%, whereby the amount paid up (Rs.400,000\$) would represent 40% of the nominal. The business year closes on June 30th, and accounts are submitted in August. The company deposited at the Treasury, in accordance with law, the sum of 200,000\$ as stated in the letter-patent No. 20, dated August 10th, 1903, registered on the same date at the Junta Commercial. RESERVE FUND: June 30th, 1908, stood at Rs.2,353\$. DIVIDENDS on paid-up capital have been 5% for the half-year ending December, 1903; 6% each half 1904; 6% first half 1905, 2½% second; 3% first and second half 1906, and 3% first half 1907, since which date no dividends have been distributed. LATEST QUOTATION: June 1908—6\$ per share.

EXTRACT: PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—
JUNE 30TH, 1908.

Dr.	
Claims paid	103,271\$
Re-insurances and cancelling	38,088\$
Bonus and commissions	29,302\$
Fees, salaries, and general expenses	84,013\$
Taxes	2,545\$
Discounts	9,687\$
Depreciation fund	405\$
Balance	147\$
	<hr/>
	267,519\$

Cr.

Brought forward	01\$
Marine premiums	34,490\$
Fire premiums	143,527\$
Policies	3,729\$
Interest and discounts	8,639\$
Drawn on reserve fund	27,043\$
	<hr/>
	267,519\$

X MOINHO FLUMINENSE.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Mills: Rua da Saude 188 to 192. Offices: 8 Rua da Candelaria. Code Address: "GIANELLI" Rio. Telephone: 53. DIRECTORS: D. Roberts, President; Dr. Belizario Augusto Soares de Souza, Secretary. Qualification: 100 shares, but 200 for managing director. Advisory Board: Ernani Lodi Batalha, José Viegas Vaz and Alfredo P. dos Santos. INCORPORATED: October, 1889. OBJECT: To erect flour mills and carry on the business of millers at Rio de Janeiro. The term of association was for 50 years. Failing into difficulties in 1900, the company stopped payment, but was re-organised and enabled to continue business. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.1,000,000\$ in 10,000 of 100\$ fully paid and admitted to quotation on the Rio Bourse on November 16th, 1907. DEBENTURES: The issue of 1,000,000\$ in 5% debentures of 200\$ has been all paid off. The business year closes on December 31st, and accounts are presented in March and dividends paid in June. Up to 1893 dividends of 3 to 9% were paid every year. Since then no dividends have been paid. Reserve fund: December 31st, 1908, Rs.30,248\$. No QUOTATION of shares for some time.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st 1908.

ASSETS.	
Building and machinery	2,552,165\$
New building	308,437\$
Office fixtures	6,807\$
Directors' caution money	30,000\$
Debts in liquidation	65,455\$
Ernesto A. Bunge and J. Bom, credit account	320,000\$
Cash	556\$
Interest on mortgages, 2nd half, 1908	9,143\$
Accounts current	1,120,652\$
Stock of wheat, bran, cotton, coal, &c.	810,145\$
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	5,227,300\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	1,000,000\$
Reserve fund	30,248\$
Improvement of the material	30,248\$
Special reserve	178,394\$
Profits in suspense	318,519\$
Shares deposited as caution	30,000\$
Sundry mortgages	868,000\$
Sundry mortgages as guarantee of the floating debt	320,000\$
Goods for delivery	95,252\$
Discounts outstanding	51,159\$
Accounts payable	54,226\$
Accounts current	2,751,815\$
	<hr/>
	5,227,360\$

MORRO DA MINA.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua Alfandega 20 (first floor). Address: P.O. Box 1217. DIRECTORS: Dr. Luiz da Rocha Miranda, Eugenio Honold and A. G. Fontes. Remuneration: 12,000\$ per annum. Qualification: 40 shares. Advisory Board: Dr. Horacio Moreira Guimarães, Benedicto A. Bueno and Dr. João Joaquim Ramos e Silva. Qualification: 25 shares. Remuneration: Rs.600\$ per annum. Incorporated: September 19th, 1901. OBJECT: To take over the Olaria estate of Lafayette, in the district of Queluz, State of Minas Geraes, to which a mortgage for the sum of Rs.245,000\$ was attached, and to work Manganeza and other mineral deposits, or other industries, on the property. The estate was originally worked by a private firm, and transfer included 10,000 tons of manganese ore, a railway and rolling stock connecting with the Central Railway of Brazil, houses and workmen's dwellings, all of which were transferred to the company for the sum of Rs.750,000\$, paid principally in shares. The capital of Rs.1,000,000\$ was completed by subscription, the statutes stipulating that no profits should be divided until payment of the mortgage loan. In 1905, the reserve having reached a sum in excess of their requirements for this payment, the sum of Rs.500,000\$ was transferred to capital account, and Rs.100,000\$ more were subscribed in cash by the shareholders, the capital thus reaching Rs.1,600,000\$, divided into 8,000 shares of 200\$ each to bearer.

or to order at option. New statutes were registered to this effect on January 31st, 1906, after approval by general meeting held on December 8th, 1905. VOTING POWERS: One vote for 25 shares. The business year closes on December 31st and accounts are submitted in April. CACHOEIRA DEPOSIT: It having been found more convenient to lease rather than work this deposit, a five years lease was decided on and the respective contract signed on December 17th, 1903, at Notary Public's (Belmiro) Office. RESERVES: 10% of the profits until repayment of the mortgage is placed to reserve account, but since then only 5%. In December, 1908, the amount to credit of this account was Rs.240,995\$. The balance sheet shows Rs.50,600\$ to credit of a special loan. LATEST DIVIDEND: 1st and 2nd half of 1907, 44\$; 1st and 2nd half of 1908, 20\$. QUOTATION: June, 1901, 267\$.

The output of manganese was 61,157 tons in 1903, 59,109 in 1904, 56,202 in 1905, 86,006 in 1906, 44,700 in 1907, and 68,390 in 1908.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1908.

ASSETS.	
Real estate:	
Olaria deposit	521,703\$
Cachoeira	183,710\$
Railway	1,053,703\$
	1,709,121\$
Cash	2,523\$
Stores	60,822\$
Office fixtures	3,680\$
Concessions and rights	77,063\$
Shares deposited as caution money	120,000\$
Sundry	783,064\$
Stock of manganese	230,274\$
	3,036,502\$
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	1,600,000\$
Reserve fund	240,995\$
Loan	50,000\$
Directors' caution money	120,000\$
Dividends outstanding	1,420\$
Sundry	27,381\$
Drafts and remittances	363,133\$
Liquidations in suspense	120,000\$
Profits	513,633\$
	3,036,502\$

NOVO LLOYD BRAZILEIRO.—DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. INCORPORATED: January 7th, 1903. Registered: April 23rd, 1903. Duration: 30 years. OBJECT: Coast navigation. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.13,500,000\$, of which 10,000,000\$ are paid up in shares of 200\$. This company has a 5% debenture debt of £1,100,000, issued in London in 1906. Interest is payable half-yearly on April 1st and October 1st. Outstanding: £950,900. LATEST QUOTATION: None.

NOVA MECHANICA.—DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. INCORPORATED: August 3rd, 1903. Registered: November 10th, 1903. Duration: 50 years. OBJECT: To deal in motors worked by compressed air, &c. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.8,000,000\$, of which Rs.3,783,320\$ are paid up. No debentures. Not quoted.

OLIVEIRA ROCHA & CIA.—DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua do Ouvidor 123. Telephone: No. 90. DIRECTOR AND SOLIDAIRE: Sr. Manoel J. de Oliveira Rocha. This is a society in *commandite* formed in September, 1903, with a capital of Rs.200,000\$ to engage in the printing and publishing business generally, and particularly that of the evening newspaper called "A Noticia," founded in 1894. CAPITAL: Rs.200,000\$, of which Rs.80,000\$, applied to payment of an outstanding mortgage debt, and the balance placed in the business. The statutes provide that all profits should be distributed as dividends; but at the last meeting of partners it was decided to constitute a reserve fund, which will appear in the forthcoming accounts. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted to the

commandite partners in March following. Dividends are paid in April. These have been up to 1901 at an average of 20%; in 1902, 15%; 1903, 30%; 1904, 40%; 1905, 40% and over 50% in 1906. The solidaire, Sr. Rocha, receives 60% of the net profits. No QUOTATION of shares reported.

ORDEM DE PENITENCIA, a religious order, has issued 2,000,000\$ in bonds of 200\$. Interest at rate of 8% is payable in September and March. Outstanding: Rs.2,000,000\$ Not quoted on the Stock Exchange. Sales outside at a premium of $\frac{1}{2}$ %.

PAULISTANA FABRIL.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua 1° de Março 40. DIRECTORS: Dr. João Teixeira Soares (President); in his absence, Dr. Alvaro Mendes de Oliveira Castro (Acting President), and Maximiano Maia. Remuneration: Rs.10,800\$ to president; Rs.20,000\$ to managing director. Qualification: 50 shares. Accounts published show Rs.32,000\$ for remuneration and salaries, and Rs.4,700\$ commission to directors for first half-year. Advisory Board: J. Rodrigues Peixoto, João Brasileiro de Toledo Franco, Carlos Augusto de Miranda Castro. INCORPORATED: 1890, and registered at the Junta Commercial, October 31st, 1890. OBJECT: To carry on business in the State of S. Paulo as manufacturers specially of cotton goods, but with powers to undertake other kinds of business, including banking. In 1907, new and more looms were purchased, with the result of an improved fabric and increased production from an average of 12,000 to 15,000 metres. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.2,000,000\$ in 10,000 shares of 200\$ each, of which 10%, or Rs.200,000\$ were paid in cash; the remaining 90%, or Rs.1,800,000\$, being represented by the rights and property acquired on incorporation. At a special general meeting (November 22nd, 1890) the acquisition of the business of the Anhalo Company was authorised at a valuation of Rs.1,450,000\$, and the issue of fresh shares to the value of Rs.3,450,000\$ for that object. On January 21st, 1891, the nominal share capital was reduced to Rs.2,000,000\$, at which it still stands. The statutes approved October 18th, 1890, were altered again on September 12th, 1892; September 24th, 1895; June 23rd, 1899; May 18th, 1899; February 18th and May 23rd, 1904. DEBENTURES: 7,500 8% first mortgage debentures of 200\$ each were issued to the value of Rs.1,500,000\$, on which interest is payable in January and July. Outstanding: Rs.1,314,400\$. DIVIDEND: March, 1908, 6\$8000. LATEST QUOTATIONS: June 1900—shares, 140\$; debentures, none.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1907.

ASSETS.	
Factory, furniture, &c.	2,906,523\$
Bills receivable	89,910\$
Directors' security	20,000\$
Cash in hand and at banks	75,740\$
Insurance premiums and stamps	12,230\$
Debentures (other companies)	148,785\$
Company's debentures withdrawn	178,000\$
Stock and Stores	653,965\$
Sundry debtors	395,802\$
	4,540,480\$

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	2,000,000\$
Directors' deposit	20,000\$
Debentures (total issued)	1,500,000\$
Reserve Fund	100,000\$
Salaries	21,001\$
Bills payable	602,817\$
Deterioration Fund	79,975\$
Interest on debentures	54,810\$
Sundry creditors	68,058\$
Dividends	60,760\$
Profit and loss—carry forward	32,761\$
	4,540,480\$

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	Or.	
Balance		10,766\$
General profits		489,429\$
	Dr.	450,195\$
Dividends		140,000\$
Interest on debentures		107,840\$
Directors' remuneration and salaries		84,542\$
Directors' percentage		2,800\$
Excise stamps		45,720\$
Taxes		13,049\$
Interest and discounts		22,770\$
Insurance		13,380\$
General charges		11,085\$
Commissions		12,246\$
Deterioration Fund		9,520\$
Other accounts		5,141\$
Carried over		32,152\$
		450,195\$

PETROPOLITANA.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: 141, Rua da Quitanda. P.O. Box 414. Code Address: "POLITANA." DIRECTORS: Bernardo Alves Pinheiro (President) and Joaquim de Barros Costa Pereira (Treasurer). Elected for five years. Qualification: 50 shares. Remuneration: Rs.18,000\$ and 2% of profits each. Advisory Board: Dr. Frederico de Albuquerque Erdes and Antonio José Alves Coelho. Superintendent: Dr. Alexandre Franklin. Remuneration: Rs.2,400\$ each per annum. AUTHORIZED BY Decree No. 5,407, September 17th, 1883. OBJECT: To erect and work cotton mills near Petropolis in the then Province of Rio de Janeiro. Duration to January 1st, 1938. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.1,000,000\$ fully paid up; raised to Rs.3,000,000\$ on February 1st following, 1885, by valorisation of additional lands and building. Further alterations of statutes and increase of capital took place in 1898, when the reformed statutes were registered at the Junta Commercial, and the capital was raised to Rs.4,000,000\$ in 20,000 shares of 200\$, at which it now stands. DEBENTURES: In 1889, 6% first mortgage debentures were issued at Lisbon in 22,500 bonds of 90 milreis Portuguese currency, equivalent to 220 each, repayable in 1938. The great fall which subsequently took place in the rate of exchange led to an arrangement with debenture holders, by which the interest was made payable half-yearly in Rio at the rate of 10\$ per annum in Brazilian currency, which at the present rate of 15d. per milreis is equivalent to 41, or 5% per annum on 90 milreis fortes, or 220. Of the original issue, 3,886 have been paid off, leaving 18,614 debentures in circulation. Against 2378,280, the value of these 18,614 debentures outstanding in December, 1906, only Rs.3,886,520\$, or 180\$ each, seems to have been debited in the balance sheet; whereas, at the current rate of 15d., their value is Rs.6,020,000\$. Nor does any special account appear to have been opened to compensate for the difference. The reserve fund is constituted by 5% of net profits, and on December 31st, 1906, reached Rs.150,000\$—the maximum. The Mercantile Reserve shows a credit of 800,000\$. Rs.710,915\$ figures to credit of profit and loss. Amortisation of the debenture debt proceeds with regularity, 95 debentures more having been bought in 1907, and 200 more will be drawn for by the end of the year. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in March following. VOTING POWERS: One vote per 10 shares. Dividends are paid half-yearly. For 1906 the dividend distributed was at the rate of 10% per annum. Dividends: 1905, 10\$ and 10\$; 1906, 10\$ and 10\$; 1907, first half 12\$, 2nd half 12\$; 1908, 12\$ each half year. LATEST QUOTATION: June 1909, 255\$ per share, 200\$ per debenture.

"PREVIDENTE" SEGUROS MARITIMOS E TERRESTRES.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Beco das Cancellas, No. 2. DIRECTORS: João Alves Afonso, Caetano Pinheiro da Fonseca and Bernardo Pires Vellozo Sobrinho. Elected for three years. Qualification: 20 shares. Remuneration: Rs.12,000\$ and 8% on dividends to each director. Advisory Board: Visconde de Viella, C. A. de

Araujo Silva and João Teixeira de Souza. INCORPORATED on July 7th, 1872. REGISTERED: August 7th, 1872; approved by Executive Decree No. 5027 of July 24th, 1872. OBJECT: To do business in fire and marine insurance. Deposited, 200,000\$ in Federal Bonds (Apolices) at the Federal Treasury. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.5,000,000\$ in 50,000 of 100\$, of which only Rs.2,500,000\$, in 25,000 shares, were issued, and 10% or Rs.250,000\$ paid up. On August 24th, 1895, it was agreed that the rest of the capital should not be issued, and by a resolution passed at a special meeting August 14th, 1900, the 25,000 shares outstanding were exchanged for 5,000 shares of Rs.500\$ each and Rs.250,000\$ were transferred from profit and loss account to capital, thus raising the paid-up capital to 500,000\$, equivalent to 20% on the 2,500,000\$ issued capital. On March 18th, 1902, the statutes of the company were again altered and the shareholders were credited with Rs.500,000\$, or 20% more on their shares transferred from profit and loss. The paid-up capital is thus raised to Rs.1,000,000\$, equivalent to 40% of the authorised capital (2,500,000\$), at which it now stands. Duration: To August 24th, 1925. The business year closes December 31st and accounts are submitted up to April 15th following. VOTING POWERS: One vote for each share. The Reserve Fund, which is constituted by 10% to 20% of the annual net profits, amounted, on December 31st, 1906, to Rs.140,000\$. The balance carried forward to 1907 was Rs.748,284\$550. The half-yearly dividends paid on the paid-up value of 200\$ were 4% and 5% in 1903, 5% and 5% in 1904, 5% and 5% (plus 8% bonus) in 1905, and 5% and 5% in 1906, 1907 and 1908. Assets, December 31st, 1906, included: Rs.1,896,000\$ Federal Government 5% and 6% Stock; Rs.100,000\$ State of Minas Stock; Rs.304,000\$ State of Rio de Janeiro Stock; making a total of Rs.1,800,000\$, costing Rs.1,797,414\$710; and 100,000\$ Federal Apolices (bonds) were added up to March 6th, 1907. The credit balance with banks at December 31st amounted to Rs.69,264\$580. Cash in hand: Rs.12,041\$049. Forty-two 6% apolices of 1897 having been amortised, others were bought in their place. The risks running in 1906 amounted to Rs.133,708,250\$665, on which premiums were received for Rs.486,887\$146. Every shareholder is obliged to hold a policy of the company. LATEST QUOTATION: June, 1909, 361\$ per share.

PROGRESSO INDUSTRIAL DO BRAZIL.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. DIRECTORS: M. A. da Costa Pereira (President), João Ferreira (Secretary), Francisco Ferreira Real (Treasurer). Elected for three years and re-eligible. Qualification: 100 shares each. Remuneration: Rs.18,000\$ each. Advisory Board: Cypriano de Oliveira Costa, Jayme Augusto Pereira Porto, Antonio Gomes Vieira de Castro. INCORPORATED and registered February, 1889, for a term of 30 years, ending February 6th, 1919. OBJECT: To carry on the business of spinning, weaving and dyeing and printing cotton and other textiles at the factory at Bangú, in the city of Rio de Janeiro. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.3,000,000\$, in 15,000\$ shares of 200\$, raised to Rs.6,000,000\$ by transfer of 3,000,000\$ from profit and loss. On November 2nd, 1906, the statutes were again altered and the capital raised to Rs.9,000,000\$, in 45,000 shares of 200\$, by transfer of Rs.3,000,000\$ from profit and loss, the capital thus becoming fully paid up. Reserve Fund: Dec. 31st 1906, Rs.1,295,173\$390. Carried over to 1907: Rs.366,659\$040. DIVIDENDS: In 1905, 10\$ and 10\$; 1906, the number of shares having risen to 45,000, half-yearly dividends were reduced to 6\$ and 6\$. In 1907 and 1908 they were also 6\$ and 6\$. The business year closes December 31st and accounts are submitted in May following. VOTING POWERS: One vote for every 10 shares. LATEST QUOTATION: June, 1909, 284\$ per share.

"PROGRESSO" MANUFATURA.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua da Assembleia. DIRECTORS: Henrique Marques Lisboa (Managing Director), Alberto Monteiro (Secretary). Elected for three years. Qualification: 50 shares. Remuneration: Rs. 12,000\$ to managing director and 8,400\$ to secretary. Advisory Board: Dr. José de Oliveira Coelho, Thomaz Rabello and Dr. Joaquim Guedes

de Moraes Sarmiento. INCORPORATED and registered in July 1906. OBJECT: To take over going concerns and to carry on the business of manufacturers of tobacco, cotton and woollen goods, perfumery, soap, and liqueurs, and cardboard cases and wrappers. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.600,000\$, in 6,000 shares of 100\$, being valuation given to the assets of the united concerns. Duration: 40 years, ending July 18th, 1946. The business year closes December 31st and accounts are submitted April following. VOTING POWERS: 10 shares for one vote. Shares not quoted of late.

× **RINK, NOVA FABRICA**.—Legal Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua Alfandega 11. Address: P.O. Box 1088. Code address: "RINK." Telephone: 143. DIRECTORS: Dr. Ildefonso Dutra (President), Dr. Jorge Street (Managing Director). Qualification: 50 shares each. Remuneration: Rs.6,000 for the president and Rs.12,000\$ for the managing director. Advisory Board: Dr. Luiz Felipe de Souza Leão, Companhia de Commercio e Industria and the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited. REGISTERED at the Junta Commercial, November 16th, 1898. OBJECT: To erect and work wool and cotton spinning and weaving mills. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.1,200,000\$, divided into 6,000 shares of 200\$ each. Term of association: 30 years. Accounts are closed December 31st and submitted to shareholders in the following May. Last Dividend: 10 milreis in March, 1907. LATEST QUOTATION (June, 1909): 120\$ per share.

× **SANEAMENTO DO RIO DE JANEIRO**.—Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. INCORPORATED: June 4th, 1889. Registered: April 1st, 1899. Duration: 30 years. OBJECT: Construction of workmen's dwellings. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.10,000,000\$, of which Rs.9,312,800\$ are paid up. DEBENTURES: Authorised, 15,625, of which Rs.3,038,800\$ have been issued in bonds of 200\$, at the rate of 8%, payable in May and November. LATEST DIVIDEND: 2\$000, in January, 1909. LAST SALE (June, 1909): Shares, 67\$ each; debentures, none.

× **"SANTO ALEIXO," NOVA FABRICA DE FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS**.—Legal Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. DIRECTORS: Joaquim F. Clara (President), João Baptista da Costa Montelero and James Schofield. Elected for three years. Remuneration: Managing director Rs.9,500\$, and the other two directors Rs.3,000\$ each per annum, besides 1½% of the net profits. Qualification: 50 shares each. The Advisory Board is composed of three members, who receive no fees and are elected yearly. The present members are: Señor Antonio Borrdo Maia, Aleixo Marinho de Figueiredo, and Horacio Guimarães Moniz. REGISTERED at the Junta Commercial July 1st and 18th, 1905, for a term of 30 years. OBJECT: To take over the mills and business of a former company of the same name in the State of Rio de Janeiro. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.800,000\$, in fully paid shares of 200\$ each, of which Rs.600,000\$ were issued to the vendors, and Rs.200,000\$ for cash. DEBENTURES: In 1907, 8% first mortgage debentures of 200\$ were issued to the value of 300,000\$ with 2% annual amortisation, to commence in the third year—all outstanding. The business year closes June 30th, and accounts are submitted in September. VOTING POWERS: One vote for every 10 shares. Profits are divided: 5% to Reserve Fund until it reaches Rs.80,000\$, 10% deterioration, 4½% remuneration to directors, and the balance for distribution as dividends. DIVIDEND (July, 1908): 4\$. LATEST QUOTATION (June, 1909): Shares, 100\$; debentures, none reported.

"**SANTA BARBARA**" FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS.—Legal Domicile: Diamantina. Offices: At the mills at Santa Barbara, State of Minas Geraes. DIRECTORS' Qualification, 50 shares. Remuneration: President, 10,000\$ and 7% on net profits; the secretary receives 4,000\$ per annum and 3% of the net profits. Advisory Board of three members, elected for 12 months; no remuneration. Registered: December 12th, 1899, at Rio de Janeiro, for a term of 30 years. OBJECT: To acquire and work cotton mills at Santa Barbara, in the State of Minas Geraes. CAPITAL: Constituted by the assets taken over on incorporation to the value of Rs.500,000\$, divided into 2,500 shares of 200\$ each. In 1892 and 1895 the statutes were modified and the domicile

of the company was transferred from Rio de Janeiro to Diamantina, in Minas Geraes. The term of the association expires in 1909, but may be extended. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in March following. VOTING POWERS: One vote for every five shares, without limit. DEBENTURES: 1895, 8%, of Rs.200\$ each, were issued to bearer to the value of Rs.150,000\$. Interest is payable half-yearly, in January and July, and amortisation of debentures at the rate of 8% per annum by purchase or by drawing. The mortgage was duly registered at Diamantina on September 15th, 1896. The profits of the company are distributed as follows: 5% to Reserve Fund, 10% for amortisation of debentures, 5% to Deterioration Fund, 10% to the directors, and 10% for distribution amongst operatives of the factory. No QUOTATIONS reported.

× **"SANTA HELOIZA," FABRICA**.—Legal Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua Alfandega 11. DIRECTORS: Dr. Jorge Street, Joaquim Duarte da Fonseca. Elected for four years. Qualification: 50 shares. Remuneration: Voted at annual meeting. Advisory Board: Dr. Gabriel Ozorio de Almeida, Dr. Ildefonso Dutra, and Dr. Eduardo Guinle. REGISTERED at the Junta Commercial de Rio de Janeiro: March 7th, 1907. OBJECT: To acquire and work the linen mill of Santa Heloiza, in the city of Rio de Janeiro. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.1,000,000\$, in 5,000 shares of 200\$, of which 900,000\$ were issued to vendors and only Rs.100,000\$ were paid up in cash. Duration: 30 years. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in March following. No accounts yet published. No QUOTATIONS reported.

× **"SANTA LUIZA," TECELAGEM**.—Legal Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua Alfandega 11. Telephone: 143. DIRECTORS: Dr. Jorge Street (President), and A. Leslie (Manager). Remuneration: Rs.9,000 each and Rs.2,400\$ more to manager. Advisory Board: Must be shareholders and are elected annually, and each receive Rs.1,200\$ per annum. INCORPORATED: October 7th, 1891. OBJECT: To manufacture seamless jute bagging (under special patent), and to engage in any other industry. The statutes were registered at the Junta Commercial, October 26th, 1891. Term of association: 30 years. The business year closes December 31st and accounts are submitted in March following. VOTING POWERS: One vote for 10 shares, to 50 votes. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.360,000\$, divided into 1,800 shares of 200\$ each. On March 17th some alterations were made in the statutes, but the capital was not altered. No DEBENTURES have been issued. From the net profits 5% are put to the Reserve Fund and 5% to Deterioration account. Last Dividend (1908): 10%. LATEST QUOTATION, none.

× **"SANTA MARIA," FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS**.—Legal Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua 1º de Março 33. DIRECTORS: Dr. Joaquim de Lima Pires Pereira (President), Francisco José da Silva Rocha (Secretary and Treasurer). Elected June 20th, 1907, for six years. Qualification: 50 shares. Remuneration: Rs.500\$ per month to each director, and 500\$ additional per month to the manager. Advisory Board: Dr. Gustavo A. da Silveira, Coronel Benedicto Antonio Bueno, José Ribeiro Duarte. INCORPORATED: April 15th and registered April 24th, 1905. OBJECT: To take over and develop the business of the existing cotton mills and erect houses for the operatives. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.300,000\$, fully paid up, raised by revaluation and distribution of bonus shares in 1906 to Rs.1,000,000\$, in 5,000 shares of Rs.200\$ each. Duration: 30 years. The business year closes December 31st and accounts are submitted in March following. VOTING POWERS: Five shares to one vote. DEBENTURES: At a special meeting held November 23rd, 1905, it was resolved to ratify the authority passed by the first meeting of shareholders for the issue of 1,500 8% first mortgage debentures of 200\$ each to the value of Rs.300,000\$. This mortgage was registered at the First District General Mortgage Office on May 25th, 1905, and the issue was then made at par; interest is payable half-yearly, and amortisation at the rate of 2% effected annually in November. The report for the year 1906 was presented by the outgoing Board. C. Hargreaves, Augusto Merd and A. Ferreira Baltar.

No dividends have so far been paid. QUOTATION (June, 1909) Shares, none; debentures, 200\$.

EXTRACT FROM PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—
DECEMBER 31ST, 1906.

Dr.		
Interest on debentures	24,000\$	
Interest and discounts	16,995\$	
General charges	5,817\$	
Municipal tax	1,203\$	
Insurance	2,860\$	
Remuneration to Board	25,200\$	
Carried forward to 1907	30,267\$	
		105,842\$
Cr.		
Brought forward from 1905	13,930\$	
Commission on transfer shares to bearer	3,400\$	
Profit on sale of goods	31,300\$	
Production of factory	57,200\$	
		105,842\$

SÃO CHRISTOVÃO, FABRIL DE.—Legal Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Praia de São Christovão, No. 5. DIRECTORS: Luiz de Malafáia, Alexandre Mont'Alverne and Manoel de Miranda Roza. Elected for five years. Qualification: 50 shares. Remuneration: Rs.7,200\$ per annum besides 2½ % on net profits to each director. Advisory Board: Dr. Francisco Correa Dutra, Barão de Paranaplacaba and Manoel José Amorozo Lima. REGISTERED: February 27th, 1905. OBJECT: To carry on the business of soap and oil boilers, for a term of 20 years. Capital 200,000\$, divided into 1,000 shares of 200\$ each. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in April following. VOTING POWERS: One vote for every five shares. LAST QUOTATION: None.

"SÃO FELIX," FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS—Legal Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua S. Pedro 38. DIRECTORS: José Silva and Luiz José da Costa. Qualification: 100 shares each. Remuneration: Rs.12,000\$ per annum and 2½ % of net profits to each. Advisory Board: Olympio Frederico Loup, João Caldas Vianna and Dr. Luiz Pedro Barboza, serving gratuitously. INCORPORATED and registered in 1891. OBJECT: To carry on the business of manufacture of hose and weaving generally. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.500,000\$, in 5,000 shares of 100\$ each, fully paid up; reduced in 1892 to Rs.450,000\$, divided into 4,500 shares. In 1903 the Statutes were again altered and the capital raised to Rs.900,000\$ by revaluation of the assets, when 4,500 new shares, representing the increase, were distributed as bonus to the shareholders. DEBENTURES: In 1908, for the purpose of acquiring new machinery and enlarging the mill, 1,500 8% debentures of 200\$ each were issued at 95%. Amortisation within 25 years, commencing in 1910. The security for this issue is a first mortgage on the company's buildings and plans, estimated at 1,017,966\$. Profits are distributed 10% to the reserve fund until it reaches Rs. 800,000\$, 5% to directors, and the remainder as dividends. The half-yearly dividends for 1906 were 3\$ and 3\$, or at the rate of 6% per annum, the last dividend paid was in September, 1907, 2\$500. Duration: 50 years, ending February, 1941. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in March following. VOTING POWERS: Ten shares to one vote. LATEST QUOTATION: June, 1909, shares, 30\$000, debentures, 200\$000.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

ASSETS.

Land, factory and machinery	964,708\$
Raw materials and manufactures	302,723\$
Cash	22,704\$
Sundry debtors	16,618\$
Furniture	2,109\$
Directors' deposits	20,000\$
Insurance	1,200\$
	1,330,191\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	900,000\$
Reserve fund	184,863\$
Profit and loss	96,161\$
Accounts current	99,811\$
Dividends (two)	29,856\$
Sundry guarantees	20,000\$
	1,330,191\$

EXTRACT FROM PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 1906.

Cr.		
Brought forward from 1905	74,813\$	
Manufactures	137,910\$	
Extraordinary profits	6,492\$	
Rents	847\$	
Interest and discount	287\$	
		219,849\$

Dr.		
Directors' remuneration	24,000\$	
Directors' percentage	4,462\$	
General charges and insurance	32,304\$	
Reserve fund	8,923\$	
Dividends	54,000\$	
Carried forward to 1907	96,160\$	
		219,849\$

SÃO JOÃO, FABRICA.—Legal Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua Alfandega No. 11. Address: P.O. Box 1,272. Code Address: "Juta." Telephone: 148. DIRECTORS: Dr. Jorge Street, Dr. Joaquim Dutra da Fonseca and Dr. Idefonso Dutra, elected for two years. Qualification: 50 shares. Advisory Board: Luiz Felipe de Souza Leão, José Saboia Viriato de Medeiros and Dr. Carlos Augusto Flores. Incorporated: First in 1888 under the title of "Fabrica de Tecidos de São João." OBJECT: Manufacture of jute and other textiles. CAPITAL: Rs.550,000\$, divided into 2,750 shares of 200\$, fully paid. In September, 1889, this was raised to Rs.1,000,000\$ by issue of 2,250 new shares for enlargement of the works and erection of dwelling houses for the operatives. DEBENTURES: Authorised in 1888, 2,250 first mortgage bonds 8 % of 200\$, of which 1,500 were issued in that year and 750 balance in 1889. The difficulties which followed placed the assets into the hands of creditors and mortgage holders, and the original concern was put up for sale by auction and reorganised by the purchasers, who in 1897 registered the factory under the present title of Companhia Fabrica de São João. In 1899 the capital was fixed at Rs.2,400,000\$, divided into 12,000 shares of 200\$, and the debentures paid off. The company has not published accounts of late, so its position cannot be ascertained. On October 11th a general meeting authorised the directors to amalgamate with the Santa Luiza and the São Paulo factories belonging to the Conde de Penteadó. LATEST QUOTATION: None.

SÃO JOAQUIM, FABRIL.—Legal Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. DIRECTORS: Narciso Fernandes da Silva Neves, José Antonio da Costa Rocha and João Athayde. Elected for three years, and all re-eligible. Qualification: 50 shares each. Remuneration: Voted at annual meeting of shareholders. Advisory Board: Antonio José Alves Coelho, Visconde de Villela and Oliveira Azevedo Barros & Cia. INCORPORATED: May 27th, and registered at the Junta Commercial of Rio de Janeiro June 12th, 1893. OBJECT: To take over and carry on the business of manufacture of cotton and other textiles at the mills, No. 17, Rua Santa Clara, Niteroy, and to acquire other factories, build dwelling houses for the operatives of the company, &c. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.2,000,000\$, in 10,000 shares of 200\$ each, all paid, of which Rs.1,990,000\$ in payment of the properties taken over by valuation, and only 10,000\$ in cash. The term of association is for 50 years from July 1st, 1900, ending July 1st, 1950. The business year closes June 30th, and accounts are submitted in September and October.

following. VOTING POWERS—One vote for every 10 shares, with a maximum of 200 votes. The capital was reduced to Rs.1,200,000\$ at a general meeting held November 7th, 1906, when the nominal value of shares was reduced to Rs.100\$. The original shareholders received 2,000 shares of the reduced capital, and the 10,000 remaining were exchanged for 8% debentures outstanding to value of Rs.1,000,000\$, issued in 1901. Last dividend (August, 1908), 10%. LATEST QUOTATION (June, 1909), 150\$.

SÃO PAULO—RIO GRANDE RAILWAY.

(See Report on Brazil Railway Company, page 807.)

Registered Feb. 6th, 1893, at Rio de Janeiro. Head Office: Avenida Central 53, Rio de Janeiro. Cable Address: "Paugrande," Rio de Janeiro. Paris Office: 11, Rue Louis le Grand. Cable Address: "Paugrande, Paris." DIRECTORS: João Teixeira Soares (President), Carlos Sampaio, Alexander Mackenzie, Ernest Genty, Comte Georges du Chaylard, Julien Decrais, Leon Mougeot. Advisory Board: Dr. Fabio Nunes Leal, S. Crowther Smith, Charles F. Hargreaves. Comité Technique: Ernest Genty, Julien Decrais. Qualification: 100 shares each. Remuneration: 6,000 francs per annum for each director. Duration of Concession: Perpetual, with privilege for 90 years. Objects: To acquire and work a concession granted under Federal Decree No. 10,432 of May 7th, 1889, afterwards modified by later Decrees, and consolidated in Decree No. 3,947 of March 7th, 1901. The Estrada de Ferro São Paulo—Rio Grande enjoys exclusive rights for 90 years with guarantee of interest at the rate of 6% gold per annum during 30 years on a capital not exceeding Rs.30,000\$000 gold (£3,375) per kilometre for construction of a line of railway from Itararé to the North, where it joins with the Sorocabana Railway on the boundary of the States of Paraná and São Paulo, thence extending in a southerly direction through the States of Paraná and Santa Catharina, passing through Jaguarihyva, Castro, Ponta Grossa (where it connects with the Paraná Railway), and Porto da União (where it crosses the Rio Iguassú), through São João and São Roque, and on to the northern margin of the Rio Uruguay, near a point where the Rio do Peixe empties into that stream, and finally connects in that vicinity with the line of the Compagnie Auxiliaire de Chemins de Fer au Brésil. Also a line of railway from the City and Port of São Francisco, situate on an island of the same name in the State of Santa Catharina, running inland over the Serra do Mar, to join up with the main north and south line at a point between Rebouças and Porto da União on that line; from this point crossing the valley of the river Barra Grande, and following one of the tributaries of the river Dos Patos, crossing the Serra da Esperança near the source of the river dos Bananeiros, and descending the valley of this river, crossing various small streams on the plateau of Guarapuava. From this city it will follow the valley of the river Jordão until it reaches the Iguassú, keeping from this point on the right bank of the river Iguassú until it finally arrives at the Colony of Santa Maria. Some changes will probably be made in the route of this line. Besides the guarantee (1) Unoccupied lands to the extent of 9 kilometres on either side of the line are ceded to the company, with the obligation to settle same within 50 years; (2) the company has the right of expropriation for construction purposes; (3) preference as regards mineral rights. No other concession can be granted within a zone of 20 kilometres on either side of the line during the period of the concession. Tariffs are subject to Government approval, and shall be revised every three years. Colonists, immigrants and their baggage and instruments will be carried free, as also mails and seeds and plants distributed by Government. Whenever dividends exceed 12% the Government may demand that tariffs shall be reduced. The Government has the option of expropriation after 30 years from 1889 at a price based on the average net yield of the previous five years, payable in 5% bonds of the Federal Government, but this price cannot be less than the amount covered by the guarantee of interest by the Federal Government. The company cannot dispose of the line or any part of the same without the consent

of the Federal Government. The guarantee is free of all Brazilian taxes, and payable half-yearly on June 30th and December 31st. The company, before proceeding with the construction of any fresh section, must deposit the corresponding capital at the rate of Rs.30,000\$000 (£3,375) per kilometre. Should construction be interrupted for three months, except for *force majeure*, the concession is liable to be declared null and void. A date will be fixed for completion of each section after the respective deposit has been authorised. Should dividends, after tariffs have been reduced, exceed 8%, the excess shall be divided with the Government until the amount disbursed on account of guarantees has been repaid. For all operations, the exchange of 27d. shall be adopted. CAPITAL: 25,000,000 francs, divided into 50,000 shares of 500 francs each, fully paid. In 1908 the company agreed with the Brazil Railway Company for the operation by the latter of the constructed lines. The route traverses a difficult country, crossing the Serra do Mar, and with numerous large rivers, such as the Iguassú, Paranapanema, Tibagy, Vangau and Uruguay. The climate is salubrious and suitable for European settlers, but at present the country is sparsely populated. The following is the position at the end of 1909:—

	Kilometres.
Length of lines in traffic	619
In construction and to be constructed	2,091
	2,710

By Decree No. 6,533 of June 20th, 1907, the term for completion of the branch from União da Victoria to the River Uruguay, valley of the Paranapanema, was fixed at three years, as also for presentation of surveys for line from São Francisco to River Paraná. The same decree allows three years from date for presentation of surveys for line from Jaguarihyva to the valley of the Paranapanema, and completion of the first section of same, counting from date of decree. The company is to settle a block of land for each 100 kilometres of line, each block to contain 100 lots suitable for agriculture or cattle raising, and to settle immigrants thereon within two years from date of approval of each section, subject to a fine of Rs.30,000\$000 in case of failure to comply with the conditions established in this decree.

"SÃO PEDRO DE ALCANTARA," FABRIL DE TECIDOS.—Legal Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua da Candelaria, No. 37. Code Address: "TUOHAU." DIRECTORS: A. C. de Oliveira Torres, Junior, and Edgard Rodrigues Peixoto. Elected for three years. Qualification: 100 shares each. Remuneration: Rs.12,000\$ per annum and 2½% on amount of dividends to each director. Advisory Board: João Brasileiro de Toledo Franco, Joaquim Pinto Gardozo de Menezes and Antonio Pedro da Silva Carvalho. Elected yearly. Remuneration: Rs.1,200\$ per annum each. INCORPORATED in 1886. OBJECT: To acquire the cotton mills and business of Rebello & Cia., near Petropolis, in the State of Rio de Janeiro. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.600,000\$, issued to vendors in shares of 200\$ each. In May following it was raised to Rs.850,000\$, the increase ranking for dividends only after amortisation of an equivalent sum of debentures issued simultaneously. In 1887 the mills were destroyed by fire, but the loss was covered by insurance. In 1894, after repayment of a second debenture loan, issued for reconstruction of the factory, to the value of Rs.150,000\$, the capital was raised by issue of bonus shares to Rs.2,000,000\$, at which it now stands. In 1902, 1,500 shares were bought in, and in 1903 other 175, the capital ranking for dividends being thus reduced to Rs.1,665,000\$. Two issues of 7% debentures, to value of Rs.250,000\$ and Rs.150,000\$ respectively, were effected, but have been entirely withdrawn. The term of association is for 26 years, ending December 31st, 1919. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in May following. VOTING POWERS: Five shares to one vote. DIVIDENDS are payable half-yearly in January and July, and for the last 18 years have been as follows:—

	First half.	Second half.
1894	7½ %	7½ %
1895	7½ %	6 %
1896	5 %	nil
1897	nil	3 %
1898	5 %	6 %
1899	5 %	5 %
1900	5 %	2½ %
1901	nil	2½ %
1902	4 %	5 %
1903	5 %	5 %
1904	5 %	nil
1905	2½ %	nil
1906	nil	2½ %
1907	9 % for the year.	
1908	none.	

In August, 1907, the nominal capital was reduced to Rs.1,650,000\$ by cancelling the shares bought in. DEBENTURES: Issue of 4,000 of a nominal value of 200\$ each bearing 8% interest per annum payable half-yearly, on May 15th and November 15th. Amortisation to commence in November, 1910, at a rate not less than 2% per annum. The product of the issue is intended for enlarging the cotton mills belonging to the company and the installation of 188 looms. The issue is guaranteed by the mill machinery and the water works, land and houses belonging to the company in Petropolis, State of Rio de Janeiro. This Mortgage was registered on June 6th, 1908. The maximum for the reserve was raised to Rs.400,000\$, which has now reached 122,650\$, and a new division of profits agreed on—5% to Reserve Fund, and then 10% to Renewal Fund. It was also resolved that each member of Advisory Board should receive Rs.1,200\$, per annum. LATEST QUOTATION: June, 1909, 85\$ per share; debentures 189\$500.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

ASSETS.	
Land, canal and floodgates	116,987\$
Machinery	861,197\$
Buildings, factory and dependencies	388,898\$
Hydraulic power	150,000\$
Houses for operators	19,803\$
Furniture	3,856\$
Directors' deposit	40,000\$
Redeemed shares	335,000\$
Insurances and other accounts	3,291\$
Renewals	26,586\$
General stores	115,904\$
Manufactures	67,138\$
Debtors	185,288\$
Banco Commercial Rio de Janeiro	52,268\$
Cash	782\$
	<u>2,846,847\$</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital	2,000,000\$
Reserve Fund	113,667\$
Directors' deposit	40,000\$
Bills payable	112,801\$
Dividends payable	51,140\$
Salaries	17,741\$
Creditors	4,097\$
Dividend tax	1,249\$
Sundry accounts	4,973\$
Profit and loss—balance	1,179\$
	<u>2,846,847\$</u>

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

OR.	
Brought forward from 1905	3,366\$
Profits, factory—first half 1906	79,490\$
second half 1906	126,193\$
Other profits	1,652\$
Rents received	2,403\$
Sundry accounts	1,771\$
	<u>214,875\$</u>

DR.	
"Consumption" dues and taxes	54,057\$
Insurance and general charges	19,168\$
Directors' fees and salaries	62,850\$
Interest and discount	11,475\$
Losses through three firms	10,584\$
Office rent	4,800\$
Manager	2,400\$
Reserve account and special reserve	5,820\$
Dividends—3% on Rs.1,665,000\$, second half-year	49,950\$
Sundry	1,592\$
Balance	1,179\$
	<u>Rs.214,875\$</u>

SOCIEDADE ANONYMA "O BRAZIL."—Legal Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. In liquidation. Office: Avenida Central 22, 24 and 26. Code Address: "Brazil." Telephone: No. 2120. DIRECTORS: Dr. Roxoroiz and Dr. Paulino Soares de Souza; Carlos Pereira (Manager). Advisory Board: Dr. Silva Costa and Augusto de Barros. Qualification for directors: 100 shares each. Remuneration: 20% of the surplus available for dividends to each director, and 4% to each member of the Advisory Board. REGISTERED: January 28th, 1907. OBJECT: To undertake the publication of a daily newspaper in Rio de Janeiro, and in Paris a weekly one for propaganda purposes; as also to buy and sell paper, type and other press accessories, and undertake general printing and publishing. CAPITAL subscribed and paid up is Rs.600,000\$ in 2,500 shares of 200\$ each.

TIJUCA.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua 1^o de Março, 46. P.O.B. 144. Telephone: 2090. DIRECTORS: Dr. Carlos Ferreira de Almeida (Manager), J. R. Merian (Treasurer). Qualification: 50 shares. Remuneration: Rs.6,000\$ each, and Rs. 18,000\$ extra to the managing director, in addition to 7% out of the net profits, of which 5% to the managing director and 2% to the treasurer. Advisory Board: Karl Schuback, Seraphim Clare and João Ribeiro Fernandes Coelho. INCORPORATED on Dec. 14th, 1904. OBJECT: To carry on the business of manufacturers of woollen goods. The statutes were registered at the Junta Commercial, December 22nd, 1904. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.250,000\$ in 1,250 shares of 200\$ fully paid, since raised to Rs.500,000\$ by re-valuation of assets. Reserve fund: June 30th, 1908, Rs.21,481\$. Carried forward. 41,080\$. Profits are distributed as follows: 10% to Reserve Fund, 10% to Deterioration Fund, 7% to Board of Directors and the rest for dividends. In 1906, 1907, and 1st half 1908, half-yearly dividends of 8\$ per share were declared. The term of association is for 50 years, ending December, 1954. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted up to April following. VOTING POWERS: Ten shares for one vote. No SALES have been reported lately.

EXTRACT FROM PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—

DECEMBER 31st, 1906.	
OR.	
Carried forward from 1905	27,887\$
Profits	78,553\$
	<u>106,420\$</u>
DR.	
Directors' remuneration	12,000\$
Interest, discounts on sales, &c.	22,983\$
Reserve and Depreciation Funds	12,514\$
Loss on manufactures	8,242\$
Taxes	500\$
Dividend at 8\$ per share	20,000\$
Balance carried over to 1907	30,181\$
	<u>106,420\$</u>

TRANSPORTES E CARRUAGENS.—Legal Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua Barão de S. Felix 112. DIRECTORS: Antonio José Martins da Motta, José Antonio da Cunha, Manoel Rodrigues Fontes. Elected for five years. Qualification: 100 shares. Remuneration: Rs.18,000\$ to president, Rs.12,000\$ to each other director and 3,000\$ additional to managing director, besides 10% of net profits

divided amongst them. Advisory Board: M. P. de Oliveira e Souza, Julio Alberto da Costa e Antonio Soares Ladeira. Remuneration: Rs.2,400\$ per annum to each. REGISTERED: December 24th, 1889, under the name of Transporte de Café e Mercadorias. OBJECT: Transportation of passenger and freight, and the dispatching, shipping and discharging of coffee and other merchandise; to act as agents for same; and to maintain workshops for the construction and repair of vehicles. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.1,000,000\$ in shares of 100\$ each, all paid up. At an extraordinary general meeting held October 2nd, 1899, it was resolved to alter the name to that of Companhia Transportes e Carruagens, and to raise the capital to Rs.2,000,000\$ in 20,000 shares of 100\$ each; the additional 10,000 shares were then paid up in full. The term of association was likewise extended to October 1st, 1929. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in March following. DEBENTURES: Authorised by general meeting on June 13th, 1908, an issue of 700,000\$ in 3,500 debentures of 200\$ each at par, bearing 8% interest, payable on 1st April and 1st October, amortisable at the rate of 2% per annum, commencing from September, 1909, with right to increase same. As security for this issue the company specially mortgages several of its buildings, making at the same time a general mortgage of all its property. This mortgage was duly registered at Notary Public on June 1st, 1908. VOTING POWERS: One vote for every 10 shares. Dividend: 1906, 1907, 9\$; 1908, 10\$. LATEST QUOTATION: June, 1909, shares, 86\$, debentures 211\$.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1907.

ASSETS.	
Goods in store	102,398\$
Rolling stock	896,480\$
Mules and horses	273,800\$
Real estate	1,000,051\$
Cash in hand and at bankers	191,887\$
Liveries and harness	111,871\$
Redeemed shares (285)	49,208\$
Sundry debtors	50,458\$
Directors' deposit	30,200\$
Workshops—value of machinery	36,828\$
Sundry	11,588\$
	2,754,369\$
LIABILITIES.	
Capital—20,000 shares of 100\$	2,000,000\$
Reserve Fund—285 shares	37,295\$
" invested	462,705\$
Depreciation Fund	83,352\$
Dividends	122,517\$
Directors' commission	18,000\$
Directors' deposit	80,000\$
	2,754,369\$

UNIÃO COMMERCIAL DOS VAREGISTAS.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua 1ª de Março No. 20. Telegraphic Address: "Varegistas." Telephone, 862. DIRECTORS: Visconde S. João da Madeira, J. L. Gomes, B. Assumpção, Agostinho Teixeira Novas. Elected for three years and re-eligible. Qualification: 50 shares each. Remuneration: Rs.12,000\$ each. Advisory Board: José de Almeida (Jun.), Francisco de Assis Carvalho, Bernardino José da Cruz. INCORPORATED and registered at the Junta Commercial in May, 1887. OBJECT: To carry on fire and marine insurance business in Brazil. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.500,000\$ in 5,000 shares of 100\$ each, of which 10%, or 50,000\$, fully paid up. On February 22nd, 1888, the statutes of the company were altered and the capital raised to Rs.1,000,000\$, divided into 5,000 shares of 200\$ each, on which 10% more were called up, thus raising the realised capital to Rs.150,000\$. In December, 1901, 10% more was credited to shareholders out of profits, raising the paid up capital to Rs.250,000\$. Operations on marine risks commenced on May 7th, 1903. Duration: 80 years. The business year closes December 31st, accounts being submitted

about three months later. VOTING POWERS: One vote for five shares up to 20 votes. Profits are divided: First 10 to 20% to Reserve Fund up to the maximum of Rs.200,000\$, after which this appropriation goes to complete capital; 5% is applied to the fund of the Sociedade Beneficente dos Varegistas. The company has deposited in the Federal Treasury Rs.200,000\$. The Reserve Fund, on June 30th, 1908, stood at Rs.145,372\$, whilst Rs.83,403\$ was carried forward. DIVIDENDS PAID: 1908, 2\$ and 3\$; 1904 to 1908 included, 3\$ and 3\$ for each year, being at the rate of 12% on the paid-up capital. In second year of 1908, the dividend paid was 4\$. LATEST QUOTATION: June 1909, 56\$.

"UNIÃO DOS PROPRIETARIOS" SEGUROS TERRESTRES.—Legal Domicile: Rio de Janeiro, Rua da Candelaria No. 18. DIRECTORS: A. J. Alexandrino de Castro, José Campello de Oliveira, Antonio Moreira da Costa. Elected for five years and re-eligible. Qualification: 50 shares each. Remuneration: Rs.7,200\$ and 5% commission on dividends for each director. Advisory Board: Daniel Ferreira dos Santos, Sebastião José de Oliveira, and João Jorge Galo, Junior. INCORPORATED by the society "União dos Proprietarios" December 6th, 1894. Duration: 25 years. REGISTERED: January 14th, at the Junta Commercial. OBJECT: To do business in fire insurance at the Federal capital and other parts of Brazil, to buy and sell real estate, to loan money on mortgage, partake in municipal loans, and to deal generally in stocks and shares. The legal deposit of 200 Federal apolices (bonds) of the value of Rs.200,000\$ was duly effected. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.500,000\$, in shares of 100\$ each, on which 20%, or Rs.100,000\$, was paid up. In April, 1902, the sum of Rs.150,000\$ was transferred from profits in response to capital, and bonus shares distributed to this amount amongst shareholders, thus raising the paid-up capital to Rs.250,000\$. At a general meeting, May 23th, 1903, some alterations were made in the statutes, but the capital was maintained unaltered. The business year closes December 31st and accounts are submitted in March following. VOTING POWERS: One vote for each five shares, up to a maximum of 20 votes. The Reserve Fund is constituted by an appropriation of 10% of the profits. At December 31st this fund stood at Rs.46,076\$. The sum of 5% of profits is deducted for the founders. On December 31st, 1906, the sum of Rs.202,199\$ stood to credit of profits in abeyance, Rs.83,490\$ to that of a special reserve. Last dividend paid, January, 1909, was 3\$ per share. LATEST QUOTATION: June, 1909, 41\$ per share.

EXTRACT FROM PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

DR.	
Special reserve	43,000\$
Remuneration and salaries	34,340\$
Dividends	17,500\$
Casualties paid	26,000\$
General charges	7,535\$
Gratuities, bonuses and commissions	11,026\$
Expenses and liquidation, S. Paulo	3,934\$
Cancelling and restitutions	4,309\$
Reductions, 3,256\$; loss on shares (Banco da Republica), 3,300\$	6,556\$
Licence and taxes	2,701\$
Re-insurances	3,950\$
Discounts	5,046\$
Charges on casualties	1,521\$
Fiscalisation	1,468\$
Reserve fund	2,687\$
União dos Proprietarios Company	1,344\$
Profit in abeyance	22,308\$
	195,878\$
CR.	
Premiums	192,146\$
Premiums at S. Paulo	10,423\$
Commissions	21,627\$
Interest on stock	16,930\$
Interest and discounts	5,695\$
Policies	5,248\$
Rents	4,003\$
	195,878\$

USINA SÃO JOÃO.—Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. INCORPORATED: October 19th, 1906. Registered same date. Duration: 80 years. OBJECT: Cultivation of sugar cane, farming, colonisation and cattle breeding, &c. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.900,000\$, in 4,500 shares of 200\$, all paid. No debentures. No dividend or sales announced.

VIAÇÃO FERREA SAPUCAHY.—Legal Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua General Camara, No. 90. Code Address: "Tama." Telephone No.: 1947. DIRECTORS: Dr. Joaquim Mattoso Duque Estrada Camara (President), Dr. João Cândido Murtinho, and Joaquim Pacheco. Elected for three years. Qualification: 100 shares. Remuneration: Determined at annual meetings. Advisory Board: Dr. Augusto de Freitas, Dr. José Moreira de Mgalhães, and Victor Moreira Lopes. Remuneration: Rs.200\$ monthly. ORIGINALLY CONSTITUTED: March 15th, 1888, with an INITIAL CAPITAL of Rs.3,000,000\$. OBJECT: To carry out a contract entered into with the Minas Government by Carlos Euler, Junior, and Raymundo de Castro Maia, dated November 12th, 1887, to construct a railway along the valley of Sapucahy, with a provincial guarantee of 7% per annum on a maximum capital of Rs.6,000,000\$. FIRST DIRECTORS were: Senador Cruz Machado, Carneiro Santiago and Luiz R. Vieira Souto, C.E. The Board named Luiz Mathews Maylasky as superintendent of the then Province of Minas Geraes. The latter gained considerable influence in the company, and ere long became its president. Considerable movement took place in the shares of the company, which were increased in number, and in February, 1891, a reconstitution of the company, embracing other railways, took place, and the capital of the amalgamated companies was fixed at Rs.100,000,000\$, of which Rs.34,895,305\$ represented paid-up amount, Rs.27,195,650 the transfer of other companies, and Rs.37,909,045\$, the sum of uncalled capital. The connected railways included the Sapucahy, Sul Paulista and Victoria to Montes Claros lines, owning concessions for lines to Minas Geraes, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Espírito Santo Provinces (now States). These, when completed, should have formed four systems:—

FIRST SYSTEM.—From Botafogo to Sant'Anna on the Central Railway, and thence to Barra do Pirahy and Soledade, where it crosses the Minas and Rio Railroad, to Porto Alegre and Eleuterio, the junction with the Penha Branch of the Mogyana Railway. This section has several branches from Botafogo to Angra dos Reis, and from Barra do Pirahy to Passa Tres and to Itaguahy and Bom Jardim to Turvo. A loop line passes from Soledade through Lambary to Pouso Alegre, and from Piranguinho to São José do Paraíso. Of these, the following lines were all working in 1906. In the State of Minas Geraes:—

Soledad to Eleuterio	273
Soledad to Mbeirinho das Furnas	39
Rio Preto to Carvalhos	95
Rio de Janeiro, Passa Tres and Rio Preto	126

Kilometres. 533

SECOND SYSTEM.—Iguassú to Itú and São Paulo, declared forfeit in 1893.

THIRD SYSTEM.—Victoria, through Montes Claros and Diamantina, to the River São Francisco.

Financial difficulties in 1891 soon made it requisite to revise the statutes, and on April 12th, 1892 (year following), the share capital was reduced to Rs.42,000,000\$, and the company, under its present name of Viação Ferrea Sapucahy, was registered with the alteration at the Junta Commercial, April 12th, 1892. No DIVIDENDS were ever paid, and the company becoming embarrassed and unable to meet debenture interest, an arrangement was made with creditors by which the capital was written down to Rs.20,000,000\$, in 100,000 shares of 200\$ each, at which it now stands. Under this arrangement it was agreed that the sterling £20 internal debentures should receive 50% of their nominal value at exchange of 20\$ per £ in fully paid-up shares of the re-con-

structed company, that the debentures of Rs.200\$000 nominal value of the Santa Isabel do Rio Preto Company should be placed on the same footing as the foregoing and be paid at the same rate, and that all other creditors except the State of Minas and holders of the foreign sterling debentures issued in London by Messrs. Morton, Rose & Company in 1870 should receive 50% of their claims in shares of the new company. It was, moreover, agreed that the shareholders should receive one fully-paid share in the re-organised company for every 10 of the old concern. DEBENTURES: In 1870 5% sterling debentures were issued in London by Morton, Rose & Company to the value of £440,000, in bonds of £100 each, being part of an authorised issue of £830,000. At the date of the composition with creditors in 1899 there were 8,209 bonds of the value of £320,900, outstanding, and, according to the balance sheet of December 31st, 1906, there were bonds to value of £820,000 outstanding, including £292,000 pledged in security for the company's debt to the Minas Government. Besides the foreign debt, there were three internal issues: (1) A sterling issue of £1,125,000, in 56,250 5% bonds of £20 each, of which 1,117 had been paid off at date of the composition in 1899, and 19,096 bonds, of value of £381,920 had not yet been issued, and 37,154 were exchanged for shares on the conditions already stated, thus entirely wiping out these obligations; (2) Sterling 5% issue of the Santa Isabel do Rio Preto Railway to value of £136,350, in 2,727 bonds of £50 each, of which £114,000, were issued in 1899, and 2,280, of value of £114,000, were exchanged against new shares; (3) There was, moreover, an authorised currency issue by the same railway for Rs.1,000,000\$, in 8,000 bonds of 200\$ each, of which 1,296 were unissued in 1899, and 6,704 were exchanged for new shares. LATEST QUOTATION on Rio Stock Exchange (June, 1909): Shares, 28\$500; Debentures, None.

ANALYSIS OF WORKING OF RAILWAY.

(IN MILREIS.)

Year.	Receipts.	Government Guarantees.	Total Revenue.	Expenditure.	+ Surplus. — Deficit.
1901..	999,070	979,856	1,978,926	2,204,290	- 225,364
1902..	1,013,373	2,414,861	4,328,234	8,100,956	+1,137,278
1903..	1,084,939	752,958	1,837,897	3,197,263	-1,379,367
1904..	1,202,843	770,427	1,973,270	1,807,575	+ 165,695
1905..	1,000,874	800,996	1,801,870	1,805,041	- 3,171
1906..	1,152,972	835,932	1,988,904	1,942,081	+ 46,823
Sum of deficits in 1901, 1903 and 1905					1,608,203 \$
Sum of surplus in 1902, 1904 and 1906					1,349,796 \$
Net deficit from 1901 to 1906					258,497 \$
Brought forward from 1900 to 1901					1,623,899 \$
Carried forward from 1906 to 1907					1,864,003 \$
Difference					258,496 \$

VICTORIA, FABRICA DE MEIAS.—LEGAL DOMICILE: Rio de Janeiro. Offices: Rua S. Pedro 52. P.O.B. 1152. Telegraphic Address, "Lowndes." Telephone 1585. DIRECTORS: J. H. Lowndes and H. Robertson. Qualification: 10 shares each. Advisory Board: Frederico Augustó da Silveira, William Newlands and J. P. Miller. In addition to the fees voted annually, the directors enjoy 10% on net profits, of which two-thirds for the managing director. REGISTERED: In 1902. OBJECT: To take over an existing hosiery business. The term of association is 20 years. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.200,000\$, of which Rs.100,000\$ issued to vendors and Rs.10,000\$ in cash divided into 1,000 shares of 200\$ each. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in April following. VOTING POWERS: Five shares to each vote. DEBENTURES: 7% first mortgage debentures to the value of Rs.200,000\$ were issued at 95% and registered July 15th, 1902. Amortisation

at the rate of 5% per annum is effected by yearly drawings at or above par, or by purchasing, if under par. Net profits are distributed: 5% for Reserve Fund, 10% to the directors, and the rest as dividends. Last dividend: 4th February, 1908. LATEST SALES: Shares, none reported; debentures, 1658.

BALANCE SHEET ON DECEMBER 31st, 1907.

ASSETS.	
Land, buildings and machinery	382,728\$
Raw and manufactured material	57,553\$
Dyeing department	3,555\$
Stock of chemicals, dyes, &c.	650\$
Debentures in hand	10,000\$
Shareholders	4,000\$
Shares in deposit	4,000\$
Sundry debtors	57,929\$

Charges on debenture loan	4,183\$
Installation charges	1,200\$
Fuel	223\$
Cash	1,189\$
	508,049\$

LIABILITIES.

Share capital and debentures	400,000\$
Reserve Fund	2,372\$
Dividends (back)	10,092\$
Directors' deposit	4,000\$
Sundry creditors	71,409\$
Accounts and bills payable	17,667\$
Interest payable	2,216\$
Profit, suspense account.. . . .	298\$
	503,049\$

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES WHICH APPEAR IN THE LIST OF THE "JORNAL DO COMMERCIO,"
BUT HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED AT THE RIO DE JANEIRO STOCK EXCHANGE.

DENOMINATION.	Capital Authorised in Currency.	SHARES ISSUED.		LATEST REPORTED (December, 1907.)	
		No.	Nominal Value in Currency.	Dividend.	Sale.
	<i>Milreis.</i>		<i>Milreis.</i>		
Agricola de Capivary	500,000	2,500	200	NH.	NH.
" " S. Fidelis	1,500,000	7,500	200	"	"
" " S. Sebastião	800,000	4,000	200	"	"
" " Sumidouro	350,000	1,750	200	"	"
Amparo Industrial	3,706,800	37,068	100	"	"
Argentina Brasileira	300,000	800	500	"	"
Banco de Credito Brasileiro	8,812,000	88,120	100	"	"
" " Financieiro	200,000	2,000	100	Rs. 3 \$, Nov., 1900	"
" " Garantido	4,000,000	20,000	200	Rs. 5 \$, Jan., 1892	"
Banco do Estado de Rio de Janeiro	2,000,000	20,000	100	NH.	"
Cassino Fluminense	225,000	450	500	"	"
Co-operativa Militar	440,000	22,000	200	Rs. 2 \$, April, 1907	Rs. 14 \$500
Cortume Petropolitano	227,000	2,270	100	NH.	NH.
Dragagem Aurifera do Rio das Velhas	250,000	2,500	100	"	"
Empreza Brasileira de Mineração	1,000,000	10,000	100	"	"
" Industrial e Pastoral Brasileira	1,800,000	9,000	200	"	"
" Mercantil Brasileira	400,000	2,000	200	"	"
Engenho Central Agricola de Campos	1,000,000	5,000	200	"	"
" Paraty Mirim	1,200,000	8,000	200	"	"
" Paraty Mirim	750,000	3,750	200	"	"
Fabrica de Vidros e Cristaes	400,000	2,000	200	Rs. 15 \$, Apr., 1902	"
Fornicida Capanema	300,000	1,500	200	Rs. 3 \$, Feb., 1895	"
General de Servicos Maritimos	900,000	18,000	50	NH.	"
Fabrica de Tecidos do Rio de Janeiro	700,000	3,500	200	"	"
" Taubaté Industrial	400,000	2,000	200	Rs. 12 \$, July, 1907	"
Industria Assucareira	4,000,000	28,289	100	NH.	"
Industrial Cimento Brasileiro	700,000	3,500	200	"	"
" Constructora	500,000	500	1,000	"	"
Industria de Seda e Ramie	800,000	4,000	200	"	"
Internacional Comercio e Industria	3,000,000	30,000	100	"	"
Interesses Locaes	300,000	3,000	100	"	"
Nacional de Navegação Costeira	3,500,000	17,500	200	"	"
Navegação S. João da Barra e Campos	878,400	8,367	200	Rs. 10 \$, July, 1907	"
Oriente	200,000	1,000	200	NH.	"
Phenix Brasileiro (Insurance)	1,000,000	5,000	100	Rs. 1 \$, Aug., 1892	"
São Paulo Industrial de Kicasques	3,100,000	2,000	50	Rs. 3 \$, Sept., 1900	"
Servicos de Portos	2,050,000	15,250	200	NH.	"
Sul Paulista de Navegação	1,000,000	2,750	200	"	"
Seguros de Vida " Brasileira "	400,000	2,000	200	"	"
Santa Rosalia Cotton Factory (Debentures)	1,500,000	7,500	200	Int. 8 % payable in Jan. & July	Rs. 1318\$
Tecidos Botafogo	500,000	2,500	200	Rs. 4 \$, Feb., 1900	NH.
União (Agua da para Navios)	300,000	1,500	200	Rs. 10 \$, July, 1907	"
União Industrial de Viçosa	280,000	1,400	200	NH.	"
União dos Lavradores	2,000,000	10,000	200	"	"
Viação Fluminense	50,000	500	100	"	"
Viação Mechanica Vassourense	200,000	10,000	20	Rs. 2 \$500, Feb., 1893	"

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Alagoas.

AGUAS DE MACEIÓ.—DOMICILE: Rua do Comercio N. 164, Maceió, State of Alagoas. DIRECTORS: Ed. Whitehurst, E. A. Ferreira Santos, Dr. Luiz Vasconcellos. Qualification: 20 shares. Advisory Board: José A. Teixeira Bastos, Manoel Ramalho, T. da Silva Régio. VOTING POWERS: From three to five shares one vote, not exceeding 10 votes. INCORPORATED: February 27th, 1889. OBJECT: To supply water to the City of Maceió. Capital: Authorised, Rs.470,000\$ in 2,350 shares of 200\$, realised 469,000\$. The business year closes in October, accounts are presented in June and December, and dividends paid in July and January. Latest dividend for the half-year ended June 30th, 1908: At rate of 7%. LATEST SALE REPORTED: Shares, Rs.130\$.

BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30TH, 1908.

ASSETS.

Water connections	98,108\$
Furniture	1,464\$
Machinery	29,001\$
Tramway and materials	7,531\$
Real estate	123,362\$
Shares unissued	1,000\$
Pipes	199,700\$
Cash in deposit	60,990\$
Caixa Economica	16\$
Cash on hand and with treasurer	31,455\$
Sundries	157\$
Cardoso land and water supply	193,544\$
Municipal stock	300\$
Maintenance of reservoir	912\$
Cement	6,035\$
	699,678\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	470,000\$
Reserve Fund	36,899\$
Repairs	16,054\$
Reconstruction Fund	17,942\$
Loan	125,000\$
Taxes	755\$
Current accounts	4,987\$
Directors' commission	3,033\$
Dividend	16,415\$
Sundry	8,879\$
Profit and loss	214\$
	699,678\$

AGRICOLA COMMERCIAL DE ARMAZENAGENS.—Domicile: Maceió, State of Alagoas. DIRECTORS: J. A. de Mendonça, Manoel R. de Oliveira, J. C. da Silva. Advisory Board: José Vaz Dias Pinto, Daniel F. Henriques, Oliveira Cavaquinho. OBJECT: To carry on business as agents for planters and as warehousemen. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.100,000\$ in 500 shares of 200\$, all paid. DIVIDEND: The balance sheet of July 31st, 1907, shows a net profit of 1,000\$ available for a dividend at rate of 1 % per annum. Reserve Fund: July 31st, 1907, 1,705\$. Repair Fund: 220\$. No sale of shares reported.

BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30TH, 1907.

ASSETS.

Shareholders	2,500\$
Cashiro warehouse	24,703\$
Cardoso warehouse	79,609\$
Furniture	301\$
Cash	2,987\$
Sundry accounts	20\$
	110,920\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital (500 shares)	100,000\$
Profits in abeyance	5,969\$
Repairs Fund	229\$
Reserve Fund	1,706\$
Unclaimed dividends and other items	781\$
Profit and loss	1,335\$
	110,920\$

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Dr.

General expenses	150\$
Taxes	578\$
Warehouse expenses	1,920\$
Reserve Fund	64\$
Repairs	61\$
Directors	69\$
Dividend, 1 %	1,000\$
Balance carried over	81\$
	3,923\$

Cr.

Warehouse revenue	2,620\$
Transport of goods	1,044\$
Rents	173\$
Molasses	86\$
	3,923\$

ALAGOANA DE FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS.—Domicile: Maceió, State of Alagoas. Code Address: "Cachoeira," Maceió. DIRECTORS: J. A. Teixeira Bastos, A. de Almeida Guimarães, Dr. José Riffel. Qualification: Rs.4,000\$. Advisory Board: Luciano da Silva Rego, M. B. Pereira, Jun., Manoel Ramalho. INCORPORATED: 1888. OBJECT: Manufacture of cotton cloth. CAPITAL: Realised, Rs.2,000,000\$, in shares of 100\$. Business year closes December 31st, when accounts are presented. The only report available is for 1901, when a dividend of 34\$300, at rate of 17.4 % per annum, was declared. The Reserve Fund, which stood at Rs.313,793\$ in 1901, has now reached Rs.500,000\$, the maximum.

ALAGOANA DE TRILHOS URBANOS.—Domicile: Maceió, State of Alagoas. DIRECTORS: José Teixeira Machado, J. J. Nunes Leite, Dr. J. H. P. Passos. Advisory Board: Dr. A. Eraldo, P. Passos, Manoel Ramalho, Manoel Pontes de Miranda. OBJECT: Construction and working of a line of tramways in the City of Maceió. CAPITAL: Realised, Rs.276,000\$, in 1,380 shares of 200\$. DIVIDENDS distributed: 1906, 14%, 1907, 15% and 1st half 1908, 7%. Passengers carried: Rs.813,677. Length of line: wide gauge, 10 kilometres, and narrow gauge 10 kilometres. Latest quotation: 200\$.

BALANCE SHEET ON JUNE 30TH, 1908.

ASSETS.

Office fixtures	1,550\$
Line	161,872\$
Rolling stock	38,140\$
Live stock	26,445\$
Harness	1,200\$
Workshops	910\$
Implements and tools	200\$
Real estate	66,889\$
Floating material	300\$
Stores	11,196\$
Fodder	5,752\$
Cash	21,522\$
Sundry	3,059\$
	339,836\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	276,000\$
Reserve fund	18,158\$
Profits in suspense	757\$
Bills payable	20,000\$
Dividends	20,412\$
Board of Directors	2,254\$
Taxes	889\$
Hermann, Stolz & C.	1,386\$
	339,836\$

CAIXA AGRICOLA DE ALAGOAS.—Domicile: Maceió, State of Alagoas. DIRECTORS' qualification: Rs.20,000\$ in cash or bonds. Founded in 1908 to supplement the operations of the Sindicato Agricola de Alagoas by making advances on

security of crops, or other security, to farmers and planters, in the shape of "notes," at one to five months' date, at interest not exceeding 12%. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.2,000,000\$, of which Rs.400,000\$ were subscribed by the State of Alagoas, in accordance with Laws 402 of June 6th, 1904; 440 of June 13th, 1905; and 445 of June 14th, 1905; and Rs.1,600,000\$ subscribed by associates. Interest at the rate of 6% per annum is guaranteed by the State. Division of profits: 25% to reserve fund, 15% to directors, rest divided equally amongst associate subscribers up to 12% per annum, and excess to reserve fund. When dividends reach 6% per annum the guarantee ceases. LATEST SALE reported: Shares, Rs.200\$.

CAIXA COMMERCIAL DE MACEIÓ.—Domicile: Maceió, State of Alagoas. DIRECTORS: José Teixeira Machado, Luciano da Silva Beço and D. S. O. Loureiro. OBJECT: General banking business. Advisory Board: Manoel L. da Silveira, J. Nabuco de Figueiredo Mello, José Pinto Botelho. CAPITAL: Authorised, 1,000,000\$ in 10,000 shares of 100\$, all paid. DIVIDEND declared in July, 1907: 50,000\$, or at rate of 10% per annum. LATEST SALE reported: Shares, Rs.110\$.

BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 28TH, 1907.

ASSETS.	
Cash	425,253\$
Bills receivable	984,616\$
Bills protested	20,954\$
Bills in the courts	71,487\$
Bills in Liquidation	5,000\$
Property	18,034\$
Furniture	600\$
	<hr/>
	1,525,944\$
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	1,000,000\$
Reserve fund	154,953\$
Fund for liquidations	166,811\$
Discounts—following year	16,764\$
Current accounts	126,993\$
Dividends	50,000\$
Dividends unclaimed	8,123\$
Dividend tax	2,300\$
	<hr/>
	1,525,944\$

PROFIT AND LOSS—JANUARY TO JUNE, 1907.

DR.	
Salaries and charges	3,371\$
Taxes	1,120\$
Interest on current accounts	789\$
Reserve fund	4,041\$
Directors' commission	8,445\$
Liquidation account—doubtful debts	16,025\$
Dividend tax	2,300\$
Dividends—5% per share, or 10% per annum	50,000\$
	<hr/>
	86,071\$
CR.	
Discounts—six months	85,471\$
Office rent	600\$
	<hr/>
	86,071\$

CENTRO COMMERCIAL.—DOMICILE: Maceió, State of Alagoas. Offices: Rua da Alfandega N. 10, Jaraguá, Alagoas. Telegraphic Address: "Centro," Telephone N. 61. DIRECTORS: Pedro de Almeida, Francisco Amorim Leão and Manoel Joaquim Rodrigues. QUALIFICATION: 6,000\$. Advisory Board: Antonio Pinheiro, José F. Coelho da Paz and Claudio Dubeux. CAPITAL: The capital in 1901 (balance sheet of July 31st) seems to have been 100,000\$ in 500 shares of 200\$, all paid. In that for July, 1907, the paid-up capital figures at 400,000\$ in 5,000 shares of 80\$, but whether the difference has been written down or amortised does not transpire. In 1908 a dividend of 4% was distributed.

BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30TH, 1908.

ASSETS.	
Furniture	3,181\$
Directors' deposit	12,000\$
Bills receivable	3,500\$
Anhumas plantation crop	5,887\$
Movable property	11,968\$
Anhumas factory	145,804\$
Merchandise	124,443\$
Sundry	380,827\$
Real estate	4,808\$
Cash	98,965\$
	<hr/>
	790,793\$
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	400,000\$
Directors' guarantee	12,000\$
Reserve fund	8,296\$
Unclaimed dividends	1,634\$
Creditors in accounts current	296,507\$
Consignments	42,208\$
Bad debts	7,253\$
Percentage to the Board	3,626\$
Dividend tax	720\$
Dividends for the year	16,000\$
Carried forward	2,465\$
	<hr/>
	790,793\$

INDUSTRIAL PENEDENSE.—Domicile: Penedo, State of Alagoas. OBJECT: Manufacture and dyeing of cloth (cotton). Latest report to hand for the year 1900. CAPITAL: On June 30th, 1901, was Rs.700,000\$ in 3,500 shares of 200\$, all paid up. No dividends seem to have been distributed up to June 30th, 1901, and Rs.136,808\$ were carried forward. DEBENTURES: On June 30th, 1899, there were 930 debentures of 200\$ outstanding, of value of Rs.186,000\$; on June 30th, 1906, had been reduced to Rs.158,000\$, on which interest apparently was payable at rate of 12 to 13% per annum.

OLEOS VEGETAES.—Domicile: Maceió, State of Alagoas. DIRECTORS: Francisco Isidoro Rodrigues Costa, J. A. Cruz Oliveira, F. F. de Aguiar. OBJECT: Manufacture of oils, &c. CAPITAL: Realised, June 28th, 1907, Rs.133,400\$ in 667 shares of 200\$. DIVIDEND for half-year ended June 28th, 1907: Rs.60\$, or 5%. DEBENTURES: Authorised, 120,000\$, outstanding June 28th, 1907, 60,000\$. The business year closes June 30th; and accounts are presented at general meeting in September. No sale of shares reported.

BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 28TH, 1907.

ASSETS.	
Factory and plant	281,140\$
Pumping station, workshops, and railroad	10,234\$
Electric lighting	5,077\$
Furniture	4,041\$
Barrels, tanks	21,427\$
Stock—oil	10,800\$
Stock—consignments	20,150\$
Stock—residues	1,056\$
Cotton seed	34,856\$
Bran—in stock and consigned	7,804\$
Accessories and fuel	11,227\$
Interest and discounts	1,059\$
Cash	2,191\$
	<hr/>
	411,072\$
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	133,400\$
Debentures	60,000\$
Bills payable	114,396\$
Current accounts	94,105\$
Reserve fund	917\$
Repair fund	459\$
Directors' commission	813\$
Dividend tax	307\$
Dividends at 10\$	6,070\$
	<hr/>
	411,072\$

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Dr.

General charges	110,729\$
Amortisation	38,899\$
Reserve fund, 10 %	917\$
Repair fund, 5 %	459\$
Dividend on 667 shares at 10%	6,670\$
Tax	307\$
Directors' commission	518\$
	<hr/>
	158,799\$

Cr.

Gross profits	158,799\$
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PROGRESSO ALAGOANO.—Domicile: Maceió, State of Alagoas. DIRECTORS: J. A. Teixeira Bastos, Americo A. Guimarães, Luciano da Silva Rego. Qualification: 20 shares. Advisory Board: J. Riffel, Manoel Ramalho. Voting Powers: Five shares one vote. INCORPORATED: 1892. OBJECT: Manufacture of knitted goods. CAPITAL: Raised in 1901 from Rs.650,000\$ to Rs.850,000\$ in 4,250 shares of 200\$, fully paid. DEBENTURES: There was a debenture issue of 450,000\$ that seems to have been utilised as collateral security for a loan of Rs.300,000\$. As no balance sheets later than 1901 have been received, it is impossible to say whether these engagements have been paid off or still exist. Dividend, 1901: at rate of 10 % per annum.

SYNDICATO CENTRAL AGRICOLA ALAGOANO.—Domicile: Maceió, State of Alagoas. INCORPORATED: November 26th, 1903, in accordance with Art. 9 of Law of January 6th, 1901. OBJECT: To sell industrial or agricultural produce exclusively on account of associates. Acts in concert with Caixa Agrícola.

TRANSPORTES MARITIMOS.—DOMICILE: Jaraguá, Maceió, State of Alagoas. Offices: Rua Conselheiro Saraiva N. 7. Telegraphic Address: "Transportes." Telephone 119. DIRECTORS: Tiburcio Alves de Carvalho, President; J. F. Coelho da Paz, Treasurer; and José Duque de Amorim, Manager. Qualification: 20 shares. Remuneration: Rs. 4,200\$ for managing director and 1,200\$ for treasurer, besides 6% of net profits divided equally. ADVISORY BOARD: Adolpho de Almeida Guimarães, Taciano da Silva Rego and José Teixeira Machado. INCORPORATED: 1895. Duration: 20 years. OBJECT: Loading and unloading and transport of merchandise at the port of Areguá. CAPITAL: Authorised and realised, Rs.130,000\$ in 1,300 shares of 100\$, with right to increase. Accounts are presented on June 30th, and dividends paid in August. Dividend for 1907: At rate of 10'08%; 1908, 15%. LATEST SALE reported: Shares, Rs.100\$.

BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30TH, 1908.

ASSETS.

Real Estate	800\$
Furniture	1,200\$
Tugboat "União"	40,000\$
15 barges	88,000\$
Stores	6,402\$
Directors' deposit	6,000\$
Sundry	8,144\$
Savings Bank	4,179\$
Cash in hand	17,007\$
	<hr/>
	172,423\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	130,000\$
Reserve fund	6,370\$
Repairs	1,068\$
Directors' deposit	6,000\$
Accounts in liquidation	6,489\$
Directors' Percentage	2,017\$
Dividends and dividend tax	20,408\$
	<hr/>
	172,423\$

UNIÃO MERCANTIL.—Domicile: Maceió, State of Alagoas. Advisory Board: Luciano da Silva Rego, J. A. de Almeida, Manuel Ramalho. OBJECT: Manufacture of cotton cloth. CAPITAL: Authorised, 650,000\$; paid up, 334,000\$ in 3,340 shares of 100\$. It is proposed to issue the remaining 3,160 shares in order to enlarge the factory. DIVIDEND declared in July, 1907: 15\$500 per share, equivalent to 15½ % per annum. LATEST SALE reported: Shares, Rs.125\$.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31ST, 1906.

ASSETS.

Factory buildings	161,085\$
Machinery	458,289\$
Land and water supply	14,030\$
Furniture	1,269\$
Store house	2,778\$
Bills receivable	6,272\$
Platt Bros. & Company, Ltd.	22,902\$
Dwelling houses for operatives	17,421\$
Raw material	11,415\$
Cash—commercial section	58,679\$
Cash	42,887\$
Repairs of machinery	11,023\$
Manufactures	77,297\$
Charles Hable	7,629\$
London and River Plate Bank	9,006\$
Sundry debtors	137,078\$
	<hr/>
	737,060\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	300,000\$
Increase of capital	34,100\$
Reserve fund	116,577\$
Fund for repairs	58,750\$
Amortisation of loan	30,000\$
Liquidation of bad debts	10,000\$
Profits—unapplied	15,000\$
Current accounts	2,255\$
Profit and loss	97\$
Directors	6,020\$
Taxes payable	2,382\$
Dividend	51,780\$
Sundry creditors	110,078\$
	<hr/>
	737,060\$

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Dr.

General charges, taxes and insurance	26,252\$
Repair of buildings	12,407\$
Repair of machinery	60,208\$
Interest	9,292\$
Reserve fund	6,899\$
Directors	6,020\$
Taxes	2,382\$
Dividend—15½ %	51,780\$
Carry forward	98\$
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	175,089\$

Cr.

Gross profits	458,375\$
Less working	289,722\$
	<hr/>
Net expenses	168,653\$
Rents of dwelling houses	5,302\$
Other receipts	384\$
Carry forward	299\$
	<hr/>
	175,088\$

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Amazonas.

ARMAZENS ANDRESEN.—DOMICILE: Manáos, State of Amazonas. DIRECTORS: Alberto H. Andresen, Guilherme H. Andresen, and José Claudio Mesquita. Qualification: 50 shares each. Advisory Board: Julio H. Andresen, Dr. Manoel Vicente A. da Costa, and Joaquim Francisco de Paula. INCORPORATED: June 15th, 1907, for an indefinite period. OBJECT: To import and export, buy and deal in goods of all kinds, undertake coast navigation, &c., &c. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, 2,500,000\$, in 5,000 shares of 500\$ each, fully paid. The business year closes on June 30th and accounts are presented on December 15th, when dividends are also payable. VOTING POWERS: 1 vote per 10 shares. Of the profits, after distributing 6% to shareholders, 20% to the managing director, 10% to each of the other two directors, 15% to the personnel, and the balance as may be decided by the general meeting of shareholders. RESERVE FUND: To be constituted by 10% of the net profits, will be set aside until this fund shall have reached 50% of the capital.

BANCO AMAZONENSE.—DOMICILE: Manáos, State of Amazonas. DIRECTORS: Arthur Ferreira, Alfredo Dias de Mello, A. J. da Silva, Junior. Advisory Board: Antonio C. Miranda Corrêa, Armindo de Barros, P. Martins Barbosa. INCORPORATED under charter from the Government of Amazonas and Law 474 of May 1st, 1905, by which a surtax of 100 reis per kilo was created on all rubber produced in Amazonas entering Manáos, and 80 reis per kilo of Caucho, for formation of working capital of the Banco Amazonense. CAPITAL: Share capital authorised, Rs.2,000,000\$ in 20,000 shares of 100\$, of which all had been paid up by December 31st, 1907; subsidiary capital, constituted by the surtax on rubber shipments, against which shares of 100\$ are delivered to shippers. On December 31st, 1906, the value of subsidiary shares thus issued was 1,356,200\$, and the total paid-up capital Rs.2,702,700\$. In June, 1907 an agreement was come to between the Bank and the Government of the State whereby the collection of the surtax on rubber shipments was ceded by the former to the latter against payment to the Bank in bonds of the Foreign Loan, to the value of 3,000,000 francs, deposited with the Société Marseillaise, Paris. DIVIDENDS: After payment of 10% on the subsidiary capital, dividends at the rate of 18% per annum were paid on the share capital for 1905 and 1906, and of 9% for 1907.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1907.

ASSETS.	
Funds in London (£15,000)	200,000\$
Société Marseillaise, Paris (Fcs. 2,460,000)	1,302,499\$
State apolices	150\$
Gold (Frs. 400 and £11)	439\$
Furniture	10,000\$
Cash	332,787\$
Directors' deposit	160,000\$
Sundry guarantees	3,124,845\$

Bills—in guarantee	126,356\$
Collection for account of others	644,477\$
Guaranteed current accounts	2,071,316\$
Guaranteed loans	12,000\$
Bills discounted	287,094\$
Interest receivable	20,970\$
Amortisation of subsidiary capital	419,400\$
Current accounts	756,066\$
Correspondents	23,644\$
Deposits	1,106,000\$
	10,577,037\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	2,000,000\$
Subsidiary capital	1,356,200\$
Reserve fund	591,606\$
Interest fund for subsidiary capital	53,752\$
Liquidations	549,422\$
Deposits	5,160,678\$
Deposits at call	50,796\$
Discounts	20,100\$
Interest payable	160,018\$
Directors' commission	9,682\$
Dividends	185,660\$
Correspondents	343,999\$
Incorporation fund	15,760\$
Bonus unpaid	1,800\$
Loans with interest	77,580\$
	10,577,037\$

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 1907.

DR.	
General charges	184,076\$
Liquidations	16,899\$
Reserve fund	112,842\$
Directors' commission	12,065\$
Dividends	108,344\$
Interest and reserve for share capital	6,982\$
Furniture	11,765\$
Accounts current	22,926\$
	475,852\$
CR.	
Interest	284,108\$
Commissions	17,040\$
Discounts	101,238\$
Exchange	15,666\$
Liquidations	8,829\$
Apolices or bonds of Amazonas State	49,751\$
Unpaid dividends	48,780\$
Accounts current	660\$
	475,852\$

* Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Bahia.

ALCOOLICA DA BAHIA.—Legal Domicile: The City of Bahia. Offices: Rua das Princesas No. 4. Code address: "Alcoolica." DIRECTORS: Manoel Pereira da Silva, João Alves Cardoso. Qualification: 50 shares each. Remuneration: depends on general meetings. Advisory Board: Manoel J. Bastos and Joaquim Gonçalves do Passo. INCORPORATED: 1891. OBJECT: To distil and deal in alcohol and other spirits for account of the company and for others. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.300,000\$ in 3,000 shares of 100\$, half of which was realised up to 1892, and the balance afterwards. Term of association: 30 years. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted three months later. In 1906 the reserve was reduced from 112,000\$ to Rs.108,000\$, the balance being transferred to profit and loss account, to meet the deficit, no dividends being declared. Previous dividends amounted to Rs.420,000\$, an average in 14 years of 30,000\$, or 10% per annum, on the paid-up capital.

BALANCE SHEET, 1907.

ASSETS.	
Barges, &c.	82,570\$
Still and factory	31,000\$
Stock	13,778\$
British Bank of S.A.	141,671\$
Debit accounts	188,482\$
Bills receivable	17,200\$
Mortgage loan	4,000\$
	428,699\$
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	300,000\$
Reserve fund	108,000\$
Dividends	80\$
Credit accounts	25,600\$
	428,680\$

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

DR.

Balance owing to liquidation	23,787\$
General charges	33,352\$
Still expenses	9,212\$
	<hr/>
	66,351\$

CR.

Profit from barges	5,246\$
Profit from merchandise	5,310\$
Interest	4,122\$
Insurance	1,268\$
Consignments	41,405\$
Reserve fund withdrawn to cover loss	9,000\$
	<hr/>
	66,351\$

ALLIANÇA DA BAHIA.—Legal Domicile: S. Salvador, State of Bahia. P.O.B.: 203. Code Address: "Alliança." Telephone: 636. DIRECTORS: Francisco José Rodrigues Pedreira, Manoel da Silva Peixoto and João Lopes de Carvalho. Elected for three years. Qualification: 10 shares each. REMUNERATION: 10 % of the net profits, equally divided. Advisory Board: José da Nora Monteiro, Dr. Henrique de Almeida Costa and Domingo Silvino Marques. INCORPORATED on January 15th, 1870. OBJECT: To do business in marine and fire insurance, and in shares and discounts. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.2,000,000\$, of which Rs.100,000\$ was paid up in cash and Rs.900,000\$ transferred from profit and loss, raising the paid-up capital to Rs.1,000,000\$. Besides, 505 shares have been fully paid up, and rank for double dividends. Shareholders for the remaining 1,485 shares are liable to calls up to 500\$ per share, or Rs.717,500\$. On December 31st, 1906, capital stood at Rs.2,000,000\$, with Rs.1,282,500\$ paid up. The term of association ends in 1933. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in March following. VOTING POWERS: One vote to every five shares. DIVIDENDS: From its commencement to 1904, inclusive, the company has paid 30 dividends, amounting to Rs.1,789,573\$. The last yearly dividend was at the rate of 10 %. Policies in force: Rs.207,098,493\$.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

ASSETS.

Capital, fully paid	1,282,500\$
Shareholders' responsibility	717,500\$
Reserve fund	400,000\$
Carried over	306,191\$
Reserve for casualties	180,000\$
Deposits to order	10,708\$
Dividend—twenty-ninth	800\$
Directors' deposit	30,000\$
Dividend—thirtieth	126,810\$
	<hr/>
	3,054,009\$

LIABILITIES.

Shareholders	717,500\$
Federal Bonds—Rs.406,700\$ nominal	399,496\$
State Apolices—Rs.488,000\$ nominal	341,600\$
Municipal Apolices—Rs.16,000\$ nominal	7,800\$
Municipal loan	6,800\$
Debentures—tramway	100,000\$
Town mortgages	180,900\$
Interest receivable	40,097\$
Cash on hand	13,701\$
Cash in savings banks	20,250\$
Cash in banks	186,898\$
Bills receivable	149,802\$
Rouse property	61,972\$
Agencies	286,745\$
Sundry debtors	410,271\$
Shares—banks and companies	147,279\$
Directors' deposit	30,000\$
Office furniture	3,397\$
	<hr/>
	3,054,009\$

AQUARIA DE CURRALINHO.—Domicile: City of Bahia. DIRECTORS: Alexandre F. Mala Bittencourt, J. J. Nogueira, A. Francisco Brandão. Qualification: 20 shares. Advisory Board: Manoel Pinto dos Santos, Alfredo Cardoso e Silva. VOTING POWERS: 1 vote for 10 shares. INCORPORATED: February 25th, 1895. Duration: 50 years. OBJECT: To supply water to the town of Curralinho. CAPITAL: Authorised and paid up, Rs.200,000\$. Accounts are made up to June 30th and December 31st. Reserve Fund: December 31st, 1906, Rs.2,600\$.

BANCO AUXILIAR DAS CLASSES.—Head Office. City of Bahia. Code Address: "BANCAUXILIAR," Bahia. DIRECTORS: A. Carneiro da Rocha, E. da Silveira Andrade, Dr. Armando Paes de Carvalho Albuquerque, M. de Souza Campos Filho. Qualification: 100 shares. Advisory Board: A. Fernandes de Mesquita, Dr. J. R. da Costa Doria, H. de Almeida Filho. VOTING POWERS: One vote for 20 shares. INCORPORATED: April 9th, 1891, under State Decree of April 9th, 1891, and No. 771 of September 20th, 1890. Duration: 40 years. OBJECT: To loan money on personal and other security, chiefly to public employes. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.3,000,000\$ in 30,000 shares of 100\$. By close of 1892 1,200,000\$ had been paid up, 2,000,000\$ by 1895, 2,800,000\$ by 1897, and 3,000,000\$ by 1898. Accounts are submitted in January, made up to December 31st. DIVIDENDS paid: 10 % for each year from 1892 to 1900, 7 % for 1901 and 1902, 6 % for 1903 and 1904, and 8 % for 1905 and 1906.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 1906.

DR.

General charges	110,120\$
Tax on dividends	21,413\$
Reserve account	12,700\$
Losses by demise of subscribers	11,618\$
Dividends	240,000\$
	<hr/>
	404,851\$

CR.

Sundry profits	2,020\$
Dividends receivable	899\$
Rents	1,800\$
Commissions	10,775\$
Insurance	56,470\$
Interest and discounts	333,473\$
	<hr/>
	404,851\$

BANCO DE CREDITO DA LAVOURA DA BAHIA.—Domicile: City of Bahia. DIRECTORS: Dr. J. Pereira de Araujo Pinho, Tinoco Freire Mala Bittencourt, H. Pereira Teixeira. Qualification: Rs.10,000\$ in shares. VOTING POWERS: One vote for 10 shares. INCORPORATED under charter from the State Government Law 474 of September 5th, 1902, confirmed by Decree 5,652 of August 26th, 1905, of the Federal Government. OBJECT: To loan money on mortgage, agricultural produce, and other security, for which the bank is authorised to issue hypothecary notes with 7 % interest, guaranteed by the State, and 10 % annual amortisation commencing from July, 1907. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.5,000,000\$. Reserve Fund (July 28th, 1907): Rs.40,520\$. Carried forward: Rs.12,000\$.

CHAPELARIA NORTE INDUSTRIAL.—Domicile: City of Bahia. DIRECTORS: José Antonio da Silva Costa (Managing), Gustavo A. Pereira da Silva. Qualification: 100 shares. Remuneration: After allowing for Reserve and Deterioration Funds, 8 % of surplus. Advisory Board: E. J. Fernandes, Joaquim J. Pinto Moreira. REORGANISED: July, 1900. DURATION: Indefinite. OBJECT: To acquire and work a hat factory belonging to Saouhard & Cia. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.3,000,000\$ in 15,000 shares of 200\$, of which 50 %, or 1,500,000\$, are paid up. DEBENTURES: Accounts for 1899 show outstanding debts of 867,334\$. In 1900 an attempt was made to place debentures for Rs.1,850,000\$.

partly for payment of floating debt. No dividends had been declared, nor mention made of the debentures, in the accounts for some time. The debit account and bills payable rose to Rs.581,265\$ in 1901, when the directors recommended strict economy. By degrees the indebtedness diminished, and on December 31st, 1906, was reduced to Rs.184,408\$. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in March.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

ASSETS.	
Inventory of stock	304,106\$
Debtors	34,609\$
Sums to receive from eight States	36,710\$
Cash	10,286\$
Buildings, factory	1,544,753\$

1,936,474\$

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	1,500,000\$
Renewal of machinery	181,158\$
Reserve Fund	136,832\$
Overdue dividend	1,085\$
Taxes due	3,000\$
Drafts payable	9,582\$
Creditors—local and abroad	124,867\$

1,936,474\$

PROFIT AND LOSS.

DR.	
Brought forward	25,951\$
Salaries	111,614\$
Duties	29,141\$
Bonuses	40,088\$
Profits	97,312\$

304,106\$

CR.

Value of stock, according to inventory	304,106\$
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CO-OPERATIVA ALCÓOLICA DA BAHIA.—Legal Domicile: City of Bahia. Offices: P.O. Box 114. Code Address: "DOURO." DIRECTORS (elected annually): For 1907—Antonio Joaquim Gomes, José Gonçalves d'Oliveira Reis, Dr. Francisco da Rocha Lima, Dr. Alfredo Cesar Calmon and Manoel de Souza Machado. No remuneration. INCORPORATED: February 16th, 1907, for a term of 20 years ending 1927. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.1,100,000\$, of which 800,000\$ realised by the existing associates in supplies, the balance to be called as required. Only planters, sugar and molasses makers, members of the Bahia Sugar Syndicate, may be shareholders. OBJECT: To make and sell, for account of associates, alcohol and other spirits, and to encourage consumption of cane sugar. At a special meeting on July 18th, 1907, capital raised to Rs.1,300,000\$ to meet the requirements of the factory. The business year closes September 30th, accounts being rendered quarterly. Net Profits: Divided proportionally between associates according to the quantity of juice obtained from canes furnished. VOTING POWERS: Each associate one vote. Shares: Not quoted. Messrs. Magalhães & Co. are the present managers.

FABRICA CENTRAL DE POJUCA.—Legal Domicile: S. Salvador, State of Bahia. Address: P.O. Box No. 54. Code Address: "MANOEL." DIRECTORS: Dr. Manoel Dias de Moraes (President), Augusto de Cerqueira Lima (Technical Director). Qualification: 10 shares each. Remuneration: 15% of net profits divided. Advisory Board: Dr. Guilherme de Menezes Vianna, Americo de Souza (Jun.), and Conselheiro Antonio da Rocha. Remuneration: 5% of net profits divided. INCORPORATED: 1880. OBJECT. To erect a central sugar factory at Pojuca. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.500,000\$ in 500 shares of Rs.1,000\$, fully paid, principally held by the neighbouring cane planters, who receive dividends on the quantity of cane supplied to the factory, and not on the capital. The Reserve Fund (June 30th, 1907) was

Rs.145,689\$; carried over to new crop year (1907-8), Rs.50,935\$. The term of association is not fixed. Accounts are made up in June and submitted in September following. Shares are not quoted officially. During the year 9,411,148 kilos of cane were milled at a cost of 14\$ per ton, sold at 19\$, giving net Rs.5\$ per ton. The profit was Rs.45,239\$. Gross receipts being as follows:—

YIELD.

Sugar	198,529\$
Molasses	14,772\$
Rum	31,156\$

184,457\$

WORKING EXPENSES AND PROFIT.

Cost of cane	70,215\$
General expenses	69,003\$
Profit	45,239\$

184,457\$

No sales of shares reported.

FABRIL DOS FIAES.—Legal Domicile: S. Salvador, State of Bahia. P.O. Box 24. Code Address: "FIAES." Telephone: 61,105. DIRECTORS: Dr. José Joaquim Ribeiro dos Santos, Cons. Salustiano Pereira de Carvalho, José Gonçalves de Oliveira Reis. Qualification: 100 shares each. Remuneration: Rs.6,000\$ each per annum and 10% of net profits after deduction of 10% for Reserve Fund. Advisory Board: Cons. Albino Augusto de Novaes e Silva, Eduardo Dias de Novaes e Galdino Fernandes da Silva. Remuneration: Rs.1,200\$ each per annum. INCORPORATED: May, 1889. OBJECT: To acquire the concession granted to Dr. José Joaquim Ribeiro dos Santos by Provincial Law, May 11th, 1889, for manufacture of jute, cotton, and other textiles. The term of association is for 25 years, ending 1914. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.500,000\$, divided into 2,500 shares of Rs.200\$, fully paid. Reserve Fund, at December 31st, 1906: Rs.380,478\$883; Renewal Fund, 83,147\$. Undivided profits, 100,000\$. DIVIDENDS are limited to 12% per annum. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in April following. VOTING POWERS: 10 shares one vote, 50 shares two votes, and for every 50 more one vote. Dividends in 1906 at rate of 13% per annum. During the previous year a total of 485,000\$ was distributed. Shares quoted at 200\$.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

LIABILITIES.

Capital	500,000\$
Reserve Fund	380,478\$
Undivided profits	100,000\$
Profit and loss account (balance)	12,760\$
Renewal Fund	83,148\$
Sundry creditors	240,712\$
Dividends—balance	880\$
Dividends—new	40,000\$
Fund for repairs	4,000\$
Abatement	24,808\$
Directors' deposit	60,000\$

1,432,227\$

ASSETS.

Factory, land, premises, &c.	780,119\$
Stock	227,578\$
Stores	40,000\$
Steam launch	3,000\$
Coal	2,400\$
Office furniture	844\$
Directors' deposit	60,000\$
Sundry debtors	307,430\$
Cash	11,641\$

1,432,227\$

INDUSTRIAL DA ESTANCIA, COMPANHIA.—Legal domicile: City of Bahia. Offices: Rua das Grades de Ferro, No. 98. Code Address: "TECPOS," Bahia or Estancia. DIRECTORS: José Alves Ferreira and João Joaquim de Sousa, elected for four years. Qualification: 100 shares. Remuneration: Rs.6,000\$ each per annum and 5% of the net profits divided. Advisory Board: Francisco Alvares dos Santos Souza, Francisco Motta Ribeiro, and Jansen Souza Ribeiro, elected annually. Remuneration: Rs.1,200\$ per annum each. INCORPORATED at Bahia on April 2nd, 1891, and registered first on September 20th, 1892, and again November 25th, 1895, and May 25th, 1900, at the Junta Commercial, Bahia. OBJECT: To erect and work cotton mills and others at Estancia, in the State of Sergipe, and deal in cotton and other textiles. The mill at Estancia produced in 1906 2,665,689 metres of various cloths, and gave a profit of Rs.161,473\$685 on a gross sale of Rs.1,032,509\$650. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.2,500,000\$, of which 1,250,000\$ issued in 12,500 shares of 100\$; but Rs.250,000\$ were paid up to July 1st, 1892, and only on December 31st, 1897, was the balance completed and the paid-up capital brought up to Rs.1,250,000\$ at which it now stands. Term of association to December 31st, 1925. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in April following. VOTING POWERS: One vote for 10 to 20 shares, and additional vote every other 20 shares, to a limit of 20 votes. Dividends are paid on approval of yearly accounts, and have been at the rate of 6% up to 1905, with the exception of 1899 when 8% was distributed: for 1906 they reached 10%. Reserve fund on December 31st, 1906: Rs.137,652\$445; fund for renewal of material, Rs.114,674\$466; carried forward, Rs.299,798\$578, from which Rs.125,000\$ were taken to complete the dividends of 10%.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

ASSETS.

Office furniture	3,025\$
Shareholders	9,000\$
Production stock	115,710\$
Deposit	2,000\$
Estancia cash account	27,085\$
"Industrial" Wharf	9,695\$
Raw cotton	29,771\$
Bahia cash account	4,081\$
House and landed property and machinery	1,734,824\$
Sundry debtors	304,515\$
	<hr/>
	2,380,409\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	1,250,000\$
Reserve Fund	137,652\$
Renewal Fund	114,674\$
João José de Souza Sobrinho	187,768\$
Profit and loss	299,798\$
Bills payable	291,000\$
Discounts	35,705\$
Dividends—overdue	2,724\$
Sundry creditors	11,080\$
	<hr/>
	2,380,409\$

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

CR.

Balance brought over from 1905	270,004\$
Eight dividends on forfeited shares	600\$
Profit on the year's production	161,478\$
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	432,077\$

DR.

Dividends—6% dividend for the previous year	75,000\$
Renewal and general charges	32,037\$
Unspecified	25,241\$
Carried to 1907, including the 1906 dividend	299,798\$
	<hr/>
	432,077\$

INTERESSE PUBLICO.—Legal domicile: City of Bahia. Offices: Rua Nova das Princesas, No. 1. Code Address: "IPUBLICO." DIRECTORS: Manoel Joaquim de Carvalho,

Antonio de Arango Porto and Fernando Antunes da Luz. Qualification: 10 shares. Advisory Board: Dr. Joaquim Pires Moniz de Carvalho, Frederico A. Hasselmann and Manoel José Bastos. INCORPORATED: September 7th, 1852. OBJECT: To do business in fire and marine insurance in the State of Bahia and other parts of Brazil, as well as abroad. Branches at Macaé, Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão, Rio de Janeiro, Pelotas and Oporto (Portugal). CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.2,000,000\$ in 2,000 shares of 1,000\$, on which only Rs.100,000\$, or 50\$ per share, has been paid up. Fifty years after, in 1902, owing to the alterations in the law relating to insurance companies, the paid-up capital was raised out of profits to Rs.700,000\$, and to Rs.800,000\$ in 1903, at which it now stands. DIVIDENDS: Since its beginning the company has paid 47 yearly dividends, amounting to Rs.2,204,402\$, averaging 47% on the capital originally subscribed and paid up, of Rs.100,000\$. The term of association closes in 1936. The business year closes December 31st and accounts are submitted in March following. The dividends paid on the paid-up capital of Rs.800,000\$ in 1903 was 7½%; 1905, 5%; and 1906, 6½%.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

ASSETS.

Shareholders	1,200,000\$
Federal bonds, Rs.350,400\$ nominal	347,857\$
Municipal bonds, 47,000\$	35,000\$
267 shares, Banco Auxiliar das Classes	18,258\$
150 shares, Emporio Industrial do Norte	27,047\$
100 shares, Comp. Industrial Estancia	8,000\$
33 shares, Sergipe Industrial	6,000\$
25 shares, Chapelaria N. Industrial	775\$
20 debentures, Cia. União Fabril da Bahia	20,000\$
Bills receivable	106,840\$
State Treasury bills	45,000\$
Mortgages	82,500\$
Guarantees	5,675\$
House property	117,381\$
Banco da Bahia	30,701\$
Agencies—Macaé, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Pelotas, Rio de Janeiro, Ceará and Oporto	27,317\$
Sundry debtors	21,332\$
Interest receivable	14,229\$
General average—S.S. "Brazil Desterro" and S.S. "Orion"	46,882\$
Bonus, seventh year, 1907	18,908\$
Depos't with Treasury	200,000\$
Cash and stamps	7,172\$
Office furniture	3,683\$
Premiums receivable	1,697\$
Salvage	900\$
	<hr/>
	2,482,349\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	2,000,000\$
Reserve Fund	204,714\$
Dividends payable	52,518\$
Tax on dividends	1,250\$
Premiums, 1907	16,908\$
Depos't at Treasury	200,000\$
Sundry	1,959\$
Casualties payable	5,000\$
	<hr/>
	2,482,349\$

LINHA CIRCULAR DE GARRIS DA BAHIA.—Legal

Domicile: City of Bahia. P.O. Box 164. Code Address: "CIRCULAR." DIRECTORS: Domingos R. de Barros, Julio Viveiros Brandão and Francisco Marques da Silva. Qualification: 200 shares each. Remuneration: Rs.3,000\$ per annum each, and Rs.2,400\$ more to the managing director. Advisory Board: Dr. Eduardo Cesar Rios, F. M. de Góes Calmon and Selustiano Dias de Andrade. INCORPORATED: November 5th, 1886, in Rio de Janeiro. OBJECT: To acquire and work the privileges granted to João Ramos de Queiroz, C.E., under Decree No. 2,406 (July 20th, 1883), contract (August 22nd, 1884), and other Government Acts referring to same, confirmed and supplemented by Municipal Law

No. 330 of June 4th, 1898, and No. 753 of April 12th, 1905, and by contract October 13th, 1899, for construction of a system of tramways in the city of Bahia and suburbs, and working them by animal or electrical traction. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.500,000\$ in 5,000 shares of 100\$ each. On July 5th, 1905, the capital was raised to Rs.1,500,000\$ to cover the cost of changing animal to electric traction, all paid up in 15,000 shares of 100\$ each. DEBENTURES: 1,500 first mortgage debentures of 1,000\$ each have been issued to value of Rs.1,500,000\$, bearing 8% interest per annum. Of these, 50 were drawn and paid for in 1906, leaving Rs.1,450,000\$ outstanding. The reserve fund, according to statutes, is derived from a deduction of 5% of net profits before payment of dividends; but at June 30th 1907, no amount figured to credit of this account. DIVIDENDS: 23 dividends of 4% were paid on the original capital before the statutes were altered. No dividend was paid in the last business year, but as the electric traction shows an economy of 39%, the future seems more promising. Substitution of electric traction has cost about Rs.2,000,000\$.

BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30TH, 1907.

ASSETS.		
Furniture	.. . . .	10,370\$
Harness	.. . . .	5,976\$
Directors' deposits	.. . . .	60,000\$
House property	.. . . .	164,068\$
Materials and concessions	.. . . .	1,678,050\$
Contracts	.. . . .	1,310,000\$
Live stock	.. . . .	60,975\$
Construction of lines	.. . . .	114,732\$
Contracts	.. . . .	11,748\$
Electric plant	.. . . .	1,990,778\$
General stores	.. . . .	93,181\$
Stations	.. . . .	23,218\$
Cash	.. . . .	7,018\$
		<hr/>
		5,542,124\$
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	.. . . .	1,500,000\$
Debentures	.. . . .	1,450,000\$
Deposits	.. . . .	44,000\$
Dividends unclaimed	.. . . .	8,472\$
Deposit for paving	.. . . .	1,301\$
Bills payable	.. . . .	29,225\$
Guarantees	.. . . .	21,040\$
Benevolent Fund	.. . . .	3,581\$
Current accounts	.. . . .	2,484,505\$
		<hr/>
		5,542,124\$

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.		
Law expenses	.. . . .	19,511\$
Surveys and plans	.. . . .	3,440\$
Rents	.. . . .	6,287\$
Conservation	.. . . .	19,511\$
Traffic	.. . . .	168,825\$
Locomotion	.. . . .	331,157\$
Insurance	.. . . .	1,959\$
Interest and discounts	.. . . .	287,738\$
Salaries	.. . . .	88,840\$
Directors' remuneration	.. . . .	22,517\$
General charges	.. . . .	19,565\$
Duties	.. . . .	962\$
Publication	.. . . .	2,500\$
Propaganda	.. . . .	2,087\$
Losses on current accounts	.. . . .	530\$
Live stock depreciation	.. . . .	11,924\$
		<hr/>
		981,868\$
Cr.		
Passenger fares	.. . . .	884,441\$
Other receipts	.. . . .	6,646\$
Reserve profits	.. . . .	90,781\$
		<hr/>
		981,868\$

MANGANEZ DA BAHIA.—Legal Domicile: City of Bahia. Address: P.O. Box No. 92. Code Address: "MANGANEZ." DIRECTORS: José Gonçalves de Oliveira Reis and Manoel Pinto dos Santos: elected for three years from amongst the shareholders. Remuneration: Rs.6,000\$ to the city director and 9,000\$ to the director of the mines. Advisory Board: Dr. Alexandre Freire Maia Bittencourt, Dr. Francisco Marques de Góes Culmon and Dr. Eduardo Pinto de Vasconcellos. INCORPORATED: July 12th, 1906. OBJECT: To work and deal in manganese ores in the district of Pedras Pretas and Sapé in the comarca of Nazareth, Bahia, and any other properties or mines which may be acquired. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.200,000\$ in 2,000 shares of 100\$ each, fully paid up. Term of association: 30 years. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in March following. From the net profits 10% should be deducted and applied, half to renewal fund and half to reserve fund. No accounts have yet been published.

"MARGARIDA, SALINAS DE."—Legal Domicile: City of Bahia. Offices: Rua Conselheiro Dantas, No. 10. Code Address: "MARGARIDA." DIRECTORS: Carlos Teixeira Gomes (Treasurer), and Manoel Ricardo das Chagas (Manager). Qualification: 100 shares each. Remuneration: Rs.4,000\$ per annum each, and Rs.8,000\$ more to the managing director. Advisory Board: Salvador Mattos Souza, Fernando A. Luz and Manoel Es Souza Campos Filho. INCORPORATED: June 6th, 1891, its statutes being approved by Decrees No. 341 and 798, dated May 22nd, and April 16th, 1892. OBJECT: To acquire and work salt deposits in the State of Bahia and elsewhere, and undertake tobacco and cotton planting and cattle breeding on the company's plantations at Margarida and Conceição. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.1,250,000\$, fully paid in 12,500 shares of 100\$. The term of association is for 30 years, ending 1921. The business year closes March 31st, and accounts are submitted in May following. VOTING POWERS: One vote to 10 shares, limit 50 votes. DIVIDENDS are paid once a year, generally in June: 1895 and 1896, 8\$ per share, or 8%: 1897, 3\$: 1898, 7\$: 1899, 7\$: 1900, 7\$: 1901, 1905, none; 1906, 4\$, or 4%. LATEST QUOTATION on the Bahia Stock Exchange (December, 1907): Shares, Rs.30\$.

BALANCE SHEET—MARCH 30TH, 1907.

ASSETS.		
Salt pits, establishments	.. . . .	1,000,000\$
Rail track	.. . . .	138,050\$
Rolling stock	.. . . .	84,000\$
Storing deposits (4)	.. . . .	80,000\$
Machinery	.. . . .	10,000\$
House property (57 buildings)	.. . . .	116,778\$
Conceição plantation	.. . . .	20,000\$
Federal Government stock (10 Apolices)	.. . . .	8,400\$
Live stock	.. . . .	1,200\$
Sundry debtors	.. . . .	51,311\$
Cash	.. . . .	1,042\$
Stock—97,089 alqueires salt at 1\$	.. . . .	97,089\$
		<hr/>
		1,556,868\$
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	.. . . .	1,250,000\$
Branch of Bahia	.. . . .	10,800\$
Sundry creditors	.. . . .	3,813\$
Dividends (unclaimed)	.. . . .	3,092\$
Interest (sum due to Banl. of Bahia)	.. . . .	4,368\$
Reserve Fund	.. . . .	75,000\$
Carried forward	.. . . .	59,195\$
		<hr/>
		1,556,868\$

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.		
Losses liquidated	.. . . .	962\$
Interest paid, Bank of Bahia	.. . . .	11,222\$
Interest due first quarter, 1907	.. . . .	4,368\$
Bonus to João Soares—1% on 88,979 alqueires salt, this year's produce	.. . . .	890\$
General charges	.. . . .	93,956\$
Carried forward	.. . . .	59,195\$
		<hr/>
		170,593\$

Cr.	
Brought forward from March, 1906	46,865\$
Receipts	5,639\$
Interest on bonds (Apolices)	500\$
General merchandise—profits	20,500\$
8,110 alqueires salt over from last year's yield	8,110\$
Present yield	88,979\$
	170,593\$

LIABILITIES.	
Capital—shares	2,441,900\$
Capital—fractions	7,899\$
Reserve Fund	70,918\$
Renewal Fund	111,491\$
Deposit	20,000\$
Due on fifth and sixth dividend	260\$
Liabilities under mortgage	564,162\$
Sundry creditors	556,296\$
Signed accounts payable	17,518\$
Bills payable	23,875\$
Reductions to be made	12,096\$
	3,826,410\$

PROGRESSO INDUSTRIAL DA BAHIA.—Legal Domicile: S. Salvador, Capital of Bahia. Offices: 7, Rua do Commercio. Code Address: "PLATA." DIRECTORS: Dr. José Antonio Saraiva and José Joaquim Machado; elected for five years. Qualification: Rs.10,000\$ each. Remuneration: each Rs.12,000\$ and 4 % of net profits after distribution of 6 % dividend. Advisory Board: Francisco José Rodrigues Pedreira, Bernardo Martins Gatherineo and Augusto Pinho. INCORPORATED: May 8th, 1891, and registered at the Junta Commercial of Bahia May 21st, 1891. OBJECT: To acquire or erect sundry factories for manufacture of boots, soap, shirts, cardboard boxes, cotton textiles and tanneries. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, 10,000,000\$, divided into 10,000 shares of 100\$ each, of which 4,555,450\$ were paid up and issued chiefly to the vendors, who returned 500,000\$ on condition of its being incorporated in the Reserve Fund. In 1893 the paid-up capital was 5,000,000\$. The destruction of the factory of S. Braz by fire caused heavy losses, and in 1898 the capital was reduced to 5,000,000\$, all paid up. In 1900 the capital was again reduced to 3,500,000\$ in 35,000 shares of 100\$ each, of which 3,493,800\$ p id up, and again in 1903 by revaluation of the assets of the company to 2,434,500\$. On November 29th, 1905, the Statutes were altered, and re-registered on December 18th, 1905, when the capital was legally reduced to 2,450,000\$, as stated in the balance sheet of December 31st, 1907. Term of association: 30 years, from 1891. The business year closes December 31st and accounts are submitted in April following. Voting Powers: One vote for 10 shares. Dividends paid on capital of 5,000,000\$: 1891, 2 % and 4 1/2 %; 1892, 4 % and 4 %; 1893, 8 % and nil; 1894, nil and 4 %. DEBENTURES: Issue, December 12th, 1907, Rs.4,500,000\$ in 5 % debenture bonds of Rs.1,000\$ each, in three series of 1,500 bonds. Interest is payable half-yearly—January 3rd and July 3rd. The principal is repayable by drawings in June of each year, commencing from fourth year as follows:—

4th, 5th and 6th year	45,000\$ each year.
7th, 8th, 9th, 10th year	120,000\$ "
11th, 12th, 13th, 14th year	180,000\$ "
15th, 16th, 17th, 18th year	240,000\$ "
19th, 20th, 21st year	225,000\$ "
22nd, 23rd, 24th year	270,000\$ "
25th, 26th, 27th, 28th year	420,000\$ "

The company reserves right to accelerate amortisation. This loan is secured by first mortgage on all the properties of the company. The company reserves right to utilise or dispose of their property in any way, on condition of applying the proceeds to amortisation after debenture issue.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

ASSETS.	
Factories, houses and lands	2,692,256\$
Bomfim factory	172,367\$
São Braz factory	443,382\$
Shoe factory	126,215\$
Sundry debtors	240,557\$
Office buildings	74,194\$
Office furniture	3,588\$
Banco Commercial account	10,075\$
Municipality	4,343\$
Charges	3,587\$
Directors' deposit	20,000\$
Fire apparatus	33,768\$
Stamps	498\$
Cash	2,079\$
	3,826,410\$

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Cr.	
Gross profit from factories	429,968\$
Other profits and revenues	43,253\$
Brought forward from 1905	775,543\$
Eventual profits	263,697\$
	1,517,467\$
Dr.	
Interest paid on mortgage loan	100,178\$
Interest paid on other accounts	13,732\$
Reserve Fund 5 %	22,327\$
Renewal Fund	44,055\$
Directors' remuneration	24,000\$
Commission	29,444\$
Salaries	26,140\$
General charges	11,780\$
Sundry accounts	90,093\$
	362,350\$
Carried forward to account of factories, houses and lands	1,155,117\$
	1,517,467\$

TRILHOS CENTRAES.—Domicile: City of Bahia. DIRECTORS: A. Cezar de Souza Uzel, Egas Muniz B. Carneiro dos Campos, Julio V. Brandão. Remuneration: 1,500\$ per annum amongst all. Advisory Board: Matheus Vaz de Oliveira, Fernando A. Luz, F. Marques. INCORPORATED: About 1887. OBJECT: To acquire and work a concession for tramways in the city of Bahia. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, 800,000\$ in 4,000 shares of 200\$, raised to 1,000,000\$ on December 15th, 1903, and again in 1905 to 1,500,000\$ in 7,500 shares of 200\$, all paid. DEBENTURES: Authorised, 1,500,000\$ in 8 % debentures of 500\$, on which interest is payable May 3rd and November 3rd; all issued for electrification of the line, for which a contract has been entered into with Guinlé & Company. Outstanding (June 30th, 1907): Rs.1,470,000\$. Redemption commenced in November, 1906, when 51,500\$ were drawn for payment. QUOTATION (December, 1907): 200\$ per share. Dividends paid: 1901, 10 %; 1902, 11 %; 1903, 12 %; 1904, not available; 1905, 10 1/2 %; 1906, nil; 1907, 1 %.

Revenue:—

	1906.	1895.
Passengers	370,117\$	399,393\$
Goods, &c.	101,043\$	95,233\$
Brought forward from 1905	8,522\$	—
	479,682\$	494,626\$
Working expenses	479,682\$	408,255\$

BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30th, 1907.

ASSETS.	
Tramway line	668,190\$
Mules	109,573\$
Rolling stock	177,832\$
Stations and stables	81,015\$
Itapean tramroad	23,033\$
Linha Circular Company	259\$
Contract and privileges	2,000,000\$
Real estate	40,394\$
Stone breaker	20,617\$

Electric section	56,137\$
Collaterals	26,920\$
Cash at bank	2,833\$
Furniture	9,195\$
Sundry	2,682\$
Materials	27,267\$
	3,245,447\$
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	1,500,000\$
Reserve Fund	72,655\$
Debentures	1,470,000\$
Debentures drawn	8,500\$
Available profits	32,269\$
Interest and bills payable	28,988\$
Dividends	14,234\$
Directors' deposit	10,000\$
Guarantees, clerks	5,820\$
Guinie & Company	101,866\$
Benevolent account	180\$
Santo Antonio Bank	1,035\$
	3,245,447\$

**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—JULY 1st, 1906
TO JUNE 30th, 1907.**

RECEIPTS.	
Passengers	370,118\$
General cargo	14,063\$
Transport of butchers' meat	45,937\$
Freights	23,806\$
Hay supply	8,214\$
Quarry	9,019\$
Profit	8,522\$
	479,682\$

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Interest on debentures	118,800\$
Stables and forage	176,903\$
Employés	113,503\$
Directors	18,000\$
Maintenance of cars	16,632\$
Maintenance of lines	10,304\$
General charges	9,190\$
Workshops	4,422\$
Taxes, &c.	11,838\$
	479,682\$

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Ceara.

BANCO DO CEARÁ.—Domicile: Fortaleza. P. O. Box 54. Code Address: "BANCOCEARA." DIRECTORS: Dr. Thomaz Pompeu de Souza Brazil (President), Antonio F. de Carvalho Motta, Bernardo Ferreira da Cruz. Qualification: 100 shares. Remuneration: 15 % of net profits. Advisory Board: Antonio Leal Almeida, José Gentil Alves de Carvalho, Nunes de Mello. INCORPORATED: March 1st, 1893. Duration undetermined. OBJECT: General banking and mortgage

business. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.1,000,000\$: paid up Rs.400,000\$, in 10,000 shares of 100\$. DIVIDENDS paid: 1894 to 1904, at the rate of 12 % per annum: 1905, 1906 and 1907, at the rate of 8 % per annum. The business year closes on January 1st, accounts being presented on July 30th and January 1st, and dividends paid on August 15th and February 15th. Reserve fund (December 31st, 1907): Rs.100,000\$. Latest sales, at par.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Maranhão.

AGUAS DE CAXIAS.—Domicile: Caxias, State of Maranhão. MANAGING DIRECTOR: J. Castello Branco da Cruz. Qualification: 50 shares. Remuneration: 10 % of net profits. Advisory Board: J. Barbosa Caldas, Manoel das Chagas, F. de Brito, J. F. L. de Carvalho. Remuneration: 5 % of net profits. VOTING POWERS: One vote per share. INCORPORATED: May 24th, 1871. Duration, 60 years. OBJECT: To acquire and work a concession for supply of water, renewed in May, 1891, with the Municipality of Caxias. Duration of concession, 60 years. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, 80,000\$ in 1,600 shares of Re.50\$ each, raised to Rs.120,000\$, in 1,200 shares of 100\$ in 1892, all paid, with powers to raise to Rs.400,000\$. Accounts are made up to December 31st and June 30th, and dividends paid directly after approval. DIVIDENDS distributed, 113,640\$ from 1895 to 1907, as follows: 1895, 3-10 %; 1896, 9-8 %; 1897, 9-2 %; 1898, 9-8 %; 1899, 9-1 %; 1900, 8-8 %; 1901, 8-2 %; 1902, 8-2 %; 1903, 8-1 %; 1904, 6-5 %; 1905, 6-5 %; 1906, 6-5 %; first half of 1907, 4 %. Reserve fund, June 30th, 1907. 9,520\$. Carried forward, 240\$.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

ASSETS.	
Reservoir	11,431\$
Building materials	10,725\$
Main pipes	81,629\$
Pumping machinery	8,529\$
Workshops and tools	855\$
Stock	11,692\$
Cash	7,411\$
Sundry	2,986\$
Finchy Savings Bank	8,868\$
Shares	28 \$
Office furniture and land	398\$
	150,304\$

LIABILITIES.	
1,200 shares at 100\$	120,000\$
Glensfield & Kennedy, Ltd.	2,304\$
Managing director	450\$
Advisory Board	389\$
Dividends unclaimed	3,088\$
Twenty-third dividend at 3\$ per share	3,600\$
Profit and loss account	585\$
Reserve fund	8,879\$
	139,304\$

PROFIT AND LOSS.

CR.	
Balance brought over from December 31st, 1905	224\$
Produce of the springs—	
First half	8,236\$
Second half	8,203\$
	16,669\$
DR.	
Written off	407\$
General charges	5,926\$
Reserve (5 %)	505\$
Manager (10 %)	980\$
Advisory Board (5 %)	450\$
Dividends (3\$50 and 3\$ per share each)	7,800\$
Carried forward	688\$
	16,669\$

BANCO COMMERCIAL DO MARANHÃO.—Domicile: São Luiz de Maranhão. DIRECTORS: Feliciano Moreira de Souza, M. Mathias das Neves, H. da Costa, Alves Nogueira, C. E. A. de Peixoto, J. Martins Ferreira. Advisory Board: J. A. de Oliveira Neves, J. C. da Silva Guimarães, C. Ferreira Coelho. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.2,000,000\$ in 20,000 shares of 100\$, of which 13,513, or Rs.1,351,300\$, have been

issued and paid up. DIVIDENDS are distributed half-yearly, in July. Sixty-five half-yearly dividends have been paid since 1903 (earliest report to hand) at the uniform rate of 6 % per annum. LATEST QUOTATION (September, 1909) ; 99 to 95 %.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

ASSETS.	
Shares not issued	648,700\$
Bank and other shares	56,526\$
Federal Bonds (Apolices)	82,789\$
State of Maranhão (Apolices)	400\$
Real estate and building	23,000\$
Furniture and strong room	4,000\$
Cash	238,096\$
Guaranteed account	690,533\$
Debentures (Emp. Progresso Agricola)	165,240\$
Directors' deposit	30,000\$
Loans on collateral security	13,224\$
Loan to State of Maranhão	225,000\$
Bills discounted	777,480\$
Bills pledged	7,955\$
Bills protested	20,763\$
Protests on ditto	142\$
Sundry accounts	15,362\$
	<hr/>
	2,999,810\$
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	2,000,000\$
Commission to directors	8,179\$
Advisory Board	818\$
Deposits at interest	427,679\$
Deposits without interest	14,551\$
Dividends, unclaimed	18,493\$
Dividends, present	40,539\$
Directors' deposit	30,000\$
Reserve fund	120,105\$
Interest (re-discount)	61\$
Bills payable	114,891\$
Sundry balances	207,975\$
Bills re-discounted	16,519\$
	<hr/>
	2,999,810\$

PROFIT AND LOSS.

DR.	
Interest	41,490\$
General charges	28,151\$
Reserve fund	8,159\$
Directors' commission	16,318\$
Advisory Board	1,832\$
Dividends	81,078\$
Written off	55,995\$
	<hr/>
	232,823\$
CR.	
Interest, sundries	108,989\$
Discounts	100,372\$
Dividends	4,760\$
Commissions on exchange	17,245\$
Sundries	1,477\$
	<hr/>
	232,823\$

BANCO HYPOTHECARIO E COMMERCIAL DO MARANHÃO.—Domicile: São Luiz de Maranhão. DIRECTORS: Domingos G. da Silva, J. V. de Oliveira Santos, Francisco Xavier de Carvalho, A. C. Moreira, Jun., Antonio Rodrigues Martins, Manoel C. Pecegueiro, Jun. Qualification: 50 shares each. Remuneration: 10 % of net profits: minimum, Rs.7,200\$ per annum, divided. Advisory Board: G. Cesar de Lemos, Q. Pereira Monteiro, J. J. Fernandes. FOUNDED and Statutes approved by Decree 2,323 of August 6th, 1898, and modifications by Decree 2,793 of January 11th, 1898. Duration: 50 years from 1898. OBJECT: Mortgage and commercial banking operations, for which two separate sections were created, each with 50 % of the nominal capital. Loans on mortgage may be effected in cash or in mortgage

notes to half value of property, and for not under 10 or over 20 years. HYPOTHECARY NOTES are to bearer of value of 100\$, with half yearly coupons attached. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.6,000,000\$ in 60,000 shares of 100\$, of which 17,000 shares have been issued, but only 680,000\$, or 40\$ per share, have been paid up. Of the balance of the issue, 170,000\$ constitute the working capital of the hypothecary section, and 850,000\$ that of the commercial. Dividend for 1906, at rate of 3 % per share of 100\$, or 5 % on paid-up capital. The Bank owes the State of Maranhão Rs.3,000,000\$ advanced, and loaned by the Bank to planters, repayable August 26th, 1911. On December 31st there were outstanding 60 loans on mortgage at long dates, of which 21 were of value of Rs.296,200\$. Interest on mortgage loans overdue December 31st, 1906, Rs.254,325\$.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

ASSETS.	
Unissued shares, 43,000	4,300,000\$
Shareholders of 17,000 issued	680,000\$
Directors' deposit	30,000\$
Apolices (104)	89,200\$
State Apol'ces (4)	620\$
Shares (593), various companies	25,020\$
Bills discounted	465,086\$
Bills protested	18,248\$
Mortgage loans, in liquidation	184,799\$
Guaranteed accounts	461,789\$
Securities in deposit	915,920\$
Debentures of Progresso Agricola Company	165,080\$
Sundry debtors	98,539\$
Interest on hypothecary notes	92,609\$
Foreclosed estates	26,054\$
Cash	236,737\$
Bank buildings and furniture	12,043\$
Remittances to England	43,817\$
State of Maranhão	46,900\$
Mortgage loans (60)	296,200\$
Interest on Federal Apol'ces (bonds)	2,568\$
Sundry	3,292\$
	<hr/>
	8,194,521\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital (60,000 shares being for hypothecary branch)	3,000,000\$
Commercial branch	3,000,000\$
Mortgage section reserve	57,483\$
Commercial section reserve	96,356\$
Dividends, unclaimed	17,231\$
Present dividend (57th)	25,500\$
Interest payable	123,389\$
Discounts	4,000\$
Hypothecary notes in circulation	296,200\$
Hypothecary notes drawn for payment	16,100\$
Money at interest and in deposit	320,643\$
Sundry	120,411\$
Collections for others	2,812\$
Dividends on shares	2,220\$
Directors and Advisory Board	7,600\$
Agricultural section	85,234\$
Securities and guarantees	821,520\$
Sundry securities in deposit	124,400\$
Amortisation of mortgages	36,836\$
Other accounts	7,771\$
Carried forward	19,880\$
	<hr/>
	8,194,521\$

PROFIT AND LOSS.

DR.	
General charges	24,858\$
Directors	14,400\$
Dividends	51,000\$
Commercial reserve	3,220\$
Carried forward	19,820\$
	<hr/>
	113,318\$

	Cr.
Brought forward	28,884\$
Commissions	19,817\$
Leases	521\$
Board, commission of	628\$
Unclaimed dividends	523\$
Interest and discount	31,908\$
Balance	36,542\$
	113,316\$

BANCO DO MARANHÃO.—Domicile: City of São Luiz, State of Maranhão. DIRECTORS: Joaquim Francisco dos Santos, J. Alves dos Santos, Z. J. Moreira de Almeida. Advisory Board: Manoel Ignacio Dias Vieira, M. Domingos Moreira, J. P. Collares Moreira. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.3,000,000\$ in 30,000 shares of 100\$, of which 13,500 have been issued and 1,350,000\$ paid up. DIVIDENDS are paid half-yearly. For 1906 (ninety-sixth and ninety-seventh dividends) six milreiros per share were paid, equivalent to 6% per annum on the paid-up capital.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER, 1906.

ASSETS.	
Shares, 16,500, not issued	1,850,000\$
Federal and State Apolices (bonds)	347,737\$
State Treasury	31,609\$
House property	44,050\$
Furniture	2,700\$
Securities	19,010\$
Interest on Apolices (bonds)	14,958\$
Bills discounted	836,772\$
Bills in guarantee	110,985\$
Current accounts guaranteed	582,655\$
Debentures of Progresso Agricola Company	186,870\$
Agencies	223,161\$
Sundry debtors	7,529\$
Cash	330,487\$
	3,873,523\$

LIABILITIES.	
Capital authorised	3,000,000\$
Reserve fund	209,394\$
Deposits with interest	288,136\$
Current accounts	269,054\$
Discounts	7,650\$
Dividends unclaimed	18,698\$
Ninety-seventh dividend, second half 1906	40,500\$
Sundry accounts	7,305\$
Undivided profits and sundry	32,786\$
	3,873,523\$

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

DR.	
General charges	24,876\$
Interest	7,172\$
Taxes	11,232\$
Direction and management	10,849\$
Reserve Fund	12,442\$
Dividends	31,000\$
Carried forward	30,983\$
	178,554\$

CR.	
Dividends on shares	2,600\$
Interest on Apolices	26,971\$
Interest on current account	60,981\$
Discounts	62,400\$
Rents	2,350\$
Commissions	23,252\$
	178,554\$

FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS MARANHENSE.—Domicile: São Luiz, State of Maranhão. Code Address: "CANBOA." Telephone: 18, São Luiz. DIRECTORS: José Francisco dos Santos, Alves dos Santos, J. J. Apollinario, J. Ferreira, J. V. de Oliveira Santos, José Alves (Jun.). Qualification: 50 shares. VOTING POWERS: One vote each share. INCOR-

PORATED: 1889. OBJECT: Manufacture of cotton cloth. CAPITAL: Authorised and realised, Rs.1,200,000\$ in 12,000 shares of 100\$, all paid. Accounts are presented in April. Last dividend: Rs.2\$ per share for half-year, at rate of 4% per annum; date not stated. Reserve Fund stated to be Rs.240,000\$. LATEST QUOTATION (September, 1909): 25¢ per share.

FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS DO RIO ANIL.—Domicile: São Luiz de Maranhão. Code Address: "CETRA," S. Luiz de Maranhão. DIRECTORS: Jorge Santos, Tavares & Company, Alves Nogueira & Company. Qualification: None. Advisory Board: Joaquim Frederico dos Santos, Manoel J. Ferreira. Voting Powers: One vote each share. INCORPORATED: June, 1890. OBJECT: Manufacture of cotton cloth. CAPITAL: Authorised and issued, Rs.1,600,000\$ in shares of 100\$. MORTGAGE LOAN of Rs.600,000\$; outstanding, Rs.200,000\$. Accounts are presented in April. No dividends declared yet. No Reserve Fund. LATEST QUOTATION (September, 1909): Shares Rs.50\$.

FLUVIAL MARANHENSE.—Domicile: São Luiz de Maranhão. DIRECTORS: Joaquim Coelho Fragoso, Manoel Ignacio Dias Vieira, Manoel da Costa e Silva, Augusto Rodrigues. Remuneration: 8% of net profits. Advisory Board: João P. Martins, Joaquim Luiz Ferreira, José Martins Ferreira. OBJECT: To establish steam navigation service on the rivers of the State of Maranhão. CAPITAL: Rs.436,000\$ in 4,360 shares of 100\$, fully paid. The company owns four steamers and 12 lighters, valued at Rs.579,000\$. Revenue in 1907 was Rs.505,142\$, and expenditure Rs.288,582\$, leaving a surplus of Rs.216,760\$, distributed as follows:—

Sundry Reserve Funds	49,880\$
Dividends—forty-fourth and forty-fifth	43,600\$
Administration	17,808\$
Repairs to steamers	71,784\$
Cash balances—3,473,209\$	3,888\$
	186,760\$

DIVIDEND (June 30th and December 31st): 4\$ per share, equivalent to 10% per annum. LATEST QUOTATION (September, 1909): Rs.90\$ to Rs.95\$.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

ASSETS.	
Steamers and lighters	609,000\$
Federal and State bonds	100,050\$
House property	110,479\$
Ships, stores and works	55,871\$
Blagden & Company	53,423\$
Office furniture	1,687\$
Sundry debtors and agents	2,136\$
Treasury and other departments	5,885\$
Freights receivable	3,846\$
Cash	5,690\$
	947,565\$

LIABILITIES.	
Capital, 4,360 shares	436,000\$
Reserve Fund	150,234\$
Insurance	107,661\$
Amortisation Fund	110,661\$
Acceptances	52,000\$
Special fund	50,000\$
Unclaimed dividend	8,077\$
Forty-fifth dividend	17,440\$
Board's and agents' commission	7,981\$
Banco de Maranhão	6,189\$
Sundry creditors	1,112\$
Balance carried over	210\$
	947,565\$

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
1900 ..	658,807\$	402,967\$	255,839\$
1901 ..	429,589\$	302,047\$	127,541\$
1902 ..	314,843\$	224,896\$	89,446\$
1903 ..	444,309\$	245,267\$	199,041\$
1904 ..	428,530\$	268,435\$	160,094\$
1905 ..	476,439\$	282,999\$	193,439\$
1906 ..	505,142\$	288,382\$	216,760\$

ILLUMINAÇÃO A GAZ DO MARANHÃO.—Domicile: São Luiz de Maranhão, State of Maranhão. **DIRECTORS:** Manoel Mathias das Neves, Francisco Xavier de Carvalho, Carlos Ferreira Coelho. Qualification: 30 shares. Remuneration: 4 % of net profits divided. **Advisory Board:** J. A. de Oliveira Neves, Joaquim Francisco dos Santos. **Voting Powers:** One vote for each share. **INCORPORATED:** December 21st, 1888. **OBJECT:** To acquire a concession for gas work and contract for public lighting of the city of Maranhão, dating from 1861, between the Government and Messrs. Battim & Williams, for the sum of 400,000\$, authorised by Provincial Decree 3,009 of November 24th, 1862. **CAPITAL:** Initial authorised, Rs.550,000\$ in 5,500 shares of 100\$, realised 5,400 shares, or Rs.540,000\$. **DIVIDENDS paid:** 1906, 7 %; 1905, 4 %; 1904, 1903, 8 %; 1902, 1901, 1899, at rate of 8 % per annum. **LATEST QUOTATION** (September, 1909): Shares, Rs. 64\$.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER, 1906.

ASSETS.	
300 State apolices (bonds) at bankers as collateral security	60,000\$
Furniture	1,489\$
Company's plant	479,733\$
Landed property	10,000\$
Material	92,611\$
Sundry debtors	24,800\$
332 State apolices (bonds) of 200\$; 1 ditto, 100\$..	165,753\$
Interest on apolices (bonds)	13,156\$
6 % apolices (State bonds)	12,000\$
Municipal 8 % ditto (178)	17,800\$
Real estate	16,723\$
State Treasury	17,915\$
Shares, 100 shares unissued	10,000\$
Municipality	75,733\$
Federal Government	3,622\$
Coal, 4,512 tons	11,140\$
Banco Hypothecario e Commercial de Maranhão	12,266\$
Cash	8,184\$
	1,032,925\$

LIABILITIES.	
Capital (10,000\$ not issued)	550,000\$
Depreciation, securities	30,000\$
Reserve fund	239,949\$
Board and Advisory Board, commission of	2,610\$
Bills payable	75,816\$
Owing, London, £3,229 4s. 3d.	50,111\$
Dividends unclaimed	18,586\$
Dividend—second half 1906	21,800\$
Sundry	40,497\$.
Carried forward	3,806\$
	1,032,925\$

PROFIT AND LOSS.	
DR.	
Working expenses	116,121\$
General charges and taxes	22,990\$
Repairs	3,423\$
Interest payable	6,277\$
Reserve Fund	4,154\$
Directors and Advisory Board, commission of	2,077\$
Dividends—first half-year	16,200\$
Dividends—second half-year	21,600\$
Carried forward	3,806\$
	196,648\$

CR.	
Balance from 1905	6,299\$
G's supplied to the public	85,599\$
Lighting, official	70,000\$
Coal	14,578\$
Interest on apolices (bonds)	13,459\$
Commission on consigned stock	410\$
Profit on apolices (bonds) sold	400\$
Difference exchange on foreign loan	1,199\$
Banco Hypothecario e Commercial	1,802\$
Profit on material	2,902\$
	196,648\$

INDUSTRIAL CAXIENSE.—Domicile: Caxias, State of Maranhão. Code Address: "INDUSTRIAL." **DIRECTORS:** Honorato Fernandes Lima, Joaquim Barbosa Caldas, J. Lopes de Carvalho, Clemente das Chagas Cantanhede. Qualification: 50 shares. Remuneration: 10 % of net profits. **Advisory Board:** Pedro Pinto Ribeiro, Antonio de Mello Bastos, Luiz M. Teixeira. **VOTING POWERS:** One vote for each share. **INCORPORATED:** March 16th, 1884. **DURATION:** 50 years. **OBJECT:** To erect and work cotton mills at Caxias. **CAPITAL:** Initial authorised, Rs.111,000\$ in 1,110 shares of 100\$; raised to Rs.190,000\$ fully paid in 1887, and to Rs.500,000\$ in 5,000 shares of 100\$ in 1893, all paid. Accounts are made up to June 30th and December 31st, and dividends paid directly after general meetings. Dividends paid to 1900, in all Rs.714,941\$, as follows:—

1887	3½ % on 190,000\$
1888	14 % "
1889	21 % "
1890	18.3 % "
1891	23.6 % "
1892	76 % "
1893	22.7 % on 500,000\$
1894	17 % "
1895	9 % "
1896	5.4 % "
1897	5.9 % "
1898	10 % "
1899	10 % "
1900	3 % "

MANUFACTUREIRA E AGRICOLA DO MARANHÃO.—Domicile: São Luiz, State of Maranhão. Offices: No. 49, Rua da Estrella. Code address: "Magricella." **DIRECTORS:** José Duarte Socio, Dr. Manoel Jansen Ferreira and Aristio José Tavares. Qualification: Rs.20,000\$ in shares. Remuneration: 8 % of net profits, besides a salary. **Advisory Board:** Carlos Octaviano de Moraes Rego and José Ribeiro de Oliveira. **INCORPORATED:** January 27th, 1891. **OBJECT:** To erect and work cotton mills. **CAPITAL:** Initial authorised, Rs.1,000,000\$ in 10,000 shares of Rs.100\$, all paid, of which 1,485 shares have been redeemed and figure to credit of the company in the share list, so that the number actually outstanding is 8,515, of the value of Rs.851,500\$. **DEBENTURES:** 8 % first mortgage debentures were issued for Rs.200,000\$, which have been paid off with the exception of Rs.12,695\$ not presented. The term of association is undetermined. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in January. **VOTING POWER:** One vote for each share. **DIVIDENDS** are paid half-yearly in January and July, but very irregularly. From 1893 to 1897 four dividends were paid of Rs.24500 per share. A fifth dividend was declared of 2\$500 in 1899, but was not paid. No dividend has since been declared. **LATEST QUOTATION** (September, 1903): Shares, Rs.8\$ to Rs.15\$.

PROFIT AND LOSS.	
CR.	
Manufactures	80,440\$
Cotton seed	6,484\$
Water supply	1,692\$
Cotton waste	1,780\$
Remnants	1,294\$
Rents	1,124\$
Sundry	381\$
Balance carried over—loss	46,455\$
	139,650\$

DR.	
Directors' remuneration, salaries, taxes, stamps, freights, telegrams	84,730\$
Interest and discounts	32,591\$
Losses on goods	19,065\$
Other losses	3,264\$
	139,650\$

NAVEGAÇÃO A VAPOR DO MARANHÃO.—Domicile: São Luiz de Maranhão. Code address: "Vapores." **SÃO LUÍZ. DIRECTORS:** C. F. Coelho, A. Jansen Ferreira, J. Pereira Martins, Martins Lisboa. Qualification: 50 shares.

Advisory Board: Francisco Jorge, Custodio Gonçalves Belchior, J. A. Moreno. VOTING POWERS: One vote each share. INCORPORATED: 1857. OBJECT: To establish navigation service on the rivers of the State of Maranhão. The company has a subvention from the Federal Government and exemption from duties for materials imported. Negotiations are under way with the Lloyd Brasileiro for sale of its coasting steamers, which, if closed, will leave the company with the material for the river service only. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.5,000,000 in 50,000 shares of 100\$ each, of which 15,000, of value of Rs.1,500,000\$, have been issued and paid up. DEBENTURES: Rs.900,000\$, emitted in bonds of 20\$ in October, 1904, have been entirely redeemed. The business year closes December 31st. DIVIDENDS are payable half-yearly. Paid: 1899, 8 %; 1900, 4 %; none since. The balance sheet of December 31st, 1906, shows the company possesses eight steamers and 28 lighters, besides other smaller craft. Reserve Fund: Rs.300,040\$. Insurance Fund: Rs.127,773\$. Carried forward: Rs.10,915\$. LATEST QUOTATION, September, 1909: Rs.8\$ per share.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—DECEMBER 31ST, 1907.

Dr.	
Expenditure on seven steamers	327,949\$
Expenditure on eight barges	42,252\$
Stores	639\$
Directors	3,000\$
Sundry accounts	4,797\$
General charges	87,683\$
Interest and discounts	52,742\$
Marine insurance	15,739\$
Balance carried over	10,915\$
	<u>625,696\$</u>

Cr.	
Lighters	15,285\$
Sloops and barges (15)	117,849\$
Ipyranga steamer account	19,601\$
Coal account—profit	39,390\$
Slipway account	11,531\$
Freight on surplus baggage	879\$
Foundry account	70,788\$
Firewood account	4,509\$
Supplies	40,072\$
Revenues	195,733\$
Water tanks	6,242\$
Sundry accounts	3,244\$
Profit on exchange	516\$
Balance from 1905	27\$
	<u>525,696\$</u>

PROSPERIDADE CAXIENSE.—Legal Domicile: Caxias, State of Maranhão. DIRECTORS: A. de Mello Coutinho de Vilhena, Simão de Souza, Machado, Junior, and H. José Villanova. Qualification: 30 shares. Advisory Board: J. J. de Lemos, J. Castello Branco and J. Barbosa Caldas. Voting Powers: One vote for each share. INCORPORATED: January 20th, 1881. Duration: 50 years. OBJECT: To acquire and work a concession granted under Provincial Law 1,174 of June 7th, 1878, and Contract October 23rd, 1880, to construct and work a bridge over the river Itapicuri, and a line of tramways between Caxias and the suburb of Tresibella. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.50,000\$, raised to 80,000\$ on December 29th, 1889, with right to increase to 100,000\$, for repair of the bridge and construction of the tram line; paid up, 45,000\$. The business year closes on December 31st, accounts are made up to June 30th and December 31st, and dividends paid after approval. Business done in shares at 20\$, June, 1907.

BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30TH, 1907.

ASSETS.	
Shares—51 Industrial Caxiense	6,046\$
Shares—18 Aguas de Caxias	2,104\$
Savings Bank, Piauhv	1,770\$
Material	756\$
Savings Bank, Maranhão	1,523\$
Cash	7,948\$
Cost of bridge	44,244\$
	<u>64,451\$</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital	45,000\$
Returns payable	186\$
Reserve fund	12,898\$
Dividends—unclaimed	940\$
Thirty-ninth dividend at 2\$ per share	4,500\$
Carry forward	1,177\$
	<u>64,461\$</u>

PROFIT AND LOSS (SIX MONTHS).

Dr.	
General charges and taxes	912\$
Reserve fund	499\$
Dividend	4,500\$
Balance	1,177\$
	<u>7,088\$</u>

Cr.

Balance from December 31st, 1906	1,188\$
Received from the Aguas de Caxias for passing pipes over the bridge	50\$
União Caxiense (ditto)	50\$
Bridge revenue	5,800\$
	<u>7,088\$</u>

SEGUROS "ESPERANCA."—Head Office and Domicile:

São Luiz, State of Maranhão. DIRECTORS: J. Coelho Fragoso, J. A. de Oliveira Neves. Qualification: 10 shares. Remuneration: 10 % net profits; maximum, 1,000\$ per annum. Advisory Board: J. Duarte Soeiro, Marcellino G. de Almeida, S. Lopes. INCORPORATED: December 1st, 1871. OBJECT: To effect marine and fire insurance. CAPITAL: Authorised, 2,000,000\$; issued, 1,000,000\$ in 10,000 shares of 100\$, of which 150,000\$ only are paid up. DIVIDENDS paid: 1888, 30 %; 1889, 27 %; 1890, 16 %; 1891, 1892 and 1893, 26 %; 1894, 11 %; 1895, 20 %; 1896, 10 %; 1897, 15 %; 1898, 5 %; 1899, 25 %; 1900, 5 %; 1901 and 1902, nil; 1903, 10 %; 1904 and 1905, 20 %; 1906, 16 %; 1907, 30 %.

JUNE 30TH, 1907.

	Risks Incurred.	Premiums
Fire	3,245,900\$	12,656\$
Marine	2,923,922\$	23,123\$

6,174,822\$ 35,779\$

Reserve Fund, June 30th, 1907: 92,336\$.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Dr.	
Extension	19,041\$
Dividend	15,000\$
Reserve	6,534\$
Carried forward	2,411\$
	<u>42,986\$</u>

Cr.

Revenue	42,986\$
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BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30TH, 1907.

ASSETS.	
Shareholders	850,000\$
Treasury—deposit	200,000\$
200 Federal apolices (bonds)	186,341\$
Money at interest	70,806\$
Treasury at interest	5,000\$
Cash	823\$
State apolices (bonds)	467\$
Sundries	668\$
	<u>1,314,106\$</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital	1,000,000\$
Treasury apolices (bonds), deposit at	200,000\$
Reserve fund	92,336\$
Deposit account—others	1,105\$
Directors' commission	2,395\$
Claims to be settled	2,411\$
Dividends unclaimed	858\$
Sixty-second dividend at 16\$ per share	15,000\$
	<u>1,314,106\$</u>

SEGUROS MARANHAENSE.—Domicile: São Luiz, State of Maranhão. Offices: No. 37, Rua 28 de Julho. **DIRECTORS:** Joaquim Francisco dos Santos, João Alves dos Santos and Dr. Carlos Emilio de Andrade Peixoto. Qualification: 20 shares. Remuneration: 10 % of the net profits, after deduction of 10 % for reserve fund. Advisory Board: José Custodio Silva Guimarães and José Francisco Jorge. **INCORPORATED:** March 20th, 1883. Original statutes were altered March 29th, 1899, and registered on April 15th following at the Junta Commercial of São Luiz. **OBJECT:** Marine, fluvial and fire insurance. **CAPITAL:** Authorised, Rs.1,000,000\$, originally in 2,000 shares of 500\$ each, altered to 1,000 shares of 1,000\$ each in 1899, of which Rs.200\$ per share have been paid up and 800\$ are still uncalled. Dividends paid: 1897, 8½ %; 1898, 10½ %; 1899, 25 %; 1900, 5 %; 1901, 1902 and 1903, no dividend; 1904, 5 %; 1905, 7½ %; 1906, no dividend; first half 1907, 4 %. Term of association: 20 years, ending 1919. The business year closes December 31st. Accounts are submitted in February. **VOTING POWER:** One share one vote.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

ASSETS.	
Capital	800,000\$
Federal Government apolices (bonds)	261,249\$
Banco do Maranhão	83\$
Cash account	5,682\$
Stamps	80\$
Interest on stock, receivable	10,675\$
Profit and loss account	4,869\$
Furniture	1,000\$
	<u>1,088,688\$</u>

LIABILITIES.	
Capital, paid up—200,000\$	1,000,000\$
Banco do Maranhão	6,000\$
Directors' commission	1,500\$
Advisory Board and agents	600\$
Dividends unclaimed	1,421\$
Reserve fund	72,896\$
Heirs of A. G. Silva	1,221\$
	<u>1,088,638\$</u>

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Dr.	
Casualties paid	98,010\$
Commissions and charges	15,240\$
	<u>113,250\$</u>
Cr.	
Insurance premiums	87,549\$
Salvage	22,880\$
Casualties	5,075\$
Interest receivable	13,377\$
Balance carried over	4,869\$
	<u>113,250\$</u>

UNIÃO CAXIENSE.—Domicile: Caxias, State of Maranhão. **DIRECTORS (1901):** Antonio Acriena Guimarães, Manoel Gonçalves Pereira, Antonio B. Pinto Sobrinho. **Advisory Board (1901):** F. Dias Pinto, F. Franklin dos Santos, A. Pereira da Silva Netto. **OBJECT:** Manufacture of cotton goods. **CAPITAL:** Rs.920,000\$, of which 850,000\$ were issued in 8,500 shares of 100\$ besides Rs.10,000\$ figure in the balance sheet of 1901 as "supplementary Capital." **DIVIDENDS:** No dividend was paid in 1901. **LATEST QUOTATION (September, 1909):** Shares, Rs. 65\$ to Rs. 70\$.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Minas Geraes.

BANCO DE CREDITO REAL DE MINAS GERAES.—Domicile: Juiz de Fora, State of Minas Geraes. **DIRECTORS:** Fernando Lobo, Aprigio Ribeiro de Oliveira. Qualification: 50 shares each. Remuneration: Rs.7,200\$ each per annum. **Advisory Board:** Constantino L. Paletta, Dr. Azarias de Andrade, Antero J. Lage Barbosa. No remuneration. **INCORPORATED** in 1889 in accordance with Acts of the then Province of Minas Geraes, numbers 3,150 of November 4th, 1882, and 1,237 of September 24th, 1864. **OBJECT:** To lend money on mortgage of real estate or standing crops and to issue mortgage bonds or notes for that purpose in Minas Geraes, Espirito Santo and Goyaz. The statutes were approved in 1889 and modified by decrees numbers 835 of 1890, 894 of 1891 and 747 of February 26th, 1892. Duration: 40 years. The bank has powers to issue hypothecary notes of 100\$ bearing 6 % interest, payable in May and November, the issue not to exceed the amount of outstanding nor double the realised capital. Such notes may be to bearer or order. Amortisation is effected by drawings, by means of the respective annuity and advance payments effected by the mortgagees every February. Loans can only be granted on first mortgage on rural property amortisable in 10 to 20 years at interest not exceeding 9 %. Loans on urban property may be at short dates, with or without periodic amortisation. Loans may also be effected on crops standing or gathered, prepared or manufactured. The bank may also receive deposits which may be employed in loans not over 90 days' date. Deposits are limited to the amount of the paid-up capital. Mortgage loans cannot exceed 100,000\$ or be less than Rs.2,000\$ nor exceed half the value of real estate or three-quarters of the value of crops. The annuities payable by mortgagees comprise interest, commission of 1 % and amortisation. Under contract with the Government of Minas Geraes dated March 26th, 1898, authorised by law 212 of July 9th, 1897, the bank was empowered to issue hypothecary notes of Rs.100\$ each to value of Rs.5,000,000\$ for assistance of planters and farmers, on which Government guarantees interest at rate of 7 % per annum in case of non-payment by mortgagees. **CAPITAL:** Authorised, Rs.7,000,000\$ in 35,000 shares of 200\$, of which Rs.4,397,320\$ have been paid up to June 30th, 1907. **DIVIDENDS:** Total paid since 1889: 4,472,889\$, three being at the rate of 6 %, four at

7 %, six at 8 %, four at 9 %, four at 10 % and fourteen at 12 % per annum. In 1906 and 1907 dividends were at rate of 8 % per annum. Issue of hypothecary notes in 1906, Rs.1,280,800\$; total outstanding, June 30th, 1907, Rs.1,111,900\$; drawn for payment in 1906, 350 "notes" of the guaranteed issue (originally Rs.3,025,700\$) now reduced to Rs.932,200\$. Reserve Fund, Rs.600,023\$.

BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30th, 1907.

ASSETS.	
Shareholders	2,602,680\$
Directors' deposit	40,000\$
Reserve securities	579,000\$
Hypothecary section—capital account	6,000,000\$
Rural mortgages	932,197\$
Urban mortgages	104,880\$
Hypothecary notes	1,111,900\$
Bank buildings	75,236\$
Mortgage securities	3,181,020\$
Commercial section	2,383,332\$
Sundry accounts	1,834,712\$
Cash on hand and in agencies	783,519\$
	<u>10,688,476\$</u>

COMMERCIAL SECTION:	
General department, capital account	400,000\$
Collateral securities	400,200\$
Deposits	6,702,623\$
Apolices	161,899\$
Current accounts	3,909,782\$
Bills discounted	1,083,469\$
Guaranteed loans	180,348\$
Sundry accounts	2,571,526\$
	<u>35,048,298\$</u>

HYPOTHECARY SECTION:	
General department—capital account	5,500,000\$
Apolices (Bonds) in Treasury	200,000\$
Cash	885,207\$
Hypothecary notes in hand	932,200\$
Mortgages, country and town	898,750\$
Mortgages	3,576,826\$
Sundry	2,213,297\$
	<u>40,204,077\$</u>

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	7,000,000\$
Directors' guarantee	40,000\$
Reserve Fund	600,000\$
Dividends, unclaimed	26,497\$
Thirty-fifth dividend, to pay	175,893\$
COMMERCIAL SECTION :	
Capital to call	400,000\$
Issue of real estate bills	1,230,800\$
Withdrawn	407,100\$
HYPOTHECARY SECTION :	
Capital, uncalled	5,500,000\$
Mortgage guarantees	3,181,020\$
Sundry accounts	1,127,142\$
	19,088,476\$
COMMERCIAL SECTION :	
Capital	1,000,000\$
Sundry guarantees	400,200\$
Depositors	6,702,622\$
Deposits at fixed dates	1,407,243\$
Current accounts	2,073,212\$
General department	1,383,323\$
Sundry accounts	2,393,213\$
	35,048,298\$
HYPOTHECARY SECTION :	
Capital	6,000,000\$
Issue real estate bills	3,625,700\$
Mortgage guarantees	3,576,325\$
Withdrawn	27,700\$
Sundry accounts	926,054\$
	49,204,077\$

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 1906.

Dr.	
Interest on bills	34,373\$
General charges	10,674\$
Remunerations	71,850\$
Stamps	6,955\$
Taxes	16,882\$
Sundries	44,383\$
Reserve Account	40,888\$
Dividends	351,780\$
Balance carried over	5,539\$
	583,324\$
Gr.	
Balance brought over	19,002\$
Interest and discount	466,574\$
Commissions	19,139\$
Administrations	5,897\$
Sundries	78,212\$
	583,324\$

COMPANHIA CACHOEIRA DE MACACOS.—Domicile : Inhauma de Sete Lagoas, State of Minas Geraes. DIRECTORS : João da Matta Teixeira, Antonio Alves da Silva. Advisory Board : Eloy Ribeiro Bhering, A. L. Moreira, H. Fco. França. Qualification : 30 shares. Remuneration : 3,600\$ per annum. Voting powers : One vote each share to 20. INCORPORATED : April 5th, 1886, and registered May 8th, 1886. DURATION : 30 years. OBJECT : Manufacture of cotton cloth. CAPITAL : Initial authorised, Rs.150,000\$, raised to 450,000\$ in 1890 and 600,000\$ in 1892. The business year ends on December 31st and accounts are presented in March. Dividends distributed since 1889 (inclusive), Rs.1,710,000\$. 1889, 16 1/2 % ; 1890, 13 % ; 1891, 16 % ; 1892, 34 % ; 1893, 42 % ; 1894, 31 % ; 1895, 25 % ; 1896, 6 % ; 1897, none paid ; 1898, 7 % ; 1899, 13 % ; 1900, 18 % ; 1901, 10 % ; 1902, 18 % ; 1903, 15 % ; 1904, 12 % ; 1905, 12 % ; 1906, 12 % . Reserve Fund, 1906, Rs.39,040\$ (2 % per annum of net profits raised last year to 5 %). *Carried forward, Rs.11,804\$.

COMPANHIA INDUSTRIAL E AGRICOLA RIO DAS VELHAS.—Domicile : Bello Horizonte. DIRECTORS : Col. José Machado Barboza ; Man. Directors : Dr. Juscelino

Barboza ; Major Raymundo de Paula Dias, Dr. Francisco Mendes Pimentel, Dr. Fco. Antonio de Salles ; Col. Man. Lopes de Figueiredo. Supplentes : Dr. Estevam Leite de Magalhães Pinto, Dr. Affonso Penna, Jr., and Dr. A. Ribeiro de Oliveira. OBJECT : To acquire and work forest lands on the banks of the Rio das Velhas. CAPITAL : 200,000\$000 in 1,000 shares of Rs. 200\$000 each, of which half was subscribed in cash and half in lands comprised in the fazendas of S. Hyppolito and Mocambo. PROFITS TO BE DIVIDED 10 % for Reserve, 30 % for Directors, 60 % for Dividends. Duration of company 80 years. The business year closes on December 31st.

CO-OPERATIVA DOS FUNCIONARIOS DE BELLO HORIZONTE.—Domicile : Bello Horizonte, State of Minas. DIRECTORS : Dr. L. Ferreira Lopes, Affonso Moreira da Silva, Secundino J. Santiago. Qualification : Five shares. Advisory Board : Dr. Nelson Coelho, Major José B. Paula Azeiteira, Col. Francisco Soares Alvim Machado. VOTING POWERS : One vote for five shares. INCORPORATED : July 22nd, 1905. Duration : 25 years. OBJECT : Co-operative supply of stores to Government officials of Bello Horizonte. CAPITAL : Authorised, Rs.40,000\$, in 800 shares of 50\$. Realised, Rs.31,287\$. Accounts are made up to December 31st. DIVIDEND declared December 31st, 1906 : 10 % on realised capital and bonus of Rs.4,442\$ or 14 1/4 % on paid-up capital of Rs.30,820\$.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31ST, 1906.

ASSETS.	
Capital	8,713\$
Merchandise in stock	7,066\$
Furniture	2,327\$
Deposits in guarantee of purchases	1,500\$
Cash	2,377\$
Treasurer, cash in hands of	1,723\$
Banco de Credito Real	132\$
Consignations	24,032\$
Sundry debtors	5,260\$
	53,135\$
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	40,000\$
Reserve Fund	2,149\$
First dividend 10 %, in shares fully paid	2,615\$
Shareholders	105\$
Sundry creditors	8,266\$
	53,135\$

FIAÇÃO E TCELAGEM DE CATAGUAZES.—Domicile : Cataguazes, State of Minas Geraes. DIRECTORS : J. Gomes Araujo Porto, Mauricio E. Miguel. Qualification : 50 shares. Remuneration : 15 % of net profits. Advisory Board : C. J. Botelho, Antonio Rodrigues de Miranda, Manoel A. de Araujo. Voting powers : One vote for five shares. INCORPORATED 1905 ; commenced working in 1906. OBJECT : To erect and work cotton spinning and weaving mills. Work was commenced in August, 1906, with 20 looms and 80 spindles. Duration : 50 years. CAPITAL : Authorised, Rs.200,000\$, with power to raise to Rs.1,000,000, in 2,000 shares of 100\$. Paid up, Rs.140,000\$. Accounts are closed on June 30th and December 31st each year and presented at general meeting in August. Profits should be divided : 5 % for Reserve Fund, 15 % for Directors, 80 % dividends.

BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30TH, 1907.

ASSETS.	
Shareholders	79,970\$
Overdue on shares	20,180\$
Guarantee	10,000\$
Merchandise	32,128\$
Property	38,269\$
Machinery	34,251\$
General stores	15,221\$
Furniture	859\$
Accessories	6,587\$
Clothing factory	5,588\$
Weaving	4,751\$
Installation	9,684\$

Cash and stamps	377\$
Profit and loss	4,082\$
Debtors	17,438\$
	277,315\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	200,000\$
Guarantee	10,000\$
Bills payable	6,603\$
Salaries	2,489\$
Benevolence	440\$
Creditors	57,783\$
	277,315\$

FIACÃO E TECIDOS SOMENTO.—Domicile: São João de Nepomuceno, Minas Geraes. DIRECTORS: Daniel de Moraes Somento, Emigdio Moraes Somento. Qualification: 50 shares. Advisory Board: Francisco O. de Somento, Jayme Augusto de Castro, Joaquim Corrêa Dias. Voting Powers: One vote for five shares up to 25 votes. INCORPORATED: June, 1894. Duration: 80 years. OBJECT: Manufacture and dyeing of cotton cloth. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.400,000\$ in 2,000 shares of 200\$, all paid up. Accounts are made up to December 31st and presented in March. DIVIDENDS: None have been distributed. No report received.

FIACÃO E TECIDOS "UNIÃO LAVRENSE."—Domicile: Rio de Janeiro. Head Office: 17, Rua da Candelaria. DIRECTORS: Arthur Fiezy, Harold J. Hampshire, Celso de Azevedo Villela. Qualification: 30 shares. Advisory Board: João Nepomuceno L. de Lima, Feliciano Negrão and Saturnino de Padua. Voting Powers: One vote per 10 shares. INCORPORATED: February 24th, 1886. Duration: 50 years, ending 1936. OBJECT: Manufacture of cotton cloth. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs. 500,000\$ in 2,500 shares of 200\$, of which 200,000\$ are paid up. No dividends have been distributed since 1894, when 15\$ per share were paid. DEBENTURES: Rs.160,000\$ in 8% first mortgage debentures, with 1% amortisation per annum. The business year closes on October 17th, accounts being presented in January and July, when dividends are divided. No sales announced for shares or debentures.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31ST, 1907.

ASSETS.

Buildings and land	162,537\$
Machinery	182,702\$
Furniture	15,020\$
Electric fittings	8,281\$
Manufactured goods	50,282\$
Cotton	32,041\$
Stores	10,521\$
P.M. Machado	1,784\$
Insurance	2,470\$
Excise duties	500\$
Shares as security	12,000\$
Profit and loss	78,154\$
Cash	303
	566,325\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	200,000\$
Debentures	185,900\$
Amortisation fund	2,982\$
Directors' security	12,000\$
Sundry	205,443\$
	566,325\$

FORÇA E LUZ DE CATAGUAZES.—Domicile: Cataguazes, State of Minas Geraes. DIRECTORS: J. Monteiro Ribeiro Junqueira, Norberto Custodio Ferreira, João Duarte Ferreira. Qualification: 50 shares. Remuneration: 10% of net profits. Advisory Board: Carlos P. de Mello, João Teixeira Soares, Randalpho Fernandes. Voting Powers: One vote for five shares. INCORPORATED: February 26th, 1905, for 50 years. OBJECT: To acquire and work privileges granted by the municipalities of Cataguazes, Leopoldina and Rio Novo, for supply of electric power and lighting of same. The works

are contracted and should be completed by end of current year. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.400,000\$ in 4,000 shares of 100\$, with power to raise to 1,000,000\$. Paid up: Rs.200,000\$. DEBENTURES to value of Rs.300,000\$ of 200\$ each, and bearing 8% interest and 2% annual amortisation, were issued in 1907. Accounts are made up to June 30th and December 31st.

BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30TH, 1907.

ASSETS.

Shares unissued	320,000\$
Shareholders	285,550\$
Directors' shares	15,000\$
Real estate	9,333\$
Furniture	417\$
Installation—payments to contractors	304,329\$
Current accounts	17,320\$
Collaterals	300,000\$
Unspecified	376\$
	1,252,225\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	400,000\$
Authorised increase	320,000\$
Current account	14,100\$
Directors' deposit	15,000\$
1,500 debentures and interest	203,035\$
Debentures issued	300,000\$
	1,252,225\$

INDUSTRIAL DE BELLO HORIZONTE.—Domicile: Bello Horizonte, State of Minas Geraes. DIRECTORS: Coronel Ignacio de Magalhães, Americo Teixeira, Manoel Gonçalves de Souza Moreira. Qualification: 100 shares. Advisory Board: Dr. J. Alves Ferreira de Mello, Nelson de Souza, M. Lopes de Figueiredo. Voting Powers: One vote for five shares. INCORPORATED: August 28th, 1906. OBJECT: To erect and work a factory for manufacture of cotton cloth. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.600,000\$. Paid up: Rs.400,000\$ in 4,000 shares of 200\$. The business year closes December 31st. Accounts are made up half-yearly and presented in March.

INDUSTRIAL MELANGIAS.—Domicile: Sete Lagoas, State of Minas Geraes. DIRECTORS: Am. Ferreira Guimarães, Raymundo Teixeira Guimarães Rocha, A. F. Pires. Qualification: 20 shares. Advisory Board: H. F. França, J. Ferreira de Sá Campos, A. C. da Rocha Miranda. INCORPORATED: 1893. OBJECT: Manufacture of cotton cloth. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.100,000\$: raised in January, 1894, to Rs.200,000\$: in September of same year to Rs.400,000\$: and finally, in 1898, to Rs.450,000\$, all paid. Accounts are presented in March. The factory has 49 looms and 980 spindles.

INDUSTRIAL PITANGUENSE.—Domicile: Pitanguy, State of Minas Geraes. DIRECTORS: Diogo G. de Castro Vasconcellos, S. Mascarenhas Barbosa. Qualification: 40 shares. Advisory Board: J. C. Ferreira da Silva, J. J. de Freitas, J. Teixeira Barbosa de Vasconcellos. Voting Powers: One vote for five shares up to 40 votes. INCORPORATED: December 25th, 1893. OBJECT: To acquire and work the cotton mills of Brumado, Pitanguy, established some years before. CAPITAL: Rs.400,000\$ in 200 shares of 2,000\$, fully paid. Accounts are made up to December 31st and presented in April, when dividends are declared. DIVIDENDS paid: 1894, 20%; 1895, 16%; 1896, 6%; 1897, 6%; 1898, 8%; 1899, 10%; 1900, 8%; 1901, 6%; 1902, 8%; 1903, 10%; 1904, 10%; 1905, 10%; 1906, 10%. Reserve Fund (December 31st, 1906): Rs.40,000\$. Carried forward to 1907: Rs.40,000\$.

INDUSTRIAL RIACHO FUNDO.—Domicile: Curvello, State of Minas Geraes. DIRECTORS: J. Machado Barbosa R. de Paula Dias, Pacifico Mascarenhas. Qualification: 20 shares. Remuneration: 3% of net profits. Advisory Board: José Soares dos Santos, Manoel E. Moreira Starling. Voting Powers: One vote each share. INCORPORATED: August 11th, 1906. Duration: 80 years. OBJECT: To acquire and work the tannery of Itaipava and another in construction at Riacho Fundo: also to utilise water power at Curvello for electric power. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.200,000\$ in 1,000 shares of 200\$, with power to raise to

Rs.400,000\$. Paid up: Rs.160,000\$. Accounts are closed on December 31st, and presented three months after. No report yet published. Division of profits: (a) 5% for Reserve Fund, (b) 2% for Deterioration Fund, (c) 3% for directors, (d) 90% for dividends.

INDUSTRIAL SABARENSE.—Domicile: Sabará, State of Minas Geraes. DIRECTORS: F. F. dos Santos, Colonel A. Cnsimiro do Nascimento, A. A. de Araujo Vianna, Francisco F. de Almeida. Voting Powers: One vote for five shares. INCORPORATED: 1883 to 1884. Duration undetermined. OBJECT: Manufacture of cotton cloth. CAPITAL: Rs.600,000 all paid up. Accounts are presented once a year on February 28th. Dividends last four years: Rs.192,000\$, or average 8% per annum.

INDUSTRIAL S. JOANNENSE.—Domicile: S. João d'el Rey, State of Minas Geraes. DIRECTORS: José do Nascimento Teixeira, Affonso Dulle. Qualification: 50 shares. Advisory Board: José Simões Baltor, Joaquim E. de Sá, Annibal Nascimento. INCORPORATED: 1893. Duration: 40 years. Is now being reorganised. OBJECT: Manufacture of cotton cloth. CAPITAL: Rs.200,000\$ in 1,000 shares of 200\$. No report or balance sheet received. Not quoted.

ITABIRA DO CAMPO.—Domicile: Itabira do Campo, State of Minas Geraes. Code Address: "INDUSTRIAL," Itabira. DIRECTORS: J. A. de Araujo Lima, A. de Abreu Lacerda, J. Joaquim Araujo. Qualification: 40 shares, or Rs.8,000\$. Remuneration: President and treasurer Rs.1,000\$ per annum, and manager Rs.8,000\$, with percentage as below. Advisory Board: J. J. de Queiroz, Jun., J. A. Roiz da Silva, H. Pereira Lima. Voting Powers: One vote for five shares up to 20 votes. INCORPORATED: November, 1892. Duration: 30 years. OBJECT: To erect and work mills at Itabira for weaving cotton and other textiles. CAPITAL: Initial authorised Rs.360,000\$ in 1,800 shares of 200\$ with power to raise same, all paid up. Division of profits: 5% Reserve Fund, up to Rs.100,000\$: 2% Deterioration Fund, up to Rs.60,000\$: rest for dividends up to 20%: exceeding that up to 10% of net profits for directors. Accounts are made up to December 31st and presented in February, when dividends are declared. Dividends paid: 1904 and 1906 at rate of 15% Reserve Fund, December 31st, 1906: Rs.57,100\$. Deterioration Fund: Rs.24,877\$. Cash in hand: Rs.14,696\$, carried forward.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31ST, 1906.

ASSETS.	
Inventory—value of company's property	14,770\$
Buildings and machinery	387,647\$
150 apolices (bonds)	160,000\$
Directors' deposit	24,000\$
Raw cotton	41,395\$
Manufactures	23,028\$
Cash	14,697\$
Sundry accounts	7,705\$
Sundry debtors	232,969\$
	896,211\$
LIABILITIES.	
Capital—1,800 shares	360,000\$
Reserve fund	57,100\$
Doubtful assets	41,053\$
Unclaimed dividends	2,070\$
Machinery depreciation	24,877\$
Directors' deposit	24,000\$
Benevolent Fund	1,904\$
Accounts current	31,591\$
Balance, profit and loss, June 30th	302,572\$
Profits to December	85,383\$
Minor charges	34,139\$
	896,211\$

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.
Dr.

Dividends, June	54,000\$
Reserve Fund	2,375\$
Depreciation	8,459\$
General charges	16,092\$
Credited to other accounts	34,140\$
Balance carried over	353,816\$
	409,882\$

Cr.

Balance from 1905	312,377\$
Manufactures	161,758\$
Other accounts	5,247\$
	409,382\$

LUZ ELECTRICA OURO PRETANA.—Domicile: Ouro Preto, State of Minas Geraes. DIRECTORS: Victorino A. Dias, J. Affonso A. Frainhas, J. A. de Oliveira Santos. Qualification: Rs.1,000\$ in shares. Advisory Board: V. Gomes Monteiro, J. J. Gonçalves, J. A. Alves de Brito. Voting Powers: One vote for two shares. INCORPORATED: 1903. Duration: 60 years. OBJECT: To supply electric power and light to the city of Ouro Preto. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.125,000\$: raised to Rs.175,000\$, all paid up. Accounts are made up to December 31st and presented in February. No reports received.

MINEIRA DE ELECTRICIDADE.—Domicile: Juiz de Fora, State of Minas Geraes. DIRECTORS: Azarias de Andrade, Theodorico de Assis. Remuneration: 6% each of net profits. Advisory Board: Antonio Carlos Ribeiro de Andrada, Luiz Barbosa Gonçalves Penna, C. Teixeira Tostes. Voting Powers: One vote for five shares. INCORPORATED 1889 to develop and apply electric energy at Juiz de Fora or elsewhere. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.800,000\$: raised in 1893 to Rs.800,000\$ in 4,000 shares of 200\$. DIVIDENDS stated to have been at rate of 8%. No reports available. Reserve Fund stated to be Rs.66,000\$: no date given.

PROGRESSO DE ITABIRA DO CAMPO.—Domicile: Itabira do Campo, State of Minas Geraes. DIRECTORS: A. de Abreu Lacerda, Pedro Barcellos. Qualification: 30 shares. Remuneration: Rs.1,000\$ per annum and 5% of net profits between them. Advisory Board: J. J. de Queiroz, Jun., Miguel J. Araujo Lima and José A. Araujo Lima. Voting Power: One vote for five shares. INCORPORATED: July 29th, 1906. Duration: 30 years. OBJECT: Manufacture of safety matches from native woods only. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.80,000\$ in 800 shares of 100\$, with powers to raise same. All paid up. Accounts are made up to December 31st and presented directly after. Profits are divided: 5% to Reserve Fund, 2% to Deterioration Fund, 5% to directors, rest for dividends. Latest transaction in shares at par.

TEGIDOS SANTANENSE.—Domicile: Itauna, or Sant' Anna de S. João, State of Minas Geraes. DIRECTORS: João Gonçalves de Souza, A. Baeta Coelho, J. Gonçalves de Souza. Qualification: 50 shares. Advisory Board: Jonas Gonçalves de Souza, Joaquim Gonçalves de Freitas and Jovino Gonçalves de Souza. Manager, Maridocheu Gonçalves de Souza. INCORPORATED: 1842. Duration: 40 years. OBJECT: To erect and work cotton spinning, weaving and dyeing mills at Itauna. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.800,000\$ in 3,000 shares of 200\$, all paid up. Accounts are made up to December 31st each year and presented in March. DIVIDENDS are distributed in March. From 1895 to 1906 the sum of Rs.581,000\$ has been distributed as follows: 1900, 8%; 1901, 12%; 1902, 15%; 1903, 15%; 1904, 6%; 1905, 8%; 1906, 8%. Reserve Fund on December 30th, 1906: Rs.40,836\$. Latest known transactions at 180\$ per share.

UNIÃO ITABIRANA.—Domicile: Itabira de Matto Dentro, State of Minas Geraes. DIRECTORS: A. Camillo de Oliveira, José B. Martins da Costa, J. C. de Faria Alvim. Qualification: 10 shares. Advisory Board: J. Martins de Figueiredo, Dr. Olintho Andrade, Braz Martins da Costa. Voting Powers: One vote for each share. INCORPORATED: March 24th, 1878. Duration: To 1936. OBJECT: Cotton spinning and weaving. CAPITAL: Initial authorised and paid up, Rs.103,000\$ in 515 shares of 200\$ each. Accounts are made up to December 31st. DIVIDENDS paid in January and July. Rs.250,000\$ have been paid, in 25 dividends averaging 10% per annum. Reserve Fund, December 31st, 1906: Rs.20,809\$. The factory has 46 looms and 1,200 spindles, and turns out 1,600 metres of cloth per diem.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Pará.

AMAZONIA.—Head Office and Domicile: Belém, State of Pará. **DIRECTORS:** Visconde de Monte Redondo, A. C. Ferreira Braga, Joaquim Antonio Lopes Martins. Qualification: Rs.10,000\$, in shares or money. Remuneration: 8 % of net profits. Advisory Board: L. Freitas de Amaral, J. Lambert Pereira, J. Tavares Heitor. Voting Powers: One vote for 10 shares. Incorporated: June 7th, 1894. Duration 30 years, authorised by Decree 434 of July 4th, 1891. **OBJECT:** Marine and fire insurance. **CAPITAL:** Initial authorised, Rs.1,000,000\$, in 10,000 shares of 100\$, all paid up. The business year closes December 31st, accounts are presented half-yearly and dividends paid within three months. Dividends paid from 1894 to June, 1907: Rs.1,532,000\$. Quotation (December 29th, 1907): 105¢ per share. Distributed in 1900, first half-year 15 % and second half-year 5 % = 20 %; 1901, nil and 5 % = 5 %; 1902, 5 % and 5 % = 10 %; 1903, 7 % and 5 % = 12 %; 1904, 5 % and nil = 5 %; 1905, nil and 6 % (60,000) = 6 %; 1906, 5 % and 5 % = 10 %.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31ST, 1906.

ASSETS.	
House property	713,056\$
Federal Government Stock	334,000\$
Shares in banks and companies	119,580\$
Municipal Apolices	22,156\$
Insurance premiums	262,052\$
Bills receivable	100,910\$
Manoás Agency	84,719\$
Sundry accounts	57,744\$
Salvage	40,000\$
Insurance companies in account current	27,243\$
Furniture and utensils	15,235\$
Judicial deposits and charges	28,708\$
Cash	9,611\$
	1,815,014\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	1,000,000\$
Reserves from re-insurances	341,821\$
Special reserve	72,087\$
Available reserves	30,853\$
Bills payable	166,493\$
Banco do Pará account	122,172\$
Twenty-second dividend (second half 1906)	50,000\$
Dividends unclaimed	16,289\$
Insurance companies in account current	9,542\$
Directors' commission	3,252\$
Taxes	2,500\$
	1,815,014\$

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

DR.	
Marine casualties	292,502\$
Fire claims	29,709\$
Re-insurances	74,072\$
Villa Amazonia expenses	24,858\$
General charges	93,579\$
Written off for bad debts	92,544\$
Loss through Oliveira Andrade & Cia	30,773\$
Agents' commissions	54,441\$
Bonus and discounts	41,201\$
Directors' commission (8 %)	16,076\$
Charges	2,888\$
Dividends	100,000\$
Dividend tax	2,500\$
Reserve from re-insurances—(20 %)	54,783\$
Available reserve—(10 %)	27,992\$
	936,818\$
CR.	
Balance brought over	71,782\$
Marine premiums	488,059\$
Fire	206,836\$
Villa Amazonia, revenue from	81,004\$

Rents	10,868\$
Interest and dividends	16,242\$
Salvage	34,865\$
Sundries	425\$
Balance to debit available reserve	26,049\$
	936,818\$

BANCO DO CREDITO POPULAR.—Domicile: Belém, State of Pará. P.O. Box: 5212, Belém. Code Address: "CREDITO." **DIRECTORS:** Antonio Alves da Silva, Joaquim A. L. Lopes Martins, José Maria Borges de Lima. Qualification: 200 shares. Voting Powers: 10 shares one vote. Advisory Board: Placido Felipe Ribeiro, Antonio Joaquim Ferreira Mendes, Luis Dias da Silva. **INCORPORATED:** April 4th, 1891, under the denomination of Sociedade de Credito Popular, afterwards changed to present title. Duration: 60 years, closing 1964. **OBJECT:** General banking business. **CAPITAL:** Initial authorised, Rs.300,000\$, raised on October 4th, 1843, to 600,000\$; on May 21st, 1895, to 1,000,000\$; and on March 6th, 1899, to 3,000,000\$, at which it now stands. The business year closes on December 31st; accounts are presented in January and July. The following dividends have been paid: 1891, 2 %; 1892, 7 %; 1893, 11 %; 1894, 1895 and 1896, 12 %; 1897, 11 %; 1898 and 1899, 16 %; 1900, 8 %; 1901, 7 %; 1902, 5 %; 1904, 5 ½ %; 1905 and 1906, 5 %; and first half 1907, 2 ½ %.

BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 29TH, 1907.

ASSETS.	
Funds in London—£2,935 18s. 5d.	46,780\$
Bank furniture	31,612\$
Apolices	142,711\$
Shares	254,201\$
House property	56,242\$
Interest receivable	12,081\$
Bills receivable	111,253\$
Loans guaranteed	508,746\$
Mortgages	1,380,832\$
Bills discounted	1,193,424\$
Accounts and bills guaranteed	593,382\$
Current accounts, local and abroad	78,803\$
Deposits, guarantees and securities	4,104,299\$
Consignments	82,191\$
Law expenses	3,290\$
Cash	1,575,800\$
	10,126,611\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	3,000,000\$
Reserve Fund	308,904\$
Special reserve	122,475\$
Bills payable	399,548\$
Directors	8,480\$
Sundry accounts	424,940\$
Correspondents	29,208\$
Guarantees	4,104,299\$
Collections	5,057\$
Other accounts	500\$
Dividends, past	24,932\$
Dividends, 2½500 per share	75,000\$
Current accounts	1,560,993\$
Rents	2,840\$
Profits available	49,623\$
Carry forward	8,803\$
	10,126,611\$

PROFIT AND LOSS.

DR.	
General charges	90,897\$
Reserve Fund	20,745\$
Special reserve	10,874\$
Directors' commission	16,806\$
Dividends	150,000\$
Dividend tax	3,750\$
Carried forward	8,803\$
	301,378\$

	CR.	
Balance from June, 1906	3,000\$	
Profits, first half to December	146,857\$	
Second half to June, 1907	151,521\$	
	301,378\$	

BANCO DO PARÁ.—Domicile: Belém, State of Pará. Code Address: "BANKING." DIRECTORS: A. C. Ferreira Braga, Julio Lambert Pereira, L. Freitas de Amaral, Eduardo Javarez Cardozo, E. A. Soares. Qualification: 100 shares. Advisory Board: Felipe de la Rocque, Visconde de Monte Redondo, Albino José Cordeiro. Voting Powers: One vote for 10 shares, up to 25 votes. INCORPORATED: April 9th, 1883. OBJECT: General banking business. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.1,000,000\$, in 10,000 shares of 100\$, raised to Rs.2,000,000\$ in 1884, to Rs.3,000,000\$ in 1888, to 5,000,000\$ in 1896, to 10,000,000\$ in 1897, and finally to 15,000,000\$ in 1900, of which 99,970 shares are fully paid, 30,000 with 70 % paid, and 50,000 with 40 % paid, thus bringing the total paid-up capital to 11,999,100\$. The business year closes on December 31st, and accounts are presented during first quarter and dividends paid half-yearly. DIVIDENDS paid: 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906, at rate of 4 %; from first half 1884 to 1907 dividends to value of 11,321,032\$ were distributed. On September 27th, 1900, the bank being unable to find assistance against first-class securities, to meet increasing withdrawal of deposits, was forced to suspend cash payments. Many accounts were reduced by debtors meeting their liabilities with depositors' cheques on the bank, and in December the directors were authorised to make a compromise with creditors, which was generally accepted. By this the balance verified at December 31st was met by 30 % delivery in State Bonds at 95 %; in Pará City Railway securities at 95 %, and in cash; 10 % in cash, May 31st, 1901, with back interest, and 60 % in promissory notes, with 5 % interest, payable in September, 1901, June, July and December, 1902. On February 26th, 1903, the directors were able to report exact compliance with the above conditions, for which the last payments were made in December, and, moreover, that the securities held by the bank at this date showed an increase of Rs.214,900\$. The suspension of payments was thus limited to a few months. Before the suspension took place a dividend of 8 % had been declared on a capital of Rs.9,855,680\$, and after the results for 1901 were known 8 % was paid on the increased capital. A large sum was transferred to a new special reserve. Since then this account as liquidation reserve has served to balance several bad accounts, and has disappeared from the accounts. The assets have become sound and reserve account has risen 500,000\$ to Rs.2,950,000\$.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

ASSETS.	
£175,000 Gold Stock—Guarantee or Res.Fund	2,660,000\$
State of Pará Sterling Bonds	417,305\$
£20,000 Brazilian Bonds held in London	266,667\$
Apolicies (Internal Bonds)	1,332,525\$
Debentures	27,977\$
Shares	144,693\$
Shareholders	3,000,000\$
Bank premises	240,000\$
Bank properties	29,088\$
Furniture and improvements	48,164\$
Mortgage loans	1,220,219\$
Apolicies deposited at Federal Treasury	700,000\$
Bills receivable and discounted	3,009,026\$
Guaranteed loans	561,800\$
Accounts in liquidation	1,814,522\$
General guarantees	19,779,887\$
Pará Bank, Limited, Securities—£175,000	3,500,000\$
Accounts current	1,068,950\$
" " without interest	1,480,202\$
Mortgage accounts	698,721\$
Sundry	29,877\$
Interest receivable on liquidations	286,126\$
Correspondents	337,706\$
Interest	13,933\$
Cash	3,825,264\$
	47,343,442\$

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	15,000,000\$
Reserve Fund	2,950,000\$
Special reserve	100,000\$
Cash deposited	10,742\$
Judicial deposits	1,241\$
Accounts current, with and without interest	3,927,030\$
Securities in deposit	4,200,000\$
Bills payable	684,856\$
Guarantees deposited	19,779,887\$
Dividends, unclaimed	71,397\$
Forty-fourth, at 2½ % on Rs. 11,999,100\$	299,977\$
Exchange drafts	78,192\$
Directors	20,515\$
Interest	11,219\$
Discounts	46,803\$
Balance	161,784\$
	47,343,442\$

PROFIT AND LOSS.

DR.	
General charges	230,207\$
Dividend tax	14,999\$
Reserve Fund	90,000\$
Directors' commission	38,526\$
Dividends—two at 2½ %	599,955\$
Carried forward	161,783\$
	1,135,469\$
CR.	
Brought forward	184,756\$
Interest on Bank's securities	359,225\$
Interest, discounts and other revenues	641,488\$
	1,135,469\$

ESTRADA DE FERRO DO NORTE DO BRAZIL.—Domicile: Belém, State of Pará. Code Address: "ARAGUAYA." P.O. Box 5362, Pará. DIRECTORS: Luiz Chas. de Coppet, L. Soares Horta Barbosa, Luciano Verlain, Eugenio A. Ponce. Qualification: 100 shares. Advisory Board: M. Gonçalves Caseiro, Albino F. Ramos, Placido Felipe Ribeiro. Substitutes: José de Pinho, Joaquim L. da Cunha Corqueira, J. Luiz de la Rocque. INCORPORATED: 1891 at Pará. OBJECT: To construct and work a line of railway from Alcoabaça to Praia da Rainha, to surpass certain rapids and put navigation on the Araguaya into communication with that on the lower Tocantins. The length of the line is 184 kilometres, of which 14 kilometres were completed at end of 1906. The company encounters great difficulty in finding labour, and is endeavouring, hitherto unsuccessfully, to import Chinese coolies. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.12,500,000\$, of which 4,322,100\$ appear as realised in the balance sheet of December 31st, 1906. DEBENTURES: Authorised, 25,000,000 frs., of which 12,500,000 frs. were issued in 1905 and the rest in 1907, in 25,000 5 % obligations of 500 frs. each; these constitute a first charge on the guarantees of both the Federal and Pará Governments. It is stipulated that debentures to the value of only 80 % of the guaranteed capital can be issued. Interest is payable on May 1st and November 1st by the bank by whom the issue was effected. The guarantee of the Federal Government is 6 % on capital expenditure not exceeding 30,000\$ gold (£3,375) per kilometre, or 5,340,000\$ (£663,000) in all. There is also a guarantee of 6 % on 10,000\$ per kilometre from the Government of Pará. In all the guarantees are equivalent to a subvention of 330,000\$ (£37,215) per annum on the line from Alcoabaça to Praia da Rainha. A petition by this company is before Congress for further guarantee of 6 % on an extension from Praia da Rainha to the city of Goyaz, from Alcoabaça to Cameté, and from Cameté to Xingá, in all 2,500 kilometres, for construction of which the necessary capital is said to be available in France. The company, moreover, has contracted with the Federal Government for maintenance of a regular steamship service between Pará and Alcoabaça, for which a subvention of 30,000\$ per annum for one voyage a month, and of 24,000\$ from the State of Pará for a similar service between Pará and Baía, has been granted.

BALANCE SHEET—APRIL 10TH, 1907.

ASSETS.	
Shareholders	7,177,900\$
General stores	20,780\$
Directors' deposits	60,500\$
Rights and concessions	5,378,016\$
House property	60,000\$
Furniture	3,611\$
River exploration	33,252\$
Improvement of lines	49,663\$
Studies and constructions of the railway	1,714,846\$
Railway material	591,754\$
Steamers and floating material	333,206\$
Accounts receivable	11,095\$
Current accounts	3,058,817\$
Sundry accounts	635,942\$
Law expenses	1,214\$
Cash	1,790\$
	<u>19,131,829\$</u>

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	12,500,000\$
Debentures	4,416,250\$
Reserve fund	856,640\$
Marine insurance	18,042\$
Directors' deposit	60,500\$
Current accounts	1,129,435\$
Accounts payable	60,241\$
Sundry accounts	90,721\$
	<u>19,131,829\$</u>

GARANTIA DA AMAZONIA.—Domicile: Belém, State of Pará. Code Address: "AMAZONIA." P.O. Box 208, Telephone: 484, Belém. DIRECTORS: D. da Cunha Rocha, J. Borges Alves, José F. Antunes, Visconde de Monte Redondo. Qualification: 10,000\$ in shares or money. Advisory Board: Adolpho Braga, Abílio S. de Brito, J. Fernandes Antunes. Voting Powers: One vote for each share. INCORPORATED: April 10th, 1897. OBJECT: Life insurance. CAPITAL: Being mutual there is no capital and, therefore, no dividend. Business year closes December 31st, when accounts are presented. Different Reserve Funds, December 31st, 1906, 9,715,737\$. Founders' rights reduced from 1,200,200\$ to Rs.303,135\$.

LLOYD PARAENSE.—Head Office: No. 1, Praça Visconde, Rio Branco, Belém, State of Pará. Code Address: "PARALLOYD." DIRECTORS: Augusto Camarinha, A. J. Cordeiro, J. Fernandes Antunes. Qualification: 10,000\$ in shares. Advisory Board: Hitor Fernandes, Felipe Roque, Augusto M. Pereira. INCORPORATED: January 9th, 1894. Duration: 30 years. OBJECT: Marine and fire insurance. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.2,000,000\$ in 20,000 shares of 100\$, reduced to Rs.1,200,000\$ on June 1st, 1900, in 12,000 shares all paid up. The business year closes December 31st, accounts being presented in February and August, and dividends distributed directly after approval. DIVIDENDS: Half-year ended June 30th, 1899, 140,000\$, or 14 %; year 1900, nil; half-year ended June 30th and second half 1901, 60,000\$, or 6 %; since then 60,000\$, or 6 %, every half-year to June 30th, 1907.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31ST, 1906.

ASSETS.	
Stocks and shares	649,098\$
Mortgage loans	855,000\$
Banking accounts	268,512\$
Banco Commercial do Pará—securities for safe keeping	512,040\$
Judicial deposits—securities	5,000\$
Judicial deposits—cash	70,000\$
Interest and dividends	74,600\$
Insured	151,938\$
Bills receivable	164,474\$
Directors' deposit	30,000\$
Agencies	202,022\$
Re-insurances receivable	84,186\$
Sundry	103,344\$
	<u>2,670,208\$</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital	1,200,000\$
Reserve fund	572,091\$
Reserve fund for casualties	181,791\$
Depreciation of securities	27,598\$
Securities deposited	512,040\$
Judicial deposits	5,000\$
Six insurance companies in account current	19,037\$
Alliança and Lealdade Companies	30,000\$
Directors' deposit	30,000\$
Dividends	71,860\$
Dividend tax	1,500\$
Directors' commission	18,872\$
Re-insurances	620\$
	<u>2,870,208\$</u>

PROFIT AND LOSS.

DR.	
Re-insurances and cancelling	197,846\$
General charges and agents	220,586\$
Directors' commission—6 % on bad debts	41,675\$
Bad debts	4,107\$
Casualties and damages	121,535\$
Reserve fund	119,017\$
Dividends	123,000\$
Reserve fund	59,509\$
Reserve fund for casualties	289,454\$
	<u>1,176,729\$</u>
CR.	
Insurance premiums	1,110,056\$
Interest and dividends	86,673\$
	<u>1,176,729\$</u>

SEGUROS ALLIANÇA.—Head Office: 53, Boulevard da Republica, Belém, State of Pará. Code Address: "ALLIANÇA." P.O. Box 6257, Pará. DIRECTORS: Censelheiro A. José do Pinho, A. J. Alves dos Santos, J. V. da Silva Cunha. Qualification: 100 shares. Advisory Board: Joaquim da Silva Vidinha, Ignacio Pereira Godinho, Francisco Rodrigues de Oliveira. Voting Powers: One vote for 10 shares. INCORPORATED: December 14th, 1899. DURATION: 30 years. OBJECT: Fire and marine insurance. CAPITAL: Authorised, 2,000,000\$; reduced to 1,000,000\$ in 1902, all paid. The business year closes March 31st. Accounts are presented twice a year, dividends being payable 10 days after.

BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30TH, 1907.

ASSETS.	
Federal Government Stock	67,285\$
Pará State Stock	387,156\$
Pará Municipal Stock	60,465\$
Norte do Brazil Bank shares	15,000\$
Credito Popular Bank shares	45,160\$
Amazonense Bank shares	25,000\$
Banco do Pará shares	20,862\$
Banco Commercial	28,876\$
Landed property	25,752\$
Cash in hand and at banks	6,095\$
Banco de Credito Popular deposit account	331,800\$
Treasury (Federal)	5,000\$
Collateral securities	466,400\$
Mortgages	9,320\$
Sundry small accounts	5,252\$
Directors' guarantee	40,000\$
Insurance claims	372,383\$
Bills receivable	208,276\$
Interest and dividends	22,563\$
Agencios at Manaus and Maranhão	58,707\$
Lloyd Paraense	16,132\$
Amazonia and Lealdade	8,591\$
Insurances	123,277\$
	<u>2,348,650\$</u>

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	1,000,000\$
Reserve fund	151,290\$
Paraense Company	9,117\$
Commercial Company	327\$
Lloyd Americano Company	3,167\$
Deposits (directors)	40,000\$
Securities in guarantee	803,000\$
Unclaimed dividends	6,641\$
London and Brazilian Bank—guarantee account	237,352\$
Carried forward	97,782\$
	2,348,658\$

SEGUROS MARITIMOS E TERRESTRES "LEALDADE."

—Legal Domicile: Belém, State of Pará. Offices - Rua 15 de Novembro, No. 68. Code Address: "LEALDADE."
DIRECTORS: Guilherme Augusto de Miranda Filho, Floriano Bernardo de Brito, Jos Cr^orea de Araujo. Qualification: 50 shares each. Remuneration. Rs.3,000\$ each and one-third of 8% on net profits per annum. **INCORPORATED:** March 16th, 1893. **OBJECT:** To do business in fire and marine insurance. **CAPITAL:** Authorised Rs.1,000,000\$ in 10,000 shares of 100\$, fully paid. The reserve account was constituted by appropriating 30% of the net profits up to Rs.500,000\$, when this sum was transferred to capital account, which is now all paid up. On June 30th, 1907, Reserve Fund was Rs.790,000\$. Duration: 30 years. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted about one month after. Voting Qualification: 10 shares for one vote. **DIVIDENDS** limited to 10%, at which rate an aggregate of Rs.1,350,000\$ has been paid. An interim dividend of 4% was paid for the half-year ended June 30th, 1907.

BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30TH, 1907.

ASSETS.	
Shares of banks and companies	313,891\$
Apolicies (bonds), 310 Federal	306,829\$
Pará Municipal, sterling bonds of	164,230\$
Pará State, sterling bonds of	166,120\$
Bank accounts	117,691\$
Cash	14,117\$
Office furniture	6,819\$
Insurance companies in account current	29,701\$
Directors' shares	15,000\$
Premiums	190,340\$
Insurance premium bills	318,393\$
Banco do Commercio	51,000\$
Interest and dividend to reserve	15,518\$
Agents at Pernambuco, Manaus, Ceará	74,890\$
Claims	30,000\$
Mortgage loan	55,292\$
Re-insurances	20,752\$
Casualties to be liquidated	38,194\$
Sundry	4,761\$
	1,933,538\$

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	1,000,000\$
Reserve fund	541,000\$
Depreciation reserve	210,000\$
Dividend reserve	45,000\$
	796,000\$
Directors' deposit	15,000\$
Securities deposited	51,000\$
Directors' commission	5,000\$
Unclaimed dividends	8,259\$
Sundry accounts	6,119\$
Twenty-third dividend	50,000\$
Carried forward	2,160\$
	1,933,538\$

PROFIT AND LOSS TO JUNE 30TH,

Dr.	
Re-insurances, general charges and losses	147,703\$
Directors' commission	14,981\$

Dividend at 4% per share	24,000\$
Balance transferred to Reserve Fund	125,078\$
	311,802\$
Cr.	
Balance from 1906	174\$
Interest received from banks and stocks	6,786\$
Rents	5,803\$
Premiums	299,689\$
	311,802\$

SEGUROS PARAENSE.—Domicile: City of Pará. **DIRECTORS:** José Furtado de Mendonça Sobrinho, M. Rodrigues de Oliveira, José da Rocha Fernandes. **OBJECT:** To do business in fire and marine insurance. **CAPITAL:** Paid up, Rs.600,000\$. **Dividend:** Fiftieth paid at rate of 4% on capital for first half 1907.

BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30TH, 1907.

ASSETS.	
Apolicies	49,700\$
Local bank shares	259,500\$
House property	174,500\$
Banco de Credito Popular	71,161\$
Other banks' accounts	693\$
Furniture	8,855\$
Cash	12,489\$
Policy holders	53,303\$
Bills receivable	9,790\$
Agencies	103,046\$
Interest and dividends	6,399\$
Insurance companies	32,352\$
For loss of "Mercedes"	39,942\$
" " "Viola"	5,442\$
Directors' deposit	15,000\$
Judicial deposit	5,000\$
Sundry accounts	11,413\$
Other accounts	3,113\$
	921,584\$

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	600,000\$
Reserve account	200,000\$
Variable reserve	451\$
Depreciation reserve	28,497\$
Lealdade Insurance Company	1,094\$
Directors' deposit	15,000\$
Bills payable	32,005\$
Directors' commission	14,931\$
Unclaimed dividends	5,803\$
Fiftieth dividend	24,000\$
	921,584\$

"SEGURANÇA" SEGUROS.—Domicile: Belém, State of Pará. Code address: "Segurança." **DIRECTORS:** Liberto M. da Silva Castro, Raymundo Rodrigues Vleira, A. J. de Souza Pereira. Qualification: 200 shares. **Advisory Board:** Elias Carlat, M. M. Souza B. Braga, João H. Cabral. **Voting Power:** One vote for 10 shares. **INCORPORATED:** January 21st, 1893. Duration: 30 years. **OBJECT:** Fire and marine insurance. **CAPITAL:** Authorised and realised, 2,000,000\$. Accounts are made up to June 30th and December 31st, and dividends paid half-yearly. From 1893 to 1907 the sum of Rs.1,330,615\$ has been paid as dividends.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31ST, 1906.

ASSETS.	
Shareholders	2,200\$
Federal apolicies (bonds)	127,200\$
Municipal apolicies (bonds)	672,800\$
Shares of banks and companies	4,790\$
Amortisation of shares (5,162)	516,200\$
Agencies	19,212\$
Cash	4,052\$
Current accounts	25,117\$
Directors' deposit	40,000\$
Collaterals, loan on	70,000\$

Interest and dividends	22,178\$
Bills receivable	25,725\$
Bills discounted	422,061\$
Liquidation	447,113\$
Steam launch	98,870\$
Furniture	8,885\$
House property	27,940\$
Loans on policies	17,753\$
Securities deposited	4,100\$
Law expenses	9,300\$
Sundries	2,598\$
	<u>2,568,100\$</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital	2,000,000\$
Reserve Fund	12,581\$
Special reserve	54,526\$
Reserve—company's shares	155,066\$
Guarantees	275,000\$
Directors' deposit	40,000\$
Current accounts	3,500\$
Deposits	4,100\$
Dividends, unclaimed	7,062\$
Taxes	897\$
Carry forward	15,368\$
	<u>2,568,100\$</u>

PROFIT AND LOSS, 1906.

	Dr.	
Interest		28,288\$
General charges		49,734\$
Commissions and discounts		45,019\$
Losses		68,556\$
Reserve Fund (80 % on Rs.21,953\$941)		6,586\$
Carry forward		15,368\$
		<u>213,551\$</u>

Cr.

Reserve account (June 30th)	1,610\$
Profit on purchase of company's shares	43,733\$
Interest and discounts	40,919\$
Launch, revenue of	24,664\$
Salvage	2,638\$
Marine premiums	48,982\$
Fire premiums	54,875\$
Profits in shares	1,130\$
	<u>213,551\$</u>

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Parahyba do Norte.

TECIDOS PARAHYBANA.—Domicile: Parahyba, State of Parahyba do Norte. DIRECTORS: J. R. de Castro Ferreira, Manoel J. de Souza Lemos, A. E. Soares. Advisory Board: J. Pereira Neves Bahia, J. Pereira Borges, A. Gonçalves Penna. INCORPORATED: 1891. OBJECT: Manufacture of cotton cloth. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.600,000\$ in 3,000 shares of 200\$, raised to Rs.900,000\$ by issue of 1,500

fresh shares in 1894, all paid up. DEBENTURES: Authorised, Rs.500,000\$. Issued, 200,000\$ in 1894 and rest later. Interest, 8 %; amortisation, 5 % per annum. DIVIDENDS distributed: For 1898, 5 %; 1899 to 1905 at rate of 10 % per annum. Business year closes on December 31st; accounts are made up to June 30th and December 31st, and dividends distributed once a year.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Paraná.

BANCO COMMERCIAL DO PARANÁ.—Domicile: Curitiba, State of Paraná. Code address: "Bancocial," Curitiba. Telephone 230. DIRECTORS: J. Fernandes Louveido, Manoel de Macedo, Augusto Hauer. Qualification: 50 shares. Remuneration: 3 % of net profits when dividend exceeds 10 %. Advisory Board: P. Luiz de Souza Rocha, A. E. de Leal, Junr., G. Shaek. Voting Powers: One vote for five shares up to 50 votes; from 50 to 100, one vote for 10 shares; and over 100 one vote for 20 shares. INCORPORATED: April 3rd, 1906. Duration: 30 years. OBJECT: General banking business. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.1,000,000\$ in 5,000 shares of 200\$, with powers to increase. Paid up on December 31st, 1906, Rs.600,000\$. The business year closes December 31st. Accounts are presented in March and dividends distributed in January and July. In 1906 the dividend was at the rate of 6 % per annum on paid-up capital. Reserve Fund (June 27th, 1907): Rs.5,567\$. Carried forward, Rs.4,207\$. Deposits, Rs.145,961\$. PROFIT AND LOSS, SIX MONTHS—DECEMBER 31st,

1906.

	Dr.	
Interest paid		6,252\$
Commission		5,023\$
General expenses		19,888\$
First dividend, 3\$800 per share, with 60 % paid		18,000\$
Tax on dividend		450\$
Reserve Fund, 10 % on Rs.20,588\$ net profit		2,059\$
		<u>51,672\$</u>
	Cr.	
Interest received		11,555\$
Discounts		19,940\$

Commission	18,964\$
Profit on exchange operations	1,213\$
	<u>51,672\$</u>

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

ASSETS.

Shareholders	400,000\$
Bills discounted	356,193\$
Bills for collection	311,365\$
Bills for own account	2,875\$
Advances on account current	239,455\$
Guarantees for loans	266,441\$
Directors' deposit	30,000\$
Furniture, books, &c.	6,153\$
Correspondents abroad	747,145\$
Cash	301,163\$
	<u>2,660,790\$</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital	1,000,000\$
Reserve Fund	2,059\$
Deposits, fixed dates	145,961\$
Current accounts	794,180\$
Guarantees	311,365\$
"	266,441\$
Directors	30,000\$
Dividend, first	18,000\$
Tax on dividend	450\$
Discounts (next year's)	3,728\$
Correspondents (Brazil)	88,811\$
	<u>2,660,790\$</u>

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Piauh.

DE FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS PIAUHENSE.—Legal Domicile: 18, Rua da Divisão, Therezina, State of Piauh. Code address: "FIAÇÃO, Therezina." DIRECTORS: Antonio Gonçalves Portellada, Leocadio Alves dos Santos, G. Martins Gomes Ferreira, Marcos Pereira de Araujo and Collecto Antonio da Fonseca. Qualification: Rs.1,000\$ in shares. Advisory Board: J. G. da Silveira, R. C. dos Santos Rios and Manoel G. do Amaral Sobreira. Voting Powers: Five shares one vote. INCORPORATED: June 27th, 1889. Duration: 50 years. OBJECT: To erect and work mills for spinning and weaving cotton. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.250,000\$ in 2,500 shares of 100\$, raised on April 17th, 1892, to Rs.400,000\$, and to Rs.650,000\$ in April, 1893, in 500 shares of 100\$, all paid. The business year closes in February, and accounts are presented in February and August, dividends being paid after accounts are approved. Dividends distributed since capital was raised amount to Rs.550,000\$, as follows:—

July 9th, 1896	3\$
October 9th, 1896	3\$=6 %
July 10th, 1897	3\$
October 11th, 1897	5\$=8 %
July 12th, 1898	6\$
October 13th, 1898	7\$=13 %
July 14th, 1899	7\$
October 15th, 1899	7\$=14 %
July 16th, 1900	6\$
October 17th, 1900	4\$=10 %
July 18th, 1901	4\$
October 19th, 1901	6\$=10 %
July 20th, 1902	6\$
October 21st, 1902	10\$=16 %
July 22nd, 1903	13\$
October 23rd, 1903	12\$=24 %
October 24th, 1904	8\$
July 25th, 1905	4\$=12 %

October 26th, 1905 5\$
 July 27th, 1906 6\$=11 %
 October 28th, 1906 8\$
 July 29th, 1907 8\$
 Reserve Fund, 30th June, 1907: Rs.150,324\$.
 Insurance Fund: Rs.156,420\$. Commercial Fund: Rs.150,000\$. Carried forward: Rs.15,958\$. The factory works 162 looms and employs 320 hands. Latest sale of shares at Rs.120\$, 1907.

NAVEGAÇÃO A VAPOR DO RIO PARAHYBA.—Legal Domicile: Therezina, State of Piauh. Offices: Therezina. Code address: "Garente." DIRECTORS: Antonio Gonçalves, P. Portella, José. João dos Santos, Gil Martins Gomes Ferreira, Elias Firmino de Souza Monteiro, and Collecto Antonio da Fonseca. Qualification: 10 shares. Remuneration: 5 % of net profits divided. Advisory Board: João José de Oliveira Costa, Visconde Ferreira Barbosa and Francisco Firmino de Souza Monte ro. INCORPORATED: November 20th, 1858, and September 16th, 1862, and privileged by Government Decree 2974. OBJECT: To undertake for a term of 20 years the service of navigation of the river Parahyba, which term was extended for other 20 years ending in 1902. The service consists of four round voyages per month from Therezina to Parahyba do Norte and two round voyages to Port Floriano, South, touching at União, Curralinho, Boqueirão, Repartição, Santa Quitéria, Porto Alegre, Parahyba, Arraiozas, Amarante, Belém, Castelhanos, Miguel Alves, Marrocos, Barra de Souza, São Francisco de Grajahú, with a regular service between Parahyba and Port Tutoya. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.150,000\$ fully paid, in 1,500 shares of 100\$ each, from 1904, at which it has always stood. The company has not issued any debentures. Reserve Fund, December 31st, 1906: Rs.485,012\$ and Rs.2,684\$ was carried over. DIVIDENDS: 1901, 0 and 3 %; 1902, 4 and 4 %; 1903, 5 and 5 %; 1904, 10 and 8 %; 1905, 10 and 10 %; 1906, 8 and 8 %.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Pernambuco.

AMPHITRITE.—Domicile: Pernambuco, with branches in Piauh, Parahyba do Norte and Alagoas. DIRECTORS: A. A. de Almeida, José Antonio Pinto, João José de Amorim. Remuneration: 10 % of the premiums. Advisory Board: J. Joaquim Dias Fernandes, J. Antonio da Motta Guimarães and Manoel Colaço Dias. Voting Powers: One vote for five shares. INCORPORATED: January 11th, 1883. Duration: 20 years extended to October 31st, 1922. OBJECT: To undertake fire and marine insurance. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.1,000,000\$ in 200 lots of five shares of 1,000\$ each, of which 200,000\$ paid up. The working capital was raised in 1903 to 400,000 by transfer of 200,000\$ from reserve to capital account to meet the requirements of Federal Decree 4,270 of December 10th, 1901. Business year closes December 31st, and accounts are presented in March following. Dividends paid: 1897 and 1898, 15 % on paid-up capital of 200,000\$; 1899 and 1900, 20 %; 1901, 15 %; 1902, 10 %; 1903, 1904, 1905, and 1906, 10 % on paid-up capital of 400,000\$. MARITIME RISKS taken 1906: 18,325,520\$; re-insured, 571,000\$; liquidated, 11,780,520\$. LAND RISKS taken: 13,662,750\$; re-insured, 695,000\$; liquidated, 482,000\$. Net premiums: Maritime, 98,526\$; land, 61,328\$. Single maritime risks are limited to 80,000\$ on sailers or steamers, including cargo; and land risks to 80,000\$ maximum.

BALANCE SHEET.

ASSETS.	
Shareholders	600,000\$
Directors' deposit	25,000\$
Hypothecary Notes—Banco Credito Real de Pernambuco	198,900\$
Hypothecary Notes—Banco Emissor de Pernambuco	8,000\$
Debentures—"Seguros Maritimos"	29,800\$
Federal bonds	231,200\$
State bonds	108,000\$

Cash	20,281\$
Federal Savings Bank	4,845\$
Banco do Recife	58,919\$
Office buildings	39,197\$
Office furniture	2,500\$
Sundry debtors	42,208\$
State debt	5,555\$
Interest receivable	17,866\$
Federal Treasury	200,000\$
	1,632,071\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	1,000,000
Reserve fund	250,000\$
Profit and loss	88,541\$
Insurance reserve	6,000\$
Depreciation of securities	28,785\$
Sundry	474\$
Directors' deposit	25,000\$
Directors' commission	8,561\$
Dividends unclaimed	760\$
Dividend, 37th	24,000\$
Deposit	200,000\$
	1,632,071\$

PROFIT AND LOSS.

DR.	
General charges	20,154\$
Abatements	10,894\$
Bonuses	4,798\$
Marine casualties	39,704\$
Fire casualties	14,250\$
Office rent, taxes, and duties	5,275\$
Fire brigade	4,869\$
Reserve fund	10,000\$

Federal contribution	1,468\$
Directors' commission	15,985\$
Depreciation of securities	20,000\$
Fire special reserve	6,000\$
Dividends	40,000\$
Carry forward	88,541\$
	<hr/>
	282,038\$

Cr.

Brought forward from 1905	81,378\$
Marine premiums	98,526\$
Fire premiums	61,329\$
Policies	770\$
Interest and discounts	36,838\$
Rents	3,192\$
	<hr/>
	282,038\$

BANCO DAS CLASSES.—Legal Domicile: Recife, Pernambuco. DIRECTORS: João A. Pereira de Lyra, João E. Pereira, Joaquim Pereira da Silva. Qualification: 100 shares. Remuneration: Rs.2,400\$ per annum and 10 % of profits, of which 5 % for president and 5 % for other directors. Advisory Board: L. Ferreira de Oliveira Faria, Ed. Roiz, T. de Mello, Mario H. Martins. Remuneration: 50\$ per month. Voting Power: One vote for each share. INCORPORATED: September 4th, 1901. Duration: 40 years. Authorised by State Law 542 of July 6th, 1901, and statutes approved by State Decree of July 3rd, 1905. OBJECT: To loan money to public employes on security of their salaries, insure their lives, assist them to acquire dwelling houses, and do general banking business. CAPITAL: Authorised, 600,000\$ in 6,000 shares of 100\$, with right to raise same to 2,000,000\$. Issued and fully paid, 350,000\$. Division of profits: 10 % for reserve fund, 10 % for directors, and rest for dividends. reserve fund, on December 31st, 1906, 35,000\$. Profits in suspense, 235\$. Cash, 37,924\$. Dividends distributed:

July, 1902	12,480\$	on paid up cap. of 300,000\$
October, 1903	19,742\$	" " "
July, 1903	20,658\$	" " "
February, 1904	30,000\$	" " "
July, 1904	24,000\$	" " "
February, 1905	18,000\$	" " "
July, 1905	21,000\$	" " "
February, 1906	21,000\$	" " 350,000\$
July, 1906	10,500\$	" " "
August, 1907	4,500\$	" " "

181,880\$

BALANCE SHEET.

ASSETS.

Federal concession	35,700\$
Loans to Federal employes	211,985\$
Loans to State employes	131,797\$
Loans to Municipal employes	64,234\$
Loans to sundry employes	14,776\$
Cashier's guarantee	10,000\$
Securities deposited	683,600\$
Furniture	7,315\$
Directors' deposit	30,000\$
Sundry accounts	49,324\$
Cash in hand and at the Banco do Recife	37,924\$
	<hr/>
	1,281,655\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	350,000\$
Reserve Fund	85,000\$
Profit and loss	236\$
Savings branch	1,402\$
Deposits	241,600\$
Current accounts	239\$
Current a/c fixed dates	36,000\$
Accumulative accounts	102,373\$
Sundry guarantees	497,000\$
Sundry accounts	17,221\$
Unclaimed balances of 7th, 8th, and 9th dividends	584\$
	<hr/>
	1,281,655\$

PROFIT AND LOSS, 1906.

Dr.

Interest on current accounts	18,517\$
Remuneration to Board	25,500\$
Staff and law expenses	22,661\$
Inspectors—Federal, State and Municipal	8,400\$
Office rent	1,541\$
General charges and losses	5,990\$
Directors' percentage	2,321\$
Reserve Fund	2,000\$
Ninth dividend	10,500\$
Balance carried to 1907	236\$
	<hr/>
	97,666\$

Cr.

Interest received	92,884\$
Fixed rate	3,086\$
Sundry accounts	1,708\$
Brought forward from 1905	488\$
	<hr/>
	97,666\$

BANCO DE CREDITO REAL DE PERNAMBUCO.

Legal Domicile: City of Recife. Offices: No. 26, Rua do Bom Jesus. DIRECTORS: Manoel João de Amorim, Manoel Medeiros, and Antonio Minervino de Moura Soares—elected for four years. Qualification: 40 shares each. Remuneration: Rs.4,000\$ per annum each. Advisory Board: Ariarcho Xavier Lopes, José Faustino Porto, João Ferreira Balther. Remuneration: Rs.200\$ per annum each. INCORPORATED: December 9th, 1885. OBJECT: To do business in real estate of any kind permissible by existing and ulterior legislation in virtue of Decrees 169A, January 19th, 1890, to issue hypothecary notes in accordance with the clauses of said law, and of the regulations of same, dated May 2nd following. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.1,000,000\$ in 5,000 shares of 200\$, of which 140\$ was paid up, amounting to Rs.700,000\$. The bank has issued 38,495 hypothecary notes bearing 7 % interest and 79,040 with 6 % interest per annum, of which 8,478 of the first and 50,337 of the second are still in circulation, the balance having been redeemed. These notes, which are of the nominal value of 100\$, are quoted at 75 % for 7 % and 70 % for 6 %. The balance sheet (December 31st, 1906) shows 53,756 in circulation—487 belonging to the bank. DIVIDENDS were regularly paid half-yearly at rate of 10 % per annum, first on the paid-up capital of Rs.500,000\$ and on that of 700,000\$, from 1897 up to January, 1901. In July, 1901, the thirtieth dividend was paid, at rate of 8 % per annum for that half-year; since then no further dividends have been paid. The term of association is for 40 years, ending in 1921. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in March following. Voting powers: Five shares to one vote. QUOTATIONS of shares are nominal.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

ASSETS.

Shareholders, capital uncalled	300,000\$
Mortgage loans	5,879,290\$
Hypothecary Notes, to redeem	92,300\$
Mortgage securities	12,709,900\$
Other deposit securities	1,807,640\$
State 7 % Stock	50,000\$
487 Hypothecary Notes	48,700\$
Bank buildings and furniture	31,000\$
Foreclosed property	207,701\$
Overdue payments	2,597,288\$
Sundry accounts	228,484\$
Treasury, bank account	33,250\$
Cash	145,274\$
	<hr/>
	23,630,327\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital—5,000 shares	1,000,000\$
Profits outstanding	1,067,607\$
Amortisations receivable	931,280\$
Mortgage guarantees	12,709,900\$
Depositors	1,807,640\$
Hypothecary Notes in circulation	5,375,600\$
Hypothecary Notes, drawn	4,500\$

Amortisations balance	296,530\$
Sundry accounts	166,187\$
Interest on Hypothecary Notes	139,792\$
Cumulant current account	92,964\$
Sundry creditors	13,251\$
Guarantees account	25,561\$
	23,630,827\$

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 1906.

Dr.	
Interest on Hypothecary Notes, first half ..	166,175\$
Interest on Hypothecary Notes, second half ..	164,347\$
	330,522\$
General charges	43,733\$
	374,255\$
Cr.	
Receipts, first half	80,207\$
Receipts, second half	44,830\$
	125,046\$
Transferred from reserve profits	249,209\$
	374,255\$

BANCO DO RECIFE.—Head Office: 32, Rua Bom Jesus, Pernambuco. Code Address: "RECIFBANCO." P.O. Box 111. Telephone: 259. DIRECTORS: J. M. de Andrade Barão de Suassuma, Joaquim Lima de Amorim, E. Cardozo Ayres, Francisco A. Pacheco. Qualification: 100 shares. Remuneration: President, 3,000\$, others 2,000\$ each per annum. Advisory Board: M. M. da Nova, J. Faustino Porto, A. B. da Roza Borges. Voting Powers: One vote for 50 shares. INCORPORATED: June 6th, 1900, for 60 years. OBJECT: General banking business. CAPITAL: Authorised, 2,000,000\$, in 10,000 shares of 200\$, with power to raise to Rs.4,000,000\$. Paid-up, 1,000,000\$. The business year closes August 31st, and accounts are presented in October. DIVIDENDS are distributed in April and October. For 1905 and 1906 at rate of 8 % per annum.

BALANCE SHEET—AUGUST 31st, 1907.

ASSETS.	
Shareholders	1,000,000\$
Guaranteed loans	790,000\$
Bills discounted	462,000\$
Correspondents in Brazil and abroad	5,440,030\$
Office furniture	29,860\$
Bank building	54,974\$
Bills receivable	3,358,084\$
Directors' deposit	50,000\$
Securities in guarantee	4,210,833\$
Sundry accounts	575,531\$
Cash	3,227,813\$
	19,199,303\$
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	2,000,000\$
Reserve fund	200,000\$
Deposits in account current	5,300,637\$
Deposits at fixed dates	2,473,487\$
Correspondents in Brazil and abroad	1,342,396\$
Sundry accounts	3,571,925\$
Sundry guarantees	1,218,278\$
Deposits	3,042,555\$
Dividends, balance	50,025\$
	19,199,303\$
PROFIT AND LOSS.	
Dr.	
Interest paid	236,500\$
Board, management, staff	95,412\$
General charges and taxes	57,270\$
Dividends	80,000\$
Reserve fund	30,000\$
Balance carried over	6,982\$
	506,114\$

Cr.	
Balance brought over	4,820\$
Interest and discounts	399,636\$
Profits in exchange—Bullion and stocks	101,858\$
	506,114\$

BEBERIBE (PERNAMBUCO WATERWORKS).—Legal Domicile: Pernambuco. Offices: No. 14, Rua 15 de Novembro, Pernambuco. Code Address: "BEBERIBE." DIRECTORS: Cecliano Mamede, Graçiliano V. da Cruz Martins, B. L. Castello Branco. Qualification: 50 shares. Remuneration: 12,000\$ managing, others 2,000\$ per annum. Advisory Board: Manoel Martins Fuza, Manoel Vieira Neves, Samuel José Pessoa Valença. Remuneration: 300\$ per annum. INCORPORATED: 1838. OBJECT: To acquire a concession for supply of water to the city of Pernambuco, dated December 11th, 1838, and later contracts, of March 31st, 1841, and January 17th, 1881. The term of the company's privilege was extended to 1940, when the works will become the property of the Pernambuco Government without payment. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.600,000\$, in shares of 50\$, fully paid; raised on August 9th, 1883, to 1,200,000\$ by doubling the nominal value of the shares. On April 18th, 1887, the capital was raised to Rs.1,500,000\$, in 15,000 shares of 100\$, by issue of Rs.300,000\$ fresh capital, and, finally, in 1905, to Rs.4,500,000\$ by trebling the nominal value of the shares, which now stand at 300\$ each. Profits: 1802-1893, 107,495\$; 1893-1894, 223,808\$; 1894-1895, 290,434\$; 1895-1896, 292,290\$. Latest dividend: 1500\$ per share for six months, equal to 1 % per annum on the nominal paid-up value of 300\$ each. DEBENTURES: 6 % first mortgage debentures, authorised, £100,000; outstanding, £85,200, in bonds of £100 to bearer, issued at 95 % in 1885. Coupons payable on January 1st and July 1st; the principal is repayable by a cumulative fund in June and December, counting from 1887, free from all Brazilian taxation. On June 1st, 1892, drawings were suspended and are still in abeyance. The bonds are said to be secured by first mortgage on all property of company subject to first charge agreed to in favour of third series. In 1878 it was agreed to reduce interest to 4 % whenever exchange was under 9d., to 5 % between 9d. and 12d., and 6 % when above 12d. Not until 1904 was payment of interest at 6 % realised in full, and continued in 1905 and 1906. The amortisation fund is suspended. Outstanding, April, 1907, £85,200. Second mortgage 6 % debentures authorised and issued: £50,000, in 1888, at 95 %, to bearer. Coupons payable January 1st and July 1st. Payment of amortisation: June and December, commencing from 1894; suspended since 1892. Default was made on coupon of 1892; since then arrangements were made for payment on reduced scale and payments were resumed as described for first mortgage issue. Outstanding 1907, £50,000 6 % "A" £12 certificates, bearing 6 % interest, payable January 1st and July 1st, redeemable in 1901 and 1910 for £16,224; outstanding, March, 1908, £3,684. These bonds were issued to provide for overdue interest in 1898; the holders agreed to same terms for service of their debt as the previous issues. "B" 6 % £12 certificates—£1,128 outstanding March, 1908, £228. "C" 6 % certificates of £50, issued £8,200 to Knowles & Foster for advances, redeemable after "A" and "B." Interest has been paid on "A," "B" and "C" to date. Drawings take place regularly for the three series. No reserve fund, but 1,034,783\$ carried forward. The business year closes April 30th. Term of association: 58 years.

BALANCE SHEET.

ASSETS.	
Dominion and possession of the Prata Reservoir and surrounding land, participation of the Apipicó; property and possession of the Dois Irmãos factory, annexed land and houses, inclusive of the Prata Chalet	278,000\$
"Prata" Reservoir	80,000\$
Waterworks	400,000\$
Road to springs	347,974\$
Pumping station and machinery: Dois Irmãos	547,088\$
Reservoir	350,000\$

Water fountains	119,730\$
Mains and distribution	1,607,197\$
Extension of Caxangá Railroad .. .	13,600\$
Hydrometers	790,831\$
Stores and workshops	60,000\$
Machinery and tools in town	20,944\$
Debts at Dois Irmãos	4,610\$
Americana Station	40,000\$
Unused piping and distribution .. .	100,000\$
Studies for the canalising of rivers Utinga and Pitanga	38,505\$
Six small properties	10,975\$
Live stock and vehicles	3,500\$
Co-participation in the factories of Utinga and Pitanga	11,531\$
Pitanga and Tabatinga property at Iguarassá ..	16,966\$
Telephone line	1,688\$
General stores at Dois Irmãos	2,667\$
Water concessions	212,583\$
Material for maintenance of works	113,767\$
Sundry other accounts	177,956\$
Knowles & Foster—£2,479 Is. 4d.	39,412\$
Cash account	24,563\$
Value of privilege	500,000\$
Increase of capital (fully-paid)	2,700,000\$

LIABILITIES.	
Capital—15,000 shares at 300\$	4,500,000\$
1,000 debentures of £100 £100,000	
Less redeemed 14,800	
	£85,200 1,704,000\$
500 debentures of £100 £50,000	1,000,000\$
Certificates "A"—interest on above debentures (1894-1895) converted December 3rd, 1895 £16,224	
Less redeemed 0,048	
	£7,176 143,520\$
Certificate "B"—interest due to Knowles & Foster £1,128	
Less paid 648	
	£480 9,600\$
Certificate "C"—owing to Knowles and Foster (converted December 3rd) £8,200	164,000\$
Dividends due	11,864\$
Clerks—caution money	2,200\$
Directors' deposit	45,000\$
Profit and loss account	1,034,783\$
	8,614,967\$

BRAZ SILVA & COMPANHIA (Sociedade Commanditaria).—Domicile: Recife, State of Pernambuco. Code Address: "TBOER." P.O. Box: 110. Telephone: 408 Recife. DIRECTORS (Socios Solidarios): Dr. Antonio Braz da Cunha and Dr. Mario Magalhães Silva. Advisory Board: Dr. Luiz Corrêa de Brito, Pereira Carneiro & Cia, A. M. Fernandes Ribeiro. Voting Powers: One vote for every 10 shares. INCORPORATED: February 18th, 1895; duration, 15 years. OBJECT: Manufacture of cotton cloth. CAPITAL: 300,000\$, of which the solidaire enters with 30,000\$ and the commanditaires with 270,000\$, all paid up. DEBENTURES: 150,000\$ issued August 20th, 1896, in 8% debentures of 200\$ each and 1% annual amortisation; outstanding, 150,000\$, on December 31st, 1906. The business year closes December 31st. DIVIDENDS are distributed after approval of balance sheet. Dividends paid since incorporation amount to 183,600\$.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31ST, 1906.

ASSETS.	
Factory and lands	12,403\$
Branch to Limoeira Railway	2,944\$
Machinery	313,151\$
Factory buildings	284,525\$

Sundry	11,019\$
Dwelling houses	8,897\$
General stores	20,423\$
Raw cotton	14,356\$
Manufactures	54,809\$
Sundry debtors	10,206\$
London and Brazilian Bank	30,584\$
Cash and stamps	8,409\$
	771,815\$

LIABILITIES.	
Debentures	150,000\$
Sundry creditors	78,888\$
Interest on debentures	4,144\$
Eleventh dividend	21,600\$
Dividend tax	1,058\$
Reserve fund	26,578\$
Debenture amortisation fund	26,577\$
Balance carried over	162,970\$
Capital	30,000\$
Commandite shareholders	270,000\$
	771,815\$

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	
Dr.	
General charges	30,227\$
Interest on debentures	12,000\$
Interest discounts	822\$
Insurance	2,189\$
Reserve fund	4,723\$
Deterioration fund	4,723\$
Dividend	21,600\$
Solidaire shareholders	31,708\$
Dividend tax	1,058\$
Carried forward	80,649\$
	139,699\$
Cr.	
Sundry Receipts	509\$
Production of manufactures	139,190\$
	139,699\$

FABRICA DE ESTOPA.—Domicile: City of Pernambuco, Rua do Commercio, 48. P.O. Box 49. DIRECTORS: G. C. Gatis, G. A. von Sohsten, J. C. Griffith. Qualification: 50 shares. Advisory Board: C. Ferreira Garcia, Gaetano S. Presado, F. H. Comber. Voting Powers: Five shares one vote. INCORPORATED: May 1st, 1891. Duration: 40 years, with right to extend. OBJECT: To manufacture cloth from cotton for bagging. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, 300,000\$ in 1,500 shares of 200\$; raised to 500,000\$ in September 1902, all paid up. DEBENTURES: Authorised in March, 1894, 300,000\$ in bonds bearing 8% annual interest, but no specified rate of amortisation. Issued, 210,600\$; redeemed in 1904, Rs.77,400\$; outstanding, Rs.133,200\$. The business year closes on June 30th, accounts being presented three months after. Dividends are distributed twice a year, after approval of accounts. From 1897 to 1907 dividends to value of 98% of the capital have been distributed, besides bonus of Rs.358,000, as follows:—

1898 and 1899	12% on 300,000\$
1900	20% "
1901	20% "
1902	25% "
1903—20%, part on 300,000\$ and part on 500,000\$	
1904	15% on 500,000\$
1906	Nil
1907	8% on 500,000\$

The falling-off in 1905 and 1906 was due to the smallness of the sugar crop and consequent insignificant demand for bags.

BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30TH, 1907.

ASSETS.	
Factory, machinery, accessories and dwelling-houses	662,807\$
Furniture	3,108\$
Directors' deposit	30,000\$
Manufactures	193,792\$

Current accounts	111,959\$
Hemp and jute	62,459\$
Stock	26,000\$
Bills receivable	23,536\$
London and River Plate Bank	88,092\$
E. A. M. Fenton	12,730\$
Cash	18,658\$
Sundries	6,060\$
	<u>1,239,250\$</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital	500,000\$
Reserve Fund	63,877\$
Deterioration Fund	50,000\$
Special Reserve	300,000\$
Debentures	133,200\$
Directors' deposit	30,000\$
Bills payable	96,127\$
Interest on debentures	4,300\$
Commission—Directors and Advisory Board	7,087\$
Dividends unclaimed	720\$
Thirteenth dividend, 8 %	40,000\$
Balance at profit and loss	14,478\$
	<u>1,239,250\$</u>

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Cr.

Oil for machinery	747\$
Insurance	4,570\$
Operatives	51,807\$
Interest and discount	1,010\$
Taxes	20,108\$
Water rate	226\$
Gas	10,274\$
General expenses	32,454\$
Unspecified	4,472\$
Interest on debentures	10,656\$
Reserve Fund	6,397\$
Commission—directors	6,397\$
Commission—Advisory Board	640\$
Dividends	40,000\$
Profits in suspense	14,478\$
	<u>204,236\$</u>

Dr.

Salés of goods	200,298\$
Brought forward, 1906	3,938\$
	<u>204,236\$</u>

FABRICA DE TECIDOS DE CANNAMO E JUTA.—Legal Domicile: Recife, State of Pernambuco. Code Address: "JUTA." DIRECTORS: John A. Thorn, E. A. M. Fenton and Eduardo de Lima Castro. Elected for three years. Qualification: 50 shares each. Remuneration: 10 % of net revenue equally divided. Advisory Board: Augusto Coelho de Moraes, Benjamin da Cunha Torreão, Antonio Francisco Loureiro, who receive conjointly 1 % of net profits. INCORPORATED: December 6th, 1902. OBJECT: To establish a factory for weaving hemp and jute and making bags. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.400,000\$, divided into 2,000 shares of 200\$, fully paid. Reserve Fund and Deterioration Fund on December 31st, 1906: Each Rs.11,981\$. Term of association: 40 years, ending 1942. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted up to end of March following. Voting Powers: One vote for every five shares. DIVIDENDS are paid half-yearly. The first was paid in July, 1905: 4 %; second half, 4 %; 1906: first, 4 %; second, 6 %, being 8 % and 10 % for each of the two years. Carried over: Rs.4,162\$. The latest quotation for shares was at par: 200\$.

BALANCE SHEET—1906.

ASSETS.

Cash	30,206\$
Bank of Recife	44,743\$
Premises	105,000\$
Machinery	187,100\$
Thread	64,950\$
Debtors	75,584\$
Extra stocks	14,944\$

Goods	37,833\$
Directors' deposit	30,000\$
Sundry accounts	3,946\$
	<u>674,369\$</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital	400,000\$
Reserve Fund	11,981\$
Renewal Fund	11,981\$
Bills payable	77,064\$
Directors' deposit	30,000\$
Dividends due	24,280\$
Sundry creditors	7,790\$
Directors' commission	6,400\$
Advisory Board	711\$
Balance over	4,162\$
	<u>574,369\$</u>

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.

General charges	8,403\$
Contributions	6,370\$
Remunerations	15,000\$
Fuel and manufacture	60,530\$
Sale—stamps	24,762\$
Thread	235,797\$
Dividends	40,000\$
Reserve Fund, Renewal Fund and Directors' commission—10 % each	19,201\$
Extra stores	5,816\$
E. Lima Castro	4,106\$
Advisory Board	640\$
Balance over	4,162\$
	<u>484,396\$</u>

Cr.

Production	434,396\$
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FERRO CARRIL DE PERNAMBUCO.—Domicile: Recife, State of Pernambuco. Code Address: "FERRO CARRIL." P.O. Box 112. Telephone: 741. DIRECTORS: Francisco A. Pacheco, Alfredo B. da Roza Borges, Pedro F. de Corrêa Oliveira. Qualification: 100 shares. Remuneration: 6,000\$ per annum each and 10 % of net profits divided. Voting Powers: 25 shares one vote. Advisory Board: Manoel Martins da Nova, Alpehu Soares Raposo, José C. Pinto. INCORPORATED IN 1870. OBJECT: To acquire and work a concession granted by Provincial Law 879 of June 23rd, 1869, and extended by Law of February 17th, 1875, for construction of a system of tramways to serve the city of Pernambuco and its suburbs. The statutes were revised in 1885, 1889 and again in 1901. Duration: 48 years from July 16th, 1875. On termination of this concession all the property of the company reverts to the State, excepting the real estate. CAPITAL: Authorised, 2,000,000\$ in 20,000 shares of 100\$ each, of which 80,000 shares, or 800,000\$, have been issued and paid up, and 12,000 remain to be issued as required. The financial year closes June 30th. DIVIDENDS are paid on June 30th and October 31st. Paid in 1901, 8 %; 1902, 6½ %; 1903, 10 %; 1904, 12 %; 1905, 12 %; 1906, 8 %; first half 1907, 4 %. Reserve Fund (June 30th, 1907): Rs.139,135\$. Amortisation Fund: Rs.144,786\$. Profits in suspense: Rs.641,026\$.

1906-7.	1905-6.	1904-5.	1903-4.	
Revenue	887,054\$	866,237\$	827,900\$	820,274\$
Working expenses	827,484\$	700,114\$	643,959\$	688,408\$

Reserve Fund	59,570\$	166,123\$	183,941\$	181,871\$
	27,570\$	86,123\$	87,941\$	93,871\$

Net profit available

for dividends	32,000\$	80,000\$	96,000\$	88,000\$
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FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS DE PERNAMBUCO.—Domicile: Recife, State of Pernambuco. Code Address: "MELODIUS." P.O. Box 103. Telephone: 486, Recife. DIRECTORS: Torquato J. da Silva Guimarães, J. J. da Amorim, Thomas Comber. Qualification: 50 shares. Advisory Board: G. E. de Medeiros, Dr. A. B. de Castello Branco, A. Augusto de

Almeida. Voting Powers: One vote for each 10 shares up to 20 votes. INCORPORATED: May 31st, 1874—the first cotton mills in the State. Duration: 40 years from 1875. OBJECT: Manufacturing and dyeing of cotton cloth. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.300,000\$ in 1,500 shares of 200\$; raised to Rs.1,200,000\$ by issue of 4,500 new shares in 1882, and paid up. DEBENTURES: The balance of the issue of 1,200,000\$, outstanding in 1903, was paid off by 900,000\$ borrowed from Mendes Lima & Cia., of which 550,000\$ have been reimbursed, leaving only 350,000\$ outstanding on December 31st, 1906. The shares have been dealt in at Rs.320\$, or 60 % premium.

BALANCE SHEET—1907.

ASSETS.

Cost of the Torre factory	938,684\$
Cost of the Nova Fabrica.	2,992,342\$
Cost of the Magdalena factory	100,000\$
Manufactures	70,388\$
Manufactures in Pernambuco	6,785\$
Raw cotton	48,076\$
Insurance	3,354\$
Dwellings for operatives	165,921\$
Water supply	189,183\$
Dyeing machinery	37,932\$
Subsidiary installations	63,121\$
Sundry debtors	322,918\$
Bills receivable	139,254\$
Directors' deposit	30,000\$
Stamps	3,402\$
At bankers	124,601\$
	<u>5,185,977\$</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital	1,200,000\$
Profits unapplied	2,506,261\$
Reserve Fund	728,284\$
Renewal Fund	39,345\$
Mendes Lima & Company	400,000\$
Sundry creditors	141,244\$
Insurance account	31,350\$
Directors' deposit	30,000\$
Directors' commission of Advisory Board	8,952\$
Dividends	33,757\$
Other accounts	8,775\$
Carried forward	58,009\$
	<u>5,185,977\$</u>

INDEMNISADORA.—Domicile: Recife, State of Pernambuco. Code Address: "INDEMNISADORA." DIRECTORS: F. A. Gama, Alvaro Pinto Alves, A. F. Barros, J. Soares Soixas. Qualification: 20 shares. Remuneration: 10 % of net profits divided. Advisory Board: E. Cardoso Ayres Castano Silva Presado. Voting Powers: One vote for five shares. INCORPORATED: June 9th, 1855, for 50 years: renewed in 1904 for 20 years more. OBJECT: Marine and fire insurance. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, 1,000,000\$ in 5,000 shares of 200\$, of which 800,000\$ are paid up. Accounts are made up to June 30th and December 31st, and dividends paid in January and July: 1902, 8 %; 1903, 9 %; 1904, 10 %; 1905, 10 %; 1906, 10 %.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

ASSETS.

Shareholders	700,000\$
Directors' deposit	60,000\$
Federal apolices	300,000\$
State of Pernambuco	5,556\$
Bills receivable	3,000\$
State Foreign £20 Bond	46,473\$
Interest receivable	8,744\$
Cash	1,891\$
Banco de Recife	65,050\$
Furniture account	3,500\$
Marine risks	270,580\$
Fire risks	9,812,481\$
Re-insurance	828,500\$
Stamps	113\$
Insured	37,331\$
	<u>12,143,169\$</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital	1,000,000\$
Directors' deposit	60,000\$
Reserve Fund	110,000\$
Sundry accounts	1,596\$
Phoenix Pernambucana Company	6,358\$
Dividends	12,495\$
Directors' commission	7,084\$
Profit and loss	23,219\$
Reserve of premiums of fire insurance	5,900\$
Marine risks, fire risks, re-insurances	10,911,511\$
	<u>12,143,169\$</u>

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Dr.

Depreciation of furniture	492\$
Premiums on re-insurances	11,134\$
Interest	12,420\$
Marine claims	64,233\$
Reserve fire policies	5,906\$
Reserve account	10,000\$
Dividends	24,000\$
Directors' commission	18,139\$
Loss on State apolices	7,425\$
Staff and fire brigade	17,754\$
Official inspector	1,468\$
Rents	7,425\$
Balance, December 31st	23,218\$
	<u>208,614\$</u>

Cr.

Balance from 1905	53,368\$
Fire premiums	44,893\$
Marine premiums	88,015\$
Policies	909\$
Interest on 300 apolices	15,000\$
Interest on State foreign banks	2,381\$
Interest from bank	1,976\$
Interest from discounts	1,072\$
	<u>208,614\$</u>

INDUSTRIAL PERNAMBUCANA.—Legal Domicile: Recife, State of Pernambuco. Code Address: "ESPERANCA." DIRECTORS: Dr. Malaquias Antonio Gonçalves (President), Pereira Carneiro & Cia. (Treasurer), Luiz Corrêa de Brito (Manager). Qualification: 100 shares each. Remuneration: Rs.18,000\$ to the managing director, and Rs.6,000\$ each to the other two, and further 8 % of the net profits divided. Advisory Board: Dr. Adolpho Simões Barboza, Eugenio Cardozo Ayres and Manoel Gomes de Mattos, who receive each Rs.1,000\$ per annum. INCORPORATED in January, 1891. OBJECT: To erect and work sugar mills at Goyanna and cotton mills at Camaragibe, and to deal in both sugar and cotton. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.3,000,000\$ in 15,000 shares of 200\$ each, of which 10,000 shares were first issued and fully paid up, and 5,000 later, on which 10 %, or 100,000\$, has been paid. The directors are authorised to withdraw these shares, and limit the present capital to 10,000 shares of nominal value of Rs.2,000,000\$. DEBENTURES: First mortgage 6 % debentures were issued in three series for 500,000\$ at 6 %, Rs.1,500,000\$ at 7 % and Rs.1,440,000\$ at 8 %. About one-fifth of the first two have been paid off and 9 % of the last, the total in circulation being Rs.2,911,200\$. Term of association: 40 years, ending 1931. The business year follows the crops and ends in June; accounts are submitted within the second half-year. Ten yearly dividends have been paid on the paid-up capital: 6 %, 6 %, 10 %, 8 %, 8 %, 7 %, 8 %, 8 %, 8 % and 6 %. The last of these, for the year 1905-6, was completed by drawing on the sum to credit of profit and loss in previous years.

BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30th, 1906.

ASSETS.

Capital uncalled	900,000\$
Factories—Goyanna, Camaragibe	5,750,813\$
Produce and stores	689,087\$
Balance of crop	399,134\$

Expenses, 1907-8	89,913\$
Subsidiary property	119,973\$
Cash	20,756\$
Securities and stamps	18,626\$
Advances	4,862\$
General debtors	1,055,189\$
Directors' deposit	42,000\$
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	9,035,153\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	3,000,000\$
Reserve Fund	183,843\$
Renewal Fund	343,840\$
Carried over	898,738\$
Balance of debentures in circulation	2,911,800\$
Interest	60,081\$
Dividends	128,996\$
Creditors	1,462,206\$
Directors' deposit	42,000\$
Dividend tax	3,150\$
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	9,035,153\$

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.

General charges	357,180\$
Directors	9,033\$
Reserve account	10,388\$
Depreciation—factories	5,194\$
Special reserve	47,010\$
Dividend	128,000\$
Dividend tax	3,150\$
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	557,955\$

Cr.

Production of cotton factory, Camaragibe	453,806\$
Sugar factory, Goyanna	16,289\$
Amount of deficit debited to profits in abeyance	87,860\$
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	557,955\$

IRIS (Fire and Marine Insurance Company).—Legal Domicile: Recife, State of Pernambuco. Address: P.O. Box 33. Code Address: "IRIS." DIRECTORS: Antonio Menezes Fernandes Ribeiro, Eugenio Cardozo Ayres, Domingos de Sampaio Forraz. Elected for two years. Qualification: 20 shares. Remuneration: Rs.6,000\$ per annum to the managing director, and 3,000\$ to each of the other two. Additional remuneration is voted annually, not to exceed 15% of the net profits. Advisory Board: Eduardo Lima Castro, Hermenegildo Loyo and José Gonçalves Pereira. INCORPORATED: September 27th, 1906, and commenced operations in January, 1907. OBJECT: Fire and marine insurance and re-insurance. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.600,000\$ in 600 shares of Rs.1,000\$, of which 40%, or 240,000\$, are paid up. Official authorisation to do business was granted by Decree 6,223 November 12th, 1906, on deposit of Rs.100,000\$ with the Federal Treasury. Term of association: 20 years. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in March following. Voting Powers: One vote for each share up to 20. The Reserve Fund is constituted by appropriation of 20% of net profits. DIVIDEND for the first half-year ended June 30th, 1907: 10%. Business has been done in shares at 420\$ each. The first accounts will be submitted in March, 1908.

PERNAMBUCANA DE NAVEGAÇÃO.—Legal Domicile: Recife, State of Pernambuco. P.O. Box 126. Code Address: "NAVEGAÇÃO." Telephone No. 44. DIRECTORS: Manoel João de Amorim, Pedro José Pinto and Dr. João Gonçalves Pereira Lima—elected for five years. Qualification: 50 shares each. Remuneration: Rs.4,000\$ each per annum and 5% of net profits for the three. Advisory Board: João Cardoso Ayres, Dr. José Marcellino da Rosa e Silva and Joaquim Lima de Amorim. INCORPORATED in 1852. OBJECT: To establish a steam coasting service between Pernambuco

and Ceará and intermediate ports. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.600,000\$, fully paid, raised in 1891 to Rs.2,000,000\$ in 10,000 shares of 200\$ each, of which 50%, or Rs.1,000,000\$, are paid up. DEBENTURES: In 1891 7,500 6% first mortgage debentures of 200\$ each were issued to the value of Rs.1,500,000\$, as part of an authorised issue of 2,000,000\$. Outstanding, 4,687 of the nominal value of 933,400\$. The company has a subvention of Rs.164,040\$ per annum from the Government of Pernambuco that terminates in September, 1908. Dividend reserve, December 31st: Rs.196,674\$. Term of association extended to July, 1941. The business year closes December and accounts are submitted in March. Voting Powers: Five shares to one vote. From 1886 to 1898 dividends were paid to an aggregate of Rs.908,500\$, but since 1898 no profits have been distributed, and the shares at present are not quoted. The debentures of 200\$ each are quoted at 120\$. The last balance sheet obtainable, dated December 31st, 1905, shows:—

ASSETS.

Shareholders' unpaid capital	948,974\$
Debentures held by the company	629,000\$
Debentures held as security	200,000\$
Buildings and other property	695,000\$
Fleet of steamers	1,831,292\$
Small crafts	17,240\$
S. Francisco River Service share	270,227\$
Government offices	86,093\$
Machinery	39,787\$
Lloyd Brazileiro	200,808\$
Subventions	18,808\$
Stores and furniture	95,453\$
Cash	17,296\$
Agents, freights and debtors	54,453\$
Directors' deposit	30,000\$
Sundry	181,006\$
	<hr/>
	5,320,912\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	2,000,000\$
Debentures	1,639,600\$
Reserve for renewals	11,104\$
Insurance	290,075\$
Unclaimed dividends	5,030\$
Agents	3,724\$
Directors' deposit	30,000\$
A. U. de Carvalho	99,884\$
Bills payable	15,000\$
Pending liquidation	200,808\$
Taxes	96\$
Carried forward	5,484\$
Mendes, Lima & Co.	45,000\$
Sundry	975,607\$
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	5,320,912\$

PERNAMBUCO POWDER FACTORY.—Legal Domicile: Recife, State of Pernambuco. Address: P.O. Box No. 63. Directors and only proprietors: Herman Lundgren & Co., who have bought up all the shares of the company incorporated in 1891. OBJECT: To make gunpowder and other explosives for blasting. The authorised and paid-up capital is Rs.2,000,000\$.

PHENIX PERNAMBUCANO.—Domicile: Recife, State of Pernambuco. Code Address: "PHENIX." P.O. Box 104. DIRECTORS: Luiz Duprat, J. de Lima Amorim, Dr. João Gonçalves Pereira Lima. Qualification: 20 shares. Advisory Board: Augusto O. de Souza, Manoel J. de Amorim, Joaquim Alves da Silva Santos. Voting powers: One vote for five shares. INCORPORATED: October 30th, 1869. OBJECT: Marine and fire insurance. CAPITAL: Authorised, 1,000,000\$, of which 200,000\$ were issued and paid up and 100,000\$ transferred from reserve to capital account in January, 1903, thus raising the paid-up capital to Rs.300,000\$ in accordance with the prescriptions of the Federal Decree of December 10th, 1901, that exacts the deposit of 200,000\$ in the Treasury. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are presented on March 31st. Dividends are paid half yearly.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1907.

ASSETS.

Shareholders	700,000\$
Federal apolices (bonds)	201,300\$
State apolices (bonds)	122,200\$
Interest on apolices	11,760\$
Company's office and furniture	39,000\$
Banco do Recife	22,797\$
Cash	16,071\$
Treasury, deposit	200,000\$
Loans on policies	40,652\$
Insurance companies	9,783\$
Re-insurance	3,678,000\$
Directors' deposit	60,000\$
Sundry	24,757\$
Risks, marine	1,120,734\$
Risks, fire	23,818,244\$
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	30,155,298\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	1,000,000\$
Reserve Fund	90,000\$
Special fire reserve	20,566\$
Insurance companies' premiums	8,374\$
Dividends	16,350\$
Directors' deposit	60,000\$
Directors' remuneration	3,000\$
Federal bonds in guarantee	200,000\$
Liquidation of shares sold	5,442\$
Profit and loss	134,088\$
Re-insurances, marine	160,000\$
Re-insurances, fire	3,518,000\$
Insurance, marine	1,120,734\$
Insurance, fire	23,818,244\$
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	30,155,298\$

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Dr.

Claims paid	54,772\$
General charges	23,813\$
Remunerations	17,330\$
Bonifications, fire brigade	20,304\$
Special fire reserve	18,248\$
Reserve Account	20,000\$
Dividends	30,000\$
Balance carried over	184,088\$
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	318,555\$

Cr.

Balance from 1905	126,584\$
Marine insurance	80,640\$
Fire insurance	85,956\$
Policies	1,492\$
Interest, and discounts	23,877\$
	<hr/>
	318,555\$

REFINADORA "EUREKA," COMPANHIA.—Domicile: Recife, Pernambuco. DIRECTORS: Candido Ferreira Cascão, João Diogo Lopes de Miranda, and Joseph Luiz Furton. Advisory Board: Antonio Jovino da Fonseca, Antonio Mendes Fernandes Ribeiro, Loureiro Barbosa & Co. Registered at the Junta Commercial Recife, September 24th, 1909. OBJECT: Refining sugar and dealing with same. Duration of the company: 15 years. CAPITAL: 200,000\$, divided into 200 shares of 1,000\$ each, payable 30% on subscription and balance as required. VOTING POWERS: 1 vote for every 5 shares. Remuneration of directors: 2,500\$ for president, 4,000\$ for the managing director, 5,000\$ for the treasurer. The business year terminates August 31st, and general meeting of shareholders must be held in September.

SERVIÇOS MARITIMOS DE PERNAMBUCO.—Domicile: Recife, P.O. Box 143. Code Address: "MARITIMOS." Telephone 63. DIRECTORS: Thomas Comber, Francisco de Assis Rosa e Silva, Jun., Alfredo de Araujo Santos and Candido Affonso Moreira. Qualification, 100 shares each, Remuneration: Rs.2,400\$ per annum and 3% of net profits divided. Advisory Board: J. J. de Amorim Silva, Julius von Sohsten, A. M. de Moura Soares. Remuneration: Rs.500\$ each per annum. INCORPORATED: January 2nd, 1892, to undertake the loading and unloading of vessels at

Pernambuco and along the coast, as also towage, shipping, &c. CAPITAL: Authorized, 3,000,000\$, divided into 15,000 shares of 200\$, of which 50%, or Rs.1,500,000\$, paid up. DEBENTURES: First mortgage 7% debentures of 200\$ each were issued on January 2nd, 1892, for Rs. 854,000\$, all outstanding on December 31st, 1906. DURATION: 15 years, ending January, 1922. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in March following. VOTING powers: Five shares for each vote. DIVIDENDS are paid half-yearly, the last was 1\$500 per share, or 2% per annum, on paid-up capital; previously, 23 dividends had been paid 15 at 10%, 3 at 8%, 3 at 6% and 2 at 3% per annum.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

ASSETS.

Shareholders	1,500,000\$
Sea barges	1,845,000\$
Repairing vessels	56,000\$
Tug boats	233,000\$
Docks	425,000\$
Accessories	42,000\$
Machinery	68,000\$
Directors' deposit	40,000\$
Company securities	125,339\$
Sundry debtors	122,805\$
Stores	81,323\$
Judicial accounts	1,974\$
Banks	6,204\$
Cash	34,593\$
	<hr/>
	4,381,538\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	3,000,000\$
Debentures	954,000\$
Reserve Fund	128,379\$
Capital integralisation	185,456\$
Special reserve	49,343\$
Depreciation Fund	20,040\$
Directors' deposit	40,000\$
Bills payable	3,606\$
Interest on debentures	19,978\$
Dividends unclaimed	2,525\$
Twenty-fourth dividend	22,500\$
Sundry	5,211\$
	<hr/>
	4,381,538\$

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Dr.

Sundry expenses up to June 30th	162,674\$
Sundry expenses up to December 31st	1,956\$
Reserve Fund	1,423\$
Depreciation Fund	1,422\$
Integralisation Fund	573\$
Special reserve	573\$
Twenty-fourth dividend	22,500\$
	<hr/>
	191,121\$

Cr.

Profits up to June	162,274\$
Withdrawn from special reserve	10,400\$
Accounts up to December	28,447\$
	<hr/>
	191,121\$

TECIDOS PAULISTA.—Legal Domicile: Recife, State of Pernambuco. P.O. Box 15. Code Address: "PAULISTA." DIRECTORS: F. J. Lundgren, Cornelio R. Padilha and A. Ommunitsen. Qualification: 50 shares each. Advisory Board: Dr. José Marcellino da Rosa e Silva, Dr. João Elyseo Castro Fonseca and Antonio Minervino M. Soares. INCORPORATED: June 13th, 1891. OBJECT: To manufacture cotton cloth. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.800,000\$, to Rs.1,200,000\$, in 6,000 shares. DEBENTURES: Rs.800,000\$ were issued October 15th, 1892, and Rs.400,000\$ April 25th, 1895, the first bearing 8% interest and the second 10%. Both these issues have been redeemed. The company in 1905 leased its mill and general assets to Mr. Herman Lundgren, owner of 65% of the shares and interested in other 15%. The lease was for nine years, for a yearly payment of Rs.120,000\$, or 10% net on the capital. Term of association: 30 years. The business year closes December 31st. Eight dividends have been paid between 1901 and

1907—the first three half-years at 10 % per annum, 1903 at 8 %, 1904 at 8 %; sixth (for three months), 1905, 8 % per annum, and the last two at 10 % by the leaseholder.

TRILHOS URBANOS DO RECIFE A OLINDA E BEBERIBE.—Legal Domicile: Recife. Offices: Rua do Rio Branco, 88. Telephone: 113. Code Address: "TRILHOS URBANOS," Pernambuco. DIRECTORS: Bento José da Silva Magalhães, Thomas André Comber and Joaquim Lima de Amorim. Qualification: 50 shares each and 50 more for the technical director. Remuneration: Rs.8,800\$ each to president and treasurer, and Rs.2,400\$ to the third director; 3 % of the net profits are credited to the president and manager in addition to the above remuneration. ADVISORY BOARD: Antonio Mendes Fernandes Ribeiro, A. Augusto da Silva and Antenor Joaquim Teixeira Bastos, who receive each Rs.200\$ per annum. INCORPORATED in 1889. OBJECT: Transport of passengers and cargo between the points named in the title and other intermediary places by means of a street tramway. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.500,000\$, divided into 2,500 shares of 200\$ each; raised April 17th, 1906, to Rs.1,000,000\$, in 5,000 shares, by a bonus issue of shares corresponding to Rs.461,491\$, debited to credit of profit and loss, and Rs.38,508\$ taken from the Reserve Fund. Term of association: 30 years from 1906. The business year closes June 30th, and accounts are submitted in August following. Qualification for voting: One vote for every five shares. Dividends are paid in January and July. Distributed: 10 % per annum, 1898 to 1902; 12 % per annum, 1903 to January, 1908; and at 10 % per annum on raised capital, July, 1906, and July, 1907.

BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30TH, 1908.

ASSETS.	
Lines and rolling stock	495,968\$
Machinery, electric plant and telephones	34,413\$
Properties	200,707\$
Coal stock and stores	44,949\$
Sundry debtors	250,000\$
Banks	144,312\$
Deposits	40,000
Savings bank	10,247
586 Hypothecary Notes	54,005\$
Santa Thereza Company	22,500\$
Cash	3,985\$
Fry & Son £48 7s. 6d.	688\$
	<hr/>
	1,807,774

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Rio Grande do Norte.

BANCO DO NATAL.—Legal Domicile City of Natal, State of Rio Grande do Norte. Offices: Natal. DIRECTORS: Olympio Tavares, João Galvão and João Juvenal Pedrosa Tinoco. Advisory Board: Francisco Pinto de Abreu, José Gervasio de A. Garcia and Joaquim Manoel T. de Moura. Qualification: 25 shares for directors. The first election takes place in 1908, the above Boards being chosen for the two years from date of corporation. INCORPORATED: January 17th, 1906. Registered: February 12th, 1906, at the Junta Commercial of Natal and approved by State Government, Natal, January 26th, 1906, under Decree No. 162. OBJECT: General banking business, excluding mortgage. No transactions may exceed 5 % of capital. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.200,000\$, divided into 1,000 shares of 200\$ each, of which 60 %, or 120,000\$, are paid up.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31ST, 1906.

ASSETS.	
Shareholders	80,000\$
Bills discounted	62,508\$
Loans to civil servants	43,148\$
Cash	42,584\$
Directors' deposit	15,000\$
Other guarantees	2,000\$
Furniture	4,387\$
Books account	970\$
	<hr/>
	250,592\$

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	1,000,000\$
Reserve Fund	285,000\$
Directors' deposit	40,000\$
Directors	12,694\$
Guarantees	7,280\$
Dividends unpaid	6,910\$
Interest	560\$
Five preference shares, unpaid	1,000\$
Sundry creditors	2,880\$
Carry forward	1,485\$
	<hr/>
	1,807,774\$
PROFIT AND LOSS.	
	Cr.
Gross profits	557,349\$
	<hr/>
	Dr.
General expenditure	334,901\$
Dividends (30,000\$ and 60,000\$)	90,000\$
Reserve Fund	23,508\$
Profit and loss—last balance	108,880\$
	<hr/>
	557,349\$

USINA CANSANÇÃO DE SINIMBU.—Domicile: City of Pernambuco. Code Address: "SINIMBU." P.O. Box 245. DIRECTORS: A. L. Griffith Williams, J. L. Soares (one vacant by death of Thos. Combes). Qualification: 25 shares each. Remuneration determined at general meeting. Advisory Board: Jos. Swothurst, Pereira Carneiro & Cia, Dr. Malaquias A. Gonçalves. Remuneration: Rs.400\$ per annum. Voting Powers: One vote for 10 shares. INCORPORATED: March 23rd, 1893, for 20 years. OBJECT: Plantation of sugar cane, cotton, &c., and manufacture of sugar and alcohol. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.1,000,000\$, all paid up, in 5,000 shares of 200\$, raised to Rs.1,475,537\$ out of profits, whilst Rs.276,352\$ have been simultaneously written off for depreciation account up to June 30th, 1906. DEBENTURES: In 1895 bonds to value of Rs.400,000\$, bearing 8 % interest, were issued, of which only Rs.41,000\$ were outstanding on June 30th, 1907. Interest is payable half-yearly. The business year closes June 30th, and accounts are presented in October and dividends distributed in July. DIVIDENDS paid: 1894-1895, 5 %; 1895-1896, 6 %; 1899-1900, 10 %; 1900-1901, 5 %; 1903-1904, 7 %; 1904-1905, 5 %. QUOTATION (May 18th, 1907): 80\$ per share of 200\$. Last report received is for year 1901-1902, when outside liabilities only amounted to Rs.42,581\$. Profits for the year: Rs.48,179\$, of which Rs.18,179 were applied to Depreciation Fund, leaving a balance of Rs.30,000\$.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	200,000\$
Directors' deposit	15,000\$
Accountants	2,000\$
Deposits, cash	7,971\$
Interest account	1,394\$
Sundry discounts	21,741\$
Directors' remuneration	249\$
Dividends	1,500\$
Reserve Fund	737\$
	<hr/>
	250,592\$
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	
	Dr.
General expenses	4,488\$
Directors' remuneration (10 % on 2,486\$)	249\$
Dividend, first, at 2\$	2,000\$
Reserve Fund	237\$
	<hr/>
	6,974\$
	Cr.
Interest and discounts	7,824\$
Less rebate for bills not due	1,394\$
	<hr/>
	6,430\$
Commission	544\$
	<hr/>
	6,974\$

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Rio Grande do Sul.

BANCO PELOTENSE.—Head Office: No. 169, Rua Andrade Neves, Pelotas, State of Rio Grande do Sul. P.O. Box No. 53. Code Address "PELBAN," Pelotas. INCORPORATED: February 5th, 1906. Duration: 30 years. DIRECTORS: Plotino A. Duarte, Alberto Roberto Rosa, Pedro Bornmann. Qualification: 100 shares. Remuneration. 12,000\$, paid monthly, for each of the head directors. Advisory Board: Dr. J. A. Assumpção, Barão do Arroio Grande and Eduardo Cequeira. Voting Powers: One vote for five shares, up to 500 shares. OBJECT: To do general banking business. CAPITAL: Rs.3,000,000\$, in 15,000 shares of 200\$, of which 80\$ per share, or Rs.1,200,000\$, are paid up. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are presented in January and July. First dividend paid 2% for 10 months, second at rate of 6% per annum for first half 1907. Profits are distributed in following order: 6% to 20% for Reserve Fund up to 20% of nominal capital, 12% as dividend, 1% for Employes' Fund, half of excess to dividends, half to constitute a gold reserve.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

ASSETS.

Shareholders' liability	1,800,000\$
Directors' deposit	40,000\$
Securities as guarantees	701,300\$
Mortgages	210,000\$
Office furniture	13,798\$
Installation	8,455\$
Current accounts	561,922\$
Bills discounted	673,200\$
Bills for collection	255,821\$
Federal Gold Bonds	70,374\$
Cash	1,144,683\$
Bank correspondents	1,415,786\$
	<hr/>
	6,985,339\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	3,000,000\$
Reserve Fund	4,410\$
Sundry guarantees	1,041,300\$
Current accounts	980,482\$
Deposits—fixed dates	787,088\$
Credit accounts	255,821\$
Bills payable	13,548\$
Guarantees	7,000\$
Banks and correspondents	890,305\$
Interest and discounts	15,335\$
Clerks' Benevolent Fund	204\$
First dividend	24,000\$
Balance over	747\$
	<hr/>
	6,985,339\$

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 1906.

Dr.

Interest and sundry expenses	24,574\$
Salaries and taxes	48,934\$
Business staff	295\$
Reserve Fund	4,410\$
First dividend (2% for 10 months)	24,000\$
Carried forward	747\$
	<hr/>
	102,969\$

Cr.

Interest on current account	31,698\$
Discounts, exchange and commissions	71,271\$
	<hr/>
	102,969\$

BANCO DA PROVINCIA DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

LEGAL DOMICILE: Porto Alegre, with branches at Rio Grande, Pelotas, and Rio de Janeiro. Code Address: "PROVINCIA." P.O. Box 49, Porto Alegre. DIRECTORS: João Caetano Pinto, Manoel C. da Costa, J. Alves Canleiro. Advisory Board: Alfredo A. de Azevedo, Felisberto B. Ferreira Azevedo, A. A. de Aloncastro INCORPORATED: July 1st, 1858. Duration to December

31st, 1933. OBJECT: To undertake any kind of banking business. CAPITAL: Original authorised, Rs.1,000,000\$ in 5,000 shares of 200\$, of which Rs.600,000\$ were paid up; raised to Rs.2,000,000\$ in January, 1876, and again to Rs.5,000,000\$ in October, 1889, of which Rs.2,900,000\$ in 25,000 shares of 200\$; of these 140\$, or 70% are paid up on 10,000, and 100\$, or 50% on 15,000. The business year closes on June 30th and December 30th, when dividends are distributed. DIVIDENDS:—
 1858 to first half of 1875 .. aver. 14-07 % on Rs.600,000\$
 Second half, 1875 to 1890 .. aver. 13-03 % on Rs.1,200,000\$
 1890 to second half, 1893 .. aver. 11-88 % on Rs.2,000,000\$
 1894 aver. 12-0 % on Rs.2,800,000\$
 1895 aver. 21 % " "
 1896 aver. 15 % " "
 1897 aver. 23 % " "
 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 .. aver. 18 % " "
 Second half, 1903 aver. 25 % " "
 1904, 1905, 1906 aver. 18 % on Rs.2,900,000\$

QUOTATION of shares, 1908: Rs.300\$ to 375\$ with 140\$ paid and 255\$ to 272\$ with 100\$ paid.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1908.

ASSETS.

Shareholders	2,100,000\$
Property	1,068,486\$
Bank building	342,707\$
Furniture	67,702\$
Federal stocks	922,612\$
State stocks	1,626,968\$
Municipal	281,669\$
Shares and debentures	1,228,584\$
Interest and dividends	121,904\$
Current accounts	31,404,708\$
Bills discounted and to collect	6,049,027\$
Guarantees	32,810,873\$
Cash	4,337,128\$
	<hr/>
	81,871,868\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	5,000,000\$
Reserve Fund	5,110,000\$
Profits in suspense	643,419\$
Clerks' Benevolent Fund	448,350\$
Discounts and profits pending	294,287\$
Sundry taxes	25,813\$
Current accounts, creditors'	34,037,951\$
Unclaimed dividends	18,742\$
Collateral securities	32,078,473\$
Directors' and officers' deposit	241,400\$
Accounts in suspense	3,499,345\$
Dividend—101st	261,000\$
Sundry	217,583\$
	<hr/>
	81,871,868\$

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.

General charges	242,842\$
Reserve Fund	251,596\$
Profits in suspense	89,266\$
Sundry taxes	26,425\$
Sundry accounts	37,472\$
101st dividend	261,000\$
	<hr/>
	908,101\$

Cr.

Interest	801,984\$
Discounts	128,771\$
Premiums and commissions	264,813\$
Interest receivable	100,675\$
Dividends receivable	22,687\$
Sundry profits	89,171\$
	<hr/>
	908,101\$

EMPRESA UNIÃO TELEFONICA.—Domicile: Pelotas, State of Rio Grande do Sul. **DIRECTORS:** Luiz S. Leivas, Felisberto J. da Cunha. Qualification: 25 shares each. **OBJECT:** To found a telephone service for the city of Pelotas. Business year closes December 30th; accounts are presented in June and December, and dividends distributed in March and August. **CAPITAL:** authorised, Rs.500,000\$ raised apparently afterwards to Rs.800,000\$ fully paid in 3,000 shares of 200\$. **DIVIDENDS** paid in 1899, 11%; no particulars for later dates. **DEBENTURES:** Rs.45,000\$ in 9% debentures, of which about Rs.18,000\$ are still in circulation and in regular amortisation. According to the last report obtainable in March, 1900, the Company then owed Rs.1,420\$ to the Federal Government. Reserve amounted to Rs.179,331\$, including Rs.1,954\$ brought forward from 1888, and expenditure Rs.100,345\$, leaving a surplus of Rs.66,000\$, sufficient to pay a dividend of 11% and carry forward Rs.3,511\$ to 1900. Reserve Fund: Rs.4,250\$. This Company works three systems, the telephone at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande and Pelotas, besides a line connecting the last two places.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1899.

ASSETS.	
Installation balance	4,803\$
House property in Porto Alegre	60,000\$
Telephonic plant, Pelotas	254,570\$
Telephonic plant, Rio Grande	112,778\$
Telephonic plant, Porto Alegre	252,208\$
Pelotas to Rio Grande line	17,980\$
Stock—Materials	81,464\$
Sundry accounts	5,300\$
Furniture	5,031\$
Cash account	688
	743,607\$

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	800,000\$
Reserve Fund	32,837\$
Revenue (1900)	4,680\$
Banco da Provincia	63,469\$
Directory and Advisory Board	1,600\$
Eighth Dividend	33,000\$
Dividends unclaimed	3,101\$
Taxes	1,320\$
Pinto Leite & Nephews	88\$
Carried forward	3,512\$
	743,607\$

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

DR.	
Interest and discounts	5,778\$
Working expenses	75,957\$
General charges	15,969\$
Installation (one-tenth reduction)	1,009\$
Taxes payable	2,640\$
Reserve Fund	8,466\$
Seventh dividend, 11\$ per share	60,000\$
Balance carried over	3,512\$
	179,331\$

CR.	
Balance from 1888	1,955\$
Revenue—Pelotas	74,405\$
Revenue Porto Alegre	69,455\$
Revenue—Rio Grande	33,390\$
Other revenues	120\$
	179,331\$

FABRICA DE PAPEL.—Domicile: Porto Alegre. **DIRECTORS** (Managing): Sebastião de Brito, H. Buckmann, A. Mostardeiro, P. B. de Oliveira. **Advisory Board:** J. M. Franco, A. F. de Castro, M. B. Gonçalves, Herminio de Almeida, Hugo Gerdan. **INCORPORATED:** April 19th, 1907. **OBJECT:** To acquire the paper mills at Pedras Brancas and carry on the business of paper makers and dealers, and to plant good bamboos and other fibres for raw material. **Duration:** 30 years. **CAPITAL:** Rs.250,000\$ in 1,250 shares of Rs.200\$

each, payable on subscription. Profits to be divided: 10% to 20% for Reserve Fund: up to 12% as dividends: 10% for directors: rest to be put to credit of profit and loss up to 40,000\$, and if the Reserve Fund has reached Rs.50,000\$, the balance may be applied to increasing dividends to 15% and the rest to profit and loss. **Voting power:** One vote for five shares.

FABRIL PORTO ALEGRENSE.—Domicile: Porto Alegre, State of Rio Grande do Sul. **DIRECTORS:** Otto Fenzelan, Alfredo Stuunde, Rudolf U. Salowski, Carlos Brenner. **Qualification:** Managing director, 40 shares; others, 20 shares each. **Voting Powers:** One vote for five shares. **Founded** July 23rd, 1891. **Duration:** 30 years. **OBJECT:** Manufacture of hose, &c. **CAPITAL:** Authorised, Rs.200,000\$, raised to Rs.300,000\$ in 1898 and Rs.600,000\$ in 1907. **Accounts** are presented in February, and dividends distributed half-yearly. For 1894, 1895, 1896 dividends were at rate of 12%; 1897 and 1898, nil; ever since at rate of 10% per annum. **Reserve Fund:** June 30th, 1907, Rs.192,152\$. **Shares** quoted, 1907, at 150\$.

FIAGÃO E TECIDOS PORTO ALEGRENSE.—Legal Domicile: Porto Alegre. Caixa do Correio (P.O. box) 50, Porto Alegre. Telephone, 366. Code Address: "FIATECI," Porto Alegre. **DIRECTORS:** Mandel Py, Firmiano Netto, Manoel G. Soares. **Advisory Board:** João Cactano Pinto, José L. M. d'Azeredo and Alfredo Alencastro. **Qualification** for directors: Rs.10,000\$ each. **Voting Powers:** One vote for five shares. **OBJECT:** to erect and work a factory for spinning and weaving cotton and other textiles. **CAPITAL:** Original authorised, Rs.1,800,000\$ in 12,000 shares of 200\$, raised to 2,400,000\$ in July, 1895, of which Rs.1,920,000 are paid up. **DEBENTURES:** none. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted on March 31st following, dividends being paid in January and July. **DIVIDEND:** 1906, Rs.249,600\$, equivalent to 13% on paid-up capital.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 1906.

CR.	
Balance from 1905	45,899\$
Sundry profits	17,493\$
Profit on Manufactures	496,365
	559,757\$
DR.	
President's commission	57,600\$
Directors' commission	35,263\$
Dividends	249,000\$
General charges	56,615\$
Bonus to staff	16,660\$
Interest and abatements	8,519\$
Insurance premiums	10,768\$
Dividend tax	10,171\$
Reserve account—15%	62,230\$
Balance in hand	62,331\$
	559,757\$

FLUVIAL.—Legal Domicile: Porto Alegre. **DIRECTORS:** José Filguedras, Viriato de Almeida e Silva. **Qualification:** Rs.4,000\$. **Remuneration:** Managing director, Rs.7,200\$; treasurer, Rs.6,000\$ per annum and 3% of profits after deducting 10% for dividend. **Advisory Board:** Manoel Py, José C. Pinto, D. M. Barbosa Filho. **Voting Powers:** One vote for five shares. **Remuneration:** Rs.600\$ per annum, divided. **REGISTERED:** 1876, at Porto Alegre. **Duration:** 1924. **OBJECT:** To establish a service of steamers between Porto Alegre and the terminus of the Uruguayana Railway on the River Taquary, and also for navigation of the upper Taquary under contract with the Compagnie Auxiliaire des Chemins de Fer au Brésil, the lessees of that railway. When the Uruguayana Railway is brought into direct communication with Porto Alegre by rail by the extension already contracted to Neustadt, this service will cease. **CAPITAL:** Authorised and issued, Rs.650,000\$ in 6,500 shares of 100\$, all paid. **Dividends:** 1901, 4%; 1902, 5%; 1903, 8%; 1904, 10%; 1905, 12%; 1906, 15%; first half of 1907, 8%. The business year closes December 31st, when accounts are presented. **Dividends** are paid half-yearly.

BALANCE SHEET—31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

ASSETS.	
Floating and other material	978,560\$
House property	43,330\$
Banks	110,244\$
Sundry creditors	42,087\$
Director's and commanders' deposit	10,000\$
Cash	2,237\$
Other accounts	8,145\$
	1,190,209\$

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	650,000\$
Reserve Fund	200,000\$
Profits unapplied	95,967\$
Balance—profit and loss	52,612\$
Guarantees	50,000\$
Credit accounts	12,591\$
Dividends	52,000\$
Dividends unclaimed	7,961\$
Other accounts	9,078\$
	1,190,209\$

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 1906.

DR.	
Balance—sundry accounts	163,467\$
General charges	14,400\$
Dividends	97,500\$
Sundry Accounts	9,662\$
Balance—profit and loss	52,612\$
	337,641\$
CR.	
Balance from last year	1,640\$
Interest and discounts	1,156\$
Balance—sundry accounts	334,845\$
	337,641\$

FORÇA E LUZ PORTO ALEGRENSE.—Domicile: Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul. Code address: "Forçaluz." Telephone: 138, Porto Alegre. DIRECTORS: Dr. Possidonio da Cunha, Junr., João Baptista Sampaio. Qualification: Rs.10,000\$ in shares. Advisory Board: J. L. M. de Azevedo, J. Caetano Pinto, Francisco D. Sertorio Leite. Voting Powers: Five shares one vote. INCORPORATED: March 24th, 1906. OBJECT: To acquire and work a concession for 40 years granted by the Municipality of Porto Alegre, registered April 14th, 1906, for supply of electric energy for working tramways and electric lighting and to undertake any kind of electric work. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.2,652,000\$ in fully-paid shares. DEBTURE issue: Rs.2,652,000\$ in 5,304 7% bonds of 500\$ each, issued on March 1st, 1906, with 1% annual amortisation of which 80%, or Rs.2,121,600\$, are in circulation. DIVIDENDS paid: Rs.104,869\$, or 5% per annum, on paid-up capital in June, 1906; Rs.112,314\$, or 5.3% in December, 1906; and Rs.69,890\$, or 3.3% in June, 1907. Reserve Fund, June 30th, 1907: Rs.40,600\$. Carried forward, Rs.23,121\$.

HYDRAULICA PELOTENSE.—Legal Domicile: Pelotas, State of Rio Grande do Sul. DIRECTORS: Dr. Idefonso Simões Lopes, Nicoláo Agrifoglio, Dr. Manoel Lins Ozorio, Comendador Bernardino de Souza. Qualification: 80 shares. Remuneration: Rs.6,000\$ each per annum, plus 2,000\$ for the managing. Advisory Board: G. Silva Ferreira, B. F. Leitão, Antonio Nunes Vieira. Remuneration: Rs.200\$ per annum. Voting powers: Two shares one vote. INCORPORATED and registered 1871, the statutes being approved by Federal Decree 119 of January 2nd, 1893. Duration: 50 years from 1871. OBJECT: To acquire for the sum of Rs.50,000\$ and work a concession granted by the Provincial Government in May, 1871, to Hygino C. Durão for supplying water to the city of Pelotas, with guarantee of 7% interest on capital of Rs.500,000\$, payable by the Provincial Treasury. This contract was modified by Provincial Law 1674 of 1888 and its term extended for 20 years more from that date and again, as regards the supply of water, by a contract dated August 20th, 1897, at Porto Alegre, which still rules. The

municipality proposes an agreement with the company to expropriate the works and extend same to serve the proposed sewage system. CAPITAL: Initial, Rs.600,000\$ in 3,000 shares of 200\$, raised in 1893 to Rs.1,000,000\$. The business year closes December 31st, accounts are presented in February and March, and dividends are distributed in January and July. DIVIDENDS paid: 1897, 7½%; 1898, 1899, 8%; 1900, 9½%; 1901, 1902, 1903, 10%; 1904, 1905, 1906, 11%; 1907, first half, at rate of 12%. In 3½ years Rs.2,174,970\$ have been paid in dividends. The number of houses served by the company has risen from 2,930 in 1876 to 3,102 in 1886, and 5,811 in 1905. There is a debt, now reduced to Rs.90,000\$ that is regularly amortised every year.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31ST, 1907.

ASSETS.	
General construction	1,220,313\$
Property	8,816\$
Furniture	4,630\$
Fuel in sheds	1,371\$
General stores	47,322\$
Securities	2,000\$
H. Brulé & Company	345
Cash	829\$
J. Walter & Company	153\$
Hydrometers and other material	12,012\$
Implements and vehicles	7,147\$
Sundry debtors	14,186\$
Banco Pelotense	47,584\$
Banco Pelotense—at call	3,951\$
Expenditure on machinery	143\$
	1,370,500\$

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	1,000,000\$
Shareholders	138,485\$
Bills payable	90,000\$
Reserve fund	78,442\$
Advisory Board	900\$
Federal and State duties	2,241\$
Dividends, unclaimed	5,432\$
Seventieth dividend—second half, 1906	55,000\$
	1,370,500\$

PROFIT AND LOSS (Six Months)—DECEMBER 31ST, 1907.

Taxes payable	2,241\$
Maintenance	1,171\$
Salaries	26,488\$
Interest and discount	3,682\$
General expenses	15,878\$
Dividends	55,000\$
Reserve fund—5% on 66,591\$	3,330\$
Depreciation	1,304\$
Sundry debtors	293\$
Shareholders' Account	10,954\$
	120,431\$

CR.	
Sale water—half-year	113,806\$
Hydrometers	2,702\$
Lease of Lemos farm	60\$
Interest and discount	625\$
Materials in stock	3,238\$
	120,431\$

HYDRAULICA PORTO ALEGRENSE.—Domicile: Porto Alegre, State of Rio Grande do Sul. DIRECTORS: João Lopes A. Barros, José Pereira A. Barbedo. Advisory Board: Francisco A. Sertorio Leite, J. A. Travaços, A. L. Ruas. Qualification: 20 shares. Voting powers: One vote five shares. INCORPORATED in 1862. Duration to 1936. Alteration of statutes approved by decree 875 of March 6th, 1906. OBJECT: To supply water to the city of Porto Alegre, under a concession granted about 1899 by that municipality, but now obsolete, the company being now entirely independent. CAPITAL: Original authorised, Rs.650,000\$, raised to Rs.1,000,000\$ in 1890, all paid. Business year closes June

30th and accounts are presented in September, dividends being paid in January and July. Dividend: 1905-1906, 98800 per share, equivalent to 3-8 % per annum; 1904-1905, 98600 per share, equivalent to 9-6 % per annum.

BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30TH, 1906.

ASSETS.	
Cost of water	829,035\$
Property	175,804\$
Hydrometers	57,053\$
State apolices (bonds)	133,100\$
Debtors—for water supply	44,916\$
Stores, workshops and furniture	17,479\$
Deposits	17,500\$
State Treasury	3,672\$
Banco da Provincia	74,497\$
Cash	2,770\$
	<hr/> 1,355,826\$

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	1,000,000\$
Reserve fund	187,681\$
Credit of shareholders	48,415\$
Revenue, uncollected	44,916\$
Directors' and clerks' guarantees	17,500\$
Dividends, unclaimed	4,783\$
Dividend—35th at 48900	49,000\$
Other accounts	161\$
Profit and loss balance	3,390\$
	<hr/> 1,355,826\$

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—JULY, 1905, TO JUNE, 1906.

DR.	
Salaries	36,955\$
General charges	9,568\$
Restitution	187\$
Insurances	1,800\$
Wages	8,746\$
Reserve	5,234\$
Dividends	98,000\$
Balance carried forward	3,391\$
	<hr/> 163,881\$
Gr.	
Balance from 1905	1,947\$
Revenue—water and hydrometers	156,315\$
Interest	2,773\$
Collected	1,684\$
Sale of material	933\$
Rents	224\$
	<hr/> 163,881\$

HYDRAULICA RIO GRANDENSE.—Legal Domicile: The City of Rio Grande, State of Rio Grande do Sul. DIRECTORS: Joaquim Xavier de Campos Fernandes, Manoel Monteiro Primo, Abilio Luiz Gomes Guimarães. Qualification: Five shares each. Remuneration: Rs.1,200\$ per annum to the three. Manager: Joaquim S. dos Santos Paiva. Qualification: 35 shares. Remuneration: Rs.3,800\$ per annum. INCORPORATED: June 29th, 1871. OBJECT: To acquire and work the concession for the supply of water to the city of Rio Grande granted to H. C. Durão and João Frick on November 2nd, 1870, and extended by Law 1774 of March 29th, 1889, and confirmed by the State Law of May 21st, 1890. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.500,000\$, divided into 2,500 shares of 200\$, fully paid. The large reserve was intended for improving the water supply; but, tenders for this service and the town sewerage having been called for by the city Council, the company decided not to compete, and resolved to distribute amongst shareholders Rs.150,000\$ taken from the Reserve Fund, which was thus reduced to Rs.90,000\$. Dividends of 8 % have been uniformly distributed since 1897. The term of association, according to Article 2 of Statutes, 1891, will expire, when the State Government shall, in virtue of term of contract, have expropriated the existing works. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in March following. Voting Powers: One vote for five shares up to 20 maximum.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31ST, 1906.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	500,000\$
Reserve fund	200,000\$
Profit and loss	41,621\$
Guarantee deposits	10,000\$
Dividends	20,044\$
Pending revenue	3,579\$
	<hr/> 775,544\$
Shareholders' fund	188,621\$
	<hr/> 964,165\$
ASSETS.	
Works	500,000\$
New works and machinery	188,621\$
Banco da Providencia	240,720\$
Directors' deposit	10,000\$
Cash	10,934\$
Other accounts	13,899\$
	<hr/> 964,165\$

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

DR.	
Reserve account, dividends and general charges	121,259\$
Balance carried over	47,190\$
	<hr/> 168,898\$
Gr.	
Balance brought over	47,304\$
General receipts, interest	120,594\$
	<hr/> 168,898\$

NAVEGAÇÃO DO CAHY.—Domicile: Porto Alegre, State of Rio Grande do Sul. DIRECTORS: Fernando do Amaral Ribeiro, Carlos Brenner, Adolpho Oderich. Qualification: None. Voting Powers: One vote for five shares. INCORPORATED: January, 1898. OBJECT: To establish service of steamers on the River Cahy. CAPITAL: Rs.200,000\$, paid up in 1,000 shares of 200\$. Accounts are presented half-yearly. DIVIDENDS distributed since commencement: Rs.198,800\$. Reserve Fund: Rs.15,000\$.

PREDIAL E AGRICOLA.—Domicile: Porto Alegre, State of Rio Grande do Sul. Code Address: "PREDIAL." Telephone: 493 Porto Alegre. DIRECTORS: Possidonio Manoel da Cunha, Juar., Conrado Alvaro de Campos Penafiel, Lourenço de Alencastro Guimarães. Qualification: 50 shares. Voting Powers: Five shares for one vote. INCORPORATED: January 7th, 1897. Duration: 87 years to 1934. OBJECT: To deal in land lots in the city of Porto Alegre, and in agricultural lands in any part of the State, as also in materials for construction and to construct buildings, avenues, &c. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.1,200,000\$ in 6,000 shares of 200\$ each, of which Rs.1,052,000\$ are paid up; the capital was raised to Rs.1,600,000\$ by fusion with the Companhia Rural e Colonizadora in 1898, but was reduced again later on to Rs.339,400\$ in 3,394 shares of 100\$ by buying up shares. DIVIDENDS: Last two years at rate of 6% per annum. The business year closes December 31st and dividends are paid on June 30th and December 31st. No transactions have been registered of late. Reserve Fund: December 31st, 1906, Rs.23,199\$. Carried forward: Rs.23,149\$.

PROGRESSO INDUSTRIAL.—Domicile: Porto Alegre, State of Rio Grande do Sul. Code Address: "INDUSTRIAL." Telephone: No. 453 Porto Alegre. DIRECTORS: V. Barreto de Oliveira, Manoel Teixeira Carvalheiro. Qualification: 50 shares each. Remuneration: President Rs.8,000\$; Managing director, Rs.3,600\$ and 35% of profits after payment of dividend of 10%. Advisory Board: Joao Castano Pinto, A. Soares de Barcellos and Apollinario Luiz Teixeira. INCORPORATED: October 3rd, 1891, for 30 years. Voting Powers: One vote for every five shares. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.300,000\$ in 3,000 shares of 100\$, raised March 15th, 1897, to Rs.450,000\$ in 4,500 shares, all paid up. There are 110 shareholders. DIVIDENDS: From September 3rd, 1891, to June 30th, 1907, Rs.682,274\$ have been distributed as dividends. Profits are distributed: 10%

as dividends, any excess 35% for directors and rest as bonus to shareholders. Dividends for 1906, at rate of 10% with bonus 2%, in all 12%.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 1906.

DR.	
Losses on sundry accounts	2,825\$
Insurance	2,741\$
Travelling expenses	7,872\$
Salaries	33,641\$
General charges	11,291\$
Interest and discounts	24,449\$
Reduction on accessories	2,600\$
Loss on goods	2,588\$
Reserve Fund (5%)	5,508\$
Machinery (5%)	5,508\$
Dividends at 10% per annum	45,000\$
Bonus (2%)	9,000\$
Dividend tax	2,201\$
Directors' quota	18,951\$
Gratuities to clerks	5,000\$
Balance—profit and loss	18,994\$
	198,189\$
CR.	
Profits on manufactures	177,812\$
Profits on merchandise	3,197\$
Profits on tannery	10,123\$
Profits on exchange	3,618\$
Rents	3,269\$
Other items	150\$
	198,189\$

RIO GRANDE DE ILLUMINAÇÃO A GAZ.—Head office: Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul. Code Address: "GAZ," Pelotas. DIRECTORS: Dr. José G. Chaves, Coronel Urbano Garcia. Qualification: 10,000\$ in shares. Voting Powers: Five shares one vote. Business year closes December 31st. Accounts are presented in March and August. INCORPORATED 1876. OBJECT: To acquire the works of a former English company and contract for lighting the cities of Porto Alegre, Pelotas and Rio Grande. CAPITAL: Authorised Rs.1,560,000\$ in 7,800 shares of 200\$ all paid. Reserve Fund (December 31st): Rs.273,672\$. Owing by the three Municipalities: Rs.612,908\$. This company has contracts with the Government of the State of Rio Grande for lighting the streets of the cities of Porto Alegre, Pelotas and Rio Grande. Dividend distributed in 1906 was at the rate of 12% per annum.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

ASSETS.	
Value of the three Gasometers and connections	1,521,659\$
180 Federal bonds of Rs.1,000\$	148,898\$
One Federal bond of Rs.500\$	
One Federal bond of Rs.200\$	
Two State bonds of Rs.500\$	
Renner & Loessel, Hamburg, M.7,350/34	5,682\$
Gas metres supplied	98,202\$
Office furniture	5,813\$
Cash	8,837\$
Banco da Provincia	45,000\$
Gas metres in stock	44,580\$
Coal, in deposit	54,223\$
Coal, on the way	19,911\$
Gas, supply of (due)	61,007\$
Sums to receive in Porto Alegre, Pelotas and Rio Grande	81,467\$
Rio Grande Municipal Apolices (bonds)	102,620\$
General stores at the three gas works	145,180\$
Pelotense Bank	50,050\$
Coke	15,816\$
Manager's balance	6,738\$
Sundry	12,159\$
	2,428,832\$
LIABILITIES.	
Capital—7,800 shares	1,560,900\$
Reserve fund	273,673\$
Dividends, unclaimed	2,792\$
Working capital	402,107\$

Walter Brothers & Co., £4,637 7s. @ 16½ per \$	72,981\$
Bills payable	5,000\$
Balance of profit (six months)	112,279\$
	2,428,832\$

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

DR.	
Plumbers	45,998\$
General charges	59,289\$
Taxes	25,908\$
Maintenance	25,866\$
Collectors' commission	15,918\$
Interest	5,875\$
Debits—Porto Alegre, Rio Grande and Pelotas	9,760\$
Registration office and other charges	12,149\$
Profits for the year	211,038\$
	411,199\$
CR.	
Production of three works, at Porto Alegre, Pelotas and Rio Grande (first half-year)	135,673\$
Ditto (2nd ")	166,650\$
Coke	49,628\$
Materials	28,592\$
Rent of registers	11,255\$
Sale of pitch	10,388\$
Sundries	1,309\$
Balances	7,704\$
	411,199\$

SEGUROS MARITIMOS E TERRESTRES "PHENIX DE PORTO ALEGRE."—Head office: Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul. Telephone: No. 63 Porto Alegre. DIRECTORS: Emílio Ferreira Guimarães, Joaquim Rodrigues de Almeida and J. Luiz Ferreira. Qualification: 100 shares. Advisory Board: Dr. Possidonio Mancio da Cunha, Jr., Luiz do Nascimento Ramos and José Ferreira Pasto. Voting Powers: One vote for five shares. INCORPORATED: 1880 and reorganised in 1893. Duration: 30 years ending 1922. OBJECT: To insure against marine and land risks. CAPITAL: Authorised Rs.2,000,000\$ in 10,000 shares of 200\$, of which about Rs.400,000\$ are paid up, or 40\$ per share. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are presented January 1st and March 31st. DIVIDENDS are distributed in January and July. Dividends paid half-yearly, 1895 to first half-year 1903, at rate of 1,500\$ per share, or 7½% per annum; for second half 1903 and first half 1904, 2\$ per share, or 10% per annum; second half 1904 and onwards, \$2,400, or 12% per annum.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

ASSETS.	
Shareholders	1,600,000\$
Office furniture	2,013\$
Securities	391,022\$
Interest receivable	14,883\$
Cash and stamps	6,534\$
Savings bank	47\$
Debentures	60,000\$
Directors' deposit	16,000\$
Banco do Commercio	50,561\$
Debit Insurance	3,282\$
Banco da Provincia	97,486\$
Bills receivable	16,687\$
	2,267,970\$
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	2,000,000\$
Premiums	6\$
Reserve fund	129,684\$
Remuneration	6,601\$
Marine insurance (not due)	1,569\$
Unclaimed dividends	4,231\$
Profits (balance)	39,132\$
Insurances	7,070\$
Additional rates	994\$
Directory	16,000\$
Fire insurance (not due)	25,633\$
Twelfth dividend	24,000\$
	2,267,970\$

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 1906.

DR.	
General charges	13,497\$
Remunerations	11,809\$
Reserve fund	12,965\$
Balance profit	92,291\$
	130,652\$
CR.	
Premiums, fire insurance	58,857\$
Premiums, ships	2,903\$
Premiums, cargoes	25,993\$
Interest and discounts	35,459\$
Commissions	6,008\$
Policies	1,432\$
	130,652\$

SEGUROS PROVIDENCIA.—Domicile: Porto Alegre, State of Rio Grande do Sul. Code Address: "PREVISUAL," Porto Alegre. P.O. Box 76. Telephone: No. 255, Porto Alegre. DIRECTORS: Major J. L. Monza de Azevedo, Dr. Possidonio Mancio da Cunha, Dr. Felisberto Barcellos Ferreira. Qualification: 10 shares. Advisory Board: Luiz L. de Fontoura Paineiro, João Caetano Pinto, Pedro Chaves Barcellos. Voting Powers: Five shares one vote. INCORPORATED: August 4th, 1906. Statutes approved by decree 6136 of September 10th, 1906, and authorised by Federal Letter Patent No. 26, of October 6th, 1906, to do business in Brazil. OBJECT: Life, marine and land insurance. CAPITAL: Authorised Rs.1,000,000\$, of which Rs.400,000\$ paid up. Accounts are presented December 31st and dividends distributed immediately after. No results yet published. No dealing in shares.

SOCIEDADE DE SEGUROS MARITIMOS E TERRESTRES PORTO ALEGRENSE.—Head Office: Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul. DIRECTORS: Antonio Mostardeiro Filho, Pedro Benjamin de Oliveira, Arthur Pinto Ribeiro. Qualification: 100 shares. Remuneration: 10% of net profits. Advisory Board: Manoel Py, João Caetano Pinto, Dr. Pedro Coelho de Souza. Voting Powers: One vote for 10 shares. INCORPORATED: June 14th, 1883. Duration: To 1936. OBJECT: To insure against marine and land risks. CAPITAL: Originally authorised, Rs.1,000,000\$, in 5,000 shares of 200\$, raised on March 6th, 1898, to Rs.2,000,000\$, in 10,000 shares of 200\$, of which Rs.400,000\$, or 40\$ per share, paid up. Business year closes December 31st. DIVIDENDS paid in January and July. Maritime risks are limited to Rs.50,000\$ on sailing vessels and 100,000\$ on goods and on both to Rs.120,000\$ for each voyage. For steamers the limit is Rs.100,000\$ for the vessel and Rs.200,000\$ for cargo, or if for both, Rs.250,000\$. DIVIDENDS, up to 1906, to value of Rs.759,000\$ have been paid, being at the rate of 15% for 1906.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1907.

ASSETS.	
Uncalled capital	1,600,000\$
Directors' deposit	8,000\$
Office furniture	2,000\$
Deposits	9,000\$
Apolicies (bonds), shares and debentures	607,592\$
Banco da Provincia account current	67,598\$
Banco do Commercio	97,803\$
Cash .. .	8,339\$
Interest and dividends receivable	18,666\$
Bills receivable	11,137\$
	2,480,133\$
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	2,000,000\$
Casualties being paid	12,068\$
Directors' deposit	8,000\$
Re-insurance	9,315\$
Remuneration to Board	4,686\$
Dividends	31,266\$
Apolicies deposited	9,000\$
Reserve fund	285,418\$
Insurance falling due	41,310\$
Balance	29,072\$
	2,480,133\$

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

DR.	
Casualties, fire and marine	17,934\$
General charges, taxes, &c.	17,477\$
Directors' fees	28,536\$
Reserve fund	14,974\$
Balance over	17,515\$
Dividends	60,000\$
	156,436\$
CR.	
General premiums	106,123\$
Interest and discounts	42,701\$
Policies	1,906\$
Commission for guarantee of debenture loan (Força e Luz Company)	5,701\$
	156,436\$

UNIÃO FABRIL (LATE RHEINGANTZ & COMPANY).—Domicile: City of Rio Grande do Sul. DIRECTORS: Carlos Guilherme Rheingantz, Antonio Chaves Campello, George U. Lawson. Qualification: 50 shares. Remuneration: Rs.4,800\$ each per annum. Advisory Board: Lourenço Telles de Menezes, Domingos Vaz Dias and F. J. C. Mostardeiro. Voting Powers: One vote per five shares. The business year closes August 31st, and accounts are presented November following. INCORPORATED: May 10th, 1891. OBJECT: To acquire the factories and business of the Société en Commandite Rheingantz & Co., known as the Cia Fabril e Pastoral. Duration: 30 years, counting from June 30th, 1891. CAPITAL: Of the original Fabril & Pastoral Company, Authorised, Rs.5,000,000\$, in shares of 200\$, of which Rs.3,350,000\$ correspond to the issue of 16,750 paid-up shares of 200\$ to the vendors, whilst 750 shares were offered for subscription by private tender. The paid-up capital is, therefore, now Rs.3,500,000\$, in 17,500 shares of 200\$. The object of the primitive company embraced not only manufacturing of cotton wool and jute textiles, but also breeding of sheep for supply of wool. The latter part of the programme was abandoned in 1891, when the authorised capital was reduced from 5,000,000\$ to Rs.3,500,000\$. Dividends distributed: 1891, 14%; 1892, 17%; 1893, 19%; 1894 and 1895, 22%; 1896, 23%; 1897, 16%; 1898, 15%; 1899, 17%; 1900, 12%; 1901, 10%; 1902 and 1903, 15%; 1904, 13%; 1905, 10%.

BALANCE SHEET—AUGUST 31st, 1906.

ASSETS.	
Reconstitution of the company's consolidated reserves	700,000\$
300 Federal Apolicies	296,062\$
50 State Apolicies	50,000\$
92 dwelling houses	200,481\$
Real estate	51,604\$
Woolen factory	1,104,747\$
Cotton factory	392,324\$
Hemp and jute factory	229,884\$
Extension of factories	246,624\$
Premiums of factories paid and not yet due	2,268\$
Furniture	6,823\$
Directors' deposit	30,000\$
Wool .. .	423,326\$
Manufactures	416,721\$
Cotton, jute, and woolen yarns	152,625\$
Coal and general stores	143,066\$
Sundry debtors	684,318\$
Consumption tax stamps in stock	1,491\$
Pension Fund Apolicies (bonds)	100,000\$
Banco da Provincia	50,000\$
Assistance Fund (in bank)	25,000\$
Banking accounts (five)	1,615,779\$
Cash .. .	12,160\$
	6,085,404\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	3,500,000\$
Directors' deposit	30,000\$
Renewal fund	700,000\$
Amortiation fund	700,000\$
Delecredere fund	100,000\$
Extension fund	310,000\$
Discounts and interest on accounts not due	18,050\$
Sundry creditors	59,268\$
Dividends unclaimed	2,611\$
Sixteenth dividend at 15 %	525,000\$
Taxes	21,894\$
Salaries (payable)	82,217\$
Guarantees	48,757\$
Pension Fund	151,312\$
Assistance Fund	25,186\$
Profits, set aside for guarantee	113,574\$
Balance (1904-5 profits) set aside for deterioration	176,113\$
Carried over	243,972\$
	6,805,404\$

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.	
10 % of values retained against possible depreciation	113,574\$
Balance (1904-1905) set aside for deterioration	176,113\$
General expenditure	363,350\$
Dividends, 15 %	525,000\$
Balance carried over to new year	243,971\$
	1,422,017\$
Cr.	
Balance from 1904-1905	176,113\$
Sundry profits and stamps	178,682\$
Gross profits derived from the three factories	1,067,212\$
	1,422,017\$

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Santa Catharina.

CARRIS URBANOS E SUBURBANOS.—Domicile: Florianopolis, State of Santa Catharina. DIRECTORS: E. Otto Horn, J. Bueno Villela, Emilio Blum. Advisory Board: Gabriel da Silva Santos, Germano Moeliman. Qualification: 10 shares. Remuneration: 5 % of net profits after distribution of 7 % dividend. Voting Powers: One vote for each

share. INCORPORATED: May 5th, 1907. OBJECT: To acquire and work a concession for 60 years for tramways in the City of Florianopolis (Desterro), granted by the Municipality on February 21st, 1907. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.45,000\$, in 450 shares of 100\$, of which Rs.27,000\$ paid up. Division of profits: 5 % for Reserve Fund.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of São Paulo.

AGRICOLA FAZENDA SÃO MARTINHO, COMPANHIA.—CAPITAL: 5,000,000\$, divided into 25,000 shares of 200\$ each. Half of the shares belong to Sra. D. Veridiana Prado and the remainder to her sons and grandsons. DIRECTOR: Dr. Antonio Prado.

Current accounts	163,087\$
Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland	301,189\$
Cash	3,008\$
Stock according to inventory	1,222,827\$
	14,068,111\$

AGUA E EXGOTTOS DE CAMPINAS, COMPANHIA DE.—Issue of 1,000,000\$ in 8 % debentures, at 90 %, repayable in 25 years. OBJECT: Improvement of water supply of the City of Campinas.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	8,500,000\$
Directors' deposit	30,000\$
Reserve fund	1,584,205\$
Depreciation fund	597,268\$
Mortgage, outstanding—2,400,000 Marks	2,344,041\$
Bills payable	107,494\$
Dividends, past, 4,410\$; nineteenth, 425,000\$	429,410\$
Dividend tax	10,925\$
Directors' percentages	14,969\$
Bonuses	41,415\$
Carried forward	403,084\$
	14,068,111\$

ANTARCTICA PAULISTA.—Legal Domicile: The City of S. Paulo. Offices: Rua Boa Vista 16. Address: P.O. Box 85. Code Address: "ANTARCTICA." S. Paulo. Telephone: 111. DIRECTORS: Conde Asdrubal do Nascimento (President), Adam von Bulow (Treasurer), Antonio Queiroz dos Santos (Secretary)—elected for five years. Qualification: 50 shares. Remuneration: Rs.12,000\$ to the president and 6,000\$ to each of the others per annum. Advisory Board: A. Plaas, Dr. W. J. Sheldon and Guilherme Fuchs. INCORPORATED: February 12th, 1891. OBJECT: To erect a brewery and carry on business as brewers. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.2,245,000\$, in 11,225 shares of 200\$ each. The Statutes were altered in 1893, 1899 and April 22nd, 1902, and at this last date the capital was raised to Rs.7,000,000\$, and on July 20th, 1904, was again raised to 8,500,000\$, all paid, to provide for purchase of the premises and business of the Bavaria Brewing Company. The term of association is for 30 years, ending 1921. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in March following. Voting Powers: One vote for every 10 shares. Dividends are paid in March and September. Dividends paid: 1908, 9 %; 1905, 8 %; 1904, 9 %; 1903, 10 %; 1902, 12 %; 1901, 20 %; 1900, 17 %; 1899, 19 %; 1898, 6 %; 1891, 3 %. Shares are firmly held.

"ARAMINA."—Legal Domicile: City of São Paulo. P.O. Box 142. Code Address: "ARAMINA." Telephone: No. 930. DIRECTORS: Dr. João Augusto de Souza Fleury (President), Dr. João da Silva Telles Rudge (Managing Director). Qualification: 20 shares each. Remuneration: Rs.500\$ monthly to the president, and 1 1/2 % of yearly net profits, and to the managing director Rs.1,000\$ per month and 3 % of the net profits. Advisory Board: Dr. Augusto da Silva Telles, Companhia Mechanica e Importadora and Fabrica de São João. Remuneration: Each 50\$ monthly. INCORPORATED: July 17th, 1905, to manufacture Hessians and similar textiles, twine, cording and ropes from Aramina fibre or jute, and also to promote cultivation of Aramina. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.1,000,000\$ in 2,000 shares of Rs.500\$, fully paid. The term of association is 20 years. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted within the following three months. Profits are divided as follows: 10 % to Reserve Fund, 4 1/2 % commission to directors and 18 % to Dr. Augusto Carlos da Silva Telles for the transfer of the privileges obtained by him, the balance to be distributed as dividends. Dr. Telles' commission is to be raised to 20 % when the net annual profits shall exceed the

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

ASSETS.	
Directors' deposit	30,000\$
Office and other furniture	38,394\$
1,125 shares Glass Company	225,000\$
Plant	6,270,000\$
Real estate	5,698,697\$
Contracts, balance	120,929\$

sum of Rs.1,000,000\$. So far no accounts have been published nor dividends distributed, and the shares have not yet been quoted.

BANCO DO COMMERIO E INDUSTRIA DE S. PAULO.

—Legal Domicile: City of São Paulo. Address: P.O. Box 36. Code Address: "INDUSCOMIO." Telephone: No. 150. Offices: Rua 15 de Novembro 47. DIRECTORS: Conselheiro Dr. Antonio da Silva Prado (President), José de Queiroz de Lacerda (Managing Director), Dr. João Alvares Rubião, Jun. (Superintending Director), F. Nielsen (Director). Qualification: 100 shares each. Remuneration: Rs.105,200\$, including fees to the Advisory Board. The Directors likewise receive a commission of 3% on the yearly profits, which amounted in 1905 to Rs.76,200\$. Advisory Board: Dr. José Bernardo da Silva, Dr. Adolpho Augusto Pinto and Bento José do Carvalho. INCORPORATED in 1890. OBJECT: To do general banking business. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.10,000,000\$, divided into 50,000 shares of 200\$ each, of which Rs.5,900,000\$ were paid up in cash and the rest out of surplus profits. Term of association: 30 years. The business year closes in December and accounts are submitted in March following. Voting Powers: Five shares to one vote. DIVIDENDS: 16\$ per share, or 16% per annum, have been paid half-yearly since 1896. LATEST QUOTATION (October, 1909): 424\$ per share.

BANCO COMMERCIALE ITALO-BRASILIANO.—Legal

Domicile: City of São Paulo. Offices: Rua 15 de Novembro, No. 42. Address: P.O. Box 501. Code Address: "ITALO-BANCO." Telephone: No. 188. Branches: Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Botucatu, Ribeirão Preto, São Carlos, Espírito Santo do Pinhal. DIRECTORS: Commendatore José Puglisi Carbone (President), Rodolpho Crespi, Cavaliere Emigdio Falchi, Richard Gray, Thomas Alberto Saraiva, Heinrich Trost, David Canepa, Louis E. C. Dapples and Cavaliere Uff. Annibale Ghisalberti; the three last are also managers of the Banca Commerciale Italiana. Remuneration: 10% of the net profits. Qualification: 100 shares. Auditors: Three members and three substitutes elected annually. Remuneration: 500\$ each per annum. INCORPORATED under the name of Banco Commerciale Italiano de S. Paulo, May 2nd, 1900. OBJECT: To do general banking business. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.2,000,000\$ in 10,000 shares of 200\$ each, of which Rs.1,200,000\$ were paid up. In September, 1906, the name was altered to that of Banco Commerciale Italo-Brasiliano and the capital raised to Rs.5,000,000\$ in 25,000 shares, fully paid up, the additional 3,000,000\$ being subscribed by the Banca Commerciale Italiana de Milano at a premium of 20%, to serve as a Reserve Fund, which was thus raised from Rs.400,000\$ to Rs.1,000,000\$, and is at present Rs.1,350,000\$. Profits are divided: 3% (on the capital) for the Reserve Fund, 10% (on the profits) for directors, and the balance for dividends. The term of association is for 26 years from 1900. The business year closes December 31st. Dividends paid since first year: 10% per annum; for 1908, 8%. LATEST QUOTATION (December, 1908): 280\$ per share.

BANCO DE CREDITO HYPOTHECARIO E AGRICOLA DO ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO.—LEGAL DOMICILE: São Paulo.

DIRECTORS: The Board consists of five directors, one nominated by the Government of São Paulo and the others elected at the general meeting of shareholders; besides five others with residence in Paris, four of whom are elected by the shareholders and one appointed by Government, whose principal function it is to control emissions and act as advisers to the São Paulo Board. Founded June 14th, 1907, under Laws 923 of August 8th, 1904, and 1,160 of December 29th 1908. The first business year will close on December 31st, 1909. OBJECT: To undertake, in the State of São Paulo, all kinds of operations, related to agricultural credit, that tend to assist and develop agriculture, as also any kind of operations of a commercial or banking character connected therewith. It is stipulated that mortgage loans shall only be granted to value of one-third of agricultural holdings, or one-fourth of urban properties, at a maximum interest of 10% per annum. Operations are limited to the State of São Paulo. The CAPITAL of the bank is fixed at 10,000,000 fcs.

divided into 20,000 shares of 500 fcs. each. DEBENTURES: A 5% gold loan of 40,000,000 fcs. was issued on July 6th, 1909, in 80,000 bonds, or obligations, at 98'3% or 478.50 fcs., by Messrs. J. Leste et Cie, of Paris, and several other bankers at Berne and Antwerp. These bonds enjoy a guarantee of interest at the rate of 6% per annum from the São Paulo Government. Interest is payable half-yearly, at the rate of 5%, on January 1st and July 1st each year, the surplus of 1% guaranteed by the São Paulo Government being credited to the amortisation fund. The principal is redeemable in 30 years, by drawings if above or by purchase if below par. These bonds are free from present and future taxes of the State of São Paulo and from actual French taxes. LATEST QUOTATION on the Brussels Bourse: 494. Outstanding: All.

BANCO INDUSTRIAL AMPARENSE.—Domicile: Amparo, State of São Paulo.

DIRECTORS: Dr. Francisco Assis Vasco de Toledo (President), José Joaquim Franco da Rocha (Vice-President), Costabile Augusto Niglio (Managing Director). Qualification: 50 shares each. Remuneration: Rs.1,200\$, 1,000\$ and 1,600\$ per month in above order. Advisory Board: Dr. Daniel Augusto Machado, Domingos Nunes and Afonso Celso de Toledo Franco. Remuneration, 400\$ each per annum. INCORPORATED: November 1st, 1890. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.2,000,000\$ in 10,000 shares of 200\$ each, of which 8,772 shares issued and fully paid, producing Rs.1,754,400\$. At a general meeting held July 2nd, 1908, the nominal value of each share was reduced to 70\$, and the capital to Rs.614,040\$. THE OPERATIONS of the company seem to have been limited chiefly to erection and working of an electric lighting plant at Amparo, which now represents the principal asset. There is a debt of 48,880\$. Reserve: 10,000\$. Carried forward to second half of 1907: Rs.10,239\$. The term of association is for 30 years. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in March following. Voting Powers: One vote to every five shares up to 100, and diminish according to a scale by which the maximum number of votes is 100 for 2,300 shares. The bank paid no dividends for 10 years, but for the second half of 1906 a dividend at rate of 8% per annum was distributed on the reduced shares.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31ST, 1906.

ASSETS.		
Electric light plant	681,593\$	
House property	78,524\$	
Household installations	6,700\$	
Furniture	3,747\$	
Accounts current	78,820\$	
Subscribers	6,811\$	
Sundry stock	16,495\$	
Liquidations—bad debts	700,139\$	
Deposits	12,213\$	
Directors' deposit	10,500\$	
Guarantee of contract	11,000\$	
Cash in bank	874\$	
Cash at call	18,561\$	
		1,026,033\$
LIABILITIES.		
Capital—8,772 shares at 200\$	614,040\$	
Profits in suspense	198,898\$	
Reserve Fund	10,000\$	
Current accounts	48,880\$	
Sundry accounts under liquidation	699,883\$	
Sundry guarantees	21,500\$	
Securities belonging to others	12,213\$	
Law expenses	945\$	
Dividend—half-year at 8% per annum	24,562\$	
Dividend tax—2½%	614\$	
		1,026,033\$

BANCO ITALIANO DEL BRASILE.—Legal Domicile: City of S. Paulo. Address: P.O. Box 223. Code Address: "BANKITALS." Telephone: No. 1201. DIRECTORS: Dr. Francisco Pignatari (President), Godofredo da Fonseca (Vice-President), Luiz M. Napolitano (Managing Director), and

other six members of the Administration Board, each of whom must be qualified by deposit of 250 shares on taking office. Remuneration: 10 % of net profits divided. Advisory Board: Luiz Jacomina, João Santista and Miguel Nosesi. Substitutes: Eduardo Barra, G. Villaca, Luigi Perrone, who receive each Rs.1,500\$ per annum. INCORPORATED: July 1st, 1907. OBJECT: To do general banking business and to promote commercial and industrial undertakings. On the last not more than one-fifth of the bank's capital may be employed. The authorised and subscribed capital is Rs.2,500,000\$ in 25,000 shares of 100\$ each, on which 40 %, or Rs.1,000,000\$, are paid up. The term of association is for 30 years. The business year closes December 31st. Accounts are submitted in March following. The first of these will only refer to the first six months' existence of the bank. Voting Powers: One vote for 10 shares up to 500 votes. Dividends will be paid in January and in July. Profits should be divided as follows: 20 % to Reserve Fund, 10 % to the Board of Administration, 70 % to shareholders. The limit for Reserve Fund is 50 % on capital, which may be employed partly in the acquisition of premises for the bank or toward integralsation of share capital.

BALANCE SHEET—AUGUST 31st, 1907.

ASSETS.

Shareholders, uncalled	1,500,000\$
Bills discounted	1,159,569\$
Bills receivable	197,588\$
Loans and advances	107,814\$
Guarantees	195,706\$
Directors' deposit	175,000\$
Foreign correspondents	301,871\$
Furniture and general charges	31,165\$
Cash	445,495\$
	<hr/>
	4,114,208\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	2,500,000\$
Accounts current	731,238\$
Securities for safe keeping	197,588\$
Sundry guarantees	195,706\$
Directors' deposit	175,000\$
Foreign correspondents	280,471\$
Discounts and commissions	34,205\$
	<hr/>
	4,114,208\$

BANCO DE SÃO PAULO.—Legal Domicile: City of São Paulo. Offices: Rua de S. Bento 42. P.O. Box 29. Code Address: "Emissor." DIRECTORS: Barão de Tatuhy (President), Conde de Prates and José Borges de Figueiredo. Qualification: 200 shares. Remuneration: Rs.34,400\$ to Directors and Advisory Board in 1906. Advisory Board: Dr. J. A. de Oliveira Cesar, Lucas Moreira de Mello and Jacyntho F. Moreira. Manager: J. A. Garcia. INCORPORATED on September 25th, 1889. OBJECT: To do general banking business with right to issue currency notes. Term of association: 30 years. Accounts for the business year, to June 30th and December 31st, are made up on July 12th and January 12th respectively, and are submitted to shareholders once a year in March following. LATEST QUOTATION: 120\$ per share in September, 1906.

BANCO UNIÃO DE SÃO PAULO.—Legal Domicile: City of S. Paulo. Offices: 127, Rua da Boa Vista. Code Address: "Regional." Telephone: 805. DIRECTORS: A. de Lacerda Franco, João Baptista de Mello e Oliveira and Augusto Cesar do Nascimento. Qualification: 100 shares. Remuneration: 30,000\$ to president and 12,000\$ cash to directors. Advisory Board: Frederico Lopes Branco, Dr. Joaquim Lopes Chaves and Alexandre Siciliano. Qualification: 50 votes. Remuneration: 2,400\$ each per annum. OBJECT: To do general banking business and mortgage business with right to issue hypothecary notes or bonds payable to bearers. Business now circumscribed almost entirely to working different factories. The term of association is for 50 years ending April, 1940. The business year closes December 30th, and accounts are submitted in April following. Voting

Powers: 20 shares for each vote. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.24,000,000\$ in 120,000 shares of 200\$, of which Rs.10,000,000\$ have been paid up. The authorised capital was reduced on April 3rd, 1897, to 14,068,760\$ in 70,843 fully-paid shares. LATEST QUOTATION (October, 1906): 93\$.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

ASSETS.

Shares unissued	5,000,000\$
Bills receivable	12,404,119\$
Current accounts	5,309,434\$
Guarantees	6,193,044\$
In liquidation	151,733\$
Interest payable next year	30,838\$
Securities and real estate:	
Bank buildings	370,533\$
Sundry shares	803\$
Town property	219,279\$
Rural property	646,808\$
Cash on hand and with agents	4,300,818\$
Correspondents—at call	340,056\$
	<hr/>
	34,987,465\$

LIABILITIES.

Capital	10,000,000\$
Reserve fund	1,043,000\$
Undivided profits	1,000,000\$
Profit and loss	128,508\$
Deposits—current accounts	13,652,339\$
Deposits—at fixed dates	1,862,999\$
Other deposits	688\$
Guarantees and claims for account of customers	6,617,890\$
Dividends unclaimed	50,329\$
Thirty-fourth dividend at rate of 12 % per annum	300,000\$
Discounts	51,656\$
Correspondents	752,106\$
Dividend tax	7,500\$
	<hr/>
	34,987,465\$

CENTRAL DE ARMAZENS GERAES.—Legal Domicile: The City of São Paulo. Code Address: "Companhia Central." DIRECTORS: Conde de Prates (President), Dr. R. A. Sampaio Vidal (Superintending Director), Claro Liberato de Macedo (Manager). Elected for four years and re-eligible. Qualification: 25 shares each. Remuneration: Determined at annual meeting. Advisory Board: Dr. José Amadeu Cesar, Ferreira Junior e Saraiva and João Augusto Garcia. Elected yearly from amongst shareholders. Qualification: Five or more shares. Remuneration: 20\$ each for each Board meeting. INCORPORATED: January 23rd, 1907. Registered at the Junta Commercial of São Paulo, January 26th, 1907, in accordance with the regulations of Decree 1,102 of November 21st, 1903. OBJECT: To undertake the business of warehousing coffee and other produce: the issue of warrants against same. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.100,000\$, divided into 500 shares of 200\$ each, of which 40,000\$ is paid up. The Board is authorised to issue debentures with consent of general meeting. The term of association is for 30 years ending 1937. The business year closes December 31st and accounts should be submitted in March following. Voting Powers: One vote for every five shares up to 30 votes.

CO-OPERATIVA DE CREDITO POPULAR.—Legal Domicile: The City of São Paulo. Offices: No. 13, Praça Antonio Prado. Telephone: 1511. DIRECTORS: Lucio de Mello (President), Oscar Nascimento (Treasurer), Alfredo Duprat (Secretary). Elected for two years and re-eligible. Qualification: 25 shares. Remuneration: Rs.400\$ per month each. Advisory Board: Dr. Argemiro da Silveira, Brazilio Monteiro da Silva and Olympio de Castro Mendonça Furtado. Qualification: 10 shares each. Remuneration: 600\$ per annum. INCORPORATED: October 29th, 1906. OBJECT: To erect houses for the associates and sell them to same on instalments; to promote other similar societies and erect cheap dwelling houses for the working classes; to issue bonds and obligations secured by buildings belonging to the society; to lease and let or take charge of houses or land on commission; to buy or sell material for constructions and articles for domestic use, and to aid associates to acquire

same by monthly payments with drawings. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.1,000,000\$, of which Rs.100,000\$ has been issued in 2,000 shares of 50\$ each, and 30\$ per share is paid up. The shares are to order, but when fully paid may be changed for shares to bearer. Term of association: 50 years. The business year closes December 31st and accounts are submitted within 60 days. The subscribers to the first 2,000 shares issued are considered as associates. Net profits to be distributed as follows: First, dividend up to 12% per annum; of the balance, one-fifth to the company's beneficent fund, two-fifths to reserve fund, and two-fifths to the founders. No sales or quotations of shares reported.

ESTRADA DE FERRO DE "ARARAQUARA."—Legal Domicile: City of S. Paulo. Offices: Araraquara. DIRECTORS: Carlos B. de Magalhães, Ambrosio Lourenço Corrêa, Dr. Rogério Pinto Ferraz. Qualification: 50 shares. Remuneration: Rs.4,800\$ each per annum. Advisory Board: Manoel José Fez, Antonio José do Nascimento and Antonio Dias de Aguiar, Junr. Elected yearly. INCORPORATED in 1896. OBJECT: To acquire and work a concession granted to Guilherme Lebeis e Lara and Magalhães Fez in 1895 for the construction of a railway from Araraquara to the town of Ribeirãozinho. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.2,000,000\$ in 10,000 shares of 200\$ fully paid, at which it still stands, although the balance sheet shows a higher value, in consequence of profits having been applied to construction instead of paying dividends. DEBENTURES: An issue of 8% mortgage debentures of 100\$ each to value of 1,000,000\$ was made in 1899, amortisable in 15 years; amount outstanding on December 31st, 1907, Rs.632,700\$. During 1908 this railway issued a loan of Rs.4,000,000\$ divided into 40,000 debentures of Rs.100\$ each, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on June 15th and December 15th of each year for a period of 30 years in the markets of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Araraquara. The type is 87%. Amortisation will be annual and will commence at the rate of 9/10%, in the first year, increasing in proportion up to the 30th year. The object of the loan was to extend the lines of the Company and pay off a former issue of Rs.4,000,000\$ made in 1899, of which Rs.632,700\$ remains outstanding. The security given for the loan includes all the property of the railway. The company owes Rs.356,000\$ to the State of S. Paulo, but by Law 1061 A. of December 28th, 1906, a guarantee was granted of 6% per annum for the extension from Ribeirãozinho to S. José do Rio Preto on 80,000\$ per kilometre. The length of the main line is 87 kilometres. Receipts in 1906 were 495,071\$ against Rs.264,868\$ in 1905. Carried forward, December, 1906, Rs.672,265\$, against Rs.358,567\$ in 1905. With the opening of 60 kilometres of new lines now in construction a considerable increase of traffic may be expected. The term of association is for 50 years ending 1945. The business year closes December 31st and accounts are submitted in March. LATEST QUOTATION: DEBENTURES, 96\$ (September, 1909).

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

ASSETS.	
Railway lines, sidings, &c.	2,514,777\$
Enclosures	21,065\$
Land	7,914\$
Workshops, machinery and sheds	100,760\$
Stations and warehouses	160,210\$
Rolling stock	755,427\$
Telegraph posts	40,744\$
General stores	41,940\$
Work stores	3,385\$
Furniture of offices and stations	20,746\$
Engineering instruments	2,880\$
Foundry and material	1,813\$
Charges, on issue, of debentures	37,086\$
Directors' deposit	30,000\$
Extension—Ribeirãozinho to Guyabá	43,383\$
Central offices	28,235\$
Loss	2,171\$
Sundry debtors	171,712\$
	<u>3,980,842\$</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital—10,000 shares at 200\$	2,000,000\$
Debentures—6,827 outstanding at 100\$	682,700\$
S. Paulo Government	356,000\$
Directors' deposit	30,000\$
Bills payable	264,487\$
Taxes—Federal and State	13,784\$
Sundry creditors	11,600\$
Carried forward to 1907	672,265\$
	<u>3,980,842\$</u>

PROFIT AND LOSS—DECEMBER 31st, 1907.

CR.	
Brought forward from 1905	358,567\$
General receipts	578,684\$
Passengers	147,069\$
Transport of parcels	17,144\$
Telegrams	9,380\$
Live stock	2,045\$
Cattle	1,394\$
Sundries	4,218\$
Sundry profits:	
Commissions and sale of old material	3,880\$
	<u>1,122,306\$</u>
DR.	
Interest and amortisation of debentures	108,800\$
Discounts	9,993\$
Personnel and material:	
Repairs of line	86,225\$
Charges on traffic—stations and store department	88,426\$
Traction	41,911\$
Workshops	30,739\$
Counting house, Central line	40,132\$
Telegraph maintenance	8,980\$
Telegraph working	1,829\$
General charges	5,470\$
Repairs of cars and waggons	16,201\$
Repairs of locomotives	8,311\$
Losses	1,547\$
Compensation paid on merchandise	1,568\$
Carry forward to 1907	672,266\$
	<u>1,122,306\$</u>

EMPRESA DE MELHORAMENTOS URBANOS.—

Registered at S. Paulo. OBJECT: Supply of power and water in different parts of the State. The company already possesses the drainage and water supply concessions for the towns of Piracicaba and S. Manuel do Paraíso. CAPITAL: 500 contos, divided into 2,500 shares of 200\$ each.

ESTRADA DE FERRO DO DOURADO.—Domicile: The

city of São Paulo. Offices: Rua Direita, No. 14. DIRECTORS: Dr. Gabriel Dias da Silva and Cyro Marcondes Rezende. Qualification: 100 shares. Remuneration: Rs.4,000 each\$ and 2,000\$ extra to the president. Advisory Board: Dr. José Antonio M. Machado and Justiniano José Seabra. INCORPORATED in 1899. OBJECT: To acquire Concession No. 1,003 of the S. Paulo Government, dated February 11th, 1902, authorised by Law 746 of November 13th, 1900, for a line of railway from Ribeirão Bonito to Ibitinga, in the State of S. Paulo. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.1,000,000\$ in 5,000 shares of 200\$ each, fully paid. The statutes of the company were altered September 25th, 1906, and the authorised capital raised to Rs.3,000,000\$ in 15,000 shares, but only 5,000 issued. The share capital now stands at Rs.2,000,000\$ in 10,000 fully-paid shares of 200\$. DEBENTURES: There are 30,000 debentures, issued in 1903 at 85%, to nominal value of 3,000,000\$. Interest is payable at the rate of 8% in January and June, and the principal repayable in 30 years. The term of association is undetermined. The business year closes December 31st and the accounts are to be presented yearly, no date being specified in the statutes. The company enjoys a subsidy of 10,000\$ per kilometre from the State Government up to 45 kilometres. The railway is still under construction. There is no reserve fund, and the balance carried over on December 31st, 1906, is stated at Rs.244,552\$. No dividends

have so far been paid. LATEST QUOTATION: Debentures, 95\$ (September, 1909).

CIA. ESTRADA DE FERRO PITANGUEIRAS.—CAPITAL: 200,000\$, divided into 1,000 shares of 200\$ each. OBJECT: The construction of a railway from Pitangueiras to Viradouro.

E. DE F. MOGYANA.—See full description in "Railway Section."

E. DE F. PAULISTA.—See full description in "Railway Section."

"ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO" (Daily Newspaper).—Legal Domicile: The city of S. Paulo. Offices: Casa Martinico, Praça Dr. Antonio Prado. Directors: Drs. Julio Cesar Ferreira de Mesquita and José Alves de Cerqueira Cesar. Qualification: Five shares each. Advisory Board: José Borges de Figueiredo and Dr. João Alvares Rubião, Junior. INCORPORATED: December, 1907. OBJECT: To take over and continue the publication of the above newspaper and to do business as printers and publishers. CAPITAL: Rs.350,000\$ in fully paid up shares, delivered to the vendors in payment of the assets and goodwill of the business. DEBENTURES: First mortgage 3% debentures of 100\$ each were authorised and issued January 7th, 1908, at 85%, redeemable within 10 years. Interest payable in January and July. An issue of 8% debentures, amounting to 300,000\$ of 100\$ each, at 85%, was made during 1908, for the purchase of machinery and to carry out various improvements. Duration undetermined. Business year closes December 31st, and accounts should be submitted to general meeting within three months following. LATEST QUOTATION (1909): Shares, 91\$.

FABRICA DE CIMENTO ITALO BRAZILEIRA.—Legal Domicile: The city of São Paulo. Offices: Rua Alvares Peitendo, No. 7. P.O. Box 686. Code Address: "CEMENTO." DIRECTORS: Rodolpho Crespo, Dr. Julio Michelli, Nicola Puglisi Carbone and Dr. Eduardo Loschi. Qualification: 100 shares. Remuneration: 5% of net profits, divided. Advisory Board: Fratelli Martinelli, Dr. Henrique Cappellano and Domenico Puglisi Ferreira. Remuneration: Rs.1,500\$ each per annum. This was originally a "commandite" society under the title of A. R. Pereira & Cia., converted on the 22nd of August, 1907, into a limited liability company under the above denomination by issue of 8,000 shares to the vendors, of which 1,500 went to the "solidaire" and 6,500 to the "commanditaires," amounting to Rs.800,000\$ capital. The statutes were registered at the Junta Commercial of São Paulo, August 31st, 1907. OBJECT: The manufacture of cement, hydraulic lime, &c., from the limestone quarries belonging to the company at Rodovalho in the district of S. Roque, Sorocoba or elsewhere. The term of association is for 10 years and may be extended by a vote of the general meeting of shareholders. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in February following. Voting power: One vote to five shares. The profits are to be applied: 20% to reserve fund; 8% to interest on capital; 5% to board of directors; the balance for dividends, which are limited to 20% on capital; any excess to be placed to reserve. The account for the year 1907 will be submitted to the first annual meeting, February, 1908. Latest Offers (sellers): December, 1907, Rs.110\$.

FABRICA VOTORANTIM, Sorocoba, State of São Paulo.—Legal Domicile: The city of São Paulo. Address: P.O. Box 127. Code Address: "VOTORANTIM." Telephone: No. 305. DIRECTORS: A. de Lacerda Franco (President), João Baptista Mello e Oliveira (Vice President), Dr. Carlos de Campos, Augusto Cezar Nascimento. Qualification: 100 shares. This is a society on commandite established in 1892, and is entirely owned by the Banco União de São Paulo. Its business is the manufacture of cotton yarn and piece goods. The authorised capital is Rs.3,500,000\$ fully paid up. There is no term specified for its duration. The business year closes December 31st, when accounts are given to the bank, whose board place the results before the shareholders at the yearly meetings. The profits paid by the concern to the Bank up to June 30th, 1907, were Rs.3,000,000\$, or about 6% per annum. On the 1st July, 1907, the balance carried forward was Rs.487,886\$.

COMPANHIA DE INDUSTRIA E COMMERCIO "CASA TOLLE."—Decree 6,912 of April 2nd, 1908. Mr. E. W. Wysard (Chairman), Mr. W. Smith Wilson (Deputy-Chairman), G. Pesece and E. Gallina (Managers). CAPITAL: 500,000\$, divided into 5,000 shares of 100\$ each. OBJECT: The manufacture of chocolate and cocoa, sweets, caramels, mineral waters and the refining of sugar. Duration: 30 years.

COMPANHIA INDUSTRIAL DE CANAÑA.—CAPITAL: 170,000\$, divided into 1,700 shares of 100\$ each. Duration: 20 years. DOMICILE: City of São Paulo. OBJECT: Development of the timber trade.

INDUSTRIAL DE SÃO PAULO.—Legal Domicile: The city of São Paulo. DIRECTORS: Elected for six years and re-eligible. Remuneration: Rs.8,000\$ and a percentage of net profits to the president, and Rs.6,000\$ and 3% to the other two directors. Incorporated and registered in the S. Paulo Junta Commercial in May, 1890. OBJECT: To carry on business of cotton manufacturing and any other industrial enterprise. CAPITAL: Initial authorised Rs.600,000\$ fully paid in 6,000 shares of 100\$ each. The statutes were altered July 30th, 1890, and the capital raised to Rs.2,000,000\$ in 20,000 fully paid shares. In 1904, alterations were again made in the statutes without altering the capital, which continues at Rs.2,000,000\$. The term of association is for 30 years ending May 10th, 1920. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted to shareholders in March following. Voting Powers: One vote for every five shares, without limitation. DEBENTURES of 200\$ each were issued for Rs.1,200,000\$, bearing 8% interest per annum, payable half-yearly, in January and July, and 6% amortisation by drawings in the month of July, when at par or over, or by purchase if quotations be under par. This issue was authorised July 1st, 1904, and registered at the Mortgage Register Office, S. Paulo, August 4th, 1904.

INTERNACIONAL DE ARMAZENS GERAES.—Legal Domicile: The city of São Paulo. DIRECTORS: Edward William Wysard, Giuseppe Puglisi Carbone, João Lourenço da Silva and Rodolpho Crespi. Qualification: 60 shares each. Advisory Board: Christiano Diwel, Emilio Falchi and F. Martinelli & Cia. INCORPORATED: May 22nd, 1907, and registered at the Junta Commercial de São Paulo in accordance with the regulations of the Federal Government under Decree 1,102, dated November 21st, 1903. OBJECT: Warehousing produce and other merchandise and issue of warrant certificates against same. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.1,000,000\$, of which Rs.375,000\$ had been paid up. The term of association is for 30 years ending 1937. The business year closes in December, and the accounts should be submitted in March following. Dividends are payable annually.

COMPANHIA LITHOGRAPHICA HARTMANN-REICHENBACH.—CAPITAL: 500,000\$, divided into 2,500 shares of 200\$ each. OBJECT: To purchase and carry on the business of the Hartmann and Reichenbach printing business and other concerns of the same nature.

McHARDY MANUFACTUREIRA E IMPORTADORA.—Legal Domicile: CAMPINAS, State of São Paulo. Offices: Rua Andrade Neves 48, and at São Paulo, Rua da Quitanda, No. 1. Address: P.O. Box 36, Campinas. Code Address: "Machardy." Telephone: No. 60. DIRECTORS: José M. Ferreira Bueno (President), David W. Allen (Secretary). Qualification: 100 shares. Advisory Board: William Smith Wilson, Antonio Rodovalho and Arthur Furtado A. Cavalcante. The remuneration of the two boards was reduced from Rs.25,800\$ to Rs.20,826\$ in 1906. INCORPORATED: 1891. OBJECT: To acquire and carry on the business of William McHardy & Co., established in 1872, as manufacturers and importers of agricultural and industrial machinery and materials, as for railways, water supply, &c. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.4,000,000\$, in 20,000 shares of 200\$ each, on which 50% was called but only 1,990,200\$ had been paid up to 1896. On September 5th, 1897, the capital was reduced to Rs.1,053,514\$, and again in 1902 to Rs.976,750\$, at which it stood in 1906. On the 24th Sep-

tember, 1907, the capital was definitely fixed at Rs.980,100\$ in 19,602 fully paid up shares of 50\$ each. At the same time powers were given for issue of first mortgage 8 % debentures to value of Rs.500,000\$, redeemable in 15 years. There is no reserve fund, but Rs.115,718\$ were carried over to 1907. DIVIDENDS: In 1891 and 1892 two dividends were paid each year, aggregating 160,000\$ per annum, or about 8 % of the paid up capital of Rs.1,960,200\$. In 1893 and 1894 one dividend in each year was paid, aggregating 100,000\$, equal to about 5 % of same capital.

BALANCE SHEET—31st DECEMBER, 1906.

ASSETS.	
Real estate	355,165\$
Machinery and tools	118,083\$
Furniture	7,711\$
Waggons and mules	5,746\$
Directors' shares	15,000\$
Current accounts—debtors'	251,040\$
Bills receivable	114,478\$
Accounts in liquidation	105,154\$
Stock merchandise	521,604\$
Consignments	9,152\$
Cash	23,202\$
	<u>1,526,455\$</u>
LIABILITIES.	
Capital—19,535 shares at 50\$	976,750\$
Dividends—unclaimed	3,585\$
Directors' deposit	15,000\$
Depreciation and liquidation fund	129,319\$
Current accounts—creditors	268,770\$
Bills payable	15,094\$
Sundries	2,219\$
Profit and loss account—Balance carried over	115,718\$
	<u>1,526,455\$</u>

MECHANICA E IMPORTADORA DE SÃO PAULO.—Legal Domicile: City of São Paulo. Offices: No. 38, Rua 15 de Novembro. Address: P.O. Box 51. Code Address: "MECHANICA." Telephone: 244. DIRECTORS: Nicoláo de Souza Vergueiro (President), Alexandre Siciliano. Qualification: 100 shares. Remuneration: 6 % of net profits, of which 3 % is for the managing director and 3 % for the two sub-managers, any further determined at yearly meetings. Advisory Board: Rodrigo Monteiro de Barros, Coronel João Baptista de Mello Oliveira and Dr. Olavo Egidio de Souza Aranha. INCORPORATED: 1890, with alteration of the statutes in March, 1899. OBJECT: Manufacture and dealing in machinery and railway plant, to undertake construction of water supply and to promote companies. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.10,000,000\$, but only Rs.5,000,000\$ were issued in 25,000 shares of 200\$ fully paid up. The term of association is for 50 years, ending in 1941. The business year closes in December and accounts are submitted in March following. Voting Powers: 10 shares to each vote. The profits are divided as follows: 10 % to reserve fund, 6 % to manager and sub-managers, and balance as dividends. Reserve fund, December 31st, Rs.1,030,005\$; and Special Reserve, Rs.504,051\$. Carried forward, Rs.417,684\$. Dividends have been paid in March and August every year at the rate of 6\$ and 8\$. The latest quotation was 100\$ per share.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

ASSETS.	
Directors' deposit	40,000\$
Company's properties	2,081,973\$
Machinery account in S. Paulo and elsewhere	928,813\$
Furniture	50,000\$
Bills receivable	334,336\$
Current accounts	1,464,496\$
Current accounts in liquidation	337,177\$
	<u>1,801,674\$</u>
Shares and other securities	1,007,613\$
Stock (general merchandise)	2,573,514\$
Manufacturing account (stock)	725,467\$
Santos Branch	157,396\$
Cash	85,762\$
	<u>9,786,548\$</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital	5,000,000\$
Reserve—two accounts	1,584,057\$
Profit and loss—account carried over	417,684\$
Dividends—back	4,800\$
Thirty-third dividend at 8\$ per share	200,000\$
	<u>204,800\$</u>
Dividend tax	5,000\$
Deposits	40,000\$
Bills payable	863,569\$
Sundry	1,721,488\$
	<u>9,786,548\$</u>

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—DEC. 31st, 1907.

CR.	
Balance brought over from 1905	359,741\$
Profit on general merchandise	408,163\$
Profit on manufactures	140,833\$
Sundries	173,192\$
	<u>1,087,929\$</u>
DR.	
Losses and liquidation this year	112,059\$
Thirty-second dividend	150,000\$
Thirty-third dividend	200,000\$
Dividend tax	8,750\$
Abatement on furniture	9,380\$
Abatement on machinery and utensils	50,464\$
Reserve Fund—10 %	72,819\$
Special Reserve—5 %	36,409\$
Carried forward	417,684\$
Distribution in virtue of Art. 37 of statutes	30,414\$
	<u>1,087,929\$</u>

MOINHO SANTISTA.—Legal Domicile: Santos, State of São Paulo. Address: P.O. Box No. 121. Code Address: "Sitos." Telephone: No. 306. DIRECTORS: José Puglisi Carbone (President), João Lourenço da Silva (Secretary). Elected for three years. Qualification: 50 shares. Remuneration: 10 % of net profits, after deducting percentage for reserve fund and 10 % for dividends. Advisory Board: Thomas Alberto Alves Saraiva, Emidio Falchi and Joaquim da Silva Pinto. Remuneration: 3 %, as above. INCORPORATED: September 30th, 1905, and authorised to operate by Federal Decrees No. 5,746 of October 31st, 1905, and No. 7,153 of October 22nd, 1908. OBJECT: To erect and work a flour mill. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.1,000,000\$; raised shortly after to Rs.2,000,000\$ in 10,000 shares of 200\$ each, all paid by June 30th, 1907. Duration: 20 years. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in January following. Voting Powers: One vote to every five shares. Profits should be divided half-yearly as follows: 10 % to reserve fund up to 50 % of capital, 10 % for depreciation of material, and the balance to be distributed to shareholders. The shares have been dealt in at a premium of 12%. LATEST QUOTATION (1900): 215\$.

PAULISTA DE ARMAZENS GERAES.—Legal Domicile: Santos. P.O. Box 263. Code Address: "WARRANTS." DIRECTORS: Edward Greene, Persio de Souza Queiroz and A. J. Monteiro de Castro. Qualification: 20 shares each. Advisory Board: João Pereira Bueno, Ethelvio Prado, Thomas Thornton. INCORPORATED: October 26th, 1906, in accordance with the regulations issued November 21st, 1903, under Decree No. 1102. OBJECT: To undertake the warehousing of coffee and other merchandise and issue warrants, for which the Government of the State of S. Paulo has granted a guarantee of 8 % per annum on the capital thus employed within said State up to Rs.800,000\$ for a term of 10 years. It is further authorised by its statutes to enter into all operations relating to the deposit and consignment of merchandise. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.100,000\$ fully paid, in 1,000 shares of 100\$ each, raised in January 14th to Rs.400,000\$. The existing accommodation is for 70,000 bags of coffee, which will be raised to 200,000 bags when the warehouses under construction are completed. Duration, 50 years, ending in 1957. The business year closes June 30th

and accounts are submitted in August following. No balance sheet has yet been published. The shares have been quoted, at Rs.115\$

PAULISTA DE ELECTRICIDADE.—Domicile: City of Limeira, State of S. Paulo. Offices: Limeira; and in S. Paulo, Rua de S. Bento, No. 55. Address: P.O. Box 450. Code Address: "Electropaul." Telephone: S. Paulo, No. 1002. DIRECTORS: Dr. João de Faria (President), Flaminio Ferreira de Camargo (Vice-President) and Silverio Ignarra Sobrinho (Managing Director). Qualification: 50 shares each. Remuneration: To the managing director, Rs.1,000\$ per month. Advisory Board: Dr. Antonio Candido de Camargo, Placido Pinto Ribeiro and Joaquim da Rocha Camargo. INCORPORATED: September 27th, 1904. OBJECT: To erect works for furnishing light and power and undertake sale of electrical material. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.1,600,000\$ in 8,000 shares of 200\$, fully paid up. At a recent general meeting, the company decided to reduce its capital to 1,500,000\$. The company has concessions at Limeira, Descalvado Franca, Itapira and S. Carlos do Pinhal in the State of S. Paulo, and at Itajubá in Minas Geraes, where works are being erected. It likewise owns two-thirds of the capital of the society "Luiz de Queiroz" of Piracicaba. The contracts with the municipalities of the above towns are for a term of 20 years, and may be renewed or material taken over by the local governments on expiration at valuation. The term of association is for 20 years, ending in 1924. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted within three months following. VOTING POWERS: 10 shares to one vote. DIVIDENDS paid: 8\$ per share second half 1905; for 1906, 8\$ and 6\$400 per share, or 14\$400 in all, equivalent to 7-2% per annum.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

ASSETS.	
Capital—8,000 shares at 200\$	1,600,000\$
Directors' deposit	30,000\$
Reserve fund	11,250\$
Bills payable	62,468\$
Second dividend	80,000\$
Tax on dividends	2,000\$
Carried forward to 1907	158,468\$
	1,944,195\$

LIABILITIES.	
Directors' deposit	30,000\$
Office buildings	10,447\$
Office furniture	4,422\$
Share in Piracicaba undertaking, capital and profits	343,857\$
Shares in other enterprises	104,640\$
General works—value of installations	1,334,108\$
Cash	5,188\$
Current accounts (receivable)	68,200\$
Stock	43,278\$
	1,944,195\$

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 1906.

CR.	
Profit and loss for 1905	88,340\$
Stock merchandise	44,119\$
Sundry profits	38,416\$
Limeira section	37,200\$
Franca section	41,716\$
Itapira section	15,759\$
Butatás section	23,027\$
Descalvado section	32,016\$
Interest and discount	2,299\$
	322,910\$
DR.	
General charges	23,480\$
Merchandise	26,480\$
Subscribers	14,600\$
Taxes	3,704\$
Interest and discounts	825\$
Dividends—second	80,000\$
Dividend tax	2,000\$
Reserve fund, 3%	8,293\$
Profit and loss account—balance carried to 1907	158,468\$
	322,910\$

PAULISTA DE SEGUROS.—Legal Domicile: City of São Paulo. Offices: 29, Rua Direita. Address: P.O. Box No. 709. Code Address: "Paulic." Telephone: 247. DIRECTORS: Coronel José Paulino Nogueira, Dr. José Cardoso de Almeida and Augusto S. de C. Rodrigues. Elected for five years and re-eligible. Qualification: 100 shares each. Remuneration: 600\$ per month each and 3% of the net profits. Advisory Board: Francisco Nicoláo Baruel, Joaquim Gomes Estrella and Antonio Vaz Cerquinho. Qualification: 50 shares. Elected for a maximum term of two years. INCORPORATED in May, 1906. OBJECT: To transact business in fire and marine insurance, to which in 1907 was added life and accident insurance. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.2,000,000\$ in 10,000 shares of 200\$ each, of which part has been subscribed and Rs.800,000\$ are paid up. The term of association is for 30 years, ending in 1936. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in March following; 20% of the profits from marine and fire insurance are placed half-yearly to reserve fund, which at June 30th, 1907, reached Rs.40,000\$, leaving Rs.13,648\$ to be carried forward. The technical reserves from life insurance should be invested according to official regulations (December 12th, 1903). A third reserve is to be instituted out of profits for integralisation of capital. DIVIDENDS are not to exceed 12% per annum. The company is authorised under Government Patents, June 24th, 1906, and August 23th, 1907. Two deposits have been made at the Treasury, as guarantee, of Rs.200,000\$ each.

A PREVIDENCIA CAIXA PAULISTA DE PENSÕES (Mutual Benevolent Society).—CAPITAL: 50 contos, divided into 200 shares (Joias) of 250\$ each. The duration of the society will be 99 years. The object of the society is explained by its name. LATEST QUOTATION (March, 1909): 800\$.

REDE TELEFONICA BRAGANTINA.—This company, which has a paid-up capital of 200,000\$, has issued a further 100,000\$ in debentures. OBJECT: To provide a telephone service between the following towns in the State of São Paulo—Bragança São Paulo, Santos, Campinas, Amparo, Junídiáhy, Itatiba, Socorro, Atibaia, Serra Negra, Piracaja S. João do Curralinho and Juquery, and a general provision of the telephonic communication throughout the State. The said 100,000\$ will be divided into 1,000 debentures of 100\$ each, bearing 8% per annum, payable for the period of 20 years in the cities of São Paulo and Bragança. Amortisation will be at the rate of 2% cumulative sinking fund. The type of the present issue is 85%, and the security consists of the property of the company, including 1,200 kilometres of telephone communication and other installations already operating.

REFINADORA PAULISTA.—Legal Domicile: City of São Paulo. Offices: Alameda Bambus, No. 59. Address: P.O. Box 674. Code Address: "Refinadora." Telephone: 579. Antonio Pinto Tameirão and Joaquim Goulart Pimentel, Managers. Advisory Board: Nicola Puglisi Carbone, Thomas A. Alves Saraiva, Edward William Wyard. Qualification: 50 shares. Remuneration: 21% of the profits—12% for the two managers, who receive besides Rs.800\$ each per month, and 9% for the three members of Advisory Board. INCORPORATED on April 1st, 1907. Decree No. 6,480 of May 16th, 1907, authorised Messrs. Nicola Puglisi Carbone and João Antonio Pereira dos Santos to form a company with this denomination. OBJECT: To acquire and carry on the business of sugar refiners of Camargo Bastos & Company, known as the Café de S. Paulo, for which Rs.130,000\$ was paid in shares of 100\$ each; the refinery and coffee-roasting plant and business of the "Periquito," belonging to Tameirão e Silva, for which 80,000\$ were paid, 30,000\$ being in shares and the balance in cash. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.300,000\$ in 3,000 shares of 100\$ each, of which Rs.120,000\$ were issued to the vendors and 180,000\$ offered for subscription were fully paid. The term of association is for 30 years. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts should be submitted in March following. No balance sheet has yet been published. Shares have been dealt in at par, or 100\$ each. Last sale: 60\$ per share.

REGISTRADORA DE SANTOS.—Legal Domicile: City of Santos. Offices in Santos: Rua Frei Gaspar, No. 8. P.O. Box 287. Telephone: 121. In São Paulo:—Offices: Rua de S. Bento, No. 47. P.O. Box 708. Telephone: 1376. Code Address: "Registradora." DIRECTORS: Edward Greene (President), Thomas Thornton, Dr. Paulo da Silva Prado and Ethelvino Prado. Qualification: 20 shares each. Advisory Board: J. D. Martins, Antonio Carlos Bezerra Paes, Luiz Jankens. INCORPORATED for a term of 50 years on June 13th, 1905. OBJECT: To regulate contracts for sale and purchase of coffee on time, to register contracts, arbitrate deliveries, receive and pay resulting differences, and to facilitate generally the liquidation of time bargains when necessary by performing for purchasers the functions of guarantee and clearing institutions; secondly, to classify and arbitrate coffee according to types, both local and foreign, according to existing methods and any others newly established; thirdly, to arbitrate the qualities and estimate the value of coffee represented by warrants, and issue the necessary documents; fourthly, to deal in coffee solely for delivery against time sales effected by third parties; fifthly, to advance money on coffee as collateral guarantee, or on duly authorised warrants, to promote and subscribe to new undertakings of direct interest to the company. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, Rs.100,000\$ in 1,000 shares of 100\$, fully paid; raised in 1906 to Rs.1,000,000\$. Reserve Fund: Rs.100,000\$ on June 30th, 1907. Carried forward: Rs.17,263\$. The term of association is for 50 years, ending 1958. Accounts are submitted in the month of August. Voting Powers: One vote for each share. The company has paid two dividends at the rate of 10% per annum, the first in January and the second in July, 1907.

COMPANHIA SALTO FABRIL.—The business of the Italia Cotton Mills was incorporated as a company (1909), with a CAPITAL of 400,000\$, divided into 2,000 shares of 200\$ each. Duration: 20 years.

SANTISTA TEGELAGEM.—Legal Domicile: City of Santos, State of S. Paulo. Offices: Rua Antonio Prado, No. 76. Address: P.O. Box 258. Code address: "Tegelagem." Telephone: 310. DIRECTORS: Dr. Erasmo Teixeira de Assumpção (President), Dr. Joaquim Miguel Martins de Siqueira (Secretary), Frederico Junqueira (Superintendent, Manager). Qualification: 20 shares. Advisory Board: Ernst Bormann, J. D. Martins and Guilherme de Mello. INCORPORATED: April 17th, 1902. OBJECT: To erect works for manufacture of hessians. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.800,000\$, divided into 800 shares of Rs.1,000\$, fully paid. Term of association is for 20 years, ending December, 1921. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are submitted in April following. The balance sheet for 1906 shows: reserve fund, Rs.28,994\$; carried forward, Rs.161,381\$.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

ASSETS.		
Factory, machinery, houses and furniture	.. ..	379,760\$
Jute, hessians, coal and other stores	.. ..	370,428\$
Sundry accounts	.. ..	152,579\$
Current accounts and bills receivable	.. ..	209,582\$
Bills of exchange	.. ..	58,779\$
Directors' shares (qualification)	.. ..	80,000\$
Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland	.. ..	4,864\$
Stamps	.. ..	496\$
Cash	.. ..	6,598\$
		1,713,086\$
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	.. ..	800,000\$
Directors' deposit	.. ..	30,000\$
Theodore Wille & Company	.. ..	58,779\$
Profits carried over	.. ..	161,382\$
Reserve fund	.. ..	28,995\$
Amounts payable	.. ..	552,484\$
Current accounts	.. ..	34,512\$
Sundry accounts	.. ..	46,984\$
		1,713,086\$

COMPANHIA SAO BERNARDO FABRIL (Cotton Mill).—CAPITAL: 2,000,000\$. Duration: 20 years. Debentures: 7,500, of nominal value of 200\$ each, interest 8% per annum, payable half-yearly on May 1st and November 1st, type 90%. Amortisable in 18 years, counting from May 1st, 1909. The loan is to be applied to enlarging the present mills and the purchase and mounting of new machinery in order to increase the output.

A SOCIETÀ ITALIANA DI BENEFICENZA E MUTUO SOCCORRO (SÃO PAULO).—Issue of 120,000\$, in 2,400 debentures of 50\$000 each, bearing interest at the rate of 8% per annum.

TEGELAGEM DE SEDA ITALO BRAZILEIRA.—Legal Domicile: City of São Paulo. P.O. Box 377. Code Address: "BRASILEIRA." Telephone 951. DIRECTORS: Giuseppe Tomaselli, Rodolfo Crespi and Nicola Puglisi Carbone. Advisory Board: Giuseppe Martinelli, Luigi Favelli and C. Petersen. Remuneration: 500\$ each per annum. INCORPORATED: April 12th and registered at the Junta Commercial of São Paulo, April 19th, 1907. OBJECT: To manufacture silk and cotton ribbons, trimmings and lace. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.300,000\$ fully paid in 1,500 shares of 200\$ each. The term of association is for 10 years. The business year closes December 31st, the first accounts to be submitted in March. Voting Powers: One vote for each share. Profits will be distributed as follows: First, a percentage towards amortisation of capital, at discretion of the directors; second, 10% to Reserve Fund; third, 8% to shareholders. The remainder to be divided—10% to board of directors, 18 to 25% to the technical director, and the balance as supplementary dividend. Should the interest and dividends reach 20%, any excess will be placed to the Reserve Fund. The shares have been dealt in at Rs.220\$ each.

THERMAL DE POÇOS DE CALDAS.—Domicile: City of São Paulo. Offices: Largo de S. Bento 97. Address: P.O. Box 753, S. Paulo. Telephone: 1264. Code Address: "SANEAL," S. Paulo and Poços de Caldas, Minas Geraes. DIRECTORS: Alvaro de Menezes, Estevam A. Oliveira, Eugenio A. Franco. Qualification: 100 shares each. Remuneration: Rs.18,000\$ to president and Rs.6,000\$ each to other directors. REGISTERED: May 11th, 1906, at S. Paulo. OBJECT: To work the thermal springs of Poços de Caldas, in Minas Geraes, and also to build and work hotels and a casino in connection therewith and to undertake the water supply and drainage of the town and, virtually, almost any kind of business. The company holds a concession from the Government of Minas Geraes for a term of 40 years ending May 11th, 1946, for sole right to work the hot springs and wells within the above district, with preference for re-lease. CAPITAL: Rs.1,500,000\$, divided into 7,500 shares of 200\$ each, of which Rs.1,210,000\$ stand for the rights and property acquired and Rs.290,000\$ for cash subscriptions. DEBENTURES: 15,000 10% mortgage debentures of 100\$ each have been issued at 80%, on which interest is payable half-yearly in May and November, as also amortisation by drawing or purchase for repayment in 20 years. The business year closes June 30th and accounts are submitted in June. Voting Powers: Ten shares for one vote. No accounts have been published. No dividends have yet been distributed. The shares are quoted at par.

TELEFONICA DO ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO.—Legal Domicile: City of São Paulo. Offices: Rua Benjamin Constant 24. Address: P.O. Box 207. Telephone No. 1215. DIRECTORS: Senador Antonio de Lacerda Franco, Dr. Rodolpho Margarido da Silva and Dr. Eduardo Aguiar de Andrade. Qualification: 50 shares each. Remuneration: Rs.4,800\$ to president and Rs.2,400\$ each to other directors, and a commission of 5% on divided profits, amounting in 1906 to Rs.3,021\$500. Advisory Board: Conde Asdrubal Augusto do Nascimento, Dr. Edgard E. de Souza and Candido Franco Lacerda. INCORPORATED in 1884. OBJECT: To establish and work telephonic service in and between the cities of S. Paulo, Santos and São Vicente, with right to extend to the interior. CAPITAL: Authorised, Rs.600,000\$ in 3,000 fully paid shares. In April, 1905, the statutes were altered and the capital was raised to Rs.1,500,000\$ in 7,500 shares of

2008. DEBENTURES: In December, 1905, 2,500 first mortgage debentures were issued to value of Rs.250,000\$ at 80 % with 10 % interest payable half-yearly in January and July and amortisation to be effected within 10 years after 1906. Authorised by Government decree in 1884 and by decree of municipality of S. Paulo, No. 454 of February 22nd, 1900 Term of association: 20 years. The business year closes December 31st and accounts are submitted about three months later. Voting Powers: One vote to every five shares. DIVIDENDS have averaged 6 % per annum. LATEST QUOTATION (June, 1909): Shares (sale), Rs.175\$.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1908.

ASSETS.	
Telephonic lines	1,286,222\$
Connection—S. Paulo and Santos	350,399\$
Company's building	100,000\$
Adjustment in Santos office	27,770\$
Material	8,730\$
Furniture	4,255\$
Cash—S. Paulo and Santos	2,193\$
Workshops	696\$
Constructions	57,090\$
Banco Commercial and Industria	62,492\$
Difference on debenture issue	45,000\$
Directors' deposit	30,000\$
	<hr/>
	1,974,847\$
LIABILITIES	
Capital, 7,500 shares	1,500,000\$
Reserve fund	74,930\$
Debentures	250,000\$
Salaries payable	11,687\$
Directors' remuneration	1,000\$
Bills payable	1,769\$
Interest on debentures	12,500\$
Directors' deposit	30,000\$
Creditors	4,559\$
Dividends payable	67,500\$
Profit and loss, amount carried over	20,902\$
	<hr/>
	1,974,847\$

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

De.	
General charges and expenses in S. Paulo, Santos and S. Vicente, construction and reconstruction	176,254\$
Dividend and other taxes	5,775\$
Interest on debentures	25,000\$
Difference on issue of debentures	5,000\$
Reserve Fund	8,021\$
Directors' commission, 5 %	8,021\$
Furniture and depreciation	473\$
Construction	30,000\$
Dividends, this year's	135,000\$
Dividends (back), payable	67,500\$
Carried over	20,901\$
	<hr/>
	481,945\$
Cr.	
Balance brought over from December 31st, 1905	109,591\$
Subscribers' account	367,351\$
Carriers	894\$
Extraordinary revenues	3,702\$
Interest and discounts	407\$
	<hr/>
	481,945\$

VIDRARIA, SANTA MARINA.—Domicile: São Paulo. Code Address: "VIDRARIA," São Paulo. Telephone, 717. DIRECTORS: Conde Asdrubal do Nascimento, Conselheiro Antonio Prado, J. Henning. Advisory Board: Adam von Bülow, Theodor Wille & Company, Antonio Queiroz dos Santos. Voting Powers: Five shares, one vote. INCORPORATED in 1903. OBJECT: To acquire and work the glass factory at Agua Branca, near S. Paulo, founded in 1897 by Dr. Antonio Prado. Capital: Authorised and realised, Rs.1,000,000\$ in 5,000 shares of 200\$. There is a mortgage debt of Rs.210,000\$ due in 1909. There is also a recent issue of 1,000,000\$ in debentures of 100\$000 each. Interest 8% per annum. Type 85%. The business year closes December 31st; accounts are presented in June and December and dividends distributed in March. Aggregate distributed since incorporation, 18 %. Reserve Fund (December 31st, 1908), Rs.47,900\$. Carried forward, Rs.56,768\$. LATEST QUOTATION: Debentures 90\$500 (September, 1909).

FOREIGN.

Domiciled in Belgium.

AUXILIARES DES CHEMINS DE FER AU BRÉSIL, CIE.—Domicile: 33, Rue de l'Industrie, Brussels. DIRECTORS: A. Focquet, Marcel Baeyens, Jean Cousin, Maurice Despret, Félix F. de Frondeville, H. Géron, C. Janssen, P. Liénart, J. Philippson, F. Philippson, A. Spée, J. Teixeira Soares (Brazil), E. Vanderlinden, P. Zens, L. Cousin, H. de Wandre, E. Gilbert, G. Moulins, C. Oriolle, F. Nonnenberg. CONSTRUCTED at Brussels in March, 1898, to lease and work railways in Rio Grande do Sul and other States. CAPITAL: Original in 1898, 4,500,000 francs, in 9,000 preferred shares of 500 francs and 12,000 actions de dividendes, raised by successive issues, inclusive of the last issue of May, 1909, to 30,000,000 francs in 60,000 preferred shares of 500 francs; 22,000,000 actions de dividendes of no specific value. The preferred shares are amortisable at 600 francs. DEBENTURES: There are 5,000 4½ % debentures of 500 francs issued in 1899 and amortisable in 30 years, of the aggregate value of 2,500,000 francs; also 5,000,000 francs in 100,000 4 % debentures of 500 francs. Issued: 34,000 in 1905, 30,000 in 1906, and 36,000 in 1907. The length of line in traffic on April 15th, 1907, was 1,022 kilometres. When complete, the length of all the lines leased or in exploitation worked by the company will be about 2,170. DIVIDEND: 1906 and 1907, 35 francs on the preferred shares. LATEST QUOTATION, Brussels (December 31st, 1909): 4½ % Debs., 508.75 fcs.; 4 % Debs., 480 fcs.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1907.

ASSETS.		Francs.
Shareholders		1,500,000
Permanent-way, rolling stock, houses, property, and service		43,059,203
Rescission Bonds and Prussian Bonds		8,755,408
Bankers in Brussels		6,188,118
Bankers in Brazil		1,449,522
Stores		6,685,803
Debtors		7,116,538
Guarantee in deposit		195,010
		<hr/>
		74,952,602
LIABILITIES.		Francs.
Capital:	Francs.	Francs.
44,000 actions privilégiées	22,000,000	
405 actions amortisées	202,500	
	<hr/>	21,797,500
17,000 actions de dividende	—	
405 actions de jouissance	—	
5,000 obligations, 500 fcs.	2,500,000	
1,060 obligations not issued	534,500	
	<hr/>	1,965,500

	Francs.	Francs.
34,000 obligations de 1905	17,000,000	
30,000 obligations de 1906	15,000,000	
36,000 obligations de 1907	18,000,000	
100,000 obligations	50,000,000	
16,848 } 15,942 obligations not issued.		
	906 obligations amortised.	
83,152 obligations in circulation		41,576,000
Reserves		249,696
Store reserve		716,220
Sundry amortisations		1,699,396
Fund for renewal and maintenance		877,975
Shares, obligations, coupons payable		995,126
Creditors		2,816,130
Securities in deposit		195,000
Profit and loss		2,064,048
		74,952,602

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—
DECEMBER 31st, 1907.

ASSETS.		Francs.
Brought forward		7,191
Interests		1,355,314
Balance on working		2,971,815
		4,334,320
LIABILITIES.		Francs.
General expenses		170,764
Interests on 4½ % debentures		141,735
Amortisation and interest on 4 % debentures		1,524,772
Sundry amortisations		83,001
Other items		350,000
Profit and loss		2,064,018
		4,334,320

BANQUE BELGE DE PRÊTS FONCIERS.—Head office: Antwerp. DIRECTORS: 1 Chairman and 7 directors. Advisory Board: Léon Nauweloerts, Ernst Suys, Albert Koechbreger, Hugo Michelis. REGISTERED at Antwerp, January 8th, 1900. OBJECT: To lend money on mortgage and found an agency with right to operate in the States of S. Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, Rio Grande do Sul and the capital, and do any kind of banking business, acquire and deal in property. Hypothecary loans may not exceed half value of property and payments shall be stipulated in £ sterling or at exchange of day. Loans shall be repayable in instalments of the company within 30 years, the legal duration of the company. Interest not to exceed 8 % and commission of bank 2 % per annum on the outstanding balance, with right to indemnisation on the part of the company of 3 % on capital repaid in advance. Back payment will be charged 8 % per annum. CAPITAL: 12,000,000 francs, divided into 14,000 ordinary shares of 500 francs each and 5,000 6 % accumulative preferred shares of 1,000 frs., with authority to increase to 25,000,000 francs; 28,000 dividend shares (*actions de dividende*) or founders' shares are reserved for the 68 subscribers of the first general meeting. Shares are made to bearer when fully paid. Voting Power: One vote for one share up to one-fifth of total issue. Both ordinary and preferred shares have votes. Business year commences July 1st. Division of profits: First, a sum for Reserve Fund; second, 6 % accumulative dividend on preferred shares; third, 7 % on ordinary shares, excess to be divided 10 % to directors, 10 % for staff, and half of rest for ordinary shares and the remaining half for the 28,000 dividend shares. Amongst the principal subscribers are the Compagnie Anversoise D'Entreprise Coloniale et Industrielle, ordinary, 2,000; Brazilianische-Bank für Deutschland, 500; Banque d'Anvers, 3,952 preferred.

BALANCE SHEET ON JUNE 30th, 1907.

ASSETS.		Francs.
Mortgages		20,000,836
Debentures		500,000
		20,500,836

LIABILITIES.		Francs.
5,000 preference shares of 1,000 francs		5,000,000
14,000 ordinary shares of 500 francs, 100 francs paid		1,400,000
Debentures: A, 3,000; B, 4,000; C, 12,000 D, 12,000		15,500,000
Reserve		541,399
Creditors	Fr. 6,268,338	
Debtors	145,583	
Profit		6,122,755
		926,682
		29,500,836

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.		Francs.
General expenses		87,519
Profits		936,682
		1,004,201
Cr.		Francs.
Brought forward		29,138
Interest, &c.		975,063
		1,004,201

BELGO BRÉSILIANNE, SOCIÉTÉ.—Head office: No. 87, Rue Joseph Buisser, Brussels. DIRECTORS: Baron Charles de Brocqueville, L. Van de Werve de Vorsselaer, Arthur Verhaegen, André Dumont, E. Van Volsen. Advisory Board: Et. de Baillencourt, Baron Jos. Kervyn de Lettenhove. Manager: Baron Athanase de Brocqueville. INCORPORATED: March 23rd, 1899. Authorised to transact business in Brazil by decree 4,078 of July 8th, 1901. OBJECT: Commercial and mining operations generally, but particularly in Brazil. The company has acquired an interest in the Société Minière des Tres Cruzes (Brazil), Société des Oulvres de Camaquam and other mines in different parts of the world. 1904-1905 profits, 24,883 francs; expenditure and charges, 20,869 francs. No dividend since 1899-1900. Aggregate losses 1904-1905, 817,502 francs.

BRÉSILIANNE D'EXPLOITATION AGRICOLES, SOCIÉTÉ.—Head Office: Brussels. DIRECTORS: A. Blanchard, A. F. Blott, A. de Dekon, C. Gody and L. Licoppe. CONSTITUTED: May 23rd, 1907, to acquire lands and farms belonging to the New North Bahia, Limited, of London, and plant rubber, cacao, sugar and tobacco. The share capital was subscribed by the New North Bahia Company, Limited, La Banque Internationale d'Emission, London; P. Lardet, A. Blanchard Paria and C. Gody, Brussels; A. de Dekon, L. Licoppe. CAPITAL: 1,000,000 francs, in 10,000 shares of 100 francs, and also 2,500 founders' shares issued to the New North Bahia, Limited. Profits to be divided; 5 % to reserve, 5 % dividend, and 10 % of surplus to administration, and the rest equally between shares and founders.

COTONNIÈRE BELGE BRÉSILIANNE, SOCIÉTÉ.—Head Office: Antwerp, Belgium. Directors' Qualification: 50 shares. Advisory Board: Gaston de Decker, F. Walton and Ed. Jacobs. INCORPORATED: March 9th, 1907, at Antwerp. Duration: 30 years. Authorised to do business in Brazil by Federal Decree 6,518 of June 13th, 1907. Voting Powers: One share one vote up to one-fifth of the total of shares of all descriptions or two-fifths of each. OBJECT: To acquire, erect and work cotton mills at Pernambuco or elsewhere. CAPITAL: Authorised, 4,000,000 francs in 8,000 shares of 500 francs each, besides 10,000 *actions de dividende* to be divided amongst the 16 promoters. Profits will be divided: 5 % for Reserve Fund up to one-tenth of the share capital, 15 % for directors and advisory board, 5 % for special services, 5 % for ordinary shares and of the rest 50 % as bonus to ordinary shares and 50 % for the *actions de dividende* (founders' shares). Founders: Léon Fuchs, 50 shares; Fuchs, Decker & Company, 2,840; R. de Decker, 50; A.

Brus, 50; Fry, Miers & Company, 2,900; Samuel Fry, 50; Allen G. Nathan, 50; Banque de Reports et Industrie et Depôts, 890; Ed. Thys, 50; Banque Centrale, 200; Jacques Teyenck, 50; A. Buysse, 100; G. de Decker, 10; Fred. Jacobs & Company, 950; F. Walter, 10; F. M. J. Jacobs. 50. General meetings are held in May. First balance sheet issued close of 1908 but not published.

CUIVRE DE CAMAQUAM.—Head Office: 48, Rue de Namurs, Brussels. DIRECTORS: J. Devolder, Louis Cousin, G. de Laveleye, Baron Charles de Brocqueville, Gaston Périer, André Dumont, Baron J. de Kervyn de Lettenhove, Alex. Laurent, Louis Lombart, Et. de Baillencourt, José Chaves (Rio Grande do Sul). INCORPORATED: December 20th, 1899. Authorised to transact business in Brazil. OBJECT: Mining operations in general, and particularly to acquire and work certain copper mines at Camaquam, Rio Grande do Sul. CAPITAL: 1,500,000 francs in 3,000 shares of 500 francs; 6,000 actions de dividende without nominal value, raised in 1902 to 1,900,000 francs, when 800 actions de dividende were created.

BALANCE SHEET—MAY 31ST, 1907.

ASSETS.	
Real estate	Fcs. 1,592,103
Merchandise	670,606
Cash and bankers	104,930
Loss	601,948
	<hr/>
	3,059,587
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	Fcs. 1,000,000
Obligations	700,000
Creditors (net)	209,587
Mortgage	250,000
	<hr/>
	3,059,587

PROFIT AND LOSS—MAY 31ST, 1907.

Dr.	
Previous losses	Fcs. 601,948
General expenses	184,708
Amortisation	227,982
	<hr/>
	1,014,638
CR.	
Year's profits	Fcs. 412,600
Net loss	601,948
	<hr/>
	1,104,638

D'ÉCLAIRAGE DE BAHIA, CIE. was founded at Brussels in 1901, with capital of 1,000,000 francs in 2,000 preferred shares of 500 francs and 7,000 ordinary of no fixed value, to take over the gas works of the old English company, for which 3,175,000 francs was paid. DEBENTURES, 1903: 2,500,000 francs, in 5,000 5 % obligations of 500 francs, amortisable in 45 years. Debentures, 1904: 1,000,000 francs, in 2,000 5 % obligations of 500 francs, amortisable in 45 years. The Bahia Gas and Electric Company having acquired a commanding interest in the company, a proposal has been accepted for conversion on following basis:—

- 3 5 % obligations of \$100 and 2 shares of \$100 for 10 preferred shares of L'Éclairage.
- 1 share of \$100 " 10 ordinary shares of L'Éclairage.
- 1 debenture " 1 debenture of L'Éclairage.

This would cost:—

	Debentures.	Shares.
2,000 preferred shares		
L'Éclairage	= 600 = \$60,000	& 400 = \$40,000
7,000 ordinary shares =	—	700 = \$70,000
7,000 debentures	= 7,000 = \$700,000	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7,600 = \$1,300,000	& 1,100 = \$110,000

	Gross Profits.	Profits Distributed.	Expenditure.	Amort. and Reserve.	Dividends.	Carried Forward.
	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.
1901	186,640	56,810	9,632	3,808	15,500	53,168
1902	279,229	131,540	17,840	126,492	50,000	6,420
1903	308,790	150,470	12,970	42,571	92,030	1,287
1904	317,139	187,026	14,667	116,792	Nil.	Nil.
1905	377,760	222,545	14,157	101,050	Nil.	Nil.
1906	291,484	240,112	22,733	28,650	Nil.	Nil.

Dividends paid:—

	Preferred Shares.	Ordinary.
1901	5 %	—
1902	25.0 %	—
1903	25	6
1904	Nil.	Nil.
1905	Nil.	Nil.
1906	Nil.	Nil.

LATEST QUOTATION, Brussels (Dec. 31st, 1909), for Shares, pref., 61.75 francs; ord., 15.25 francs; Debentures, 370 francs.

CIE. D'ENTREPRISES ELECTRIQUES DE PARÁ.—Domicile: 50, Rue des Sculpteurs, Antwerp. DIRECTORS: C. d'Heygere, F. de L'Arbre, A. Van Iseghem, O. Fuerth, E. Herman, H. L. Urman, A. Mathot. CONSTITUTED May 10th, 1899, for electric lighting of the City of Pará. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL: 2,500,000 francs. Issued: 1,250,000 francs, in 12,500 shares of 100 francs. There are also 12,500 actions de dividende without nominal value. The Company has acquired from M. Otto Fuerth an electric power-house in full working order with 64 kilometres of cable for 10,000 shar.s.

BALANCE SHEET—MAY 31ST, 1907.

ASSETS.	
Real estate	Fcs. 1,102,964
Reserve	18,465
	<hr/>
	Fcs. 1,084,409
Stores	68,600
Cash at bankers'	44,967
Debtors	63,939
Creditors	9,199
	<hr/>
	54,740
LIABILITIES.	
	Fcs. 1,252,806
Capital	Fcs. 1,250,000
Profits	2,806
	<hr/>
	Fcs. 1,252,806

INDUSTRIELLE ET AGRICOLE AU BRÉSIL, SOCIÉTÉ.

—Head office: Brussels. This is a reorganisation of a previous company known as the "Compagnie des Produits Cibils de Belgique." The new company was incorporated on December 14th, 1905, and authorised to transact business in Brazil by Decree of the Federal Government 5,983 of April 15th, 1906. Duration: 30 years. OBJECT: To undertake any agricultural, industrial, commercial or mining operations, and particularly to acquire and work the Fazenda dos Descalvados and other properties measuring 300 square leagues in the Comarca de S. Luiz dos Caceres in Matto Grosso, as also all the cattle, buildings, plant and the house at Corumbá belonging to the Cie des Produits Cibils. DIRECTORS: Albert Thys, Léon Thiéry, Léon Favresse, F. Van Dionant, Albert van Schelle. FISICALS: Georges Schoenfeld, Omer Saey and Victor Van Achter. CAPITAL: Authorised, 3,000,000 in 12,000 5 % preferred shares of 250 francs of first class. Besides these there are 337 preference shares of second class, 6,139 priority shares and 1,151 dividend shares, the value of which is not designated. These shares were paid to the Banque D'Outre Mer, of Brussels, in consideration of the same number of shares of the Cie des Produits Cibils of identical category and value transferred to the new company, as also 1,500,000 francs of the first class preference shares against a mortgage for similar value held by that bank on the property of the Compagnie des Produits Cibils. The balance of the 6,000

shares, of the value of 1,500,000 francs, was subscribed; 1,555 by the Banque D'Outre Mer, 4,000 by Sr. Favresse and his group, and the rest by nine others, 20 %, or 300,000 francs, being paid up, the remaining 80 % being payable as required. The shares of the first class can be converted into shares to bearer.

The 3,000,000 francs 5 % preference shares of first class are amortisable at the rate of 325 francs in 50 years, commencing from 1907. The general meeting is held on the fourth Tuesday in October. Voting Power: One preference share of first or second class gives right to four votes and priority or dividend shares to one vote. Division of profits: 5 % to reserve up to 10 % of the capital; secondly, interest at rate of 3 % on advance payments; thirdly, 5 % dividend on and amortisation of preferred shares at rate of 325 francs each in 50 years. Of the balance: (a) cumulative dividend of 25 francs is to be paid to each preferred share of second class; (b) dividend of 15 francs to each priority share; (c) of any excess 5 % shall be distributed to directors, 20 % to priority shares, 60 % to holders of dividend shares. For liquidation shares rank as follows:—

- (A) 325 francs preferred shares of first class.
- (B) Back dividends on preferred shares of second class.
- (C) 515 francs for preferred shares of second class.
- (D) 500 francs for priority shares.
- (E) Rest for dividend shares.

No dividend yet distributed. QUOTATION on Brussels Stock Exchange (December, 1907): Shares, pref., 96 francs; ord., 950 francs.

BALANCE SHEET—FEBRUARY 28TH, 1908.

ASSETS.	
Property and Material	Fcs. 1,007,955
Merchandise	621,077
Cash	11,067
Debtors	638,417
Guarantee	45,000
	<u>3,223,327</u>
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	Fcs. 3,000,000
Creditors	177,844
Reserve	78
Guarantee	45,000
Balance	405
	<u>3,223,327</u>

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—FEBRUARY 28TH, 1908.

ASSETS.	
General expenses	Fcs. 203,190
General expenses in Europe	13,382
Amortisation	103,026
Balance	405
	<u>320,003</u>
LIABILITIES.	
Brought forward	Fcs. 1,485
Interests	19,529
Profit on operations	329,580
	<u>320,003</u>

L'URUCUM, COMPAGNIE DE.—Head office: Ougrée, Liège, Belgium. DIRECTORS: Gustave Trasenster, Armand Stouls, Leon Pugh, Louis Spaak, Maurice Peters. INCORPORATED in Belgium December 17th, 1906. Authorised to transact business in Brazil by Decree 6,426 of March 21st, 1907. OBJECT: To acquire and work manganese and iron mines generally in Brazil, or elsewhere, and particularly the rights of the Sociedade Geral de Minas de Manganez (Dr. Leopoldo Cesar Duquo Estrada and Edgard Gulden) to the manganese and iron deposits in the hills of Urucum, Morro Grande and Tromba dos Macacos in the district of Corumbá, Matto Grosso. CAPITAL: Authorised, 4,700,000 francs in 4,700 shares of 1,000 francs each, of which 3,000,000 francs were issued in shares to the vendors, 200,000 francs being paid in cash. The principal incorporators were the Société Anonyme d'Ougrée Marilhayé, 1,412 shares; and the Société Anonyme Metallurgique d'Espérance Longdoz, Liège, 283 shares. Balance-sheet issued September 30th, 1907, but not published. Expenditure in Brazil, 1907: 147,846 francs.

MINIÈRE BELGE BRÉSILIANNE DE TRES CRUZES

ET EXTENSIONS.—Head office: 30, Rue de l'Union, Brussels. DIRECTORS: Léon de Bruyn, Baron J. Kervyn de Lettenhove, Arthur Verhaegen, André Dumont, Baron Ch. Béthune, Et. de Baillencourt, Ch. Léon Schellekens, Leopold Lipman, Arthur Alvim (Rio de Janeiro), Hen. Lansen, Armand Renson, Amaury Delattre, J. B. de Koster, Leon van de Werve de Vorsselver. INCORPORATED at Brussels January 31st, 1901. Authorised to transact business in Brazil by Decree 4,094, July 22nd, 1901. OBJECT: Mining operations of all kinds, but particularly to acquire certain manganese deposits, situated at Tres Cruzes, Falcão, Bananal Grande and Venda do Campo, comprising 1,600 hectares in the State of Minas Geraes, from Snr. Medrado, formerly director of the School of Mines at Ouro Preto, for the sum of 300,000 francs, payable in cash, 6,800 in preferred shares and 6,800 in actions de dividende. The remaining 2,400 preferred shares were all distributed. CAPITAL: 2,300,000 francs, in 9,200 preferred shares of 250 francs and 9,200 actions de dividende. The company in 1901-1902 showed a loss of 79,007 francs. Since then no balance sheet has been published.

MINES DE MANGANESE D'OURO PRETO.

—Domicile: 9, Rue Rubens, Antwerp, Belgium. DIRECTORS: Georges de Lavcley, Baron Louis Weber de Trouenfels, Armand Rouffart, Comte Oscar Le Grolle, Ernest Paulissen, Louis de Buggenoms, Léon Van den Bosch, John C. Van der Taelen. OBJECT: To acquire and work manganese and other mineral rights in the State of Minas Geraes. CAPITAL: 3,000,000 francs, in 6,000 preferred shares of 500 francs each and 6,000 ordinary shares of no specific value. Of these, 4,000 preferred and 4,000 ordinary shares were issued to M. Ch. Bettendorf for purchase of two properties of 5,200 hectares at Ouro Preto.

BALANCE SHEET—OCTOBER 31ST, 1907.

ASSETS.	
Real estate	Fcs. 2,169,543
Properties	509,685
	<u>Fcs. 2,739,228</u>
Amortisation	500,000
	<u>2,239,228</u>
New mine at Couerutá	506,069
Sundry debtors	289,878
Interest in Indian mines	198,850
Cash	40,932
Stores	610,968
Ore in stock	440,840
Shares in deposit	300,000
	<u>4,728,774</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital	Fcs. 3,000,000
Sundry creditors	1,107,271
Bills payable	120,043
Shares in deposit	300,000
Profit and loss	201,480
	<u>4,728,774</u>

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—

OCTOBER 31ST, 1907.

Gross profits	Fcs. 807,040
General expenses	Fcs. 100,480
Second amortisation	500,000
	<u>606,480</u>

NET PROFITS

201,480

SUD-OUEST-BRÉSILIENS, CIE DES CHEMINS DE

FER.—Domicile: 33, Rue de l'Industrie, Brussels. DIRECTORS: A. Focquet, M. Despret, L. Leku, E. Maillard (Paris), F. Nonnenberg, F. Philippson, D. J. Teixeira Soares (Rio), A. Spée, A. Vent, H. Géron, E. Gilbert, P. Liénart. OBJECT: This company was originally proprietor of a line of railway between Santa Maria da Bocca de Monte and Cruz Alto, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, with right to extension to Passo Fundo, &c. The railway was sold to the Brazilian Government in 1902, and the right of extension ceded to the Cie

Auxiliare des Chemins de Fer au Brésil, of which this company became a large shareholder, investing therein part of the Rescission Bonds received from the Brazilian Government. LATEST QUOTATION, Brussels (December, 1909): Pref., Frs. 515; Ord., Frs. 95.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31ST, 1907.

ASSETS.	
Shareholders	Fcs. 6,971,283
Sundry debtors	107,642
	<u>7,078,925</u>
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	Fcs. 3,291,750
Reserve fund	198,443
Amortisations	402,000
Debentures of Ch. de fer Auxiliare still to be taken up	2,390,400
Obligations redeemed	18,650
Unclaimed dividend	14,011
Sundry	353
Profit and loss	763,818
	<u>7,078,925</u>

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—DECEMBER 31ST, 1907.

ASSETS.	
Brought forward	Fcs. 105,285
Interests	266,763
Bonus on shares issued	427,499
	<u>799,547</u>
LIABILITIES.	
General expenses	Fcs. 21,810
Profit and loss outstanding from 1906	14,419
Balance	763,318
	<u>799,547</u>

TRAVAUX ET D'ENTREPRISES AU BRÉSIL, SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME DE.—Head office: Brussels. LIQUIDATED.

Domiciled in Canada.

THE RIO DE JANEIRO TRAMWAY, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

OFFICES:

9, Toronto Street, Toronto, Canada (Head Office).
 76, Avenida Central, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. 25, Broad Street, New York, U.S.A.
 28-31, Bishopsgate Street Within, London, E.C. 11, Rue Louis le Grand, Paris.

Trustees for debenture holders: NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, TORONTO, CANADA.

Directors:

F. S. PEARSON, Dr.Sc., C.E., M.I.C.E., New York (President). WM. MACKENZIE, Toronto (Chairman).

A. MACKENZIE, Rio de Janeiro; E. R. WOOD, Toronto; Z. A. LASH, K.C., Toronto;
 and R. M. HORNE PAYNE, London (Vice-Presidents).

Dr. ALFREDO MATA, Rio de Janeiro. Sir WILLIAM G. VAN HORNE, K.C.M.G., Montreal. D. B. HANNA, Toronto.
 EDOUARD QUELLENNEC, Paris. JEAN JAVAL, Paris. PEROVAL FARQUHAR, New York. TH. VERSTRAETEN, Brussels.
 GEORGE FLETT, London. WALTER GOW, Toronto.

Directors have received no remuneration. Incorporated and registered under Canadian law at Ottawa as Thé Rio de Janeiro Light and Power Company, Ltd., on June 9th, 1904. Name changed to The Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, Ltd., on July 18th, 1904. Authorised to transact business in Brazil by Federal Decree 5,580 of May 30th, 1905. OBJECT: To acquire and operate tramways, gas and telephone services, and exploit water powers for the production and supply of electric energy for light and power to the City of Rio de Janeiro and neighbourhood. CAPITAL: Issued, \$31,250,000 in 312,500 shares of \$100 each, of which all has been issued fully paid for various considerations. FIRST MORTGAGE 30-YEAR 5% GOLD BONDS, dated January 1st, 1905: Authorised. \$25,000,000, of which \$24,000,900 has been issued in bonds of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100 each, secured on all undertakings real and personal property, rights and concessions; redeemable at par by Sinking Fund of 1%, commencing 1910. Interest is payable on January 1st and July 1st. SECOND MORTGAGE 50-YEAR GOLD BONDS, £3,500,000 (interest at 5% per annum, half-yearly on April 1st and October 1st), secured like the first issue on all undertakings, real and personal property, rights and concessions; redeemable at par by sinking fund commencing 1918, with right at any time to redeem on three months' notice at 105. Both mortgages made to National Trust Company, Ltd., Toronto, as trustee for bondholders.

RIGHTS AND PROPERTIES ACQUIRED BY THE COMPANY.

1. Water power on the River Parahyba, 75 miles from the City of Rio de Janeiro, capable of producing 100,000 h.p.
 2. On the Rio das Lages, 51 miles from Rio de Janeiro, where the present works are constructed with a capacity of 50,000 h.p.

The company is the owner of both banks of this river for a distance approximately 22 miles, the concession authorising the utilisation and development of the hydraulic force having been conceded to the company by the Government of the State of Rio de Janeiro in the terms of a special law dealing with hydraulic powers. This concession is perpetual, and all works constructed, therefore, remain the absolute property of the company. By the terms of the contract with the State, the taxes which can be imposed are fixed at a reasonable sum during 50 years.

These works, now completed, are of a very extensive character, and comprise a concrete dam 115 feet high and 240 yards long at the top, forming a reservoir with a total capacity of 7,783,000,000 cubic feet. From this the water is conducted to the turbines by means of steel tubes a distance of 1½ miles, the difference of elevation being slightly over 1,000 feet. The power-house is a steel structure with concrete and brick walls, in which are installed six Escher Wyss turbines each of 8,700 h.p. capacity, two of 400 h.p. each, and six 4,000 kw. 6,000-volt Westinghouse

generators to operate at a potential of 6,600 volts 50 cycles. The 1,700 kw. transformers are 18 in number in six sets, and are of the oil and water-cooled type. The voltage of the generators is stepped up to 80,000 volts, and delivered to the sub-station at Rio de Janeiro, 51 miles distant, over four transmission lines.

The transmission lines are located throughout on the private right of way of the company, the width of the strip varying from 132 feet in the city to 300 feet in the rural parts. The wires are suspended on steel towers, specially constructed for the purpose.

SUB-STATION.—The sub-station is a steel structure with brick walls, in which are installed 18 step-down transformers in six banks. The high-voltage current is stepped down to 6,000 volts, at which voltage the current is distributed to the large power consumers and transformer vaults. The vaults are equipped with transformers which step down the voltage to 115 volts, at which voltage the current is distributed over a three-phase four-wire low tension distribution system for the purpose of lighting and small motors.

The sub-station is provided with a very complete switch-board for the control and regulation of the high and low tension current. There are also located in this station 5,000 kw. motor generators for the conversion of the alternating current to direct current, for use in the operation of the tramways; and also 5,000 kw. In gas engine units which are designed to serve as a reserve to supply current for lighting in case of a sudden interruption to the power supply from the hydraulic station.

These works, as well as the light and power distribution in the City of Rio de Janeiro, are constructed under the concession dated May 20th, 1905, for execution of Decree 734 of December 4th, 1899 (Reid Concession), and supplementary contract dated June 25th, 1907, celebrated between the Prefeitura and the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, Ltd.

This concession confers the exclusive right for the distribution of electric energy derived from hydraulic plants for power until 1915. The duration of the concession without exclusive rights continues until 1990.

3. PIRAHY RIVER.—It is proposed to supplement the power of the Rio das Lages by diverting the waters of the Pirahy River by means of a small dam and tunnel. For this a concession has been obtained from the Government of the State of Rio de Janeiro. By this diversion 80,000 h.p. can be added to the capacity of the Rio das Lages Station, and by the construction of reservoirs on the Pirahy River, this can be further increased almost indefinitely.

TRAMWAYS.

CARRIS URBANOS.—Comprising some 40 miles of lines chiefly in the business and industrial sections of the city. The Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, Ltd., have acquired all of the shares of this concern, and nominate all its directors. This company has debentures outstanding amounting to slightly over Rs.5,000,000, or £262,000, that constitute a first mortgage on this property. The property and assets of the Carris Urbanos have not been transferred to the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, Ltd., but the shares have been transferred to the National Trust Company, Ltd., as trustee for the debenture holders of the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, Ltd.

VILLA ISABEL TRAMWAY COMPANY.—Length in traffic 60 miles, with right to extend throughout the Federal district. This company is incorporated under the laws of the State of Maine, U.S.A., with a capital of \$6,000,000, and a bond issue of \$8,000,000 5% 30-year gold bonds. This company owns the entire share capital of the Companhia Villa Isabel, a company incorporated under the laws of Brazil, and which appears before the Brazilian authorities as the concessionaire. The bond issue of the Villa Isabel Tramway has been guaranteed by the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, Ltd.

The Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, Ltd., owns the entire share capital of the Villa Isabel Tramway Company, which with the shares of the Companhia Villa Isabel have been transferred to the National Trust Company, Ltd., as trustee for the debenture holders of the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, Ltd.

THE SÃO CRISTOVÃO TRAMWAY comprises 54 miles of line, including the short branch, four miles, to the Alto de Boa Vista or Tijuea, a branch which has been worked by electricity since 1898. The main São Christovão lines have all recently been electrified. The concessionaire is the São Christovão Company, a Brazilian corporation.

The Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, Ltd., have acquired 99% of the shares of the São Christovão Company. The property and concessions have not been transferred to the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, Ltd., but the shares have been transferred to the National Trust Company, Ltd., as trustee for the debenture holders of the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, Ltd.

TRAMWAY CONCESSIONS.

The concessions of the São Christovão, Carris Urbanos and Companhia Villa Isabel were unified and renewed by a contract between these companies, the Municipality of Rio de Janeiro and the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, Ltd., on November 6th, 1907, as authorised by Decrees 1,112 of November 22nd, 1906, and 1,142 of October 9th, 1907.

This unification concession gives the company many advantages, among which may be included the following:—

1. The right to the concessionaires to maintain and operate the tramway systems in the City of Rio de Janeiro until 1970, with exclusive rights until 1940 in the respective zones in which the tramways are situated. In 1970 the tramways revert to the city.

2. The taxes payable to the Municipality are fixed at a reasonable rate, and are not subject to alteration during the term of the concession.

3. The concessionaires are relieved of liability to maintain the paving and care of the streets through which the tramways run, the Municipality undertaking the same in consideration of a fixed annual payment.

4. New regulations are made in connection with the operations of the tramways, which will enable them to be operated more profitably, and at the same time enable the company to give a better service to the public.

5. All future extensions made by the company in the suburbs will, until 1940, have exclusive rights in a zone of two kilometres, or about one and one-third miles, each side of the extended lines.

6. Preference is given to the concessionaires for the construction, after 1940, of any additional tramway lines which may be required in the city.

7. Preference, during the entire term of the concession, is given to the concessionaires for the construction of additional lines which may be required in the Federal district outside of the Municipal zones.

8. If, in 1970, the Municipality does not take over the operation of the tramways, the concessionaires have the preference of continuing the operation.

9. The concessionaires have leased the tramway systems to the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, Ltd., as authorised by the concession.

As the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, Ltd., holds, as above mentioned, the share capital of these companies, it will be entitled to the net earnings from operation of these various tramways. The company is also the owner of over 75% of the capital stock of the Companhia F. C. Jardim Botanico, for a report of which attention is directed to page 708.

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT SERVICE.

The Rio de Janeiro Gas Company is incorporated under the laws of the State of Maine, U.S.A., with a capital of \$6,000,000 and a bond issue of \$8,000,000 5% 30-year gold bonds. The Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, Ltd., owns the entire share capital of the Rio de Janeiro Gas Company, which has been deposited with the National Trust Company, Ltd., trustee for the debenture holders of the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, Ltd., and is entitled to the benefit of the bond issue referred to.

The Rio de Janeiro Gas Company owns nearly all of the debentures and shares of the Société Anonyme du Gaz de Rio de Janeiro, a Belgian company, which holds the concession for the gas and electric lighting of Rio de Janeiro as above mentioned.

The capacity of the present gas works is about 4,900,000 cubic feet of gas per 24 hours. About 411 miles of gas pipes are laid throughout the streets. The gas output was 31,391,100 cubic metres for the year 1908 (equal to 1,109,000,000 c. ft.), which is an increase of 3,276,700 cubic metres, or 115,700,000 c. ft., in production over the year 1907. In the year 1908 the company had 24,540 customers, on its books.

THE ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM in Rio de Janeiro in the central part of the city is by means of lead-covered cables enclosed in earthenware and fibre ducts embedded in concrete. About 1,600,000 lineal feet of ducts have been laid. At distances of about 120 metres the duct lines are interrupted by transformer vaults. In the suburbs aerial lines are used.

PUBLIC LIGHTING.

The contract with the Federal Government for public and private lighting of the city of Rio de Janeiro by gas and electricity forms the concession of the Société Anonyme du Gaz de Rio de Janeiro, above mentioned. The concession, which was made on September 14th, 1898, in accordance with Decree No. 3,329 of July 1st, 1899, and revised in November, 1909, in accordance with Decree No. 7,608 of November 18th, 1909, gives that company the exclusive right for the illumination of the City of Rio de Janeiro by gas and electricity. This exclusive right for the public illumination by electricity expires in 1945, when the property of the gas company used exclusively for gas and public electric lighting reverts to the Government. The right to supply electric current for private illumination is exclusive until 1915, and is thereafter perpetual, but without exclusive rights. The prices for public and private lighting, both gas and electric, fixed by the contract remain in force during the whole period of the concession. A new and modern gas plant, with a capacity of 180,000 cubic metres per day, is to be constructed during 1910 on land conceded by the Government adjoining the new docks. This will enable the company to make a material saving in the handling of coal now carried in lighters and trams—a distance of some seven miles—to the present works. By the new concession the Government agrees to increase the public electric lighting by 2,500 additional arc lamps of 6½ amperes, to be installed during the first nine months of 1910.

The concession for power dated June 25th, 1907, before mentioned, also gives the right to distribute and sell electric energy for lighting subject to the prior right of the gas company.

COCCOVADO RAILWAY.—This is a short steam line of about 2.8 miles, mostly used by tourists. It was constructed by a

THE SÃO PAULO TRAMWAY LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.—Head office: Toronto Railway Chambers, Toronto, Canada. London Agency: No. 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C. Code address: "Sao Paulo," Toronto; "Kaigar," S. Paulo. **DIRECTORS:** William Mackenzie (President), Fred Nicholls, Alexander Mackenzie (São Paulo), Geo. A. Cox, Sir H. M. Pellatt, Dr. F. S. Pearson, E. R. Wood, J. H. Plummer, and R. M. Horne-Payne.

Brazilian company, and was transferred to the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, Limited, as authorised by Decree 6,040 of May 22nd, 1906; after January, 1910, it will be operated electrically.

COMPANHIA CARIOCA serves the district of Santa Theresa. It is about four miles in length, and has been worked by electricity for some years. The share capital amounts to Rs. 2,500,000\$, including the old Santa Theresa mule line and the inclined plane. The Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, Limited, holds 40% of the shares. There is a mortgage debt of Rs. 249,903\$190 still outstanding which is held by the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, Limited. The current is supplied by the latter company.

TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The Rio de Janeiro Telephone Company is incorporated under the laws of the State of Maine, U.S.A., with a capital of \$1,000,000 and a bond issue of \$1,000,000 5% bonds. It owns the entire share capital of the Brasilianische Elektricitäts-Gesellschaft, a German company, which owns the telephone concession granted by the Municipality of Rio de Janeiro. The Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, Limited, owns the entire share capital of the Telephone Company, which has been transferred to the trustee of the debenture holders of the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, Limited, and to recoup it for advances made on account of the purchase and for construction and interest, it is entitled to the interest on the Telephone Bonds and the proceeds thereof, if and when sold.

This telephone concession gives the exclusive right to exploit telephone business in the Federal District until 1928. This system has been largely reconstructed since its purchase from the German syndicate. The company owned its own building, in which the telephone switchboards were situated, this building was three years ago destroyed by fire, and immediately after the fire it was reconstructed as a fireproof structure, and a new central energy telephone board, of the most modern design, manufactured by the Western Electric Company of Chicago, was installed. This board is of the same design as those now in use in the cities of New York, Chicago and other large American cities, and is perfect in all its appointments.

In addition to the reconstruction of the telephone building, and the installation of the new switchboard, all of the subscribers' instruments have been changed for improved instruments, and the street circuits have been rebuilt, and a large amount of aerial cables have been installed to take the place of the network of wires in the streets. These cables not only conduce to better service, but improve greatly the appearance of the streets. The company has a large system of underground cables, and in connection with the conduits now installed, it will be possible to extend this telephone business under more economical conditions. This service has now 4,057 subscribers and capacity for 4,800, and with the two new sub-stations now in construction, the capacity will be increased to 10,000 subscribers.

The combined earnings of the tramway, gas, electric light and power and telephone services operated by the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, Limited, for 1906, 1907 and 1908, and for the first eleven months of 1909 were as follows:—

	Gross.			Net.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1906	1,097,485	9	0	300,544	13	4
1907	1,291,702	15	4	437,210	0	7
1908	1,466,762	19	7	561,048	3	6
1909 (11 mos.)	1,414,777	0	0	571,577	0	0

Registered under Canadian law in 1899, and authorised to transact business in Brazil by Decrees 3,349 of July 17th, 1899; 4,773 of February 10th, 1903, and 6,592 of August 1st, 1907. The company has acquired all the tramway lines of S. Paulo, with virtually perpetual concessions and exclusive rights, for 40 years dating from 1901. There is also a hydro-electric power station at Parnaíba on the river Tietê, with a capacity of 16,000 kw. The concession for the distribution

of electric energy for power and lighting purposes is perpetual, with exclusive rights until 1920. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, \$7,500,000, in stock of \$100 raised to \$9,100,000 in 85,000 shares of \$100 for further developing by determination of general meetings in 1906 and 1907. In 1908 Capital authorised was \$10,000,000; issued and fully paid, \$9,700,000. Dividends are paid quarterly on 1st January, April, July, and October, commencing from July 1st, 1902. Annual dividends have been paid at following rates: 1902, 3½%; 1903, 5½%; 1904, 7½%; 1905, 1906, 1907, 8%; 1908, three of 2½% each at the rate of 9% per annum and one of 2½% at

the rate of 10% per annum. DEBENTURE BONDS: Authorised, \$6,000,000, 5% bonds of \$500 each, all of which have been issued. On these interest is payable on June 1st and December 1st. The principal is repayable by means of a sinking fund by June 1st, 1925. The bonds are to bearer, but may be registered. These bonds are secured by a first mortgage and floating charge on all the undertakings, properties and assets of the company, created by deed dated July 29th, 1901, in favour of the National Trust Company of Toronto, Canada. Accounts are made up to December 31st and submitted at Toronto in April.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES IN AMERICAN DOLLARS.

	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.
Gross earnings	2,287,410	2,111,523	2,018,708	1,908,405	1,419,338	1,303,175	1,123,285
Operating expenses	783,050	715,640	650,541	669,931	477,556	403,748	417,916
Net income	1,504,359	1,395,873	1,368,167	1,238,473	941,782	899,427	705,369
Exc. % of earnings	34.2%	33.9%	32.2%	33.1%	33.6%	31%	37.2%
Number of lamps in use	52,778	45,570	38,119	34,497	33,019	28,881	21,745
Number of power customers	361	310	245	220	188	151	86
Number of motors installed	661	508	398	336	279	188	101
H.P. contracted	9,555	6,002	4,900	4,076	3,297	2,552	1,657

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Net income after deducting all charges	962,027	1,008,280	1,036,450	1,138,891
Paid as dividends	599,595	599,970	601,476	836,538

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
	363,032	408,310	344,974	302,353

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Earnings derived from tramway	1,357,920	1,458,413	1,488,815	1,614,754
Light and power	550,000	560,290	622,707	672,656
	1,908,405	2,018,708	2,111,522	2,287,410

EARNINGS IN CURRENCY.

	Milreis.	Exchange value of dollars in reis.
1902	4,650,400\$	4\$140
1903	5,367,778\$	4\$119
1904	5,731,498\$	4\$038
1905	5,914,144\$	3\$099
1906	6,098,912\$	3\$027
1907	6,865,410\$	3\$252
1908	7,462,722\$	3\$263

DISTRIBUTION OF NET INCOME, 1906.

	Bond interest and Municipal.
Interest	\$350,882
Four quarterly dividends of 2%	599,970
Transferred to contingent account	60,000
Carried to profit and loss	348,310
	\$1,308,162

To profit and loss account was charged \$40,501 interest on bonds belonging to the old mile company, whilst \$1,000,000 were transferred from the account to reserve fund, leaving a balance to credit of profit and loss of \$411,924. Capital expenditure in 1906 was \$1,141,448.

DISTRIBUTION OF NET INCOME, 1907.

Bond interest, Government and Municipal taxes	359,423\$
Three quarterly dividends 2% each, and one of 2½%	601,476\$
Transferred to contingent account	100,000\$
Carried to profit and loss	244,974\$
	1,395,873\$
Capital expenditure, 1907	743,871\$
Balance to profit and loss	656,898\$

DISTRIBUTION OF NET INCOME, 1908.

Bond interest, Government and Municipal taxes	366,407\$
Three quarterly dividends 2½% each and one of 2½%	836,538\$
Transferred to contingent account	300,000\$
Balance to profit and loss	659,251\$
	2,161,250\$
Capital expenditure, 1908	1,017,147\$
Balance to profit and loss	659,251\$

Domiciled in France.

AGRICOLE ET COMMERCIALE DU BAS AMAZONE.—Head office: Rue St. Fiacre No. 9, Paris. REGISTERED at Amiens, April 2nd, 1907, and authorised to do business in Brazil by Federal Decree 6,529 of June 25th, 1907. Duration:

60 years. OBJECT: To acquire lands and plant rubber on the lower Amazon, to trade in rubber, &c. Capital: 600,000 francs, in 1,000 shares of 500 francs each.

CRÉDIT FONCIER DU BRÉSIL.—Head office: Rue S. Honoré 366, Paris. REGISTERED under No. 38,777 at Paris on December 7th, 1906, and authorised by Federal Decree 6,593 of August 1st, 1907, to transact business in Brazil as the Banque du Crédit Foncier du Brésil, subject to Brazilian law and to fiscalisation by the Federal Government. OBJECT: To lend money on mortgage, loan money to Federal, State or Municipal Governments in Brazil without mortgage on security of taxes or revenues, and to loan money generally on collateral security; to deal in annuities and securities, open accounts current, receive deposits and issue certificates against obligations of the State, public institutions and private concerns. The mortgage section must be kept apart from that for banking. As regards issue of mortgage bills and bonds, the bank is subject to the conditions of Decree 370 of May 2nd, 1890. A local board must be created. Duration: 75 years. CAPITAL: Authorised, 100,000 francs in 200 shares of 500 francs, fully paid in cash, with right to raise same to 25,000,000 francs. The company is authorised to issue obligations at long or short dates, repayable by drawings or otherwise, the total of which cannot exceed the value of the loans effected. The company can only lend two-thirds of the value of any property on first mortgage. DIRECTORS: Named for six years; first board to last to 1913. Qualification: 20 shares each. Voting Power: 1 vote for 20 shares. The business year closes December 31st, accounts being presented half-yearly. Division of profits: 5% for reserve fund up to 10% of capital; 6% for dividend on capital; of excess, 10% for Council of Administration, 10% for Brazilian Board, whatever the Council may determine for extraordinary reserves; of the rest, 75% for shareholders and 25% for founders.

FINANCIÈRE ET COMMERCIALE FRANCO-BRÉSILIENNE, SOCIÉTÉ.—Domicile: No. 5, Rue Chauchat, Paris. Formed to take over the business of Messrs. Nathan & Co., and carry on all the branches of its business and agencies in São Paulo and Santos. DIRECTORS IN BRAZIL: W. Smith Wilson and E. W. Wysard. PARIS DIRECTORS: Pierre Girod (Chairman), Charles Poisson (Managing), Samuel Fry and Allen C. Nathan. The balance sheet for 1908 shows that after having provided for doubtful debts and for depreciation of furniture, and placing 505,768.25 francs to reserve, there remained 1,262,522 francs to be distributed as follows:—

	Francs.
5% to statutory Reserve Fund	63,126.10
First dividend of 5%	250,000.00
Directors' percentage	94,934.00

408,065.70

The balance remaining is therefore 754,456.30 francs, which, with 8,923.15 francs brought forward from 1907, makes a total of 863,379.45 francs carried forward to 1910.

LORILLEUX & CO. (Société en Commandite).—Head office: 16, Rue Seiger, Paris. Managing Director: Gabriel A. J. Quarry. Members of Advisory Board: Claude Lafontaine, A. Prince, A. Benziger and Paul Martin du Gard. Duration: To August 31st, 1930. INCORPORATED: August 21st, 1880. Authorised to do business in Brazil by Decree 6,342 of January 24th, 1907. OBJECT: To make and sell printing inks and colours generally, as also all materials or machinery connected with printing. CAPITAL: 2,000,000 francs, in 200 shares of 10,000 francs each; held by Ch. Lorilleux, Sen., 1,500,000 francs; René Lorilleux, 250,000 francs; Raul Hussonot, 200,000 francs; leaving 50,000 francs to be furnished by subscription. Capital of the Rio branch: 100,000 francs.

COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DU PORT DE RIO GRANDE DOSUL.—Incorporated: 1908, in France. Head Office: 9, Rue Daunou, Paris; offices also at Rio de Janeiro and Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Cable Address: "Porsulus, Paris." DIRECTORS: Ernest Genty (President), Hector Legru, Percival Farquhar, Comte du Chaylard, Julien Decrais, Henri Thors, André Benac. Duration: 99 years counting from date of definite organization. CAPITAL: 30,000,000 francs in shares of 500 francs each; divided into 10,000,000 francs Preferred and 20,000,000 francs Ordinary shares. The Preferred

shares are 50% paid up. The Ordinary shares were attributed to the American Company "Port of Rio Grande do Sul" in recognition of the transfer to the French Company of all its rights, privileges, franchises, properties, concessions, surveys, &c., acquired from the Federal Government of Brazil in virtue of the contract executed between the concessionaire and the Federal Government the 12th September, 1906. The Company has also issued 20,000 parts de fondateur which have been attributed to the founders of the Company.

Division of net profits: The annual net profits of the Company are to be employed as follows:—

- (1) 5% to reserve fund (not compulsory unless such reserve fund is less than 10% of the capital).
- (2) The sum necessary to pay the Preferred shareholders a cumulative dividend of 6% on the Preferred share capital paid up and not amortised.
- (3) The sum necessary to pay the common shareholders by way of a first dividend a non-cumulative dividend of 6% on the common share capital paid up and not amortised. This dividend can only be declared after the Preferred dividend has been paid.
- (4) The sum necessary to amortise, commencing with the year 1920, all the shares at par. The Preferred are to be amortised first, and after them the common shares.
- (5) 2% of the remaining surplus to be allocated to the Board of Directors, and to be distributed among the Directors according to the decision of the Board.
- (6) Any surplus left after the above distribution to be allocated:—

25% to the Preferred shares,
50% to the Ordinary shares,
25% to the parts de fondateur.

Company authorised to transact business in Brazil by Federal Decree No. 7,007 of 2nd June, 1908.

By Federal Decree No. 7,021 of June 2nd, 1908, the Federal Government authorised to be transferred to the Company a concession granted by the Government of Brazil under Decree No. 5,979 of the April 18th, 1906, to Elmer Lawrence Corthell, and executed September 12th, 1906, for the construction and operation of the Port Works of Rio Grande, State of Rio Grande do Sul, and for the construction of dykes or jetties at the Barra de Rio Grande for the purpose of assuring a maritime channel to the Port. To facilitate the transportation of stone for the sea dykes at the Barra, the Company has been authorised to construct a Railway from their quarries near Monte Bonito to the Rio Gopçalo, also a branch from the quarries to connect with the existing line of the Compagnie Auxiliaire, with another branch from this line to the Barra Works. For the construction of the Barra Works, the Company will, at certain specified times, be paid by the Government the sum of 18,000 contos gold. The Port is being built and will be operated in accordance with the Federal Law of 1869. The capital to be invested in the first section of the works is fixed by the Government at 28,879,155\$760 (gold), to which must be added 3,397,903\$932 (gold) for the construction of the railway above referred to. In order to provide the interest of 6% on the above capital, the Government has created a special 2% gold tax on all importations coming in over the Barra. This tax is already in operation and will continue during the construction and operation of the Port. During the continuance of the concession, which runs to December 31st, 1973, for the first section and to December 31st, 1995, in case the second section be constructed, the Company will collect all taxes and dues ordinarily collected by the Government Custom House, the Government handing over to the Company the operation of the Port as soon as a section of the quay is ready for traffic. If the gross products of the taxes and other revenues is inferior to six-sixtieths of the capital authorised, the taxes will be increased, or the sum necessary to make up the six-sixtieths will be taken from the 2% (gold) tax, the guarantee, however, being limited to the total amount of the tax of 2% (gold). As gross revenue shall be considered all the receipts of the Company of every description, and as net revenue 60% of the gross. As working expenses, shall be admitted 40% of the

gross revenue, inclusive of a sum for the cost of fiscalisation and quota for maintenance and improvement of the channel to the sea and of payments to the sinking fund. Materials for construction and opening of the works and for maintenance during operation, will be admitted free of duty for the duration of the concession under the conditions of the respective laws. The tariffs can be revised when the net revenue reaches 12% of the capital invested. The Government can take over the works at any time after the year 1922 by paying the amount of the capital employed in the Works the Government paying, in Federal Bonds, 8% interest on the capital not at that time amortised by the sinking fund. A reserve fund must be constituted out of the profits sufficient to amortise the capital within the period of the concession. The contract for the construction of the Port and Barra Works and of the railway has been undertaken by a combination of French contractors composed of Messieurs Daydé et Pillet, Fougerolles Frères et Groslier. The construction of the works was inaugurated in December, 1907, and according to the concession, the Port Works are to be completed in May, 1913, and the Barra Works in June, 1913.

SUCRERIES BRÉSILIENNES, SOCIÉTÉ DE.—Head office: Boulevard Poissonnière 25, Paris. DIRECTORS: Maurice Allain, Edmond Avice, Léon Bertier de Sauvigny, Fernand Doré, Lucien Meller, Aug. Mortier, Edmond Steinhell. Remuneration: 18,000 francs per annum for all. INCORPORATED and registered at Paris June 20th, 1907. Authorised to transact business in Brazil by Federal Decree 6,699 of October 24th, 1907. OBJECT: To incorporate existing concerns in the States of Rio de Janeiro and S. Paulo known as the "Sucreries de Villa Raffard, Piracicaba, Cupim, Porto Feliz E. Lorena," as a single company, and to carry on business as sugar makers, distillers and cane planters. Duration: 30 years, from June 20th, 1907. CAPITAL: 7,000,000 francs, or 70,000 shares of 100 francs each, of which 29,333 were issued to the Cie. Villa Piracicaba, 10,667 to the Cie. Villa Raffard, 2,000 to the Cie. Porto Feliz, 10,000 to the

Cie. de Lorena, and 17,500 to the Cie. Cupim, in all 69,500 shares of 100 francs, fully paid, leaving 500 to be issued as may be determined. DEBENTURES: The directors have begun to issue debentures (obligations) of the value of 500 francs, bearing 5% interest, payable half yearly, to value of 5,500,000 francs. Original capital of the company: Raffard, 1,600,000 francs (dissolved); Piracicaba, 2,200,000 francs (dissolved); Porto Feliz, 1,000,000 francs (dissolved); Lorena, 1,600,000 francs (dissolved). The Cupim property is located on the Leopoldina Railway, near to Ururahy Station, and consists of five fazendas, two sugar mills or engenhos, with all their buildings, customary workmen's dwellings, &c.

SUCRERIE RIO BRANCO.—Legal Domicile: 87, Rue de la Pépinière, Paris. DIRECTORS: P. H. Durocher, G. Eteheverry, G. C. Gilbrin, De Narbonne Lara. Fiscal E. Lempereur. Qualification: 100 shares. Remuneration: A fixed sum for each board meeting and 15% of profits. INCORPORATED: February 13th, 1905. Authorised to transact business in Brazil by Decree 5,772 of November 21st, 1906. OBJECT: To acquire from the Leopoldina Railway and work a sugar factory at Rio Branco in the State of Minas Geraes, to plant cane and mill same. Duration: 30 years. CAPITAL: 1,000,000 francs in 10,000 shares of 100 francs, all paid up. Division of profits: 85% for dividends, 15% creditors.

SUCRERIE DE SANTO EDUARDO, SOCIÉTÉ.—Head Office: Rue de Rocher, Paris. REGISTERED in Paris in 1908 to acquire the sugar mills and distillery at Santa Maria and Santo Eduardo, in the State of Rio de Janeiro, and carry on the business of the same. Authorised by Decree 6,936 of April 30th, 1908, to operate in Brazil. The capital is 1,000,000 francs, divided into 3,000 ordinary shares of 100 francs, assigned to MM. Durocher, Grados and Picard, and 7,000 preference shares of 100 francs each, of which 5,500 are also assigned to the same persons. The duration of the company is fixed at 30 years.

Domiciled in Germany.

BRÄSILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.—Head Office: Hamburg. Branches: Rio de Janeiro (P.O. Box 108), São Paulo (P.O. Box 520), Santos (P.O. Box 185), Porto Alegre (P.O. Box 27), Bahia (P.O. Box 152). Cable Address: "ALLEMABANK." ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL: M. Schinkel (President), A. Schoeller (Vice-President). DIRECTORS IN HAMBURG: W. Schroeder, G. H. Kacemmer, E. von Oesterreich. DIRECTORS IN BRAZIL: L. A. Gütschow, A. Plaas. Sub-directors: E. John, W. Rupp, in Rio; C. Hoffmann, in S. Paulo; F. Carl, in Santos; G. Pfeiffer, T. Matthieson, in Porto Alegre. REMUNERATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL: 5% of profit after providing for reserve. FOUNDED: December 16th, 1887, by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, and Norddeutsche Bank of Hamburg. The statutes were altered on December 7th, 1899. Authorised to transact business in Brazil by Imperial Decree No. 10,080 of September 7th, 1888; this term was extended by Federal Decree No. 5,291 of August 27th, 1904, for 10 years, up to 1918. CAPITAL: M.10,000,000 in shares of M.1,000, all paid up. The business year closes on June 30th, and accounts are presented in October at Hamburg, dividends being paid directly after the general meeting. Profits are distributed: 10% for reserve, 5% for Administrative Council, and the rest for dividend or as determined at general meeting. Dividends from 1889 to 1908 as follows:—

1889	5%	1901	8%
1890	10%	1902	6%
1891-92	10%	1903	8%
1893	8½%	1904	8%
1894	10%	1905	10%
1895	12%	1906	10%
1896 (6 months) ..	0%	1907	10%
1897 (June 30th) ..	12%	1908	10%
1898-99	12%	1909	10%
1900	9%		

The balance sheet for June, 1908, shows:—

	Marks.
Cash in hand	11,985,950
Bills discounted	27,540,189
Securities belonging to the bank	3,874,903
Reserve Funds	2,460,135
Bills payable	2,293,434
Deposits at fixed dates	12,379,908
Accounts current and correspondents	48,050,470
Carried forward	444,277

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	Cr.	Marks.
Balance		444,118.92
		Marks.
Profits of the branches in Rio de Janeiro, S. Paulo, Santos and Porto Alegre	8,120,695.04	
Less general expenses, emoluments, taxes, &c.	2,070,951.04	
		1,049,743.70
Written off from value of buildings in Rio de Janeiro, S. Paulo and Santos	161,742.12	
		888,001.58
Profit of the head office in Hamburg		490,130.26
		1,328,256.70

Dr.	Marks.	Marks.
Expenses in Hamburg		45,834.12
Tax on dividends in Hamburg		96,549.60
Profits	1,685,823.04	
Less balance carried forward to next year	444,227.14	
	1,241,545.90	
To be applied as follows:—		
(A) Reserve Fund, 5% ..	62,077.30	
(B) Special Reserve Fund, 5%	62,077.30	
(C) Pension Fund	60,000.00	
(D) Percentage to the Administrative Council	57,391.30	
(E) Dividend, 10% M10,000,000	1,900,000.00	
(F) Balance to be carried to next year (1907-8)	444,277.14	
	1,685,823.04	
	1,828,256.76	

ESTRADA DE FERRO SANTA CATHARINA.—Head Office: Berlin. DIRECTORS: Dr. Carl Goels and Bergmann. Advisory Board: L. R. Lüthe, M. M. Klitng, F. Delbrück, Dr. Otto Becker, V. von Kraufeld, Egart Simon. FOUNDED: February 26th, 1906, to acquire and work a concession

granted by decree of the State Government (Santa Catharina) 927, of September 26th, 1904, for construction of a railway between the colonies of Blumenau, Harmonia, Curitiba and Rio Negro in that State. Duration indefinite. Authorised to transact business in Brazil. CAPITAL: Authorised, M.400,000, realised, M.100,600. Business year closes December 31st, and accounts are presented at same date.

GESELLSCHAFT ZUR GEWINNING VON GERB-STOFFEN MIT BEACHRANKTER HAFTUNG.—DOMICILE: Cologne. CAPITAL: 500,000 marks. OBJECT: To exploit cork and other barks and agriculture in general, to acquire farms, &c. Authorised by Decree 6,918 of April 15th, 1908, to operate in Brazil.

SIEMENS SCHUKERTWERKE.—Head Office: Berlin. DIRECTORS: D. Alfred Berliner, Carl Dehmann, Prof. Robert Friese, Hugo Fach, Dr. Schwieger, Richard Werner, Fidelis Nerz, R. Oskar Petri. INCORPORATED: April 1st, 1903. Authorised to transact business in Brazil. OBJECT: To erect and work electric installations and appliances of all kinds in Germany and abroad. CAPITAL: 90,000,000 Marks. Loans: 1908, M.20,000,000 in 4½% bonds of M.5,000 to M.500 each. Interest is payable July 1st and January 2nd, and the principal is redeemable at 103% commencing from September, 1907, to 1947. Mortgage Loan: M.1,000,000 on the Nürnberg property. Carried forward to 1905-6, M.7,048. Profits, 1906-7, M.12,547,851. Expenses, M.1,178,283. Depreciation, M.2,377,845. Net profit, M.8,908,721.

Domiciled in Great Britain.

ADELBERT H. ALDEN, LIMITED.—Registered Office: 30, Mincing Lane, London, E.C. DIRECTORS: A. H. Alden, G. E. Alden, W. H. Hildreth, E. Olsen, A. Long, A. W. Stedman, F. W. Dunbar, and J. F. Dunbar. REGISTERED: July 27th, 1909. CAPITAL: £100,000, in £20 shares. OBJECT: To acquire the business carried on in Brazil by Adelbert H. Alden, and to carry on the business of importers and exporters of and dealers in india-rubber, gutta percha, caoutchouc, and other produce and merchandise.

AGUA SUJA MINING CO., LIMITED.—Head Office: 11, Ironmonger Lane, London. DIRECTORS: C. M. Brouwer, J. Eissengarten, P. E. Stromsdorfer, H. Walter, F. Gaffrée, Secretary: F. L. Beard. Remuneration: 10% of profits after payment of a dividend of 3%. REGISTERED: June 5th, 1903, at London. Authorised to transact business in Brazil by Decree 5,032 of November 10th, 1903. OBJECT: To acquire and work diamond claims at Agua Suja in Minas Geraes for the sum of £140,000 in fully paid shares. CAPITAL: Authorised, £210,000 in shares all issued and fully paid. Accounts are made up to June 30th and submitted in Paris in December. No dividend up to December 31st, 1908. Capital expenditure reached on June 30th, 1908, £73,295 and £1,199 for preliminaries. Cash in hand, £10,102. Creditors, £782. Not quoted.

ALVES BRAGA RUBBER ESTATES AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.—Registered Office: G10 and 11, Exchange Buildings, Liverpool, England. Code Address: "ABRECO," Liverpool. DIRECTORS: E. A. da Costa, J. S. da Costa, Antonio R. Alves, Visconde de Monte Redondo, A. A. G. dos Santos, A. B. de Souza Guimarães, A. Cahn and G. Jackson. Secretary: R. C. Harrison. REGISTERED: January 30th, 1909. OBJECT: To take over the business of Alves Braga & Co., of Belém, Para. CAPITAL: Authorised, £440,000, divided into 204,000 preference shares of £1 each and 200,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, of which 140,977 preference and 105,983 ordinary have been issued. The preference shares have the right to preferential dividends at the rate of 6% per annum. Accounts are made up to June 30th and submitted in November. DIVIDEND: On ordinary shares, for five months ending June 30th, 1909, 10%, after writing off all preliminary expenses. Steamer reserve account: £2,000. Carried forward: £2,186.

AMAZON STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.—Head Office: 34, Gt. St. Helens, E.C. Code Address:

"ABEYANCE," London. DIRECTORS: B. Byrne, W. J. Hammond, E. H. Tootal and R. H. Norton. Secretary and London Manager: W. Wethered. Qualification: 50 shares. REGISTERED in London, May 12th, 1872. OBJECT: To carry on navigation business on the Amazon and its affluents, and authorised to do business in Brazil under Decrees 3,898 of June 22nd, 1867; 5,020 of July 18th, 1872; 6,826 of December 26th, 1877; 2,949 of June 21st, 1880; 9,540 of December 26th, 1885; 3,898 of January 2nd, 1867; and 9,971 of 1888. The company enjoys a subsidy from the Brazilian Government of Rs.321,849\$ per annum to July 31st, 1910, and an additional subsidy of Rs.115,271\$ for a special service between Pará and the River Oyapock. Capital: Initial authorised was £1,000,000 in 50,000 shares of £20 each, but only 40,410 shares were issued. On re-valuation of assets in 1880, the capital was written down from £20 to £15, and again in 1888 to £12 10s. per share, of which the whole (£507,237 10s.) is paid up. Accounts are made up to June 30th, and submitted in December, an interim dividend being paid in January. Dividends paid including bonuses.

1895 .. 0%	1898 .. 4%	1901 .. 5%	1904 .. 5%
1896 .. 5%	1899 .. 5%	1902 .. 4%	1905 .. 5%
1897 .. 4%	1900 .. 4%	1903 .. 5%	1906 .. 5%

For 18 months to June, 1908, 9%, including bonus of 1% 1900 (Interim) .. 2%

Carried forward: £4,615. Voting Power: One vote for each share. Insurance Fund: £100,000. Reserve Fund: £80,000. There are on debentures. In 1908 the company received from the State of Amazonas, in payment of outstanding claims, bonds that realised £89,603, of which £20,000 were placed to the reserve fund and £4,852 to profit and loss, after payment of expenses, &c. Latest Quotation, December 31st, 1909: Shares £8 15s. to £9 5s., ex. div.

AMAZON TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.—Head Office: 42, Old Broad Street, London. Code Address: "AMESTRIS," London. DIRECTORS: G. Keith, E. B. Ellice Clark, C. W. Parish. Qualification: 100 shares. Secretary, E. Petley, F.C.I.S. REGISTERED at London July 5th, 1895. OBJECT: To buy and work cables between Pará and Manaus and other ports of the Amazon River, for which a concession was granted in 1895 by the Brazilian Government, with exclusive rights for 30 years, and an annual subsidy of £17,125 during the first 20 years of the concession, dating from 1895,

under Decree 2,192 of December 16th, 1895, when the company was granted legal status in Brazil. The cable to Manaus was completed in 1896, but since then has been duplicated and improved in every way. After the expiration of 31 years the works and cables revert to the Federal Government, who also have the option of purchase after 10 years at a price equal to the value of works and the average of profits for preceding five years, but in no case for less than the amount of capital expended. The Government reserves right to erect land lines. CAPITAL: Authorised, £250,000, in shares of £10, fully paid. DEBENTURES: 5% to bearer; authorised issue £200,000, of which £160,000 have been issued in bonds of £100 (£125,000 in 1897 at 95% and £35,000 arrears of interest from June 30th, 1899, to June 30th, 1905). This issue is secured by a special charge on the subsidy of the Brazilian Government, subject to the 6% preference debentures. Interest is payable on June 30th and December 30th, and the principal is redeemable at par by annual drawings in 25 years, commencing from 1898. Right is reserved to redeem the issue at any time at 105% on six months' notice, as also to pay off the debentures in case of sale to Government. Outstanding, £136,700 on June 30th, 1908. Latest redemption: £6,600 in June 1908. In 1905 arrears of interest were funded from June 30th, 1899, to 1905, at par, into debentures ranking pari passu with this issue. Six per cent. preference debentures payable to bearer, £150,000 authorised, are a first charge. Issued in 1905: £100,000. Outstanding, £76,300 on June 30th, 1907; interest payable June and December. Accounts are made up to June 30th and submitted in November. No dividends have yet been paid. Voting Powers: One vote every share. Latest Quotation (December, 1909): Shares, 33 to 3½; debentures, 99 to 102 ex. div.

AMAZONAS SYNDICATE, LIMITED.—Registered Office: 49-50, Parliament Street, Westminster, London. FIRST DIRECTORS: W. G. Wakeham and H. Everitt. REGISTERED: April 22nd, 1909. OBJECT: To adopt an agreement with the Ross Exploration Syndicate, Ltd., and the Liquidator thereof, and to acquire and turn to account a concession for the collection of rubber, &c., in Brazil.

ANGLO-FRENCH PUBLIC WORKS CO., LIMITED.—Head Office: 84, Elishopsgate Street Within, London, E.C. In liquidation.

BAHIA CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES, LIMITED.—In liquidation. Receiver: E. E. Price, 90, Cheapside, London, E.C. Directors: G. B. Hill, T. P. Nelson, H. Swales (Managing Director). Qualification: 500 shares. Registered March 21st, 1882. OBJECT: To acquire and work a concession for erection of sugar factories granted by the Federal Government, with guarantee of 6% on a capital of not more than £680,000, with repayment when net earnings reach 10 per cent. per annum. The company was authorised to carry on operations in Brazil by Decrees 8,601 of June 17th, 1882, 8,996 of 1888, and 9,308 of October 18th, 1884, 9,877 of February 14th, 1885, and 9,631 of August 28th, 1886. The payment of the guarantee was suspended. Under Decree of August 9th, 1890, payment of the guarantee on the reduced capital of the £1,100,000 on two factories was renewed at the rate of 6% for 25 years from that date. The authorised capital is £327,600, in 270,000 ordinary, 12,800 preference and 45,000 deferred shares, all of £1. Of these, £138,240 in 126,000 ordinary and 12,240 preference of £1 each were issued and fully paid. In 1890 the paid-up capital was reduced to £126,000 in 6,300 ordinary shares of £20, and raised the year after to £140,600 by issue of 10% 630 preference shares. Accounts are made up annually to June 30th, and submitted in December. No dividend has been paid on ordinary shares for some time. DEBENTURES: 6% first mortgage debentures (registered at Rio), authorised, £42,000 in bonds of £200 and £100. Interest is payable on June 1st and December 1st commencing from 1896, but is in arrear since second half of 1900. These bonds were issued at 85% in repayment of banking loans and secured by a first charge on factories, concession and guarantee. Amortisation is suspended since December 1st, 1896. Outstanding, 1906, £37,680. The company is engaged in negotiations for recovery of back guarantee and for sale of the property. Six per cent. second

mortgage debentures, authorised to value of £40,000, of which bonds to value of £28,000 are in circulation and £3,500 have been deposited as security for debts. No further information available.

BAHIA RUBBER AND FIBRE PLANTATIONS.—DIRECTORS: Sir R. W. Anstruther, J. Brailsford and Baron Souza Deiró. REGISTERED in London January 21st, 1908, to acquire Schindler's Estates, Bahia, and other assets, and adopt agreement with Bahia Estates Syndicate and carry on the business of cultivators and manufacturers of and dealers in rubber and fibres. The property was taken over from the syndicate at £90,000, of which £20,000 in cash, £50,000 in shares, and balance cash and/or share at option.

BOOTH STEAMSHIP CO.—Head Office: Tower Buildings, Liverpool. Code Address: "BOOTH," Liverpool. DIRECTORS: Right Hon. C. Booth, C. Booth, Jun., A. A. Booth, G. Brocklehurst, F. Brocklehurst, G. M. Booth. Secretary: J. R. Webb. Qualification: 100 shares. REGISTERED: March 12th, 1901. OBJECT: To acquire property and business of a company of the same name, and of the "Red Cross" line of steamers, and of Messrs. Alfred Booth & Co., at Pará and Manaus, for the sum of £1,000,000. CAPITAL: Authorised £550,000, in shares of £10 each, of which £300,000 in 5% cumulative preference and £250,000 ordinary, all allotted to the vendors. The fleet consists of 29 steamers, running between the Amazon and European and American ports, aggregating 100,000 tons gross; also 77 lighters and 10 tugs. The company is, moreover, interested in and manages the Iquitos Steamship Co., whose fleet consists of six steamers running between Iquitos in Peru and European ports. DEBENTURES: In 1901, 4½% first mortgage debenture stock to value of £450,000 was issued in bonds of £100 each at par, secured by a first charge on all the assets of the company, of which £174,000 was issued to the vendors or their nominees. £50,000 of this stock has since been redeemed and the remainder of the principal is redeemable at par within 20 years or at option of the company at 5% premium. Interest is payable on January 1st and July 1st. There are also loans for £88,374. Five per cent. of the cost of the steamers, &c., is for depreciation fund, which may be employed in purchase of debentures. Accounts are made up to March 31st and submitted in June. The first dividend on the ordinary shares was 10% paid for 1906-06 in June, 1906, as also for 1906-07 and 1907-08. Carried forward, March 31st, 1908, £34,894, after writing off £50,000 for depreciation. Depreciation Fund: £354,875. Reserve Fund: £150,000. Outstanding Debentures: £400,000. Shares are not quoted on the London Stock Exchange. Debentures, ex. div. at par.

NAMES AND TONNAGE OF THE COMPANY'S

—STEAMERS.

BRAZILIAN LINE.

	Tons.		Tons.
Hilary (Twin Screw) ..	6400	Cuthbert	3600
Lanfranc (Twin Screw) ..	6400	Boniface	3500
Antony (Twin Screw) ..	6400	Justin	3500
Anselm	6500	Benedict	3400
Ambrose	4600	Bernard	3300
Augustine	3500	Basil	3200
Clement	3500	Horatio	3200
Jerome	3100	Dunstan	3000
Madeirense	2900	Polycarp	3000
Obidense	2400	Dominic	3000
Grangense	2200	Amazonense	2800
Fluminense	2200	Cearense	2800
Francis	3000	Maranhense	2800
Hubert	3600	Gregory	2000
Crispin	3700		

PERUVIAN MAIL STEAMERS.

	Tons.		Tons.
Manco	3000	Javary	1200
Atahualpa	2000	Napo	1100
Huayna	2000	Ucayali	1100

B.H. SYNDIGATE, LIMITED.—Registered Office: College Hill Chambers, London, E.C. Telegraphic Address: "Seaworthy," London. DIRECTORS: Sir Charles Allen, Walter S. B. McLaren, P. Castle Smith, P. J. Miller, A. T. Tenner. Qualification: 100 shares. Secretary: L. Collinson. REGISTERED in London, December 9th, 1908. OBJECT: To acquire, deal with, and turn to account any mines, mining rights, concessions, and metalliferous lands containing, or supposed to contain iron, copper, lead, tin, gold, silver, or other minerals or precious stones in Brazil. CAPITAL: £2,500, in £1 shares.

BRAZILIAN DIAMOND AND EXPLORATION CO., LIMITED.—Head Office: 19, St. Swithin's Lane, London. Telegraph Address: "DELVE," London. DIRECTORS: E. Davis, E. W. Janson, G. Roulina, P. C. Tarbutt, Lieut.-Col. C. H. Villiers. Secretary, H. W. G. Denner. REGISTERED in London, January 24th, 1902. OBJECT: To acquire the properties known as "Meio da Serra" and "Vargem Grande" in Minas Geraes. Later on other properties at Cannavieiras and Fin Fin were added. Duly authorised to carry on business in Brazil by Decree No. 6,542 of July 4th, 1907. CAPITAL: Authorised, £225,000, of which £224,000 in shares of £1 are ordinary and £1,000 in shares of 1s. are deferred, fully paid. Of these £213,000 have been issued, of which £212,000 in ordinary and £1,000 in deferred shares. The ordinary shares rank first for dividend until they have received 100% when 75% of the net excess profits will be added to the ordinary and 25% to the deferred shares. Voting Powers: One per ordinary and five per deferred share. No dividend has yet been paid. Expenditure on May 31st, 1908: £18,058. Debt: £8,326, including loans.

BRAZILIAN EXTRACT OF MEAT AND HIDE FACTORY, LIMITED.—Head Office: 3, Great Winchester Street, London. Code Address: "INTERDOME," London. DIRECTORS: J. Beckwith, F. Pryce, J. Mackenzie. Qualification: £500 in shares. Secretary: S. L. Clarke. REGISTERED in London September 2nd, 1887. OBJECT: To acquire and work the Xarqueada (jerked beef factory) of Paredão, in Rio Grande do Sul, and the Brazilian patent for making extract of meat by a process similar to Liebig's. The company was authorised by Federal Decree 10,079 of November 17th, 1888, to carry on business in Brazil. CAPITAL: Authorised was originally £200,000 in 40,000 shares of £5, of which 21,100 were issued. In 1902 the share capital was written down by £4 each on the share and issued, and now stands at £21,109 in shares of £1, fully paid, with authorisation to issue up to £115,504 in shares of £5. Accounts are made up to December 31st and submitted in April. Dividends for 1901, nil; 1902, 5% on reduced capital; 1903, 7½%; 1904 and 1905, 10% each; 1906, 20%, including 2s. bonus per share; for 1907, 15%; and for 1908, 5%. Reserve Fund (December 31st, 1908): £5,000; carried forward, £4,515. DEBENTURES: Authorised, £50,000, in bonds of £100. Outstanding, £3,900 besides £15,000 issued as collateral security for loan. The debentures mature on July 1st, 1918. Interest is payable on January 1st and July 1st.

BRAZILIAN GOLDFIELDS, LIMITED.—Originally the Vista Alegre Gold Mining Estates, Ltd., which was registered May 10th, 1901. Name changed to Brazilian Goldfields, Ltd. by special resolution, December 24th, 1908. Registered Office: Worcester House, Walbrook, E.C. Telegraphic Address: "Visivel," London. DIRECTORS: C. A. Knight, A. P. Griffiths, Newman Ogle, A. C. C. Schultz, A. R. Bovill. Qualification: £200. Remuneration: £750 divisible. Secretary: W. Lacon Threlford. OBJECT: Formed to acquire certain gold mines in Lavras, Brazil, formerly belonging to the Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil) Mining Co., Ltd. CAPITAL: £160,000 in £1 shares, of which 128,007 are issued and fully paid up. VOTING POWER: One vote per share.

BRAZILIAN GOLDEN HILL, LIMITED.—Head Office: Worcester House, Walbrook, London, E.C. DIRECTORS: Geo. P. Doolette, J.P., The Hon. Sir Cornthwaite Hector Rason, Newman M. Ogle, and Adolph C. C. Schultz. Qualification: £200 in shares. Remuneration: £150 each, with

£100 additional per annum for chairman, and 5% of net profits after the payment of a dividend of 10% on the ordinary shares; said remuneration not to exceed £2,500 per annum. Secretary: Percy S. Fitzer. REGISTERED: August 24th, 1909. OBJECT: To acquire and work mining rights over an area of 360 acres, on the estates of the Brazilian Goldfields, Limited, in Rio Grande do Sul. CAPITAL: Authorised, £150,000, in 150,000 shares of £1 each, of which 40,000 shares were offered for subscription on September 15th, 1909, payable 2s. 6d. on application, 2s. 6d. on allotment and the balance in calls as required.

BRAZIL GOLD EXPLORING SYNDICATE, LIMITED.—Head Office: 138, Palmerston House, London. Code Address: "LEVIOK," London. DIRECTORS: A. S. Hicks, F. Levick and E. M. Touzeau. REGISTERED: At London, December 18th, 1894. Secretary: M. F. Barley. OBJECT: To acquire the Papa Farinha and Lamego properties, near Sabará in the State of Minas Geraes, for £8,750, of which £1,000 in cash, £6,000 in shares, and £1,750 in debentures. In 1897 the Rossa Grande and Gongo Soco properties were acquired from the Gongo Soco and Rossa Grande Land and Gold Co., Limited, for which £4,840 was paid, chiefly in shares. The company is authorised to carry on business in Brazil. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, £20,000, raised to £50,000 in 1897 in taking over the Gongo Soco concern. The issued capital is £17,494, all paid except £150 forfeited. DEBENTURES: Of the 7½% debentures for £1,750, issued in part payment of the properties in 1894, £1,580 have been exchanged at par for shares, leaving only £170 outstanding. Accounts for two years to September 30th, 1908, were submitted in December, 1908. No dividend has been paid. No work doing at present. Creditors, £1,381; expenditure, £4,241.

BRAZIL EXTERIOR, LIMITED.—Registered Office: 84, Bishopsgate Street Within, London, E.C., and 99, Rue des Petits Champs, Paris. DIRECTORS: Dr. A. A. de Mello Franco, M. da Silva Prado, and O. H. Fuerth. Qualification: 5 ordinary shares. Remuneration: 15% of the net profits available for distribution, divided. Secretaries: A. R. Bennett (London), A. Marcadet (Paris). REGISTERED in London, August 17th, 1900. OBJECT: To carry on the business of financial agents, company promoters, bankers, underwriters, concessionaires, contractors for public and other works, capitalists, &c. CAPITAL: £40,200, in 400 ordinary shares of £100 and 4,000 founders' shares of 1s. each, of which 300 ordinary and 3,600 founders' shares have been allotted. VOTING POWERS: 1 vote per share.

BRAZIL GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Head Office: 14, Queen Victoria Street, London. Code Address: "BLADELESS," London. DIRECTORS: Henry Raincock, H. R. Tamplin, A. Lemon. Secretary (London): L. R. Evans. General Manager (Brazil): Frank Ambler, C.E. REGISTERED in London January 11th, 1883. OBJECT: To acquire the concession granted by the Government of Brazil under Decree 8,312 of November 14th, 1881, for construction and working of a line of railway about 110 miles in length between Quarahim and Itaquí, on the lower Uruguay, under the following leading conditions: (1) Exclusive privilege for 90 years to a zone 20 kilometres on each side of line; (2) guarantee of 6% on £675,000 for 30 years (1915); (3) Option of purchase after 30 years at a price payable in Brazilian bonds that will give an income equal to that of the five preceding years; after 90 years Government can purchase for cost of the works; (4) half net earnings in excess of 8% go to re-imburse guaranteed interest; (5) Government has the right to approve tariffs and reduce same when dividends exceed 12%. The company was authorised to transact business in Brazil under Decree 8,939 of 1883, and Decree 6,942 of same date. The capital for guarantee effects was fixed at 6,000,000\$, or £675,000. By Decree 9,582 of 1886 the term for completion of works was extended, and again under Decree 9,708 of January 24th, 1887. By a Decree dated May, 1890, an extension was sanctioned from Itaquí through S. Borja to S. Angelo, which was transferred to the Southern Railway. By a later Decree the concession was cancelled by

Government for alleged failure to comply with its conditions, against which the company alleged force majeure, and claims indemnity. For three years—1898 to 1901—the guaranteed interest was paid in funding bonds, as also the interest on the debenture debt; the realisation of the bonds thus received resulted in a loss of £19,605, debited to the Brazilian Government. CAPITAL: Authorised, £350,000, all issued and paid up, of which £225,000 in 7% preference shares of £20 and £125,000 in deferred or "A" shares, also of £20, issued to the contractors, on which no dividend has yet been paid. PERMANENT DEBENTURE STOCK: 6% debenture stock was issued to value of £200,000, of which £120,000 represent 7% debentures converted in 1888. The previous issue of 1886, as also the later of 1893 has priority over the stock, with exception of £18,290, whose holders refused. This stock is thus converted into a third charge. Interest payable January 31st and July 31st. Interest from 1895 to 1898 was duly met; for July, 1898, and January, 1899, in 6% bonds; from July 31st, 1899, to January 31st, 1901, in Brazilian funding bonds; since then, in cash. 1886 SIX PER CENT. MORTGAGE DEBENTURES: Authorised issue, £250,000, all issued in bonds to bearer of £100 in 1886 at 9% are a first charge on the undertaking; coupons payable February 1st and August 1st. The coupons of February 1st and August 1st, 1894, and February 1st, 1895, were paid in 1893 bonds at 85%; for August 1st, 1895, to February 1st, 1898, the coupons were met in cash. For August 1st, 1898, and February 1st, 1899, they were met again in 1893 bonds, and for August 1st, 1899, to February 1st, 1901, in Brazilian funding bonds. Since then in cash. Redeemable by 1916 at par by means of a sinking fund of 1%. Outstanding December 31st, 1909, £118,600. SIX PER CENT. 1893 MORTGAGE DEBENTURES: Authorised issue, £100,000, issued in bonds of £100 to bearer. £12,000 in 1893 at 85%, and balance in payment of overdue coupons on 6% debentures and debenture stock. Coupons payable February 1st and August 1st. The principal is repayable by November 19th 1911, at par, with option of redeeming at six months' notice at par. These debentures are a second charge on the undertaking, with exception of £18,290 debenture stock. Coupons for August 1st, 1898, and February 1st, 1899, were paid in 1893 6% bonds, and from August 1st, 1899, to February 1st, 1901, in Brazilian funding bonds. Since then in cash. Latest Quotation: 96 to 98. SEVEN PER CENT. FLOOD LOAN: Authorised, £50,000, of which £43,000 were issued in 1891 at par, and rank after other charges. Interest, due April 1st and October 1st. From 1898 to 1901 was met in funding bonds; since then in cash. Until the sum of £47,420, representing interest paid on these bonds, and debited to suspense account, is discharged, no dividend can be paid on share capital. Accounts are made up to December 31st, and submitted in July or August. For 17 years to 1907 no dividend has been paid on ordinary or preference shares. The credit balance on revenue account of £34,581 on December 31st, 1907, was carried forward, pending the adjustment of claims against the Government and final disposal of the £50,439 paid for interest on Flood Loan bonds. Reserves: £104,870. Discharges on debenture issues: £6,663 (debit balance). LATEST QUOTATIONS (December 31st, 1909): Shares, 5½; Debenture Stock, 93 to 95; 1886 Dbs. 100 to 102; 1893 Dbs. 96 to 98.

BRAZIL GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY EXTENSIONS, LIMITED.—Registered Office: 14, Queen Victoria Street, London. OBJECT: To extend the line of the present company from Itaquí to São Borja. CAPITAL: £100,000, in shares of £1 each, offered on June 15th, 1909. Directors to be appointed by signatories. Qualification: £500 in shares or stock. Remuneration: £1,000 per annum, divisible.

B.P.B. SYNDICATE.—Capital: £6,000 in £1 shares, Office: 1, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. In liquidation.

THE BRAZILIAN DEVELOPMENT SYNDICATE, LIMITED.—Head Office: 71, George Street, Edinburgh, Scotland. Directors shall not be less than three or more

than five; first directors to be appointed by subscribers to the memorandum of association. Qualification: £100. Remuneration: £100, and £50 additional for chairman. INCORPORATED: May 5th, 1907. OBJECT: To acquire certain mining rights and properties from the Brazilian Goldfields, Limited, and work same or others. CAPITAL: £10,000, divided into 10,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. Debentures: The directors have power to borrow up to the value of the nominal capital.

BRAZIL DIAMOND FIELDS CORPORATION, LIMITED.—Head office: 101, Leadenhall Street, London. Code address: "Borracha." Authorised by Federal Decree 6,881 of February 21st, 1907. DIRECTORS: W. Brice, A. Ferguson, E. Vardopulo, who, in addition to a fixed remuneration, have a right to 5% of profit after a dividend of 7% has been paid. Secretary: E. Learoyd. REGISTERED on February 24th, 1902. OBJECT: To acquire and work certain properties situated in the municipal district of Cannaviers in Bahia, and was authorised to operate in Brazil under Executive Decree 6,361 of February 21st, 1907. CAPITAL: Authorised, £150,000 in shares of £1, of which £100,000 in ordinary and £50,000 in preference shares; of these, £100,000 ordinary and £17,375 preference shares have been issued, the former ranking first for a cumulative dividend of 7% and equally with ordinary in division of profits after 7% has been paid on both preference and ordinary. The price paid for the property was £110,000, of which £100,000 in ordinary and £10,000 in preference shares. Accounts are made up to June 30th, and submitted in December. No dividends have yet been paid. Debit balance, June 30th, 1906, £8,127. Creditors, £888. Total outlay in Brazil to June 30th, 1906, £8,126. No later reports have been received.

BRAZILIAN MATTO FEIO SYNDICATE, LIMITED.—Registered Office: Worcester House, Walbrook, E.C. DIRECTORS: A. P. Griffiths, Newman Ogle, A. C. C. Schultz. Qualification: £100. Remuneration: £100 each per annum, with £50 additional to chairman and any further sums as shall be granted in general meeting. Secretary, W. Lacon Therford. REGISTERED: May 10th, 1909. OBJECT: Formed to acquire an option to purchase a block of land belonging to Brazilian Goldfields, Ltd., the consideration being that a considerable sum be expended in a given time in prospecting and developing. CAPITAL: £10,000 in £1 shares. VOTING POWERS: One vote per share in case of a poll.

BRAZILIAN RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION, LIMITED.—Registered Office: 84, Bishopsgate Street, Within, London, E.C. Telegraphic Address: "Ironhorse, London." DIRECTORS: H. Ansell, O. H. Fuert, F. M. Voules. Qualification: holding indefinite number of shares. Remuneration: £100 per annum and £50 additional for chairman, and 10% of net profits to be divided. Secretary: T. M. C. Steuart. Registered April, 1908. OBJECT: To take over a concession for 50 years granted by the São Paulo Government on December 24th, 1907, for construction of a railway from Santos to Jequié, about 145 kilometres in length, with guarantee from the State of São Paulo of 6% on an average maximum cost of Rs.80,000 or £5,000 per kilometre. CAPITAL: Authorised, £25,200, divided into 25,000 ordinary shares of £1 and 4,000 deferred shares of 1s. each. Authorised to work in Brazil by Decree 7,089 of August 26th, 1908. Ordinary shares to receive preferential dividends until the aggregate amount of such dividends is equal to nominal value of such ordinary shares when preferential dividends cease and net profits shall be distributed, two-thirds to ordinary and one-third to deferred shares.

BRAZILIAN RAILWAY TRUST, LIMITED.—Registered Office, 50, Cannon Street, E.C. Secretary: F. J. Harris. Registered September 14th, 1908. CAPITAL £10,000, in 9,750 ordinary shares of £1 each and 5,000 deferred shares of 1s. each. OBJECTS as indicated by the title. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors.

BRAZILIAN RUBBER PLANTATION AND ESTATES, LIMITED.—A winding up order was made against this company on 14th January, 1908, since when business has been discontinued. Offices of Receivers, 33, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London.

BRAZILIAN RUBBER TRUST, LIMITED.—Head office: Alderman's House, Alderman's Walk, London. Code Address: "Hevea, London." DIRECTORS: Ashmore Russan, W. P. Lepage, J. O. L. Johnston, E. C. Brown. Secretary: E. F. Johnston. REGISTERED in London, September 28th, 1901. OBJECT: To acquire the properties and assets of the Rubber Estates of Pará, Limited, for £23,208 in 132,619 shares, with 3s. 6d. paid up. CAPITAL: Authorised, £37,500 in 150,000 shares of 5s. each, of which £33,154 have been issued, fully paid. DEBENTURES: There are £22,000 in 6% first mortgage debentures of £10 each, redeemable at 105% on April 6th, 1910, or on six months' notice before. Interest is payable June 30th and December 31st. Accounts are made up on September 30th, and submitted in December. No dividend yet been paid. Debit balance of profit and loss account on September 30th, 1908, £4,228.

BRAZILIAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

—Head office: 134, Palmerston House, Bishopsgate Street Within, London. DIRECTORS: W. B. Hawkins, A. G. Kendall, W. Martineau, S. J. Wilde; and in Brazil, J. B. G. Alcoronado. Qualification: 500 shares. REGISTERED in 1868. OBJECT: To work a street railway in the city of Pernambuco or Recife, and was authorised to transact business in Brazil by Executive Decree 4,371 of May 10th, 1869. In 1899 the company was reconstructed under the same name. CAPITAL: Authorised, £120,000 in 87,000 ordinary and 33,000 preference shares of £1, of which £119,487 have been issued, £80,900 being in ordinary shares, fully paid, and £32,537 in preference shares, 8,397 of which are fully paid and 24,140 with 17s. 6d. paid. The preference shares are entitled to a cumulative dividend of 5%. Accounts are made up to July 31st, and submitted in November. Dividend on ordinary shares, 1903-04, 1½%; 1904-05, 2½%; 1905-06, 5%; 1906-07, 1½%; and 1907-08, none. Carried forward, July 31st, 1908, £327. Capital Reserve Account: £757. Renewal Fund: £2,400. DEBENTURES: 5% debenture stock authorised, £55,000; outstanding, £45,950. The concession of this company is in perpetuity,

but exclusive privileges lapsed on October 29th, 1900. Securities are not quoted on the Stock Exchange list.

BRAZILIAN WARRANT COMPANY, LIMITED.

LEGAL DOMICILE: London. Offices: 7, Union Court, E.C. Code Address: "Bromologia, London," "Warrant, Santos." DIRECTORS: Julius Deussen (Hamburg), Edward Greene (Santos and London), Charles Evelyn Johnston (London), Joseph Danon (Havre), Dr. Paulo Prado (S. Paulo) and Thomas Thornton (Santos). Qualification: .50 preferred shares. Remuneration: £2,500 divided in such proportion as may be agreed upon. INCORPORATED in 1909. OBJECT: To acquire a controlling interest by purchase of shares in the Companhia Paulista de Armazens Geraes and in the Companhia Registradora de Santos, for which options had been secured at the rate of 27 10s. per share by the Warrant Syndicate, Limited, and to extend their operations (1) in supplying further accommodation for warehousing coffee; (2), in providing banking facilities to the local trade; (3), in acting as a clearing house; and (4), in undertaking and assisting all operations tending to assist coffee growers, dealers and exporters. The company likewise took over the premises belonging to Messrs. Edward Johnston & Company, Limited, in Santos for the sum of £43,000. CAPITAL: Authorised, £300,000, of which £295,000 was issued in 59,000 7% cumulative participating preferred shares of £5 each and £5,000 in 100,000 deferred shares of 1s. each. Preferred shares are entitled to a cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 7% per annum, and to participate to the extent of one-half in the surplus net profits remaining in any year available for dividend. The deferred shares are entitled to the balance of net profits. The preferred shares are also preferential as to capital, and in the event of winding up are entitled, after payment of the amount paid up on the deferred shares, to one-half of the surplus assets, the deferred shares being entitled to the other half. PRIVILEGES AND GUARANTEES: The Government of the State of São Paulo has guaranteed interest at the rate of 6% on 400 contos de reis (£25,000) in respect to two warehouses at Santos, commencing from July 1st, 1908, subject to the Company continuing to work there, and has agreed to guarantee 6% on further capital up to Rs.1,600,000 (£100,000) for similar objects for ten years from commencement of working of the same. LATEST QUOTATION (December 31st, 1909) 4½ to 5½.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 2a, Moorgate Street, London, E.C. Code Address "Carrington, London." Branches: Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Bahia, Monte Video, Buenos Aires and Rosario. DIRECTORS: H. K. Brodie, F. Lubbock, F. M. Ogilvy, J. G. Im Thurn, Ross Pinsent, C. Carrington, P. M. Denecke. Manager: Alexander Dick-Cunyngham. Secretary: W. H. Hollis. Qualification: 100 shares. REGISTERED in London as The English Bank of Rio de Janeiro on July 20th, 1863, and duly authorised under Executive Decree dated December 28th, 1863, to carry on business in Brazil. In 1891 the name of the Bank was changed to its present denomination. On 30th May, 1903, the charter was extended to 1913. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, £1,000,000 in 50,000 shares of £20 each, raised to £1,300,000 in 1907 by creation of 15,000 new shares of £20 each, with powers to increase the capital to £1,500,000 by an issue of a further 10,000 shares. On all £10 per share has been called, raising the total paid-up capital to £650,000. Liability £10 per share, and on the note issue in Buenos Aires of \$250,000 paper. Accounts are made up to December 31st, and submitted in March. Dividends paid from 1892 to 1895, each, 10%; 1896, 8%; 1897 and 1898, 6%; 1899 and 1900, 8%; 1901 and 1902, 6%; 1903 and 1904, 8%; 1905, 9%; 1906, 10%, including bonus of 4s. per share; 1907 11%; 1908, 13%. Quotation (December 31st, 1909): £22 5s.

	1906.	1907.	1908.
	£	£	£
Gross profits	236,985	261,965	305,183
Brought forward	28,220	35,791	47,799
Charges	107,768	115,653	127,223
Income and Government taxes	7,151	8,403	9,850
Available profit	150,291	172,799	215,908
Dividend free of income tax	10%	11%	13%
(including bonus)			
Carry forward	35,791	47,799	46,408
Reserve fund	425,000	535,000	600,000
Pension fund	25,950	31,421	36,105
Bank premises	125,629	119,846	112,346

Year ended December 31st.	Deposit and	Bills
	current account.	receivable.
	£	£
1901	2,349,469	3,523,151
1902	2,168,421	2,602,351
1903	2,500,821	2,644,382
1904	2,918,880	2,600,214
1905	3,995,601	3,333,075
1906	4,474,367	3,629,175
1907	4,597,407	4,138,058
1909	5,212,210	5,034,111

CALÇADO CLARK, LIMITED.—Head office: 89, Lichfield Street, Kilmarnock, Scotland. Code Address: "Clark." DIRECTORS: George Clark, Jas. L. Lawson, R. A. Walker Sloan. The statutes were altered March 16th, 1906, and re-registered at Edinburgh September 10th, 1906. OBJECT: To erect and work a boot and shoe factory at S. Paulo. Authorised to operate in Brazil under Federal Decree 5,134 of February 18th, 1904, and again, on alteration of statutes, by Decree 6,486 of March 27th, 1907. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, £25,000, raised in 1906 to £50,000 by creation of 2,500 ordinary shares of £10 each, to be issued as the directors may determine.

CAMPOS SYNDICATE, LIMITED.—Head Office: 11, Victoria Street, London. DIRECTORS: Sir Clarence Smith, Sir J. Whitehead, H.H. L. Bellot, T.M. Hurvey, A. McArthur. Qualification: One share. Secretary: W. Beesley. REGISTERED: October 12th, 1885. OBJECT: To acquire a concession and work a system of drainage and water supply for the city of Campos, in the State of Rio de Janeiro, expiring in 1934, under which the State Government undertakes to collect the water and drainage rates. CAPITAL: Authorised, £150,000, all issued in shares of £1,000. There is a sinking fund for redemption of the capital that amounted to £41,507 on June 30th, 1908. Accounts are made up to June 30th, and submitted in December. No dividend has been paid since that for 1888-89, and on June 30th, 1908, there was a debit to revenue of £29,038, inclusive of £18,992 debenture interest in arrear. Interest in suspense (credit balance): £20,026. Reserve for fluctuation in exchange, £1,863. Owing to company for duties on materials, £40,462. The company holds 2,753 bonds of the State of Rio de Janeiro. DEBENTURES: 6%, authorised, £70,000; outstanding, £68,000 of which £35,400 deposited as collateral security for loans.

CEARÁ GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.—Head Office: 9, Queen Street Place, London. Code Address: "Kingart, London." DIRECTORS: F. A. Wallroth, F. W. Brothers, Thomas Guyatt, F. E. Linging. Secretary: Geo. R. Guyatt. Registered on March 29th, 1866. OBJECT: To acquire and work a contract for lighting the city of Fortaleza, in Ceará. Authorised by Decree to transact business in Brazil. CAPITAL: Authorised, £80,000 in shares of £10, of which £30,000 have been issued as ordinary shares, £10,000 as 10% first preference shares, and £9,420 as second preference shares. £40,594 have been called up, the ordinary and first preference shares being fully paid and £7 paid on second preference. DEBENTURES: 6% debentures have been emitted for £11,300 in January, 1901; interest is payable January 1st and July 1st. Accounts are made up to June 30th, 1908, and submitted in November. DIVIDENDS paid on ordinary shares: 1900, 7%; 1901-2 and 1902-3, 4%; 1903-4 and 1904-5, 5%; 1905-6, 6%; 1906-7, 7%; and 1907-8, 8%. Carried forward, June 30th, 1908, £4,660. Reserve fund: £12,000.

CENTRAL BAHIA RAILWAY TRUST.—Head office: 3, Queen Street, London. TRUSTEES: A. L. Stride, Right Hon. Sir C. J. Dimsdale, Bart., Sir M. Fenton and C. D. Rose. Secretary: H. B. Butler. This trust was founded in 1902. OBJECT: To administer the 4% rescission bonds received to value of £1,135,000 from the Brazilian Government in payment of the property of the Central Bahia Railway Company of which £6,500 had been sold up to December 31st, 1908. The trust issued certificates of its own to the holders of the £185,200 6% debentures outstanding at date of purchase at the rate of £150 Trust "A" certificates for every £100 debentures; to the holders of £446,500 6% debenture stock outstanding, £135 per cent.; and to the holders of £80,000 of the 5% debentures stock outstanding, £100 per cent. of their nominal value. The ordinary shares—£671,260—received 100% in "B" certificates. £980,575 were issued altogether in "A" certificates, of which £836,154 were outstanding on December 31st, 1908; they rank first for 4% interest payable on August 1st and February 1st, any surplus belonging to the "B" certificates. All amounts received on account of capital go to form a fund for redemption of "A" certificates by July 1st, 1962. The trustees have the right at any time to dispose of all or part of the outstanding rescission bonds to Government at not less than 86½%. "B" certificates outstanding, £671,260. Deficiency for redemption in full

of trust "B" certificates (after deducting £20,771 profit on "A") was £7,237. A dividend of 1½% per annum was paid for 1904, 1½ for 1905, 1906, 1907 each year, and on account of 1908, 13s. 9d. per cent. was paid in August. Funds remaining after redemption of the "A" certificates will be distributed amongst the holders of "B" certificates. LATEST QUOTATION (Dec. 31st, 1909): A's 82 to 84, B's 24 to 26.

CITY OF SANTOS IMPROVEMENTS.—Head office 174, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London. Code Address: "Cidade, London." DIRECTORS: D. M. Fox, F. Henderson, H. K. Heyland, H. U. Wollaston. Secretary: J. E. Rimmer. REGISTERED: In London, September 6th, 1880, and authorised to do business in Brazil by Decree of the Imperial Brazilian Government 8,087, of May 7th, 1882, and on articles of association being altered by Decree 9,695, of June 8th, 1887. OBJECT: To acquire a concession to supply the city of Santos with water, tramway service and gas, granted in 1870. The tramway concession was disposed of in 1890 for £80,000 to a local company, but in 1904, after changing hands several times, was re-purchased for £100,000, of which £65,000 were paid in preference shares and £35,000 in debentures. In 1897 a new contract was entered into with the State for extension of the water supply, which will expire in 1930, should the Government not expropriate at valuation before its expiration. In case of non-renewal of concession on expiration, the works and plant must be taken over by the State at a valuation in gold, based on actual expenditure. By the new contract the company has a right to recover a fixed water rate in gold or in paper at the exchange of the day, and receive from the State Government a sum equivalent at 8d. exchange to £3,000 per annum for water supplied for public purposes. CAPITAL: Authorised, all of which is paid up, £400,000 in 20,000 ordinary shares and 20,000 preference shares of £10 each, issued as follows: 7,000 ordinary shares before 1897, 10,000 6% cumulative preference shares in 1897, 6,500 preferred ordinary, and 10,000 preference shares in 1904. In 1905 preferential rights were abolished on payment of £2 per share by the holders of the deferred shares, all ordinary shares now ranking alike. In 1906 the balance of 6,500 were issued at £11 per share. The preference shares have priority as regards capital. DEBENTURES: Out of an authorised issue of £200,000 5% debentures, £198,000 in 1899, £25,000 at 97% in 1903, and £35,000 at par in 1904. They are a first charge on revenue and are redeemable by drawings at par by a 1½% cumulative sinking fund commencing from 1900. Redeemed, £28,700. The company has the option to pay off the bonds at any time at 105%. There are also £150,000 Tramway Debentures issued April 21st, 1908, in bonds of £100 specially secured by tramways and electric lighting concessions, stock and plant; these bonds are a specific charge in priority to existing debentures and as a floating charge; subject to existing debentures. These debentures are redeemable at par by a sinking fund of 1½ per cent. commencing in 1909. The company reserves the right to redeem all or any debentures at £105 on six months' notice. Drawings in May and November; payments on June 30th and December 31st. LATEST QUOTATION (Dec. 1909): Ord. 10½ to 11½, Cum. Pref. 10½ to 10½, Deb.'s 98 to 100 ex. div.; Tramway Debs. 98 to 100.

	Profit in London.	Balance Disposible.	Dividend.	Carried Forward.
	£	£		£
1908	46,541	7,198	7%	4,196
1907	45,363	18,124	7%	3,124
1906	44,804	13,630	7%	2,630
1905	40,359	14,771	7%	2,666
1904	37,007	13,617	7%	2,667

CONQUISTA XIÇÃO GOLD MINES, LIMITED.—Head office: 11, Broad Street Place, London. DIRECTORS: Adrien Fleux, Col. Manoel Alves de Lemos, H. H. Syms and Eugene Sordet. Qualification: £250 in shares. Remuneration: £1,000 per annum divided. Secretary: Robert B.

McNeilly. Voting Powers: One vote for each share. REGISTERED at London, March 12th, 1907, and authorised to transact business in Brazil by Decree 6,489 of May 23rd, 1907. OBJECT: To acquire and work certain mining properties known as the Conquista and Xição, in the department of São Gonçalo de Sapucahy, in the State of Minas Geraes, and to generally engage in mining. CAPITAL: Authorised, £180,000 in shares of £1, of which £170,255 have been issued. The first accounts were made up to 31st October, 1908, and submitted in December. Preliminary expenses, £3,985; general expenditure at mine, £4,229; development account, £1,208; general management, £3,282; calls in arrear, £1,472; cash balances, £3,710.

GROWN CORK COMPANY, LIMITED.—Head office: 71-81, Paul Street, Finsbury, London. Code Address: "Apexes, London." DIRECTORS: S. G. B. Cook, H. R. Smyth, C. A. Gaines, H. Coale, Joseph Friedenwald and G. D. Mackay. Secretary: W. H. McMillan. Qualification: 250 shares. Voting Powers: One vote per share. REGISTERED: at London on January 6th, 1897. Authorised to transact business in Brazil by Decree 6,541 of July 4th, 1907. OBJECT: To acquire and work a patent for cork stoppers and bottling machines, for which the rights in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and S. America were ceded by the Crown Cork and Seal Company, of Baltimore, U.S.A. CAPITAL: Authorised, £340,000, in shares of £1, all paid up, of which £170,000 in 6% non-cumulative preference, £170,000 in ordinary. Preference shares rank first for capital, and after ordinary have received 12½% per annum, divide surplus profits. Accounts are made up to December 31st and submitted in March. Dividends paid: on preference, 1899 to 1906, 6%; 1907, nil; on ordinary, 1900 and 1901, 2½%; 1902 to 1905, 4% each; 1906 and 1907, nil.

DE MELLO BRAZILIAN RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED.—Head office: 794, Salisbury House, London. Code Address: "Demello." DIRECTORS: C. Steel, S. F. De Mello, D. Dalziel, W. B. Hopkins, C. Mascart, and L. Weiller. Secretary: J. Barnes. REGISTERED in London, July 4th, 1906. OBJECT: To acquire rubber estates covering 700,000 acres and business belonging to S. F. de Mello in the Acre Country for £317,500, of which £270,000 in Ordinary Shares and £47,500 cash. This Company is being reconstructed.

DUMONT COFFEE COMPANY, LIMITED.—Head office: 45, Leadenhall Street, E.C. Code Address: "Whirlpool," London. DIRECTORS: H. K. Rutherford, G. A. Talbot, Robert Hart, A. Kingsmill, H. W. Bryans, Sir Robert D. Moncreiffe, John Buchanan: in Brazil J. A. Davy and Dr. A. J. Pinto Ferraz. Qualification: £1,000 in shares. Secretaries and Managing Agents: P. R. Buchanan & Company. REGISTERED on September 11th, 1896. OBJECT: To acquire the coffee plantations known as the Fazenda Dumont by purchase of the shares of a Brazilian company of the same name. This company still exists and alone has legal standing in Brazil, being subject exclusively to Brazilian law. The property consists of some 110,000 acres of freehold, of which 13,261 are under coffee, with 4,400,000 bearing trees, and is the largest single coffee estate in the world. The company owns, besides, a railway of 85 kilometres in length, connecting with the main Mogyana line, and is now experimenting with plantation of rubber. CAPITAL: Authorised, £800,000 in shares of £10, of which 40,000 ordinary and 40,000 7½% cumulative preference. All the share capital has been issued, one share having been forfeited. Interest on preference shares payable January 1st and July 1st. The purchase price was £1,200,000, of which £133,500 in ordinary shares, £133,350 in preference shares, £133,300 in 5½% debentures, and £800,000 in cash. The vendors likewise subscribed for £50,000 of ordinary, preference, and debentures respectively, guaranteeing a profit of £120,000 for 1896, out of which a dividend of 10% was paid on the ordinary shares. About this time coffee prices were greatly depreciated, and in 1897 only the preference dividend was paid. In 1899 earnings were insufficient even for that, and in 1899 again only debenture interest was met. With good management, matters then began to improve, and in 1900 2½% was paid on preference and 5% for 1901, but nothing for 1902; in 1903 3½%; for 1904, 5½%; and for 1905, 11½%

and the same for 1906, thus reducing arrears to 10½%. The dividend is now paid up to June 30th, 1906. DEBENTURES: The directors have power to issue 5½% first mortgage debentures to £400,000 in £100 bonds, of which all but £200 have been issued. Outstanding: £388,100, £16,700 having been redeemed in 1906. These debentures are secured by a first mortgage, duly registered at the S. Paulo Registry of Mortgages, and a trust deed executed in England dated January 18th, 1897. These bonds are repayable at par on June 1st, 1920, or before, at the option of the company, on six months' notice by drawings at 115%. Interest is payable on January 1st and July 1st. Accounts are made up to December 31st, and submitted in July.

	DECEMBER 31ST, 1908.	£	s.	d.
Gross profit for year		70,786	0	8
London charges		3,429	14	2
Net profit		76,356	12	0
Brought forward from 1907		40,085	0	8
		£125,444	13	2

Interest, 5½%, inclusive of income tax, on debentures .. £21,070 10 0
 3½%, inclusive of income tax, on January 1st, 1908, on account of arrears of dividends on preference shares 15,000 0 0
 7½% on July 1st, 1908 30,000 0 0

Carried forward to 1909 £59,371 3 2

Profits vary with crops and prices, but a great deal has been done lately to improve types, so that Dumont coffee commands better prices than ordinary Brazilian kinds.

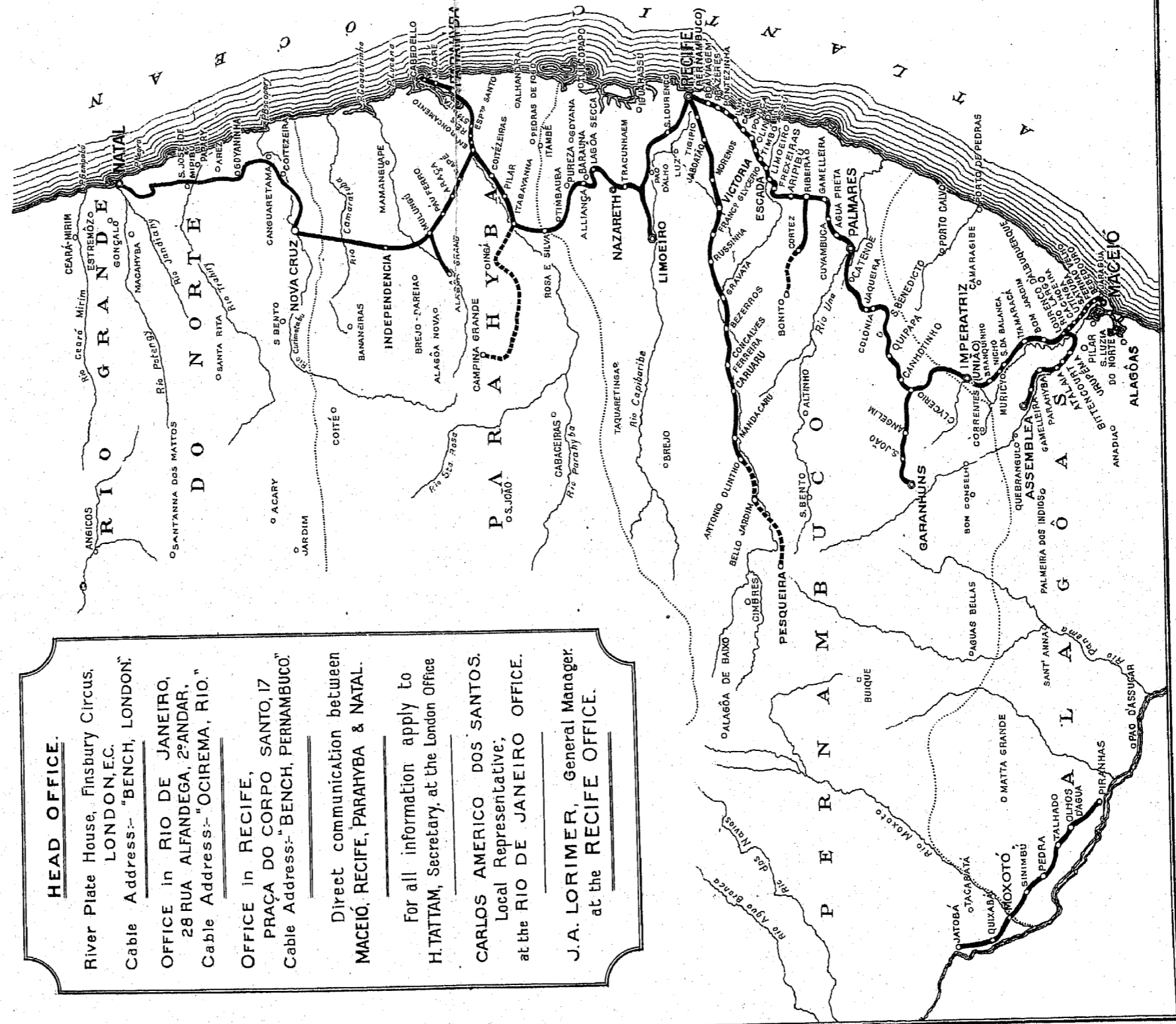
	Crops.	Prices obtained.	Price of Santos Ordinary.
	Cwts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1898-1899 ..	99,301	1 9 4½	—
1899-1900 ..	81,781	2 0 2	1 15 8
1900-1901 ..	143,305	1 13 8½	—
1901-1902 ..	43,019	1 15 1½	1 6 8
1902-1903 ..	122,204	1 15 5	1 10 11
1903-1904 ..	79,472	2 0 9	1 15 9 (abt.)
1904-1905 ..	147,123	2 1 4	1 17 11
1905-1906 ..	131,122	1 18 0	1 12 0
1906-1907 ..	87,925	2 4 3	1 10 0
1907-1908 ..	119,965	2 1 5½	—

QUOTATIONS (December, 1909): Preference shares, 9½ to 9½; ordinary shares, 2 to 2½; Debentures, 102 to 104.

GREAT WESTERN OF BRAZIL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—Head office: River Plate House, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C. Telegraphic address: "Eugenetic, London." Cable address: "Bench," London or Pernambuco. P.O. Box: 114 Pernambuco, 1034 Rio de Janeiro. DIRECTORS (qualification, 50 ordinary and 50 preferred shares): Jason Rigby, M.I.C.E. (Chairman), H. D. H. Fergusson, E. K. Hett, Woodbine Parish, David Simson, M.I.C.E., A. H. A. Knox-Little, who acts as local director in Rio de Janeiro; Representative in Rio de Janeiro: Señor Carlos Americo do Santos. General manager in Pernambuco: J. A. Lorimer, M.I.C.E., Secretary in London: H. Tattain. REGISTERED: December 31st, 1872. OBJECT: To carry out a concession for a line of railway of 96 kilometres between Recife and Ilmoiro, with a branch to Nazareth. An extension from Nazareth to Timbaúba (45 kilometres) was opened on February 7th, 1888, and an extension from Timbaúba to Pilar (41 kilometres) in 1901. In 1901 the company entered into a contract with the Brazilian Government, by which, in exchange for the yearly guarantee of interest on the capital of the Recife & Ilmoiro Railway (£39,375), the Government granted a lease for 60 years of the Recife & S. Francisco Railway (125 kilometres) and the Sul de Pernambuco Railway (194 kilometres), no payment

**THE
GREAT WESTERN OF BRAZIL
RAILWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE.
 River Plate House, Finsbury Circus,
 LONDON, E.C.
 Cable Address:- "BENCH, LONDON."
 OFFICE in RIO DE JANEIRO,
 28 RUA ALFANDEGA, 2º ANDAR,
 Cable Address:- "OCIREMA, RIO."
 OFFICE in RECIFE,
 PRAÇA DO CORPO SANTO, 17
 Cable Address:- "BENCH, PERNAMBUCO."
 Direct communication between
MACEIÓ, RECIFE, PARAHYBA & NATAL.
 For all information apply to
 H. TATTAM, Secretary, at the London Office
CARLOS AMÉRICO DOS SANTOS,
 Local Representative,
 at the RIO DE JANEIRO OFFICE.
J. A. LORIMER, General Manager,
 at the RECIFE OFFICE.



to be made on account of the lease until the expiry of the period of the Recife and Limoeiro guarantee, December 31st, 1910. After this date, 15 % of the gross receipts of the Recife and S. Francisco and 5 % of the gross receipts of the Sul de Pernambuco to be paid yearly to the Government. The company, under the same contract, acquired the lease of the Conde d'Eu, Central of Alagoas, Natal and Nova Cruz, and Paulo Afonso Railways, paying varying percentages of the annual gross receipts, whilst Government granted freedom from Customs duties and Expediente, and undertook to pay to the company £170,000, in 4 % rescission bonds, to defray cost of construction of a link line to connect the Natal and Nova Cruz and Conde d'Eu Railways. This link (51 kilometres) was opened to traffic on January 1st, 1904. Under a revised contract of July 28th, 1904, the terms of the leases were modified, the arrangement remaining unaltered as regards the Recife and S. Francisco and Sul de Pernambuco Railways until after January 1st, 1910. The company agreed to pay the Government to this date 10 % of the gross receipts of the Alagoas, Conde d'Eu and Central de Pernambuco Railways, for which last an existing lease had been acquired by the company, and, after 1910, 12 % of the gross receipts of all the leased lines, the payment to be raised to 15 % for any year in which the gross receipts of the leased lines attain to six contos of reis per kilometre. The company also undertook to construct an extension from Itabayana to Campina Grande (80 kilometres—opened to traffic October, 1907) and Antonio Olyntho to Pesqueira (48 kilometres—opened to traffic February, 1907), the Government repaying the capital cost, plus 20 % at the end of the lease. The company further agreed to reduce the gauge of the Recife and S. Francisco (125 kilometres) from 5 ft. 3 in. to 1 metre (completed 1905) and construct link lines between the Recife and S. Francisco, Central de Pernambuco and Recife and Limoeiro. The total system, in traffic or under construction, worked by the company now comprises 893 miles, distributed as follows:—

Great Western proper—	Miles.
Recife to Limoeiro	112
Recife branch to Nazareth	
Nazareth to Timbaúba	
Link, Timbaúba to Pilar	
Itabayana to Campina Grande	50
Central Railway—	
Recife to Antonio Olyntho	112
Recife extension to Pesqueira (in traffic)	30
Recife to S. Francisco Railway—	
Recife to Palmares	77½
Ribeirão to Bonito	18
Sul de Pernambuco Railway—	
Palmares to Garanhuns	120
Glycerio to União (link with the Alagoas Railway)	
Alagoas Railway—	
União to Maceió	93
Branch to Assembléa	
Natal to Nova Cruz Railway—	
Natal to Nova Cruz	75
Nova Cruz to Independéncia	31
Conde d'Eu Railway—	
Pilar to Cabedello	102½
Entroncamento to Independéncia	
Branch to Alagoa Grande	
Paulo Afonso Railway	72
Total in traffic or under construction	893

SHARE CAPITAL: The capital recognised by Government under Decree 6,746 of February 17th, 1877, on which interest at the rate of 6 % was guaranteed, was £582,500. The authorised share capital originally amounted to £500,000, in ordinary shares of £20 each, and was raised in 1904 to £600,000. In September, 1904, each share was split into one ordinary and one preferred share of £10 each and the total capital raised to £1,000,000, in 100,000 shares of £10, and an authorisation of 25,000 new shares of each class. The ordinary shares rank for dividends after payment of 6 %

dividend on the preferred. All rank equally as regards capital. A further issue of 25,000 ordinary shares of £10 each was created and issued *pro rata* to the ordinary shareholders in May, 1907, bringing the total issued share capital up to £1,250,000. These new shares rank equally with the existing ordinary shares as and from January 1st, 1908. **DEBENTURES:** £306,250 6 % debenture stock, authorised and issued in November, 1880, are a first charge on the net revenue of the old line; interest payable February 1st and August 1st. Outstanding: £893,700; offered in bonds of £100, at 98 % in 1905, 1906, and 1907. This issue is a floating charge on the undertaking and assets generally; interest is payable January 1st and July 1st; redeemable by January 1st, 1945, by drawings or purchase, by means of a sinking fund of 1 %, commencing from December, 1908. Outstanding: All. Accounts are made up to December 31st, and presented in April, an interim dividend being paid towards end of the year. Since the leasing of the lines results have been as follows:—

Year.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Dividends.	Share Capital.
	£	£	Per Cent.	£
1901 ..	142,722	100,519	6	300,000
1902 ..	225,248	178,980	6	300,000
1903 ..	283,165	204,945	6	400,000
1904 ..	279,310	200,568	6	1,000,000
1905 ..	458,541	315,123	6	1,000,000
1906 ..	480,623	323,858	6	1,000,000
1907 ..	432,458	290,352	6	1,250,000
1908 ..	454,641	308,811	6	1,250,000

NET REVENUE ACCOUNT—DECEMBER 31ST, 1908.

Dr.	
Government percentage and fiscalisation	£22,145
Interest on 6 % debenture stock for 1908	18,375
Interest on 5 % debentures	34,685
Interim dividend, preferred shares	15,000
Interim dividend, ordinary shares	22,500
Amortisation fund	1,000
Sinking fund 5 %, 1st instalment of 1 %	6,937
Carried forward to Balance Sheet	48,539
	169,181
Cr.	
Balance of revenue	£146,330
Balance from December 31st, 1907	22,623
Transfer fees and discounts	168
	169,181

Latest Quotations (December, 1908): Ordinary shares, £10¼ to £11¼; Preferred shares, £12 to £12½; 6 % debentures, £134 to £138; 5 % debenture stock, £104 to £106.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY OF BRAZIL, LIMITED.

—Head office: 130, Dashwood House, London. **DIRECTORS:** W. A. Dawson, A. Fyson, J. Parker. Qualification: 10 shares. **SECRETARY:** W. Chaplin. **REGISTERED:** January 11th, 1883. **OBJECT:** To acquire a concession for construction of two lines of railway, one between Timbaúba and Goyanna and the other from Olinda to Itauba, granted by the then Province of Pernambuco to Henry Snell and Reed, Bowen & Company, with exclusive privilege for 20 kilometres on each side of the line and guarantee of 7 % on £506,000. A later concession for a competitive line from Timbaúba to Pilar was granted by the Federal Government, which has since been constructed and is now worked by the Great Western of Brazil Railway Company. The railway for which this company was formed has never been constructed. There is at present pending an action against the Government of Brazil, which is the only reason why the company is kept on the Register. **CAPITAL:** Authorised, £1,506,000, of which £187,000 has been issued in fully paid shares, which are all in the hands of one company.

HEIRS OF BOWMAN, LIMITED.—Head office: Town Hall Buildings, Lockerbie, Scotland. DIRECTORS: H. B. Gilroy, Kate Maclean, W. Maitland Heriot. Authorised to transact business in Brazil under Federal Decree 6,178 of October 16th, 1906. OBJECT: To convert the firm of David William Bowman, ironfounders and engineers of Pernambuco, into a limited liability company. CAPITAL: Authorised, £10,000 in 10,000 shares of £1 each.

HENRY ROGERS, SONS, AND COMPANY, OF BRAZIL.—Offices: Union Street, Wolverhampton, England. INCORPORATED: June 1st, 1908. DIRECTORS: A. C. Twentyman, H. E. Twentyman and A. H. Twentyman. Qualification: 100 shares each. Remuneration: Deputy-chairman £400, others £300, except A. C. Twentyman. OBJECT: To take over the business of merchants, engineers, contractors and cutlers carried on by Henry Rogers & Sons at Wolverhampton and other places.

JEQUÉ RUBBER SYNDICATE, LIMITED.—Registered Office: 30, Mincing Lane, London, E.C. Telegraphic Address: "Obconic, London." DIRECTORS: L. T. Boustead, R. Le Brasseur, D. J. L. Anderson. Remuneration: To be decided in general meeting. Secretary: E. E. Thompson. Registered in London August 21st, 1908. OBJECT: To adopt an agreement with C. J. de Mattos, Maria A. C. de Mattos, A. L. Pereira, T. A. Mawson, J. Frank, and the British and Eastern Syndicate, Limited, relating to the purchase of certain rubber properties in Bahia, and to carry on the business of rubber and general planters, manufacturers, and merchants, &c. CAPITAL: £40,000 in £1 shares. VOTING POWERS: One share one vote. Accounts will be made up to December 31st, 1909.

E. JOHNSTON & CO., LIMITED.—Head Office: 6, Great St. Helens, London. REGISTERED: June 6th, 1906, in London, and authorised to work in Brazil by Decrees 6,149 of September 18th, 1906, and 7,088 of August 27th, 1908, to convert the firm of E. Johnston & Co., of Santos—partners: Chas. Ed. Johnston, Reginald Eden Johnston, Cyril Earle Johnston, Chas. Evelyn Johnston and Edward Greene—into a joint stock company with limited liability, and to continue to carry on the business of the old firm as importers and exporters and general merchants at Santos. CAPITAL: Authorised, £100,000 in 20,000 shares of £5 each, of which half in preference and half in ordinary shares, with right to increase or reduce same. Remuneration of directors: £2,000 per annum for all except the managing director.

THE LEOPOLDINA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—Head Office: 4, Fenchurch Street, London. Code Address: "LATESCENCE," London and Rio de Janeiro. Directors: Rob. H. Benson (Chairman), F. W. Barrow, R. E. Brounger, J. H. Wicks, Secretary, J. H. Drury. General Manager, A. H. A. Knox-Little. QUALIFICATION for Directors: £2,000 stock. Voting Powers: One vote for every £100 stock. REGISTERED at London, December 8th, 1897, to carry out an agreement come to with the bondholders of certain Brazilian Railways, viz., the Leopoldina Railway, the Rio de Janeiro and Northern Railway, the Macahé and Campos Railway, in London on April 22nd, 1897, and in Rio de Janeiro with a majority of said bondholders, in November of same year, under which all the undertakings and other assets of the above-mentioned railways were vested without direct transfer in the new organisation, in consideration for which fully-paid shares of this company were allotted in exchange for the bonds held.

By this arrangement, the old capitalisation was written down from £17,000,000 to £5,500,000 and £1,100,000 in debentures for payment of the Bank of the Republic of Brazil and other pressing claims.

On January 1st, 1904, the outstanding 5½% debentures of the Campos and Carangola Railway were converted into a similar amount of fully-paid shares of this company.

The lines taken over from the old company and since extended and new lines acquired and in construction were:—

	Length in traffic taken over.	Actual length in traffic.
	metres	metres
Northern line	45,300	45,800
Grão Pará line (Petropolis)	91,800	91,800
Cantagallo line	178,601	178,501
Cantagallo branch	77,720	77,720
Rio Bonito branch	146,491	146,491
Sumidouro line	93,070	93,070
Imbetiba to Campos line	96,757	96,757
Padua line	14,828	14,828
Central Macahé line	42,603	42,603
Araruama line	91,874	91,874
S. Sebastião line	22,788	22,788
Carangola line	168,198	168,198
Murundú branch	20,530	20,530
Itapemirim line	37,000	37,000
Patrocínio branch	33,280	33,280
Minas main line	368,946	368,946
Prapetinga branch	31,150	31,150
Leopoldina branch	12,479	12,479
Muriahé branch	149,149	149,149
S. Paulo de Muriahé branch	17,712	17,712
Paraokena branch	18,000	18,000
Pomba branch	27,297	27,297
Serraria branch	150,819	150,819
Rio Novo branch	6,964	6,964
Povo Fundo branch	1,857	1,857
Mirahy branch	—	35,350
Sereno branch	—	12,780
Areal to E. Rios branch	—	25,772
Entre Rios to S. Lobo	—	32,527
Campista line	—	53,505
Santa Maria Magdalena line	—	27,600
Espirito Santo and Caravellas line	—	71,000
Sul do Espirito Santo line	—	29,287
	2,073,447	2,482,410
Juiz de Fora line	60,123	60,123
Grand Total	2,133,570	2,642,542

Under different arrangements come to with the States of Rio de Janeiro, Minas and Espirito Santo, the guarantees of interest by those States have been commuted on different considerations. During the last nine years, the sterling value of these and the Federal guarantees varied, with exchange, between £14,000, the minimum, in 1899, and £73,000 in 1904. The Federal guarantees which expire in 1918, the only ones now in force, are as follows:—

	Capital.	Interest.	Equivalent of interest.
	\$	\$	£
S. Eduardo to Itapemirim line 0%	2,706,000	167,814	10,488
Araruama 0%	1,543,200	92,502	5,787
Central Macahé 0%	1,196,805	71,808	4,488
	5,536,905	332,214	20,763

The arrangement come to in 1907, as follows:—

(1) For extension of the Sul do Espirito Santo Line acquired by the company from the Government of that State, the company have obtained from the Federal Government under Decree 6,450 of April 20th, 1907, exemption from duties and *expediente* (landing charges) on materials imported for construction and maintenance of all existing lines of the company for 30 years, to be extended 15 years more should the gross receipts of the whole system not average 10,000\$ per kilometre per annum (£825 at 15d.). The company will refund to the Federal Treasury 4% on gross receipts of the Victoria to Cachoeira do Itapemirim line when they reach Rs.8,000\$ (£500 at 15d.) per kilometre. The line acquired from the State Government runs from Victoria to Engenho Reeve, about 79 kilometres, and was acquired for 4,000,000\$ payable partly in bonds and other obligations of the State of Espirito Santo, and partly in shares of the Leopoldina Company, the whole representing some Rs.3,000,000\$ at present market values, equivalent at 15d. to £187,500.

(2) Cachoeira do Itapemirim to Alegre and Castello acquired from the Espirito Santo and Caravellas Railway Company, Limited, for £120,000 in Leopoldina stock in exchange for release of the Espirito Santo Government from their guarantee of interest on this line, the Espirito Santo Government has agreed to forego its right to reversion.

and has authorised the Leopoldina Company to link this up with its Minas system.

(3) The Government of the State of Minas Geraes agrees to extend date for reversion of all existing lines of the company in that State from December 31st, 1950, to December 31st, 1999, in consideration of the company's foregoing its right to guaranteed interest from January 1st, 1905 to 1908, when it would expire, and to pay to the Government the sum of 2,000,000\$ (£125,000 at 16d.), in half-yearly instalments in aid of Immigration and settlement of waste lands.

The company, moreover, undertake to construct within five years the lines from Santa Luzia to Manhassú, the link line with the company's Espirito Santo system, and a line 100 kilometres in length starting from Ponte Nova in the direction of Manhassú, in all about 241 kilometres of new lines not liable to reversion.

The advantages of these several arrangements are (1) extension of tenure by 49 years to 1999, valued at £25,000 per annum, whereby only £3,700 are required to be set aside annually for amortisation in lieu of £28,750; (2) exemption from duties on basis of business in 1906, this represents a gain of £35,000 per annum for the time extended; (3) the lines acquired and constructed will form a continuous and independent system with access to the Port of Victoria, and traversing the actually most productive and most promising coffee zone of the company under concessions in *fee simple*, and workable as a system comprising 570 kilometres of line, independent of the Rio de Janeiro or Minas lines which revert to the respective governments, on the average, in 1961 and in 1999, respectively. Some similar arrangement is expected to be come to with the State of Rio de Janeiro for extension of tenure of the Rio de Janeiro system.

The concessions from the Rio Government cover 553 miles of line, and expire in 1961 to 1968; but 364 miles of line are to remain the company's property in perpetuity, there being no option for Government purchase.

The concession from the Espirito Santo Government refers to 167 miles of line, and is in perpetuity.

CAPITAL: Authorised, £8,820,000, of which £5,820,000 has been issued up to December 31st, 1908, and £5,687,840 converted into stock up to December 31st, 1909.

The shares were originally of £10 each converted in 1905 into stock, with right to reconvert into stock any further shares that may be issued. The capital was issued in exchange for shares and debentures of the old Leopoldina Company, the Macahé and Campos Railway Company and the Rio de Janeiro and Northern Railway Company, and in settlement of the outstanding liabilities of these concerns of which £196,000 were issued in 1905 against bonds of the Campos and Carangola Railway.

In August, 1907, 5½% preference shares to the value of £550,000 were issued at par, convertible when fully paid into stock. The net revenue obtainable from the new lines for which this issue was made is estimated at £120,000.

DEBENTURES: Authorised, £4,546,000; Issued £3,600,000 in 4% debenture stock, of which £600,000 in 1898; £700,000 in settlement with the Banco da Republica; £275,100 in 1902; £350,000 in 1903; £405,000 in 1904, and £132,150 in 1905. Interest is payable half-yearly on Jan. 1st and July 1st.

The stock is a first floating charge on all the assets of the company, and is repayable only on liquidation or on six months' notice previous to date for payment of interest, after 1928. LATEST QUOTATION (Dec. 31st, 1908): Shares, Ord. 68 to 69; Pref. 11 to 11½. Debs. 93 to 95 ex div.

STATEMENT OF RESULTS OF WORKING FOR YEARS 1898 TO 1908 INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	Miles of Line open for Traffic.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue, excluding Guarantees, &c.	Net Revenue, including Guarantees, &c.	Fixed Charges.	Dividend.	Amount of Dividend.	Surplus for the year, excluding amount brought forward and Dividend paid.	REMARKS.
		£	£	£	£	£	%	£	£	
1898 ..	1,289	541,491	460,772	80,719	105,047	46,920			58,121	Carried forward.
1899 ..	1,126	523,876	398,638	125,238	142,305	59,982	1½	81,078	645	" "
1900 ..	1,142	568,667	448,973	109,679	137,729	78,222	1½	81,959	27,548	" "
1901 ..	1,305	840,330	547,853	292,477	345,615	106,283	3½	191,238	46,094	£28,033 to Sinking Fund.
1902 ..	1,348	860,222	565,345	290,877	350,397	114,366	3½	191,238	44,793	£45,000 " "
1903 ..	1,412	831,494	546,564	284,930	338,749	129,294	3½	191,238	18,217	£20,000 " "
1904 ..	1,423	800,032	550,353	249,179	328,644	143,073	3	163,918	16,653	£20,000 " "
1905 ..	1,423	1,126,187	732,845	393,322	447,468	142,423	4	222,828	82,217	£50,000 " "
1906 ..	1,423	1,132,825	780,203	402,622	477,256	144,000	4	222,828	110,428	£35,000 to Floods account. £50,000 to Sinking Fund.
1907 ..	1,489	1,254,557	836,443	418,114	445,740	147,456	4½	256,081	42,203	£45,000 to Floods Account. £23,000 to Sinking Fund.
1908 ..	1,542	1,206,617	829,134	377,483	402,742	174,250	3½	199,174	29,318	£20,000 to Contingency Fund. £0,000 to Pension Fund. £23,000 to Sinking Fund.

Percentage of Expenses to Receipts—

1907	66.67 %
1908	68.72 %

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.—Head Office: No. 7, Tokenhouse Yard, London. Branches at Rio de Janeiro, Manóas, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, S. Paulo, Curitiba, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Buenos Aires, Rosario, Montevideo, Lisbon, Oporto and Paris. Agency in New York. Code Address: "NEOPHYTE," London and all branches. Directors: John Beaton (Chairman), Maurice George Carr Glyn, John Gordon, Charles Seymour Grenfell, William Douro Hoare, Charles Evelyn Johnston, William Wilton Phipps, Sir Charles Day Rose, Bart. Manager, E. A. Bonn. Secretary, A. W. Saunders. Voting Powers: One vote for every share. REGISTERED: May 17th, 1862, as the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, was reconstituted in 1871 as the "New London and Brazilian Bank, Limited," but the original title was resumed on the 26th, 1885. The Charter was extended by Decree of Oct. Brazilian Federal Government in 1900, when the original Charter expired, until 1920. The bank also holds Charters from

the Argentine and Uruguayan Governments. CAPITAL: Original authorised, £1,000,000, in 50,000 shares of £20 each, raised in 1887 to £1,250,000 by issue of 12,500 shares of £20 each, and in 1891 to £1,500,000 by issue of 12,500 shares of £20 each, and in 1907 to £2,000,000 by issue of 25,000 shares of £20 each. The sole liability is of £10 per share, there being no note issue. Accounts are made up annually to January 31st and submitted in April, an interim dividend being payable in October. The following dividends have been paid:—1886-1887, 12% ; 1887-1888, 12% ; 1888-1889, 12% ; 1889-1890, 12% ; 1890-1891, 14% ; 1891-1892, 14% ; 1892-1893, 14% ; 1893-1894, 14% ; 1894-1895, 14% ; 1895-1896, 14% ; 1896-1897, 10% ; 1897-1898, 10% ; 1898-1899, 14% ; 1899-1900, 14% ; 1900-1901, 14% ; 1901-1902, 10% ; 1902-1903, 10% ; 1903-1904, 10% ; 1904-1905, 12½% ; 1905-1906, 15% ; 1906-1907, 15% ; 1907-1908, 15% ; 1908-1909, 15%. LATEST QUOTATION (December 31st, 1909): 27½ to 27¾.

BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES.

	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£
Paid-up Capital	1,000,000	1,000,000	750,000	750,000	750,000
Reserve Fund	1,000,000	910,000	700,000	650,000	600,000
Pension Fund	60,000	60,000	54,000	48,000	48,000
Current Accounts	4,873,193	4,290,029	4,723,175	3,775,799	3,523,524
Bills Payable	3,399,983	2,966,312	4,356,362	4,402,785	4,103,306
Agents and Sundry Bills for Collection	415,333	556,142	537,350	422,485	1,032,070
Profit and Loss	2,149,360	2,174,885	2,131,497	1,691,362	1,577,841
	289,552	290,477	271,363	246,128	206,803
	13,187,927	12,247,844	13,523,750	12,046,509	11,842,144
ASSETS.					
	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.
	£	£	£	£	£
Specie and Cash	2,715,925	2,408,733	2,918,065	2,755,011	3,140,446
Bills Receivable	2,689,290	2,863,869	4,024,711	3,484,048	2,944,108
Bills Discounted	4,620,327	4,202,349	3,664,917	3,148,382	3,224,481
Cash and Remittances in transit	850,966	302,321	631,510	890,408	687,700
Bills for Collection	2,149,850	2,174,884	2,131,497	1,691,362	1,577,841
Bank Premises	150,420	136,218	144,000	150,000	154,000
Furniture	11,631	9,470	9,050	8,290	8,566
	13,187,927	12,247,844	13,523,750	12,046,509	11,842,144

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—JANUARY

31st, 1909.

DR.

	£	s.	d.
Dividend of 10s. per share and Bonus of 10s. per share for the half-year ending January 31st, 1908	100,500	0	0
Transfer to Reserve Fund	90,000	0	0
Balance	100,477	5	10
	229,477	5	10
Charges at Head Office and branches	185,568	15	3
Taxes at home and abroad (including Income Tax)	28,083	6	7
Dividend (interim) for the half-year ending July 31st, 1908	50,000	0	0
Balance carried forward	289,552	5	4
	554,099	7	2
	£	s.	d.
Balance on January 31st, 1908	290,477	5	10
Balance brought forward	100,477	5	10
Profit to January 31st, after providing for rebate of interest on bills discounted not due, and bad and doubtful debts	453,622	1	4
	554,099	7	2
Balance brought forward	289,552	5	4

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.—

No. 7, Princes Street, London. Telegraphic Addresses: "PLATANISTA," London; for Brazilian branches, "RIO-PLATA." Branches in Brazil at Rio de Janeiro, Santos, S. Paulo, Pernambuco and Pará; in the River Plate at Buenos Aires, Barracas, Mendoza, Rosario, Concordia, Bahía Blanca, Córdoba, Tucumán, Paraná, Boca, and Once; in Uruguay, Montevideo, Paysandu and Salto; in Chile at Valparaiso; and in Paris. Agents in New York, U.S.A., and in all the principal cities of Brazil. DIRECTORS: E. Ross Duffield (Chairman), the Hon. Hugo Baring, W.T. Brand, Charles W. Drabble, John G. Griffiths, Kenneth Mathieson, Herman B. Sim, and Robert A. Thurburn (Managing). Qualification: 80 shares. Secretary and Sub-manager, G. R. Hutchinson. Voting Powers: Holdings of under eight shares have no votes; from eight to 19, one vote; from 20 to 39, two votes; from 40 to 59, three votes; from 60 to 79, four votes, and so on up to 200, holdings of that amount carrying 10 votes, while for every additional 200 there is one additional vote. REGISTERED: September 27th, 1862, and authorised to do business in Argentina and Uruguay in that year, but in Brazil only in 1900. In Uruguay the right to issue notes was withdrawn in 1905, and there, as in Brazil and Argentina, the bank now does a purely discount and deposit business. CAPITAL: Authorised and subscribed, £2,000,000, in 80,000 shares of

£25 each, of which 60,000 shares were originally issued and £800,000, or £10, were paid up. Out of the profits of 1888-1889, £2 10s. were added and an additional £2 10s. out of the profits for 1889-1890, thus raising the paid-up capital at that date to £900,000, or £15 per share. In June, 1907, the remaining 20,000 shares were issued at par, on which £200,000, or £15 per share, were called up, thus raising the actual paid-up capital to £1,200,000. These new shares received interest at rate of 5% per annum until September, 1907, from which date they rank *pari passu* in every way with the old shares. Accounts are made up annually to September 30th, and submitted in December, an interim dividend being paid in June. Dividends paid:—1894-1895, 16%; 1895-1896, 18%; 1896-1897 to 1900-1901, 20% per annum; 1901-1902 and 1902-1903, 18% each; 1903-1904, 19%; 1904-1905 to 1908-1909, 20% each. Latest Quotation (Dec. 31st, 1909): 59½ to 60½.

BALANCE SHEET—SEPTEMBER 30th, 1909.

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Capital, 80,000 shares of £25 each, on which £15 per share has been paid	1,200,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,300,000	0	0
Acceptances—account branches	2,845,414	5	11
Acceptances—customers' drafts under Merchandise credits, &c.	1,134,840	16	7
Bills advised—drafts in transit	1,324,326	9	8
Current accounts, &c., and deposits in Currency at branches	18,312,987	4	2
Current accounts and deposits at head office	208,633	10	10
Monte Video branch— Local currency emission	10,229	14	4
Bills for collection on account of customers, <i>per contra</i>	2,963,940	19	5
Buenos Aires Clearing Banks, <i>per contra</i>	1,136,123	2	10
Rebate of interest on bills not due	76,513	17	1
Profit and loss account, as per statement below	327,083	0	7
	30,937,049	19	5

NOTE.—Contingent liability as endorers of foreign bills negotiated £273,305, of which £226,658 has since run off.

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
Cash on hand, at bankers and at branches	7,714,181	10	1
Cash on hand—Clearing Banks' balances	1,136,423	2	10
Bills receivable, bills discounted, advances, securities, &c., after deducting provision for contingencies	18,950,896	11	6
Bills for collection	2,963,940	19	5
Bank premises, including furniture	171,907	15	7

30,937,049 19 5

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1909.

Charges at head office and branches, including rent, taxes, depreciation account and income tax	£	s.	d.
Interim dividend	328,710	2	2
Balance carried down	96,000	0	0
	327,980	9	7
	752,690	11	0
	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward	78,391	5	0
Gross profit, after providing for bad and doubtful debts	674,299	6	9
	752,690	11	9
Balance brought down	327,980	9	7

Year ended Sept. 30th.	Deposit and Current Account.	Acceptances and Drafts in Transit.	Bills discounted, Advances, &c.	Net Profit.
	£	£	£	£
1904 ..	16,829,427	4,165,950	17,249,314	182,887
1905 ..	17,605,669	5,575,575	18,012,432	225,069
1906 ..	19,431,126	4,608,525	19,434,957	290,619
1907 ..	18,052,385	4,632,899	18,650,123	331,637
1908 ..	16,128,929	5,009,952	17,537,359	368,894
1909 ..	18,611,671	5,804,591	18,950,897	345,589

right to lay pipes for water supply and drainage. The works must be completed within 10 years—during the period of construction the Government guarantees 8% upon the capital actually expended, free from all taxes. The rates are fixed at 300 milreis per house per annum, equivalent at 15d. to £18 14s. for drainage and 15s (18s. 9d.) for water supply up to 4,000 gallons per month, further consumption being charged at 3 milreis per 1,000 gallons; these rates are payable in Brazilian currency if exchange is above 14d., and in gold if below. A contract was entered into with Messrs. Rymkiewicz & Lavandeyra for the construction of the whole works for £595,000, and to provide money for interest, on the preference shares during construction. The price of the concession was £120,000 in 12,000 fully-paid ordinary shares, besides £30,000 for plans, of which £20,000 in cash and £10,000 in 1,000 preference shares. SHARE CAPITAL: Authorised, £400,000, divided into 20,000 cumulative preference shares of £10 each and 20,000 ordinary shares of £10. Issued, £340,500 in 14,050 ordinary and 20,000 preference shares fully paid. 18,800 preference shares were offered at par and subscribed in full in January, 1907. The preference shares rank as regards both dividends and capital in priority to the ordinary shares. January 21st, 1907: £8,800 preference shares at par, the rest being allotted to the vendors. DEBENTURES: The directors have the power to issue debentures to a value not exceeding £500,000, of which £250,000 were offered in 1908 in bonds of £10, £20 and £50 by the London and Brazilian Bank at 97½%. The principal is redeemable at par in 42 years by means of an accumulative sinking fund of 1%, commencing in 1910, with power to redeem the debentures at par any time after January 30th, 1915, on giving six months' notice. The sinking fund is applicable by purchase or by drawings. Only preference shares are quoted. LATEST QUOTATION (Dec. 31st, 1909): 5½ to 5¾ per share.

Revenue from water supply was estimated at	Rs.984,000\$
Drainage service	840,000\$
	1,824,000\$
Equivalent at 14d. to	£106,400
Deduct working expenses	30,650
	£76,750
Balance	£200,000
Required to pay 7% dividend on	
preferred shares	30,650
	£45,100

Government handed over the existing works on March 3rd, 1906.

MANAOS HARBOUR, LIMITED.—Head office: 11, Adelphi Terrace, London. Telegraphic address: "Amenidad, London." DIRECTORS: Right Hon. C. Booth, G. M. Booth, B. Byrne, D. M. Fox, E. H. Footall, and A. A. Booth. Qualification: £500 in shares. Remuneration: £2,250 divided. Secretary: Arthur Fletcher. REGISTERED: June 5th, 1902. Authorised by Decree 6,785 of December 16th, 1907. OBJECT: To acquire a concession for construction and working of a harbour for the city of Manaos, in the State of Amazonas, granted by the Governments of the Union and the State of Amazonas. This concession grants powers to collect charges on shipping entering the harbour, under stipulated conditions. CAPITAL: Authorised, £500,000, of which £300,000 in 7% cumulative preference shares and £200,000 in founders shares of £100, all of which fully paid up. DIVIDENDS on preference shares are paid half-yearly. Voting Powers: 10 per founder's share, and sometimes one vote for each preference share. DEBENTURES: A first issue of 6% has been all paid off except £3,000. Interest is payable June 1st and December 1st, and the principal is redeemable between 1909 and 1913, at option of company. Five per cent. debentures: Authorised, £350,000, of which £230,800 had been issued by 1907 and the balance of £117,200 at par in 1908, all in £100 bonds. Interest is payable June 1st and December 1st. The principal is redeemable between 1920 and 1936. Accounts are made up to June 30th and submitted about December. Dividends on founders' shares: 1903-4 (13 months), 10%; 1904-5 and 1905-6, 15%; 1906-7 and 1907-8, nil, only the preference dividend being paid. Reserve Fund: June 30th, 1908, £130,000. Carried forward: £24,345. Preference shares are quoted on the Liverpool Stock Exchange and the debentures at both London and Liverpool. LATEST QUOTATION, London (December 31st, 1909): Debs. 97 to 99.

MANAOS IMPROVEMENTS, LIMITED.—Head office: 224, Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street, London. Telegraphic address: "Impranaos, London." DIRECTORS: D. M. Fox, B. Byrne, J. Gordon, H. K. Heyland, Ed. H. Footall. Secretary: B. S. Wilmot. Qualification: £500 in shares. Remuneration: Chairman £500, and other directors £300 per annum. INCORPORATED: February 26th, 1906. Authorised to transact business in Brazil by Federal Decree 6,030 of May 15th, 1906. Voting Powers: One vote for each share. OBJECT: To take over a concession granted by the State of Amazonas for the service of drainage and the supply of water to the city of Manaos and construction of works connected therewith. The concession is for 60 years from completion of works, when the property and works will revert to the State without payment. During this period the company has exclusive

MANAOS TRAMWAYS AND LIGHT COMPANY.—LEGAL DOMICILE: London. Head Office: 9, Cloak Lane, London, E.C. Code Address: "Mantralico, London." DIRECTORS: James Mitchell, George M. Booth, William C. Burton. Secretary: E. A. Borel. REGISTERED in London January 12th, 1909. OBJECT: To acquire and work a concession for tramways and lighting in the City of Manaos, covering a period of 60 years from April 27th, 1908, previously worked by the State of Amazonas, in consideration of an annual payment of 200,000\$ (£12,500) for the first five years, increasing by 20,000\$ (£1,250) for each further period of five years. The State undertakes to take from the Company electricity for the street lighting of the City of Manaos for the first period of the concession to value of £9,000 per annum for 320 arc lights. The maximum rates fixed for private lighting on a meter basis are 700 reis (10½d. per unit, and for tram fares 200 reis (3d.) for each section of approximately 1.8 miles. The tramways are stated to have given for the year ending April 27th, 1909, a profit of £30,040 Os. 11d.; Lighting a loss of £4,092 10s. 10d., which, after deducting £3,500 for maintenance, leaves a net profit of £22,447 10s. 1d. For 1911, the net earnings are estimated at £45,900. CAPITAL: Authorised £300,000, divided into 300,000 shares of £1 each, offered for subscription on July 16th, 1909. DEBENTURES: Authorised under No. 89 of the Articles of Association: £500,000 of which £300,000 were offered at 88½% in July, 1909, in bearer bonds of £100 each, payable 5% on application, £20 on allotment, £25 on September 1st, 1909, £25 on November 1st, 1909, and £13 10s. on January 1st, 1910. The object of the issue was to supply

capital for the extension and improvements provided for in the concession. No further debentures may be issued until the net earnings are double the amount of those already authorised (£500,000). Interest is payable by coupon half-yearly on January 1st and July 1st of each year. The principal is redeemable by means of a cumulative sinking fund of 1% accruing from January 1st, 1913, by purchase in the market at or under the price of £105 per debenture, or by drawings at that price. The company reserves the right to redeem any debentures at £105 on six months' notice.

Trustees for Debenture holders: The Metropolitan Trust Company, Limited. Not quoted.

MARANHÃO OBRAS PUBLICAS COMPANY, LIMITED.—

DOMICILE: London. Office: 5, Victoria Street, Westminster, London. Authorised to operate in Brazil by Decree 7,376 of March 30th, 1909. DIRECTORS: James Stewart, Thomas May, J. A. Heslop, T. H. Bengier and G. Anderson. Qualification: 100 shares. Secretary: R. B. Anderson. OBJECT: To acquire the property of the Gas Company of Maranhão and other rights, and undertake gas and electric lighting, traction, tramways, &c. CAPITAL: £50,000 in 20,000 preference shares and 30,000 ordinary shares of £1 each.

MICHAELSEN, WRIGHT & COMPANY, LIMITED.—Head

office: 59, Eastcheap, London. Telegraphic Address: "Supimpa, London." DIRECTORS (not less than three nor more than seven): First board, J. F. Wright, Max Michaelsen, E. L. Simon. Qualification: £1,000 in shares. Remuneration: £200 in cash, and managing director £800 additional. The managing director in Brazil to receive Rs.30,000 per annum. Secretary: H. T. Gregory. REGISTERED at London June 22nd, 1907, and authorised by Federal Decree 6,607 of August 16th, 1907, to transact business in Brazil. OBJECT: To deal in coffee, sugar, cocoa and other products, to undertake planting and farming operations, construct and work warehouses and do general business as merchants or agents. CAPITAL: £100,000 in shares of £1 (50% paid), with power to increase same. Voting powers: One vote for each share. Accounts will be presented once a year. There will be a general meeting every year.

NEUCHÂTEL ASPHALTE COMPANY, LIMITED.—Head

office: 19, Coleman Street, London. Code Address: "Areuse, London." REGISTERED: July 29th, 1873, and authorised by Decree 5,736 of November 8th, 1906, to transact business in Brazil. DIRECTORS: J. Varley, R. H. Hoare, H. Holmes, W. A. Raikes, W. Toynbee. Secretary: R. A. Daniell. SHARE CAPITAL: Authorised, £630,000, of which £819,880 in £10 shares, £419,880 ordinary and £200,000 5% preference have been issued. DEBENTURES: Outstanding, £33,100 4½% first mortgage; 17,200 4% £14,000 loans. Dividends: 1902, 8%; 1903 to 1905, 10s., or 5%; 1906, 7%, including bonus; 1907, 5½%; 1908, 1½%. Reserve, December 31st, 1908: £65,127. Reserve for maintenance of streets: £124,627. Carried forward: £42,505. Accounts made up to December 31st. LATEST QUOTATION (December 31st, 1909): Ord. Shares 8½ to 9½; Pref. Shares 9 to 9½ ex. div.

NEW NORTH BAHIA, LIMITED.—Head Office: 10

King Street, London. DIRECTORS: A. Blott, L. E. Chagniat, M. Dubreil (Paris), C. S. Lambert. Qualification: 20 shares. Secretary: V. Thomasset. OBJECT: To acquire 600,000 hectares of rubber plantations in Bahia and plant and work same. CAPITAL: Authorised, £120,000 in £1 shares, of which, to February 4th, 1907, £80,000 had been subscribed and called up, including £72,000 issued fully paid. Authorised Debenture issue, 1st mortgage 5% of £10 each for £40,000 with interest payable January 15th and July 15th. VOTING POWERS: One vote for each share.

NORTH BRAZILIAN SUGAR FACTORIES, LIMITED.—Head

Office: 88, Leadenhall Street, London. DIRECTORS: G. G. Macrae, G. C. Hopkinson and R. O. Wyatt. Qualification: 200 shares. Secretary: P. Pate. REGISTERED: May, 1882. OBJECT: To acquire concession for construction and working of central sugar factories in the, then, Province of Pernambuco, with guarantee of 6% on the capital of £939,375 until 1903. In 1895 the guarantee was cancelled, but the Government agreed to forego its claim for repayment of back interest in consideration of a payment of £7,000, half in cash, half in

two years. Authorised to operate in Brazil under Decree 8,382 of February 17th, 1883, and 8,965 of June 21st, 1883. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, £700,000 in shares of £20, of which £500,000 preferred and £200,000 ordinary. In 1887 the company was reconstituted, when the debenture holders received £100 in shares for every £100 debentures, and shareholders four fully-paid shares for one share of £20. The capital was thus written down to £207,431 of £1, of which £205,511 paid up. At that date there were also some 6% debentures, issued in 1806, in circulation. In 1809 there was another reconstruction, when the capital was written down once more to £101,118 in shares of £1, by cancelling 5,195 shares never issued, writing off 10s. per share as lost and reducing the nominal value of shares to 10s. In 1809 the 202,236 shares were consolidated into 101,118 shares of £1, and in 1905 the capital was finally reduced to £100,154 by cancelling 964 unissued shares. DEBENTURES: 6% first mortgage debentures, authorised £20,000, all issued in bonds of £100 and £20 each, of which £15,000 outstanding; interest payable January 1st and July 1st, redeemable by 1924 at 105%. There are also £15,000 of 7% debentures of £100 each, with interest payable May 1st and November 1st, and principal redeemable in 1927 at 105%. Mortgage debt, £2,080. Dividends: 1894-5, 4%; 1895-6, 2½%; 1896-7, nil; 1897-8, nil; 1898-9, 4%; 1899-1900, 5%; 1900-1 to 1903-4, no dividend; 1904-5 and 1905-6, 5%; 1906-7, no dividend; 1907-8, 5%. Carried forward, March 31st, 1908, £13,118. Reserve, £19,312. Exchange account, £3,585. LATEST QUOTATION (December 31st, 1909): Shares ½ to 1.

OCEAN COAL AND WILSON'S, LIMITED.—The new company will have a capital of £3,000,000, of which £2,000,000 in ordinary shares and £1,000,000 in preference shares bearing 5%. In addition to this there will be £300,000 of 4% debentures. The Ocean Coal Company was founded in 1864 and employs some 10,000 men in its mines, the output of coal being about 3,000,000 tons per annum. The company has a capital of £354,000. Wilson, Sons & Company have a capital of £600,000, of which £300,000 in ordinary and £300,000 in preference shares bearing 6%. In addition to which there is £133,750 in 4½% debentures and a reserve fund of £200,000. The DIRECTORS of the new company are as follows: Messrs. David Davies (Chairman), A. E. Bowen (Chairman of Wilson, Sons & Company), Edward Jones, Thomas Evans, W. Jenkins, F. J. Jarrow, T. Wett, A. Marley and E. E. M. Hett. The business of each company will be carried on separately as heretofore, whilst the Ocean Company's coal alone will be supplied to customers by Messrs. Wilson.

OURO PRETO GOLD MINES OF BRAZIL, LIMITED.—

Head Office: 9, Queen Street Place, London. Code Address: "Wells, c/o ROLEXAT." London. DIRECTORS: E. A. Pontifex, E. de Wael, John Taylor, Baron Oberkampff, M. Palsant (France). Managers: John Taylor & Sons. Secretary: G. H. Wells. Qualification: 500 shares. REGISTERED: 1884, and re-registered April 19th, 1893, giving the shareholders of the old company one share of £1 with 15s. paid up for every share of £5. In 1901 the property belonging to the Sant' Anna Gold Mining Company, Limited, was acquired for 4,000 preference shares and £500 in cash. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, £400,000 in 80,000 shares, of which £213,100 was paid up, 26,000 at £5 to vendors, and 53,400 at £1 10s. paid in cash. The authorised capital is now £140,000 in 100,000 ordinary shares and 40,000 10% cumulative preference shares of £1 each, of which £100,000 ordinary and £30,634 preference shares have been issued. The company may create £20,000 more preference shares. The preference shares were issued in 1900 and 1901. DIVIDENDS on the preference shares are payable June 30th and December 31st. Accounts are made up annually to June 30th and submitted in November. Dividends paid: On ordinary shares, in 1895 and 1896, 1s. each; from 1897 to 1901, nil; in 1902, 6d.; from 1903 to 1907, nil; 1907-8, 6d. per share. On the preference, dividends were paid regularly to 1903; in 1904, only three months' dividend was paid; in 1905, nil; in 1906, 2 years and 3 months; and in 1907 all arrears were settled. Value of gold produced: 1906-7, £93,632; cost of working, Rs.16,285 per ton, equals £1 1s. 3d.; and for 1907-8, Rs.17,421, equals

DEBENTURES: There was a 7% debenture issue of £47,720 taken over by the new company, and a £5,000 at 90% in 1907. In 1898 the balance of the issue, £60,000, was offered for subscription. In 1907, £2,000, the last outstanding debentures.

d. The balance sheet for June 30th, 1908, showed creditors, £2,703; bills payable, £6,000; carried forward, £3,421; stock of gold, £16,495; cash, £5,013. LATEST QUOTATION (December 31st, 1909): Ord. ¼ to ½.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1908.

	Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To amount written off for depreciation—							
Buildings			298	3	11		
Machinery and plant		2,263	7	11			
					2,561	11	10
Amount written off buildings, machinery and plant account ..					2,500	0	0
Dividends—							
Preference dividend for six months to December 31st, 1907, paid February 13th, 1908 ..		1,831	14	0			
Preference dividend for six months to June 30th		1,831	14	0			
					3,663	8	0
Balance (profit) carried to balance sheet					3,421	15	11
					12,146	15	9
	Cr.						
Balance from last account			1,243	4	2		
Balance of revenue account			10,903	11	7		
					12,146	15	9

PALMEIRAS, LIMITED.—Head Office: 48, Albemarle Street, London, W. DIRECTORS: Sebastian Henry Petre, Edward Augustine Blount, and R. E. Wellesley Colley. Qualification: £10 in shares. Remuneration: To be determined at meetings. INCORPORATED: May 16th, 1905, London. AUTHORISED to operate in Brazil by Decree 5,997 of April 30th, 1906. OBJECT: To acquire the property known as "Palmeiras" in the district of Taubaté, S. Paulo, for the price of £8,000, payable in ordinary shares of £1, the company assuming the debt, contracts and obligations of the vendor, Comde Henry de Legge, 15, Avenue Bosquet, Paris. All costs of issue and transfer to be borne by the company.

PARÁ ELECTRIC RAILWAYS AND LIGHTING COMPANY, LIMITED.—Head Office: 20, Birchin Lane, London. Code Address: "FUSIONLESS," London. DIRECTORS: Major Sir W. Evans Gordon, Dr. J. P. de Carvalho, H. Ansell, E. S. Baring Gould, W. C. Burton, E. C. Cheston, and W. K. Whigham. Secretary: G. H. H. Chambers. REGISTERED: July 25th, 1905. OBJECT: To acquire the tramway lines and electric lighting plant and contracts of the Companhia de Estrada de Ferro Paraense in the city of Belém or Pará. CAPITAL: Authorised, £700,000, in shares of £5 each, of which £350,000 in 6% cumulative preference and £350,000 in ordinary. Of the preference shares 56,000 were subscribed in 1905 and the balance of 14,000 were offered for sale by the Works Construction Company in June, 1909, at £5 each per share, together with all the ordinary shares to value of £350,000, at £4 each. The preferred shares are entitled to a dividend at the rate of 6% per annum, payable on October 1st and April 1st. DEBENTURES: Authorised, £700,000 first mortgage 5% debenture stock, all of which was issued at 92½% in June, 1909. This stock is secured as a floating charge on the whole property of the company. The principal is redeemable by a sinking fund of ½% by purchase at or under 105%, or by drawings. Interest is payable on June 1st and December 1st. No dividend paid on preference shares for 1906 or 1907; full dividend for 1908. Voting Powers: One vote for each share. None of the securities of this company are quoted on the Stock Exchange.

PARÁ GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.—Head Office: 8, Hill Street, Edinburgh. Code Address: "PATTULLO," Edinburgh. DIRECTORS: J. Hepworth, W. H. Cowan, W. S. Haldane, and S. Simmelkaer. Secretary: J. A. Pattullo. REGISTERED: December 1st, 1898. OBJECT: To acquire the business of a company of the same name. CAPITAL: Authorised, £49,000 in 9,800 shares of £5, fully paid. DEBENTURES: £20,000 6% debentures, repayable January 1st, 1910, or at option on six months' notice. Interest payable June 30th and December 31st. £4,900 10% debentures on account of authorised issue for £25,000, repayable on January 1st, 1915. Accounts made up to June 30th and submitted in October. Dividends: 1903-1904, 6%; 1904-1905, 5%; 1905-1906, 7½%; 1906-1907, 6%; 1907-1908, nil. Carried forward, June 30th, 1908, £44. Depreciation and Renewal Account, £5,000. Exchange Account, £4,158.

PARÁ PUBLIC WORKS COMPANY, LIMITED.—DOMICILE: 84, Bishopsgate Street Within, London. REGISTERED: November 5th, 1907. Authorised to do business in Brazil by Decree 6,828 of January 16th, 1908. DIRECTORS: Dr. José Paes de Carvalho, Colonel Don Pedro Suarez, Francis Minehin Youles. Remuneration: £150 each per annum and £50 extra for chairman. OBJECT: To acquire and work a concession granted by Law 445 of June 18th, 1906, Decree 6,828 of January 16th, 1908, and subsequent laws of the Municipality of Belém, Pará, for construction and working of drainage and sewage works, and acquire further concessions to contract or construct public works of any kind, &c. CAPITAL: Authorised, £62,000 (all of which has been issued), divided into 60,000 ordinary shares and 2,000 deferred shares of £1 each, with power to increase or reduce same. Division of profits: Preferential dividend of 10% on ordinary shares; a dividend not exceeding in any one year £2,000 for deferred shares. Voting Powers: One vote for each share. The directors have unlimited power as regards issue of debentures. By resolution dated July 23rd, 1908, the Board authorised the creation of £20,000 first mortgage debentures, which were issued privately. Accounts made up to December 31st and submitted in March.

PARÁ RUBBER AND PRODUCE ESTATES, LIMITED.—Head Office: 54, New Broad Street, London, E.C. DIRECTORS: Lord Teynham, Henry Haynes, H. Sowler. Remuneration: £150, and £20 additional for chairman, and 10% of net profits. Secretary: G. S. Hertzlet. REGISTERED: August 7th, 1909. OBJECT: To acquire certain estates in the neighbourhood of the City of Belém (Pará) as a going concern and to plant rubber. CAPITAL: Authorised, £100,000 in shares of £1, of which 15,058 are allotted fully-paid to vendors, 45,000 reserved for future issue. Of the latter 39,947 were offered for subscription in August, 1909.

PARANÁ RAILWAY AND DEVELOPMENT SYNDICATE, LIMITED.—Registered Office: 16, Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C. DIRECTORS: J. S. Porter, E. G. Van Tromp. Qualification: £1. Remuneration: £100 each per annum and 10% of the net profits up to £3,000 per annum, divided. REGISTERED in London, December 30th, 1908. OBJECT: To develop the agricultural and mineral wealth of the State of Paraná by the construction of railways, roads, and tramways; to seek for and secure openings for the employment of capital in Brazil or elsewhere; to cultivate and produce rubber and tobacco; to carry on business as contractors, land owners, canal proprietors, &c. CAPITAL: £1,000, in £1 shares.

PORTO ALEGRE AND NEW HAMBURG RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—Head Office: 110, Cannon Street, London. DIRECTORS: T. G. Tatham, Lord Teynham, J. H. Whittle. Secretary: C. Coote. REGISTERED: December 13th, 1870. OBJECT: To acquire a concession granted in 1867 by the then Provincial Government of Rio Grande do Sul for construction and working of a railway between the city of Porto Alegre and a German colony known as "Nova Hamburgo," by which 5% interest for 60 years was guaranteed on a capital of £292,000. Rights were reserved to expropriate the railway on expiration of a term of 80 years, dating from the opening of the whole line to traffic, and payment in Brazilian stock (fundos públicos) of a sum sufficient to produce

an income equal to 7%. The company was unable to complete construction and to enable it to raise more capital the Provincial Government consented to alter the guarantee to 7% on £202,500; but in all other respects the contracts were ratified as to the stipulation regarding expropriation; the company claims this should be made on the capital expenditure, and not on the guaranteed capital (£202,500). In virtue of a decision of the Rio Grande courts possession has been taken of the railway by the Government of the State of Rio Grande, and equivalent of £202,500 been handed over in bonds of the Government, and been received under protest by the company. Representations have been and are being made by the British Foreign Office in support of the company's claim. The CAPITAL consists of £88,300, in ordinary shares of £20, fully paid, taken in part payment by contractors. £154,000 in 7% preference shares of £20, fully paid. Accounts made up to December 31st and submitted in April. Dividends paid: 1896, 2½% on preference; 1897, 2½%; 1898 to 1904, each year, 2%; 1905, 1%; since then, nil. Reserve: £8,003. Voting Powers: One vote per share up to 10; one for every additional five shares up to 100; and one for every 10 beyond maximum 150 votes. DEBENTURES: 6% mortgage debentures—authorised £200,000, issued £173,414. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st. Interest on the debenture stock has been paid up to date out of the interest received on the State bonds received as purchase consideration. The company being in the hands of a liquidator, no accounts have been published for 1907. Latest Quotation, December 31st, 1909: Preference shares, 1½ to 2; debentures, 95 to 97.

RECIFE DRAINAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.—Head Office: 13, Throgmorton Avenue, London. Code Address: "AMOLFO." DIRECTORS: W. H. Adams, F. J. Gordon. Secretary: J. Bull. REGISTERED: October 21st, 1868. Resolutions to wind up this concern were passed in December, 1905. Liquidator: A. B. Douglas, 13, Throgmorton Avenue, London.

RIO CLARO SÃO PAULO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Head Office: 62-3, Cornhill, London. Code Address: "EXSEQTOR." DIRECTORS: D. M. Fox, C. Carrington, Sir E. H. Galsworthy, M. G. Megaw. Secretary: G. W. Cattle. REGISTERED: June 22nd, 1889. OBJECT: To acquire, complete and work concessions for a line of railway already partly constructed by a Brazilian company of the same name between Rio Claro and Jaboticabal, with branches to Jahú, Santa Eudoxia, Ribeirão Bonito and Campos Salles (at the time of purchase the total length in traffic was about 264 kilometres), and extensions of same. The concession for the main line was granted in 1880 by the Federal Government, with exclusive privilege for 50 years, but without guarantee of interest, to purchase the line at a price to be decided by arbitration, but taking into consideration not only the value of the works in their existing condition but also the net revenue of the line during the seven preceding years. The price of redemption can in no case exceed a sum the interest whereon at 6% is equivalent to the average net revenue of the preceding five years. The Provincial (now State) Government concessions for extensions, which expire in 50 years from 1888, comprise privileged zone, but no guarantee, with option to expropriate on same terms as the Federal Government. Tariff is subject to revision every five years, and, if after revision earnings exceed 12%, half excess shall be applied to reduction of tariff. On March 31st, 1892, the assets of the English company were sold to the Cia Paulista de Vias Ferreas e Fluvias for the sum of £2,775,000, payable £25,000 in cash and £2,750,000 in 5% mortgage bonds of the Paulista Railway. The line was handed over on April 1st, 1892, after consent of the different Governments in January preceding. These bonds, which at the time represented a second charge on the assets of the Paulista, are a consequence of the total amortisation of the previous issue, now a first charge on that prosperous undertaking. Full particulars of the working of the Paulista Railway will be found in the Railway Section. CAPITAL: Authorised, £850,000 (of which £750,000 was issued in 1889, 1890 and 1891), in shares of £10, fully paid. DIVIDENDS: 1901-1902 to 1905-1906, 14%; for 1906-1907, 1907-1908 and 1908-

1909, 13½% each, after taking £965, £586 and £500 respectively from the reserve fund, thus reducing it to a shrinking of the dividend is owing to the gradual r of the Paulista bonds and difficulty of re-invest DEBENTURES: 5% debenture stock, £600,000, 102% in 1889. Interest payable January 1st and they are a first charge on company's assets. The inc this company is now exclusively derived from interes the Paulista Company's bonds, and investments. All sums received from the Paulista Company on account of capital are invested until complete redemption of the bonds in 1933, when it is to be presumed they will be distributed. No provision seems to have been made for terms of repayment of debenture stock, which were issued repayable at par only, except in the eventuality of expropriation by Government, and it would seem that in 1933 this stock can be paid off without consent of holders. Latest Quotation (December 31st, 1909): Shares, 26½ to 27½; debts., 115 to 117 ex. div.

* **RIO DE JANEIRO CITY IMPROVEMENTS COMPANY LIMITED.**—Head Office: 228, Dashwood House, London. Code Address: "EPIDERMIS," London. DIRECTORS: Hon. H. C. Gibbs, D. M. Fox, S. C. Glyn, F. Gotto (Managing), and P. S. Nicolson. Qualification: 500 shares. Secretary: H. Haggett. REGISTERED: February 20th, 1862. OBJECT: To acquire and work a concession for construction of a sewage system for the city of Rio de Janeiro, under which the Brazilian Government guaranteed a certain rate per house drained, to be collected by said Government. Under this concession all works will revert to Government without payment in 1947. For seven years, to 1899, there were no dividends, and the company, finding it impossible to raise further capital in London for extension of the works demanded by a growing town, a new contract was entered into, under which the Government agreed to pay to the company the tax (Rs. 608 per house) at a fixed exchange of 10d. per milreis (£4 15s.). The company, on its side, undertook to complete the works commenced in 1896 and to generally improve the system in accordance with Government requirements. CAPITAL: Authorised, £1,250,000, in 250,000 shares of £5, of which £1,192,775 have been issued. The shares, which were originally of £25, were in 1904 divided into five of £5 each, fully paid. DEBENTURES: 5%:—

			Outstanding, Dec. 31st, 1908.	
1878: Authorised,	..	£200,000	..	£69,500
1879	"	.. 35,000	..	13,600
1880	"	.. 65,000	..	25,200
TOTAL	"	.. £300,000	..	£108,300

These bonds are for £100 each, partly registered and partly to bearer; they are redeemable at par by 35 drawings in December of each year for payment in April following, commencing one year after issue. Interest is payable on April 1st and October 1st. A 2nd issue of 5% debentures, authorised to value of £565,000 for works of extension, was issued in bonds of £100 to bearer, or registered, being £365,000 in 1882, 1884, 1885, 1891 and 1893, on which interest is payable June 1st and December 1st; they are redeemable by 35 drawings in November each year, commencing from 1897; in 1901, £200,000 of the same series were issued at 94%, on which interest is payable June 1st and December 1st, amortisation being effected by 28 drawings in November of each year, commencing from 1904. Outstanding of 2nd issue £433,200. A further issue of £250,000 similar debentures, redeemable by 23 annual drawings or purchase, commencing in 1909, was made in February, 1908, for extension of works to Copacabana district. Number of houses drained: 52,504, as against 50,596 for the previous year. Reserve Fund, December, 1908: £76,277. Accounts are made up to December 31st and submitted in March or April. Voting Powers: One vote each share. Dividends: 1880 to 1884, 6%; 1885, 5½%; 1886, 6½%; 1887, 7½%; 1888, 8%; 1889 and 1890, 7%; 1891, 2½%; 1892, 1%; 1893 to 1899, nil; 1900, 5%; 1901, 6%; 1902 to 1904, 7%; 1905 and 1906, 5%; 1907 and 1908-1909, each 5%. LATEST QUOTATION (December 31st, 1909): Shares, 3½ to 4; debentures (1878-80), 100 to 102; (1882-1901), 100 to 102; (1908) 100 to 102.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Shafts, tunnels, as per last account	157,308	11	5			
Add expenditure during the year	6,444	14	6			
				163,753	5	11
Stores, materials and plant in stock at Morro Velho and in transit				63,940	8	2
				800,645	1	6
Sundry debtors—						
In London	1,081	14	4			
Brazil, Agents Account current	175	16	8			
Sundry accounts, Morro Velho	5,774	10	0			
				7,032	1	0
Gold in Brazil and in transit (since received)				40,043	0	6
Cash at bankers and on deposit	56,016	4	5			
Cash in Brazil	2,729	8	9			
				59,345	13	2
Investments at cost price .. (Market value at Feb. 29th, 1908, £89,423.)	77,805	3	9			
Minas Geraes state bonds ..	2,520	0	0			
				80,385	3	9

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT TO FEBRUARY 29TH, 1908.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
DR.						
London expenses	5,252	1	5			
Debenture interest	6,761	8	1			
Balance of income tax	324	3	6			
				12,337	13	0
Balance carried down				63,756	18	6
				£76,004	11	6
CREDIT.						
Capital account—						
Amount provided out of profits, February 29th, 1908, for capital works	10,159	0	9			
Amount appropriated for the payment of bonds maturing March 1st, 1908	14,420	0	0			
				24,579	0	9
Balance carried down				39,177	17	9
				163,756	18	6
Preference share dividends, 10 % per an. to May 31st, 1908 (and Tax at 1s. in the £)—						
Paid December 6th, 1907 .. £5,249	5	10				
Payable June 19th, 1908 .. 5,249	13	9				
				10,498	19	7
Ordinary share dividends, 5 % per an. payable out of profits for the year ending February 29th, 1908—						
Paid December 6th, 1907 .. 14,339	9	1				
Payable June 19th, 1908 .. 14,339	9	1				
				28,678	18	
				39,177	17	9
				£39,177	17	9

	CR.	£	s.	d.
Morro Velho working account balance		76,094	11	6
		£76,094	11	6
Balance brought down		63,756	18	6
		£63,756	18	6
Balance brought down		39,177	17	9
		£39,177	17	9

SÃO BENTO GOLD ESTATES, LIMITED.—Head Office: 9, Queen Street Place, London. Code Address: "ROYLAR," London. In liquidation. Liquidator: G. H. Wells.

SÃO JOSÉ (BRAZIL) DIAMONDS AND CARBONS LIMITED.—Head Office: 792, Salisbury House, London. Code Address: "JUSSO," London. DIRECTORS: A. Lodin (France), C. Bouvier (France), E. E. Jessel and H. Lippens (France). REGISTERED: July 8th, 1903. OBJECT: To acquire from the Anglo-Brazilian Diamond Syndicate options over nine concessions on or in the neighbourhood of the river São José in the department of Lenções, Bahia, and leases for three other claims held direct from the State of Bahia on rental of £50 per annum. The sum of £29,000 was paid to the Anglo-Brazilian Syndicate as purchase money, and one of the options was taken up in 1905, for which £20,000 more was paid, of which £12,500 in fully-paid shares and £7,500 in cash. The remaining options are for two claims, valued at £30,000, payable half in shares, half in cash, and £3,000 on same terms. CAPITAL: Authorised, £100,000 in £1 shares, of which 79,920 were issued; 79,500 fully paid and 420 with 2s. 6d. paid, besides £5,025 preference shares. On February 7th, 1907, the directors were authorised to offer the balance (10,000) of the unissued ordinary shares as 6 % accumulative preference shares, with option of company to reconvert to ordinary after January 1st, 1908, at 25 % premium. Accounts are made up to September 30th, and submitted as from December to March. No dividends yet paid. September 30th, 1908: Cash, £161. Diamonds on hand, £240. Creditors, £738. Shares are not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

SÃO PAULO COFFEE ESTATES COMPANY, LIMITED.—

Head Office: 57½, Old Broad Street, London. Code Address: "NORROSE," London. DIRECTORS: F. G. Tarks, F. W. Haller, W. J. Hammond, Baron Rudolph Schröder, Miran Latif (Managing Director, Brazil). Qualification: £500 preferred shares. Secretary: T. F. Stevens. REGISTERED: April 21st, 1897, and authorised to transact business in Brazil by Federal decree. OBJECT: To acquire and work certain coffee plantations comprising 9,225 acres near Ribeirão Preto belonging to Barão São Clemente, with all the plant and stock thereon, comprising a light railway. The purchase price was £430,000 in shares and debentures, including £10,000 supplied by vendors for working expenses. In 1906 another plantation known as Santa Ernestina was purchased for £26,000 in debentures. CAPITAL: Authorised and issued, £270,000, of which £120,000 in cumulative 7 % preferred shares of £5, offered in 1897 to the vendors at par, and £150,000 in 15,000 deferred shares of £10 each. The preferred shares have a priority as regards capital. Accounts are made up to December 31st, and submitted in June. No dividend has been paid on deferred shares. On the preference shares the following dividends have been paid: 1897, 7 %; 1898, 3½ %; 1899, nil; 1900, 7 %; 1901, 7 %; 1902, nil; 1903, nil; 1904, 7 %; 1905, 6 %; 1906, 8 %; 1907, 8 %; 1908, 7 %. Arrears of dividends on preferred shares, 38½ %. DEBENTURES, 5½ % mortgage debentures, £160,000 authorised and issued to vendors and offered by these at 95 % in 1897. They are a first charge on all the property of the company, and are redeemable at 105 % by 1919, by means of an annual cumulative sinking fund of 2½ % by drawings or purchase if under 105 %. Outstanding, December 31st, 1908, £105,900. Interest payable January 1st and July 1st. 5½ % Santa Ernestina debentures: Authorised and issued, £26,000 in £100 bonds to bearer in 1906 for purchase of the Santa Ernestina plantation, and secured by a mortgage on said estate dated August 8th, 1906. Interest is payable on January 1st and on July 1st and the principal in 1929 at 105 % by means of a sinking fund of 2½ %. Outstanding, £24,100, December 31st, 1908. LATEST QUOTATION (Dec. 31st, 1909): Shares 4½; 1st Mort. Debs. 100.

SÃO PAULO GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.—Legal Domicile: London. Head Office: 1, Broad Street House, New Broad Street, London. Code Address: "STRATERY," London. DIRECTORS: D. M. Fox (Chairman), John Barker, Major H. N. Webb, A. McKerron, A. F. Phillips. Secretary: G. H. Rogers. Voting Power: One vote for each share. REGISTERED at London, December 14th, 1889; duration to 1927; duly authorised to transact business in Brazil. OBJECT: Private and public gas lighting at the city of São Paulo. A new contract was entered into for lighting the city of São Paulo for a period of 30 years from January 1st, 1898, on a gold basis. The works and plant do not revert to the Municipality. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, £70,000 in 7,000 shares of £10, raised to £80,000 on March 26th, 1873, £100,000 on May 25th, 1884, to £150,000 on August 13th, 1889, and to £250,000 on May 7th, 1890, in 25,000 shares of £10 each, fully paid. DEBENTURES: Authorised and outstanding, £125,000 in 5% bonds of £50 each. Latest issue £55,000 in October, 1906, are a floating charge on the whole undertaking. Interest is payable on January 1st and July 1st. The principal is repayable July 1st, 1928. The business year closes December 31st, and accounts are presented in March, dividends being paid in March and September. Latest Dividends; 1901-2, 8%; 1903-4, 7%; 1905-6, 8%; 1907, 8%. Quotations, December 31st, 1909: Shares, Ord. 14½ to 15, Pref. 11½ to 12½; Debts. 61 to 52.

NET REVENUE ACCOUNT.—DEC. 31ST, 1907.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Interest on debentures	6,250	0	0			
Redemption account	1,011	15	0			
Depreciation on investments—less interest received	150	11	8			
Interim dividend paid 26th September, 1907 ..	7,500	0	0			
Balance as per balance sheet	26,102	16	9			
	41,024	3	0			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward from 1906 ..	19,599	19	4			
Less—Final Div. .. 12,500 0 0						
Transfer to Reserve Account	3,000	0	0			
	15,500	0	0			
				4,099	19	4
Balance of Revenue Account	36,924	3	8			
	41,024	3	0			

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31ST, 1907.

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.
Share capital—			
25,000 shares of £10 each, fully paid	250,000	0	0
Five per cent. debentures	125,000	0	0
Reserve Account	47,000	0	0
Exchange Account	6,768	12	0
Redemption Fund	4,302	16	11
Insurance Fund	452	18	5
Outstanding dividends	21	6	0
Interest on debentures	2,983	11	11
Bills payable	421	18	11
Deposits by consumers, &c.	15,167	7	1
Sundry creditors	10,726	14	10
Profit and Loss Account—Balance as per net Revenue Account	26,102	16	9
	£488,947	17	10

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Outlay on works as per balance sheet to December 31st, 1906	329,489	7	0			
Expenditure during 1907	39,448	0	9			
	348,937	7	9			
Real estate at São Paulo	8,723	3	8			
Lamps and stoves on hire	35	17	0			
Stock of coals and sundry material in São Paulo and in transit	46,181	12	0			
Sundry debtors	21,003	5	11			
Sinking Fund policies	4,755	15	4			
Investments	23,982	18	0			
Bills receivable	11,601	11	4			
Cash in São Paulo	17,233	13	9			
Cash in London—						
General account	3,487	14	5			
Dividend account	21	6	0			
Debenture interest account	2,983	11	11			
	6,492	12	4			
	£488,947	17	10			

SÃO PAULO MATCH FACTORY, LIMITED.—Head Office: 14, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. Code Address: "LUCIFERO," London. DIRECTORS: S. Fry, R. F. Creagh, W. Wysard, E. J. Gomme-Britto. Qualification: 250 shares. Secretary: A. Lemon, F.C.I.S. The company was registered April 20th, 1906, to acquire the whole of the share capital of a Brazilian company. CAPITAL: Authorised, £200,000, in shares of £1, of which £153,085 has been subscribed and called up, including 150,000 shares allotted to the vendors. DEBENTURES: 6% first mortgage debentures to bearer of £50 and £100 each for £100,000 (the total authorised) were issued in April, 1906, at 97½%. They are secured by a first charge on the entire undertaking, have coupons payable March 1st and September 1st, and are to be redeemed, at 105%, within 25 years, by annual drawings in March, commencing in 1907. The company has reserved the right to pay off at any time all or any of the debentures at 105% on giving six months' notice, and in the event of voluntary liquidation the debentures are also to be redeemed at 105%. Amount outstanding (December, 1909): £91,900. Accounts made up to December 31st, and submitted in July. For the year 1906 there was a profit, after meeting the service of the debentures, &c., of £7,234, of which £3,646 (being the proportion of profit from January 1st to April 19th, 1906) was carried to reserve, and £3,588 was carried forward. In 1907, after meeting debenture interest, the credit balance brought down of £3,588 was converted into a debit of £20,451. Reserve Fund: £4,334. VOTING POWER: 1 vote for every share. The debentures are quoted in the official list. LATEST QUOTATION: Debentures, 64 to 69.

SÃO PAULO AND MINAS RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—Registered Office: 14, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. DIRECTORS: Col. Sir Charles Euan-Smith, K.C.B., C.S.I. (Chairman), W. Wysard, N. B. Dixon and Ed. E. Shield. Qualification: 250 shares, other than the first directors. Secretary: A. Lemon, F.C.I.S. REGISTERED: February 26th, 1907. OBJECT: To acquire the São Simão Railway, running from Bento Quirino station on the Mogyna Railway to Serra Azul in the State of São Paulo, and extend the same to São Sebastião do Paraíso in the State of Minas Geraes. CAPITAL: Authorised, £200,000, in shares of £1 each, the whole of which has been allotted and paid up. DEBENTURES: In July, 1907, an issue of £280,000 6% first mortgage debentures, in 14,000 bonds of £20 each, was authorised and has since been made. The debentures rank *pari passu* as a first charge upon the property and assets of the company comprised therein, without any preference or priority one over another, and such charge constitutes a floating security, but so that the company is not to be at liberty to create any mortgage or charge in priority or *pari passu* with the said debentures. The debentures are redeemable in 54 years from the date of issue, by annual drawings, commencing in June, 1913, according to the Table of Redemption endorsed on the bonds. The interest coupons attached to the bonds are payable free of English income tax on June 1st and December 1st. The construction of the railway is being proceeded with, and the line to Matto Grosso de Batataes is expected to be opened for traffic early in the year 1909. VOTING POWER: 1 vote for every share. Accounts made up to March 31st in each year.

SÃO PAULO RAILWAY, LIMITED.—Head Office: 111, Gresham House, London. Code Address: "TASKMASTER," London and São Paulo. P.O. Box, "C." Telephone: 580, São Paulo. DIRECTORS: Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Sir Edwin H. Galsworthy, W. J. Hammond, Sir Gerard Smith, Mr. John Gordon. Qualification: £2,000 in shares. Secretary: W. H. Moxey. General Manager, São Paulo: Mr. William Speers. Voting Powers: One vote for each complete £20 nominal value of ordinary shares or stock. REGISTERED: 1858. OBJECT: To acquire a concession for 90 years for construction and working of a line of railway between Santos and Jundiáhy in the State of São Paulo, and re-registered on April 16th, 1903. The company originally held a guarantee of 7% on a capital expenditure of £2,650,000 surrendered in 1889, and still enjoy exclusive privileges within a zone of 31 kilometres on each side of the line. In 1890 the company repaid all the guarantees received, when the right of Government to participate in the profits ceased. In 1895 the company agreed to double its locomotive line and to construct a second line on the Serra to carry the increase of traffic, obtaining in return an extension for 30 years (from 1897 to 1927) of the period, at the expiration of which the Government will have the right to appropriate, on payment in Government stock of a sum which shall produce a rental equal to the mean net revenue of the five previous years, provided this be not less than 7% on the authorised capital. At the same time the city and the port of Santos were excluded from the privileged zone. CAPITAL: Initial authorised, £2,000,000, raised in 1896 to £4,000,000, all

paid up. There are £3,000,000 ordinary stock, of which £2,000,000 in shares of £20 and £1,000,000 in shares of £10, 78,489 of the latter having been taken up at £14 per share in 1896, and 25,511 issued in 1889 at £14,180, which were converted into stock in November, 1899; also £1,000,000 in 5 per cent. non-cumulative preference stock in shares of £10, issued in 1896, of which 78,044 were taken up at £11, and balance sold at £11 13s. 6d. per share; all converted into stock in 1899. The preference shares are entitled to a dividend of 5% each year and to priority as regards capital. The recognised capital as between the Federal Government and the company for the main line from Santos to Jundiáhy is £3,638,802, and between the Government of the State of São Paulo and the company is Rs.2,320,000 for the Bragantina branch, equivalent at 15d. to £140,000. DEBENTURES: 5½% permanent debenture stock, authorised and issued in 1895, £750,000, unsecured, redeemable only in case of sale of line and at six months' notice. Permanent 5% debenture stock, £250,000, authorised 1893, and all issued unsecured, and redeemable on same conditions as 5½% stock. Permanent 4% debenture stock, £1,000,000, authorised October 12th, 1896, and November, 1899, issued £500,000, at 103% in January, 1899, and £500,000 at 102½% in 1900. Conditions identical with foregoing stocks. The business year now closes on December 31st, the balance and dividend being declared in April. Quotations, December, 1909: Capital stock, £198 to £200. Pref. 115 to 117. Debentures: 5½%, 123 to 125 ex div.; 5%, 114 to 116 ex div.; 4%, 100 to 102 ex div.

STATEMENT OF RESULTS OF WORKING FOR YEARS 1893 TO 1908 INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Gross Receipts.			Working Expenses.			Net Revenue.			Debenture Interest and Dividends on Preference Stock.		Dividends on Ordinary Stock.		Surplus for the year, excluding amounts brought forward and Dividends paid.	Brought forward from previous year.							
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Per cent.			Amount.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1903	1,669,315	15	3	1,030,168	15	3	639,146	19	7	143,750	0	0	13	390,000	0	0	105,396	19	7	268,407	1	6
1907	1,664,914	10	1	1,033,258	9	9	631,656	0	4	143,750	0	0	13	390,000	0	0	97,906	0	4	321,628	3	2
1906	1,396,604	19	8	847,586	4	9	549,018	14	11	143,750	0	0	12	360,000	0	0	444,968	14	11	162,027	16	10
1905	1,433,231	17	10	747,303	12	9	685,928	5	1	143,750	0	0	12	360,000	0	0	187,178	5	1	154,849	11	9
1904	1,166,535	8	11	555,667	12	9	610,867	11	2	143,749	19	3	12	360,000	0	0	107,117	11	11	122,731	19	10
1903	1,106,527	12	8	579,429	5	8	527,101	7	2	143,749	15	4	12	360,000	0	0	23,351	11	10	114,380	8	0
1902	1,199,350	8	2	596,914	12	7	602,415	15	7	143,749	10	8	12	360,000	0	0	98,666	4	11	90,714	3	1
1901	1,159,774	15	4	550,877	17	0	608,896	18	4	143,749	11	4	12	360,000	0	0	135,347	7	0	82,366	16	1
1900	829,737	15	5	333,034	4	1	446,653	11	4	125,349	7	1	9	260,400	0	0	60,904	4	3	143,622	3	7
1899	623,516	7	4	333,067	13	9	285,743	13	7	53,749	6	7	9	180,000	0	0	51,999	7	0	101,147	15	5
1898	613,137	5	6	344,741	14	6	268,395	11	0	53,749	10	7	11½	210,000	0	0	4,646	0	6	105,443	5	4

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31st, 1908.

LIABILITIES.		£		s.		d.	
Revenue Account—							
Balance as per statement of net revenue..	578,804	1	1				
Reserve Fund	886,573	3	2				
Reserve for rolling stock	200,000	0	0				
Income Tax reserve	52,953	10	0				
Liabilities in England—							
Interest on debenture stocks payable January 1st, 1909, less Income Tax	£44,531	5	0				
Dividends and other amounts unclaimed ..	4,218	17	3				
Sundry outstanding ..	16,432	1	9				
Uncompleted contracts ..	4,841	3	0				
				70,021	7	0	
Traffic and other outstanding accounts in Brazil	212,564	1	1				
				£2,000,916	2	4	

ASSETS.

ASSETS.		£		s.		d.	
Capital Account—							
Balance as per statement				127,082	2	1	
General assets in England—							
Cash at bankers and in hand	£231,097	8	1				
Do. do. unclaimed dividend warrants	2,830	12	11				
Bills receivable	418,096	0	0				
Investment in Consols (£850,000)	697,800	3	0				
Other investments	2,500	0	0				
Stores in transit	18,916	5	11				
Uncompleted contracts ..	4,841	3	0				
				1,376,081	12	11	
General assets in Brazil—							
Stores at S. Paulo—at Valuation	292,239	5	7				
Traffic and other outstanding accounts ..	77,780	11	3				
Cash at bankers and in hand	127,682	10	6				
				497,752	7	4	
				£2,000,916	2	4	

YEARS.	Total Passengers.	Coffee.		Other Goods.		Total.	Total Mileage.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		
1899	1,205,816	333,498	855,844	1,189,342	927,723		
1900	1,115,108	398,994	766,688	1,165,682	925,986		
1901	1,247,036	533,408	909,562	1,492,970	1,025,125		
1902	1,253,145	522,893	1,001,244	1,524,137	937,655		
1903*	1,247,727	480,435	969,141	1,449,576	902,483		
1904	1,196,349	450,969	1,168,472	1,619,441	966,362		
1905	1,296,356	425,986	1,120,747	1,546,718	—		
1906	1,380,867	704,189	1,135,689	1,839,878	—		
1907	1,606,268	687,356	1,343,849	2,011,205	1,044,999		
1908	1,672,473	510,010	1,384,320	1,894,330	1,103,956		

* Bragantina goods first included.

YEARS.	Gross Receipts.	Expenditure.		Net Receipts.	Working Expenses in Brazil.
		Working Expenses in Brazil.	Percentage of Gross Receipts.		
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>		
1899	19,920,055\$380	10,412,752\$910	9,507,302\$470	49-27	
1900	20,122,024\$080	9,166,008\$600	10,955,028\$080	45-57	
1901 (d)	25,268,897\$600	11,260,037\$710	14,008,860\$890	44-56	
1902	24,083,047\$330	11,547,500\$850	12,515,546\$480	47-98	
1903 (e)	22,096,252\$290	11,151,818\$410	10,944,433\$880	50-46	
1904	22,927,130\$900	10,508,077\$490	12,418,153\$410	45-83	
1905 (f)	21,575,733\$920	11,017,924\$150	10,557,809\$770	51-06	
1906 (g)	28,394,107\$420	13,883,006\$070	14,531,101\$350	48-82	
1907 (h)	25,806,637\$790	15,972,704\$060	8,833,933\$730	61-89	
1908 (i)	26,090,741\$210	15,886,874\$840	10,203,866\$370	60-80	

(d) Reduction in coffee rates by sliding scale, from July 1st, 1901.

(e) Bragantina receipts and expenditure first included.

(f) Partial reduction in goods rates from April 1st, 1905.

(g) Reduction in passenger rates from May 1st; also a partial reduction in goods rates from January 1st, and a temporary reduction of 13½% in coffee rates from December 1st, 1906, to April 30th, 1907.

(h) Further temporary reduction of 12½% in coffee rates from 1st May to October 31st, 1907.

(i) Bragantina Section—Reduction in passenger and goods rates.

STATE OF BAHIA SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—

Head Office: 3, Saiter's Hall Court, London, E.C. DIRECTORS: Col. Paget P. Mosley, Temple T. Cowell, Fontaine de Lavelaye, Hon. A. G. Brand. Secretary: W. Stewart Lane. OBJECT: To acquire concession for and construct a line of railway from Ilheos on the coast of Bahia, to Conquista. By the terms of the concession, granted by the State of Bahia, the company will have a monopoly to 20 kilometres on each side of the line. The chief industry of the district to be served is cocoa-growing, for which this part of Brazil is admirably suited. In 1905 the crop of this district was 185,429 bags, and had grown in 1907 to 300,000. The concession is for 50 years dating from the completion of the last section. Messrs. Fry Miers, the contractors, have undertaken to deliver the first section in 1909.

STATE OF SÃO PAULO (BRAZIL) PURE COFFEE COMPANY, LIMITED.—

Head Office: 62, King William Street, London, E.C. Code Address: "FAZENDEIRO," London. DIRECTORS: Edward Greene (Chairman), J. Innes Rogers, Edward Bowron, Charles Evelyn Johnston. INCORPORATED: June 12th, 1908. OBJECT: As the official representatives of the São Paulo Government, to promote and extend the consumption and use of coffee, produced in the State of Sao Paulo, throughout the United Kingdom. CAPITAL: £52,500, divided into 50,000 preference shares of £1 each (10s. paid) and 50,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each. VOTING POWERS: 1 vote for every share. Accounts made up to September 30th and submitted in December.

SUAREZ HERMANOS & COMPANY, LIMITED.—

Registered Office: 12, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. Cable Address: "ILLIMANT," London. Secretary: G. Kalsey. FIRST DIRECTORS: N. Suarez and P. Suarez (both permanent, subject to holding 10 shares each). Qualification of ordinary directors: 8,000 shares. Remuneration (except managing director): £1,000 per annum, divided. Registered in London, August 5th, 1909. CAPITAL: £760,000, in £1

shares. OBJECT: To adopt an agreement with N. Suarez for the acquisition of the business formerly carried on by him in co-partnership with the late R. Suarez as "Suarez Hermanos" in Bolivia, as "R. Suarez and Company" at Pará, Mandos, and Santa Antonio and elsewhere in Brazil; and as "Suarez Hermanos & Company," at 12, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.; and to carry on the business of rubber growers, producers and dealers, shipowners, and general traders and merchants.

WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.—

Head office: Blocha House, Finsbury Pavement, London. Code Address: "Amulet," London. DIRECTORS: Sir J. Wolfe Barry, Sir J. Denison-Pender, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Viscount Middleton, Lord R. H. Browne, Sir A. J. L. Capel, J. Gordon, F. A. Johnston, Duque de Loulé (Lisbon). Qualification: 100 shares. Secretary: E. S. Hodson. REGISTERED: January 8th, 1873, as the Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Company, Limited; name changed in 1899, when it was amalgamated with the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company. The company has a concession for working its cables in Brazil. CAPITAL: Authorised, £2,500,000, in shares of £10, of which £2,079,300 have been subscribed and paid up. Accounts are made up to June 30th and December 31st, and submitted in November and May. The financial year closes in June. Dividends are paid quarterly. Dividends distributed: 1891-1892, 6½%; 1892-1893, 6½%; 1893-1894, 6½%; 1894-1895, to 1907-1908, each 7% and 6% for 1908. Carried forward, June 30th, 1908, £4,260. General reserve fund, £1,361,885. DEBENTURES: Authorised and outstanding, £800,000, in 4% debenture stock, issued in part in January, 1900, to holders of the 4% debenture stock of the Western Brazilian Telegraph Company, at par, and £17,200 exchanged at par in 1906 for 5% debentures, then matured. Remainder subscribed for by existing share and debenture stock holders. Redeemable at 105%, after three months' notice. Interest payable June 30th and December 31st. Quotations: Shares, 13½ to 14 ex. div.; 4% debentures, 101 to 108 ex div.

Domiciled in Italy.

PER L'ESPORTAZIONE E PER L'INDUSTRIA ITALO-AMERICANA, SOCIETA.—Domicile: Milan. Manager, S. Paulo: D. Picchetti. Authorised by Decrees 3,544 of December 30th, 1899; 3,620 of March 20th, 1900; 3,832 of October 19th, 1900; 5,800 of July 18th, 1905; 6,708 of October 31st, 1907, and 7078 of August 29th, 1908, to transact business in Brazil. OBJECT: General trading. CAPITAL: 11,200,000 lire in shares of 200 lire, all paid,

of which 1,000,000 lire are employed in Brazil. In consequence of the liquidation of the Bahia branch and reduction of stocks of merchandise at S. Paulo and Buenos Aires, by resolution at a general meeting on October 12th, it was resolved to reduce the capital from 14,000,000 lire to 11,200,000 lire, divided into shares of 200 lire, fully paid up, by return of 50 lire per share to the shareholders. Dividend paid September 20th, 1907, at rate of 10 %.

Domiciled in the River Plate.

BRUMADO GOLD DREDGING AND EXPLORATION COMPANY.—Head Office: Buenos Aires. Registered at the Registro Nacional at Buenos Aires in August, 1902, and authorised to transact business in Brazil under Decree of the Federal Government 5,855 of January 16th, 1906. OBJECT: To acquire and work certain concessions and options to mineral ground on the River Brumado, granted by the Government of the State of Matto Grosso, including the affluents of that river. The purchase price was \$250,000 (pesos) in fully-paid shares. The term of duration is 30 years. CAPITAL: Authorised, \$500,000 (pesos) gold (£99,206), in 100,000 shares of \$5 (pesos) gold each, of which \$404,000 had been paid on June 30th, 1907. Preliminary work was still in process, but it was expected that the dredges would shortly be got to work.

CABAÇAL GOLD DREDGING AND EXPLORATION COMPANY (Sociedade Anonima).—Head Office: Buenos Aires. REGISTERED at the Registro Nacional, Buenos Aires, in May, 1905, and authorised to transact business in Brazil by Decree of Federal Government 5,839 of January 9th, 1906. OBJECT: To acquire and work concessions and mining rights on the River Cabaçal in the State of Matto Grosso, and the affluents of that river, between the serras of Itapirapuan and Comprida. The purchase price was \$250,000 (pesos) gold in fully-paid shares. The duration of the company is 30 years. The first directors appointed for three years to March 31st, 1908, were B. W. Gardon, G. E. Elburn, R. S. Moncreiff, R. Methuen, A. Martinez Ruño, Carlos F. Schloss. Syndico: F. B. Fowler and J. Henderson. CAPITAL: Authorised, \$500,000 (pesos) gold (£99,206) in 100,000 shares of \$5 (pesos) gold each, of which half were issued to the vendors, 10 % were paid on registration. At the meeting held on June 28th, 1907, it was stated that conflicts of reports had been received regarding the value of the property, and that the titles were being disputed.

DIAMANTINA (MATTO GROSSO) DREDGING COMPANY.—Domicile: Buenos Aires. DIRECTORS: (First Board) Enrique L. Green, Chas. I. W. Davenay, C. M. Pellegrini. Vocals: J. N. Drysdale, D. H. S. Maitland, A. Van der Kerka. Syndico: E. B. Macadam. Supplentes: F. M. Still, H. B. Andersen, R. Methuen. Qualification: 200 shares. Remuneration: 5 % of profits. OBJECT: To acquire and work a concession granted by the Government of Matto Grosso May 25th, 1904, for prospecting and dredging gold and other minerals, over an area of 686,000 square metres along the bed of the River Paraguay and its affluents, from the headwaters to the junction with the River S. Anna, including the Diamantina district, but exclusive of an area of 20 kilometres on the Paraguay, situated 5 kilometres up that river from the confluence with the S. Anna and 15 kilometres up the River S. Anna. CAPITAL: \$1,000,000 (pesos) gold in 200,000 shares of \$5 (pesos) gold, divided into four series of 50,000 shares. Division of profits: 10 % for Reserve Fund, 5 % for directors, 85 % for shareholders.

ESTE MATTO GROSSO, SOCIEDAD ANONIMA COMPAÑIA PRIVILEGIADA.—Head Office: Buenos Aires. REGISTERED at the Registro Nacional, Buenos Aires, June, 1905, and authorised to transact business in Brazil under Decree 5,864 of January 23rd, 1906. OBJECT: To acquire and work a concession granted by the State of Matto Grosso for extraction of gold, diamonds and other minerals during a period of 30 years (1933), over an area of 10,290 hectares in the district

of Coxim and comarca of Corumbá in the State of Matto Grosso, with obligation to take effective possession and occupy 72,000 hectares before November 21st, 1905. Duration: The first Board, nominated for three years in 1905, was composed of J. W. Hopkins, D. A. Vignolles, R. Methuen, J. M. Drysdale, J. S. Agar. Supplentes: H. Andersen, G. E. J. de Boer. Syndico: Carlos Meyer Pellegrine. Syndico Supplente: G. Armstrong. Remuneration: 6 % of profits for directors and 1 % for syndico. CAPITAL: Authorised, \$1,250,000 (pesos) gold in 50,000 shares of 5 pesos each, divided into two series—the first of 220,000 shares issued in 1905, and the remaining 30,000 to be issued as occasion requires. Shares are to bear.

INDUSTRIAL AND PASTORIL, SOCIEDAD.—Head Office: Montevideo. Inscribed at the Registro Publico de Comercio, Montevideo, August 12th, 1907, and authorised by Federal Decree 6,662 of September 26th, 1907, to transact business in Brazil. Period of duration: 20 years. OBJECT: To elaborate and deal in pastoral products, manufacture soap and candles, and undertake any accessory business, such as cattle or hog breeding, &c. The seat of the company's undertakings to be at S. Anna do Livramento on the frontier of Uruguay and Brazil. DIRECTORS: The first Board of Directors, for three years to December 31st, 1900, Ramon E. Silveira, Gabriel Silveira Machado, Dr. Gabriel Osorio Mascarenhas, Antonio Guerra, J. Antonio Nicolich. Supplentes: J. B. da Franca Mascarenhas, Osorio Silveira, J. S. Supervielle, Oscar de Porciuncula, Antonio Cardoso. Advisory Board: Rodolpho Hoffmann, M. C. Fernandes. Supplentes: Manoel Allende, J. C. Paiva. Qualification for Directors: Two shares. Remuneration: 10 % of profits. CAPITAL: \$200,000 (pesos) gold (£42,582) in 200 shares to bearer of \$1,000 (pesos) each, of which 60 % must be paid up before the company can commence operations. The capital can be raised to \$300,000 (pesos) by vote of the shareholders. The shares are payable 45 % within 10 days of approval of the statutes, and 60 % on 30 days' notice as required. Profits are to be divided 11 % amongst directors, 15 % for Reserve Fund and 75 % as dividends.

MATTO GROSSO GOLD DREDGING COMPANY, LIMITED.—Domicile: Buenos Aires. DIRECTORS: Guillermo A. Granwell, Armando Boucher, Felipe Manzini, Luiz Bozzini. INCORPORATED: November 25th, 1904, at Buenos Aires to acquire from the Transpacific Mining and Exploration Company, Ltd. (of Brazil and New Zealand), all its assets, rights and concessions for 20 years, granted by the Government of Matto Grosso for dredging gold on the Rivers Coxipó, Cuyabá and Manso, for the sum of \$500,000 (pesos) gold in paid-up shares of \$5 (pesos) each. At a meeting of shareholders held on October 31st, 1907, a contract was entered into with D. Luiz Ferraz to work the dredges on commission. The Transpacific Company was authorised by Federal Decrees 5,022 of 1908, and 6,832 of January 17th, 1907, to transact business in the country with a capital of £60,000, of which not less than two-thirds paid up. Authorised to transact business in Brazil by Decree 5,590 of July 11th, 1906. CAPITAL: Authorised, \$1,000,000 gold in 200,000 shares of 5 pesos each, of which \$500,000 were issued to the vendors, and the rest were offered for subscription, being paid up. Voting Powers: One vote for 50 shares up to 1/2 of shares issued. Division of profits: 3 % reserve; 7 % directors; 90 % dividend.

Domiciled in the United States of America.

BAHIA TRAMWAY LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

—The HEAD OFFICE is at Portland, Maine, while there is also an office at 25, Broad Street, New York. The London address is 31, Bishopsgate Street Within. DIRECTORS: Messrs. Percival Farquhar, William L. Bull, Dr. F. S. Pearson, Theodore C. Hall and Rodney D. Chipp. The London debenture holders' committee consists of Messrs. Geo. Kitchen and W. Plender. The company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Maine, U.S.A., in 1905, to acquire, construct and develop tramways, gas supply and electric light and power for the City of Bahia and district, which has a population of 235,000, and has been authorised to operate in Brazil under a Decree from the Brazilian Government. The general manager at Bahia is Emil Hayn.

The company has purchased the Carris Electricos Tramway, whose concession runs until 1973, and gives it an exclusive zone of 500 metres on either side of the line. This tramway is worked by electric traction, and runs through the lower or business centre of the city, along the water-front and through the shipping centre to the populous suburb of Itapagipe. The company also owns the majority of the bonds and shares of the Belgian Company, "Cie. d'Eclairage de Bahia," and has set aside sufficient debentures to acquire the balance of the securities of the Belgian company. The latter has, by its concession, the exclusive right to manufacture and sell gas and electricity for lighting and power purposes (power for tramways being excepted, the Carris Electricos tramways being operated directly by this company as above mentioned) in the city and suburbs, and the concession for this right expires in 1951. The company has also acquired the water-power rights of the river Jequirica, 45 miles from the City of Bahia, together with similar rights in respect to the falls of Santarem, about 20 miles down the coast, as a provision for any future extension. The company has installed a power house as well as a complete system for distributing electricity throughout the City of Bahia. At the present time the power house is being enlarged by the installation of a new 1,000 horse-power gas engine, which will thus bring up the total producing power to 3,000 horse-power. The gas works are being completely transformed, and the new installation will be of the most modern type, and will enable a considerable reduction to be made in the working expenses, and also provide for the increasing demands of the consumers.

In 1908 the tramway carried 3,504,240 passengers and 11,548 tons of goods. The sales of gas for the whole year amounted to 1,907,000 cubic metres, and the sale of electricity to 636,000 k.w.h.

The increase in the net earnings which is anticipated is not yet realised. This, however, is due to the improvements and the new erections which were being carried out not being fully under way. The full advantage of the improvements has not yet been felt. The latest information to hand states that the electricity branch of the business is expanding and that the general situation of the enterprise is improving.

CAPITAL: The nominal capital of the company consists of \$3,500,000 in \$100 shares, and \$7,500,000 of 50-year 5% first mortgage gold bonds. All the shares and \$3,436,300 bonds have been issued. A considerable amount of the shares and the bonds are held in London. The debentures are also held in Brussels and New York as well as in London and the principal is payable at any one of these places on November 1st, 1955, by drawings at 108%, or by purchase by means of a sinking fund of $\frac{1}{2}$ % per annum, commencing on November 1st, 1910.

BRAZIL RAILWAY COMPANY.—Incorporated November 9th, 1906, under the laws of the State of Maine, U.S.A. Head Office: Portland, Maine. New York Office: 25, Broad Street. London Office: 31, Bishopsgate Street, Within. Paris Office: 11, Rue Louis-le-Grand. Rio de Janeiro Office: Avenida Central. Cable Address: "Outstorm, London" and "Lavitrep, Paris." Transfer Agents and Registrar: Empire Trust Company, of New York. DIRECTORS: Percival Farquhar (President); Alexander

Mackenzie, Alfredo Maia, Carlos Sampaio, Gaston de Cerjat, F. S. Pearson, Sir Wm. Van Horne, K.C.M.G., Jorge Tibirica, H. Malcolm Hubbard, B. H. Binder. Agents in England: H. Malcolm Hubbard, and B. H. Binder. BANKERS: Bank of Scotland, London. Company authorised to transact business in Brazil by Decrees Nos. 6,493 of May 31st, 1907, 7,434 of 3rd June; and 7,665 of October 14th, 1909.

The company was formed for the purpose of connecting and consolidating railways in Southern Brazil into a comprehensive system, joining at the international boundaries with the railways of Uruguay, Argentine, and Paraguay. The Company has agreed to lease and operate the undertaking of the Sorocabana Railway for the entire period of the lease granted by the State of São Paulo, which runs until June 30th, 1967. In addition the company owns the whole of the issued share and debenture capital of the Sorocabana Railway Company (for a report of which see page 810), with the exception of a few common shares and £175,000 debentures. The length of the Sorocabana Railway Line operated under such lease, is 810 miles. The State of São Paulo has contracted to construct and deliver to the Company for operation approximately a further 100 miles of railway. The Company has also agreed to lease and operate the undertaking of the São Paulo—Rio Grande Railway Company (for a report of which see page 724), for the period of the concession (viz., ninety years) granted by the Federal Government of Brazil. In addition the Company owns 85 per cent. of the issued share capital of the São Paulo—Rio Grande Railway Company, which has 385 miles completed and recently put into operation, and 1,300 miles under construction and to be constructed. The Company also owns a large interest in the capital of the Compagnie Auxiliaire de Chemins de Fer au Brésil, which operates under lease from the Federal Government of Brazil an extensive and practically the whole railway system in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, having about 1,200 miles in operation, and a further 205 miles under construction.

In April, 1909, the Sorocabana Railway, and the São Paulo—Rio Grande Railway, were connected and through train service inaugurated between the City of São Paulo and Porto da União. By September, 1910, the São Paulo—Rio Grande Railway will have reached its southern terminus on the Rio Uruguay, there meeting the lines of the Compagnie Auxiliaire above referred to and completing the continuous system of railway from São Paulo in the North, across the States of São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul to the Republic of Uruguay.

The comparative gross and net earnings, before deduction of fixed charges and rentals, of the Sorocabana Railway and the Compagnie Auxiliaire are as follows:

	Sorocabana Railway		Compagnie Auxiliaire	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
	£	£	£	£
1907	708,537	316,705	423,638	157,847
1908	769,997	336,866	494,750	209,322
1909 (Estimated on basis of first nine months)	856,250	450,000	562,500	237,500

The Company owns approximately 50 per cent. of the capital of the Madeira-Mamoré Railway Company (for an account of which see page 808), which is constructing, for account of the Federal Government of Brazil, two hundred miles of railway around the series of falls and cataracts of the Madeira River, one of the most important affluents of the Amazon. The line will connect the navigation of the Amazon and Madeira Rivers below the Madeira Falls with the 2,500 miles of navigation in Bolivia above these falls, thereby

providing a quicker and cheaper route, via Manaus and Pará, for the transport to Europe of the valuable export products of Bodavia. This Railway when completed, will be operated by the Madeira-Mamoré Railway Company under a lease from the Federal Government for sixty years on favourable terms.

The Company is entitled, by virtue of the concessions granted by the Federal Government of Brazil for the construction and operation of the São Paulo-Rio Grande Railway, to large areas of land comprising about 6,000,000 acres which are situated along the line of that railway, a large part of which is covered with pine and hardwood forests. The Company has also acquired extensive tracts of land adjacent to its lines in Southern Brazil which are rich in pine and other timbers suitable for all kinds of building purposes.

CAPITAL: Authorised, \$40,000,000, divided into 100,000 6% non-cumulative Preferred shares and 300,000 Ordinary shares of \$100 each. All the Ordinary shares and 50,000 Preferred shares are issued and fully paid.

DEBENTURES: 5% 50 year gold debentures; authorised, \$5,000,000; issued, \$2,101,500. These debentures, which were issued privately, create no charge on the assets of the Company. They are repayable at par on January 1st, 1912, by means of a sinking fund of $\frac{1}{2}$ % per annum, or at 103% at any time earlier at the Company's option. Interest payable January 1st and July 1st. **BONDS:** $4\frac{1}{2}$ % first mortgage 60 year gold bonds. Authorised, \$6,000,000. Issued in London in October, 1909, £1,800,000; in Belgium December 8th and 9th, 1909, Fcs. 25,000,000. The issue of these \$6,000,000 $4\frac{1}{2}$ % bonds is secured by a Deed of Trust in favour of the Empire Trust Company (of New York) as Trustee, dated June 1st, 1909. Under the terms of the Deed of Trust, the Bonds are constituted a specific first charge on all immovable property, both real and personal, and on all bonds, debentures, debenture stock and other securities and shares of other companies which the company owns or may hereafter acquire with bonds or the proceeds thereof forming part of the said issue as specified in the said Deed of Trust, and also a general floating charge upon all other assets and property of the Company other than the lands which the Company owns or is otherwise entitled to in the Republic of Brazil, under and by virtue of the concessions granted by the Federal Government of Brazil for the construction and operation of the São Paulo-Rio Grande Railway. These bonds are dated the July 1st, 1909, and are redeemable at par on the 1st July, 1969, by means of annual payments by the Company to the Trustee, commencing July 1st, 1914, to be applied in annual drawings at par, or by purchase of the bonds on the market, or by tender if they are at or below that price, or the whole or any part of the bonds may be redeemed at 105 per cent. at any time on six months' notice, or on the Company going into voluntary liquidation, or amalgamating with any other company or companies. If part of the bonds are to be redeemed, the particular bonds will be determined by a drawing. The bonds are to be bearer, but can be registered as to principal at the holder's option in London at the Company's office. The interest on the bonds is payable half-yearly on July 1st and January 1st, by means of coupons attached to the bonds at the offices of the Bank of Scotland, London, and at such other places as the Company may from time to time appoint. Holders of the 5% 50-year gold debenture will be given later the option of exchanging their bonds for $4\frac{1}{2}$ % first mortgage 60-year gold bonds at the parity of exchange.

BRAZILIAN DIAMOND MINING COMPANY.—Head Office: Portland, Maine, U.S.A. **DIRECTORS:** Benjamin S. Pray, John Murphy, Bowman F. Wilder, John B. Humphrey, Winthrop Wetherbee, J. F. Abbott, Nelson F. Humphrey. **INCORPORATED** under the laws of Maine, U.S.A. Authorised to do business in Brazil by Decree 6,542 of July 4th, 1907. **OBJECT:** To undertake mining of any kind. **CAPITAL:** \$1,000,000 in 100,000 shares of \$10 each.

THE BRAZILIAN EXPORT AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.—Registered in the State of Maine, U.S.A., to purchase an area of 100 leagues in the State of Piahy for breeding of cattle, planting rubber, and making xarque (jerked beef), &c. **CAPITAL:** \$6,000,000.

DATAS DIAMOND AND GOLD COMPANY.—Head Office: Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A. **DIRECTORS:** J. W. Waitz (President), D. L. Trax, C. A. Waitz, C. R. Mundt, W. F. Mellish, Le Ceplogie, Jos. V. Howard, Ralph E. Lupton. **INCORPORATED** under the laws of the State of Delaware, U.S.A., July 20th, 1906, and authorised to transact business in Brazil under Federal Decree 6,811 of January 3rd, 1907. **CAPITAL:** Authorised, \$100,000 in 100,000 shares of \$1 each; the initial (subscribed) capital being \$1,000. The period of duration is unlimited and liability of shareholders limited. General meeting: July 28th every year. The point of meeting of the company will be at Oil City, Pennsylvania. The Delaware Charter Guarantee and Trust Company undertakes to maintain an office for the company in the State of Delaware. The company has acquired a property called "Datas," near the town of the same name, situated in the district of Diamantina, in Minas Geraes, comprising 25,000 acres of mineral ground, with houses thereon, for the sum of \$100,000, payable in shares of the company. This operation, apparently, absorbed the whole capital of the company.

DIAMOND KING MINING COMPANY.—Head Office: Wellsville, County of Alleghany (New York). Authorised to transact business in Brazil by Decrees 5,025 of August 1st, 1905, and 6,063 of June 5th, 1906. Incorporated June 27th, 1905, under laws of the State of Dakota (South), U.S.A. **CAPITAL:** The authorised capital was originally \$150,000, in 15,000 shares of \$10 each, raised in 1905 to \$300,000 in 30,000 shares of \$10 each, of which by March 29th, 1906, \$30,000 appears to have been paid up and deposited in the First National Bank of Wellsville, N.Y.

DIANA MINING COMPANY.—Head Office: Portland, Maine, U.S.A. **DIRECTORS:** Millard W. Baldwin, Clarence E. Eaton, A. L. La Haine, H. E. Mason, Jas. G. Herman, W. F. Crummett and C. W. Burnell (Secretary). **INCORPORATED** under the laws of the State of Maine, U.S.A., on July 23rd, 1906, and authorised to transact business in Brazil by Decree 6,161 of Brazilian Government dated September 18th, 1903. The object of the company does not seem to be specified in the statutes, but in the certificate of organisation is stated to be to undertake mining and other business in any State or country outside of Maine. **CAPITAL:** \$1,000,000, of which none had been paid up according to the certificate of registration, dated July 24th, 1906.

DR. WILLIAMS MEDICINE COMPANY.—Domicile: New York. **DIRECTORS** (1895): W. T. Hansen, G. T. Falford, L. de F. Gates, Lewis A. Skinner. Founded in New York in 1898. Authorised to transact business in Brazil by Decree 5,040 of November 7th, 1903. **CAPITAL:** \$5,000 in 100 shares of \$50 each. Duration: 50 years. **OBJECT:** Manufacture and sale of drugs.

EMPIRE FIBRE COMPANY.—Domicile: New York. Code Addresses: "EMPIRE"; "KEALMAN," Santos; "RIBEIRO," Bello Horizonte. **DIRECTORS:** F. W. R. Eschmann, D. R. Smart, H. C. Macdonald, Wm. P. Buckner. Gen. Manager: J. B. Solomon. Local Manager: D. T. Ribeiro. Representative at Santos: A. Kealman. Voting Powers: One vote for each share. The company has a concession dated April 12th, 1894, under which a grant of land at Sete Lagoas was made conditionally on 484 hectares being planted within one year, 30 hectares within 4 years, and all the machinery being mounted and in working order for producing fibre within one year. The concession is for 10 years. Authorised by Decree 6,447 of April 6th, 1907. **OBJECT:** To cultivate *Fomeroya gigantea*, and prepare fibre from the same, and to plant rice. **Capital:** \$50,000.

MADEIRA-MAMORÉ RAILWAY COMPANY.—Incorporated August 2nd, 1907, under the laws of the State of Maine, U.S.A. Head Office: Portland, Maine, has also offices at 25, Broad Street, New York City; 31, Bishopsgate Street Within, London; 11, Rue Louis-le-Grand, Paris; Rio de Janeiro, and Manacá, Brazil. Cable Address: "Outstorm, London," "Lavierep, Paris," "Majekel, Manaus." **AGENTS OF THE COMPANY IN ENGLAND:** H. Malcolm Hubbard and B. H. Binder.

CAPITAL: \$11,000,000 in shares of \$100 each; divided into 10,000 preferred shares and 100,000 ordinary shares.

The preferred stock is entitled to the profits of construction only and to none of the profits of operation. The ordinary stock is entitled to all the profits of operation and to none of the profits of construction. The stock is all issued and is fully paid; the Brazil Railway Company owns \$250,000 of the preferred and \$4,875,000 of the common stock. The Port of Pará owns \$250,000 of the preferred and \$4,875,000 of the common stock. **VOTING POWERS:** One vote for each ordinary share; the preferred shares have no vote.

Bonds: Authorised issue, \$5,000,000 6% 50-year bonds, for the purpose of providing working capital for the construction and operation of the railway.

The Company is authorised to transact business in Brazil by Federal Decrees Nos. 6,755 of November 23th, 1907, and 7,433 of June 3rd, 1909.

The Company owns a contract made on the 14th November, 1906, with Joaquim Catramby by virtue of Decree No. 6103 of the Federal Government of Brazil, dated August 7th, 1906, for the construction, on behalf of the Federal Government, of the Madeira-Mamoré Railway. This contract was transferred to the Madeira-Mamoré Railway Company by authority of Federal Decree No. 6838 of January 30th, 1908.

The Madeira-Mamoré Railway is being constructed by the Federal Government of Brazil in pursuance of its undertaking with Bolivia, under the treaty referred to in Federal Decree No. 5161 of March 10th, 1904, by which the former acquired the undisputed possession of the valuable rubber district of Acre, Brazil having thereby agreed to build a railway along the cataracts of the Madeira and Mamoré Rivers starting from the point of Santo Antonio on the Madeira River and running to Guajara-Mirim on the Mamoré, with a branch line from or near Villa Murinho, in Matto Grossa, to Villa Bella at the junction of the Beni and Mamoré Rivers. The length of the main line is about 200 miles, of which about 54 miles are now completed, and the entire line should be in operation in about two years. The opening up of this railway will connect the navigation above the cataracts with the Madeira and Amazon Rivers, providing a quicker and cheaper route for the transport, via Manóes and Pará, for the valuable products of Acre and Bolivia, convenient to the 2,500 miles of navigable waters above the falls, to the markets of Europe and the Eastern Coasts of North and South America. A contract for the construction of the works has been entered into with Messrs. May & Jekyl of New York. The construction is being carried out subject to the control and approval of the Fiscal Engineer of the Federal Government, and according to his measurements and certificates the Company is paid monthly by the Federal Government for the surveys, excavation and other railway work and materials as they arrive. These payments by the Federal Government are made in 5% Treasury Bonds, except that for material imported from abroad the payments are in currency up to a thousand contos of reis a year, but should the amount of materials imported in any one year exceed 1,000 contos of reis the excess is to be paid in bonds as for other items.

On April 24th 1909, the Company contracted with the Federal Government for the lease of the Madeira-Mamoré Railway for a period of 60 years counting from the 1st January, 1912. The rental payable under the lease is:—

- (1) 5% of the gross yearly revenue during the first 20 years.
- (2) 10% of the gross yearly revenue during the second 20 years.
- (3) 20% of the gross yearly revenue for the third 20 years.
- (4) 20% of such part of the net revenue exceeding 12% on the capital as recognised by the Government.

During the term of lease the Company is granted, among other things:—

- (1) The right to expropriate, for public utility, such lands, &c., as may be required for the services of the Railway.
- (2) The exemption of import duties on materials destined for the construction and maintenance of the railway.
- (3) A privileged zone of 20 kilometres on either side of its line in which no parallel railway can be constructed.

- (4) The right to establish river navigation services and the preference for the subsidiary navigation service of the Madeira-Mamoré Rivers and their affluents, and for the construction of ports at Santo Antonio, Villa Bella and Guajara-Mirim.

At the expiration of the lease, the Railway and all its dependencies will revert to the Government without further compensation.

PITTSBURG BRAZILIAN DREDGING COMPANY.—Head Office: Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A. INCORPORATED: March 23rd, 1906, under the laws of the State of Delaware, U.S.A., to undertake any business of any kind in the State of Delaware or elsewhere, but particularly gold and diamond mining in Brazil. The statutes of the company stipulate that there shall be not less than seven directors, all powers being exercised by the president. The Delaware Charter Guarantee Company is charged with maintenance of an office and staff for the company. Authorised to transact business in Brazil by Decree 6,067, of 12th June, 1903. **DIRECTORS:** Ralph C. Lipton, W. F. Mellish, U. A. Marlia (President), Fred Sermin, A. F. Wellish, Junr., W. J. Zerke, F. Milton Johnson. **CAPITAL:** Authorised, \$500,000 in 500,000 shares of \$1 each; \$52,162 were issued and the value deposited with the Colonial Trust Company of Pittsburgh. A proposal of W. Zirkel (subscriber for 23,100 shares) for sale of a "contract," inclusive of a property not specified in the statutes, for \$240,000, payable in shares, was accepted. On March 30th \$3,500 were remitted to Rio de Janeiro through the British Bank of South America.

PORT OF PARÁ.—Incorporated September 7th, 1906, under the laws of the State of Maine, U.S.A. Head Office: Portland, Maine; has also Offices at 25, Broad Street, New York City; 31, Bishopsgate Street Within, London; 11, Rue Louis-le-Grand, Paris; 58, Avenida Central, Rio de Janeiro; Pará. Cable Addresses: "Outstorn, London," "Lavierep, Paris," "Carthage, Rio de Janeiro," "Yrrab, Pará." **BOARD OF DIRECTORS:** Percival Farquhar (President), A. Poniatowski, F. S. Pearson, W. L. Bull, H. M. Hubbard, R. C. Sanceau, Edward Quellanec, Carlos Sampaio, Rodney D. Chipp. Agents in England: H. M. Hubbard and B. H. Binder. General Manager and Agent at Pará: Ian Barry. Company is authorised to transact Business in Brazil by Federal Decrees Nos. 6,223 of December 20th, 1906, and 7,480 of June 3rd, 1909. **CAPITAL:** \$17,500,000 in shares of \$100 each, divided into 75,000 6% non-cumulative preferred shares and 100,000 ordinary shares. The preferred shares participate equally in any profits available for distribution as dividend in any year after 6% for the year has been paid on the preferred and also on the ordinary shares. The whole share capital has been issued and is fully paid up. **BONDS:** (1) \$3,000,000 5% first mortgage 50 year - gold coupon - denominated in £20 and £100 each, which have been issued. The bonds are dated January 1st, 1907, and redeemable at par January 1st, 1957, by means of a sinking fund of 4% per annum, commencing January 1st, 1912, which may be applied in redeeming the bonds, if they are at or below that price. The purchase of the bonds may also be effected at 105% on or any time after January 1st, 1917, or on the company going into liquidation or amalgamating with another company. The bonds are to bearer but can be registered at the holder's option in London at the Company's offices. Interest is payable half-yearly on July 1st and January 1st by coupons. These bonds, under the terms of the trust deed executed to the National Trust Company, Limited, are specifically secured upon the proceeds of the special 2% gold tax to be levied upon the total imports of the Port of Pará and will, in addition, constitute a first charge upon the entire works, plant, fixtures, and all other assets constituting the First Division of the First Section of the Port as described in the concession. (2) There is also an authorised issue of £5,000,000 5% 60 year first mortgage bonds dated March 1st, 1909, and payable March 1st, 1969. These bonds under deed of trust executed to the Empire Trust Company (New York), constitute a first charge upon the second Division of the First Section of the Port in the concession and upon all property

and securities which the Company may acquire with these bonds or with the proceeds thereof including the common shares in the capital stock of the Madeira-Mamoré Railway Company held by the Company, and a second charge upon the special 2% gold tax mentioned above. The Company has acquired a concession granted by the Federal Government of Brazil, for the construction and operation of Harbour Works at the Port of Pará, on the Pará River, one of the Mouths of the Amazon.

ROSSBACH BRAZILIAN COMPANY.—Domicile: 27, Fery Street, New York. Incorporated at New York, April 30th, 1854, and registered at the Junta Commercial de Bahia, March 31st, 1905. Authorised to transact business in Brazil by Decree 5,594, of July 18th, 1905. Object: Manufacturing of oil, soaps, &c., from cotton seed, and to deal in rubber and other Brazilian produce. Duration: To April 30th, 1954. CAPITAL: Authorised, \$100,000, in 1,000 shares of \$100 each, of which \$500 was paid up by the incorporators: Jacob Rossbach, Leopold Rossbach, A. Kierschluers, H. N. Schloss and L. S. Backe.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.—Head Office: No. 149, Broadway, New York. DIRECTORS: Douglas Alexander, Ed. H. Bennet, Thos. E. Hardenbergh, F. G. Bourne, S. H. Clark. INCORPORATED: February 20th, 1873, in New Jersey, for manufacture of sewing machines. Authorised to transact business in Brazil by Decree 5,648, of August 22nd, 1905. The company handles 80% of the world's output of sewing machines. Capital Stock: \$1,000,000 raised in 1887 to \$30,000,000, in shares of \$100 each. Dividends are paid quarterly: 1907 (half-year), 4%; 1906, 8%; 1905, 13%; 1904, 31%; 1903, 12%; 1902, 9½%; 1901, 7%; 1900, 20%.

SOROCABANA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Incorporated January 28th, 1907, under the laws of the State of Maine, U.S.A. HEAD OFFICE: Portland, Maine. Offices also at 31, Bishopsgate Street Within, London; 25, Broad Street, New York City; 11, Rue Louis le Grand, Paris; 58, Avenida Central, Rio de Janeiro; and São Paulo. Cable Addresses: "Outstorm, London," "Lavierep, Paris," and "Nagesor, São Paulo." BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Hector Legru (President), Comte Georges du Chaylard, Percival Farquhar, Ernest Genty, Eugène Lafon, Alexander Mackenzie, Alfredo Maia, Carlos Sampaio and João Teixeira Soares. Agents in England: H. Malcolm Hubbard and Bernhard Heymann Binder. Superintendent in Brazil: Frank J. Egan. Company authorised to transact business in Brazil by Federal Decrees Nos. 6,524 of June 15th, 1907; 6,574 of July 25th, 1907; 6,709, of October 31st, 1907; and 7,432 of June 3rd, 1909. OBJECT: To take over from the lessees the lease of the Sorocabana Railway, contracted with the Government of the State of São Paulo on May 22nd, 1907, as authorised by the Government of São Paulo under Decree 1,517 of October 22nd, and Law 1,076 of August 23rd, 1907. The principal clauses of the lease of the railway are as follows:—

1. The lease comprises all material, rolling stock, furniture, tools and implements that at the time of signing of lease constitute the property of the Sorocabana Railway, including all those mentioned in the deed of transfer executed by the Federal Government on January 18th and March 4th, 1905, as also all real estate acquired and extensions in construction prior to that date and referred to in Clauses 3 and 4 of the contract, and also the service of navigation on the river Piracabana and Tiete.
2. The period of the lease is for 60 years, counting from July 1st, 1907.
3. Government undertakes to complete the construction of the branch from Itapetininga to Itararé (now completed and in operation), and that from Cerqueiros Cesar to Salto Grande do Parapanema, and to hand these branches over to the lessees within 6 years, in working order, and to construct the latter

branch from Salto Grande to Tibagy within five years, counting from July 1st, 1907. The lessees on their side undertake to carry the materials for these lines at a reduction of 50% on the general tariff.

The capital expended by Government on these lines, as also that expended on improvements in excess of the surplus of the Dresdner Bank loan of £3,800,000, shall be recognised by the lessees in accordance with the amount really expended. The lessees may construct under Federal or State concession any line useful for development, which shall be incorporated with the Sorocabana Railway and the capital be recognised by the Government. Moreover, the company will have the preference for construction of any branch or trunk line or for any navigation service useful for its development. From July 1st, 1907, all revenues and expenses shall be on account of the lessees. The capital of the railway shall be constituted by the £3,800,000 loaned by the Dresdner Bank, calculated at the rate of exchange of the date of signature of the contract, together with the money expended by the Government and the lessees on capital account provided by the contract, and shall embrace expenditure on new rolling stock, rails and improvements of the line, or which the lessees will be allowed interest at the rate of 10% per annum, as also on extensions and branches and expenditure for colonisation, on all of which depreciation at the rate of one-sixtieth per annum shall be allowed for. At the close of the concession (60 years) the line and all its dependencies become the property of the State without further compensation than the value of the stores then existing, and the company's capital, less one-sixtieth per annum, payable in 5% State bonds. The lessees pay 25% of the net revenue, to be arrived at after deduction from the net working receipts and Federal guarantee of: (A) Interest on the Dresdner Bank loan; (B) interest on Government outlay; (C) interest on capital expenditure of the lessees; (D) the sum necessary for the funds provided for by Art. 2 of Decree 1,417, of November 6th, 1906, of the State of São Paulo Government for maintenance of the railway. When the Dresdner Bank loan is paid off, the corresponding annuity will revert to Government, to be employed at option of the Government in reducing freight rates or in reduction of the Government's or the lessees' capital account or in the construction of new lines. There is a Federal guarantee of 6% interest on the maximum of Rs. 30,000 per kilometre, or some 600 kilometres, as determined by Decree 10,090 of 1888, payable through the agency of the State of São Paulo for 30 years, counting from 1888. It is understood that the lease is being transferred by the company to the Brazil Railway Company.

CAPITAL: \$10,000,000, in shares of \$100 each, divided into 20,000 6% non-cumulative preferred shares and 80,000 ordinary shares. Dividend on the ordinary shares can only be declared after the preferred dividend for the corresponding period has been paid. After payment of a dividend of 6% on the ordinary shares the preferred shares rank for payment of an equivalent additional dividend. All the ordinary shares have been issued and are fully paid up. The preferred stock has been issued 25% paid. Obligations: (1) £3,800,000 5% bonds of the Government of the State of São Paulo issued in 1905, for the service of which the railway is a first charge. Amortisation at the rate of about 1% accumulative, commencing in 1910. (2) Service of not exceeding £1,300,000, expended and to be expended by Government on extensions at the rate of 6% per annum on amount expended. (3) Collateral guarantee of loan of £2,000,000, raised in Paris by the company on account of the S. Paulo Government in 1907. DEBENTURES of the Sorocabana Railway Company: An issue of £2,000,000 5% 60-year debentures has been authorised. The debentures are dated June 10th, 1907, repayable July 1st, 1967, by means of a Sinking Fund of ½% per annum, commencing July 1st, 1912, which may be applied in purchasing the debentures at or below 103% or invested in Trustee securities. The debentures may be redeemed by the company at any time after July 1st, 1917, at 103% and accrued interest, or before that date on liquidation.

re-organisation or amalgamation. The debentures are in denominations of £20, or 504 frs., and £100, or 2,520 frs., each. The interest is payable by half-yearly coupon on January 1st and July 1st. By a Trust Deed, dated June 10th, 1907, the Empire Trust Company is constituted trustee of the debenture holders, and under the terms of such Trust Deed the lease is

charged by way of mortgage pledge under the laws of the United States of Brazil as security for the debentures. £350,000 of the debentures have been issued. This collateral guarantee and debenture issue are a charge on the lease and not on the railway.

BALANCE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1908.

REVENUE.		Percentage of Revenue.	EXPENDITURE.		Percentage of Revenue.	Percentage of Expenditure.
	Currency.			Currency.		
Passengers	1,774,486\$971	14-41	General management	519,383\$500	4-21	7-50
Parcels and baggage	399,704\$590	3-25	Traffic	1,401,923\$119	11-33	20-23
Telegrams	100,751\$550	0-81	Locomotion	1,210,590\$464	9-33	17-47
Animals by passenger trains	26,405\$970	0-21	Permanent way	1,931,929\$648	15-69	27-88
Coffee	3,971,927\$640	32-24	Traction	1,598,578\$780	12-98	23-07
Merchandise	4,971,927\$640	39-92	River service	82,413\$440	0-66	1-18
Animals by freight trains	375,282\$380	3-04	Sundry	185,276\$008	1-50	2-67
Demurrage	23,999\$800	0-19	Balance in favour of revenue	5,389,863\$258	43-75	—
Indry	120,411\$926	1-05				
Guarantee of interest to be received from the Government	600,000\$000	4-88				
Total	12,319,958\$277		Total	12,319,958\$277		

STATISTICS OF THE RAILWAY—1903-1908.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Kilom. of line in operation	914	928	940	987	1,040	1,144
Number of passengers carried	512,764	578,608	610,714	680,178	780,797	839,076
Number of animals carried on passenger trains	5,273	5,138	4,986	5,165	5,867	6,211
Tons of baggage carried	5,990	5,795	5,734	6,300	7,082	7,135
Tons of merchandise carried	243,077	270,595	302,408	355,635	412,158	399,927
Number of animals carried on goods trains	52,270	68,737	80,269	77,381	79,103	97,148
Receipts per kilom. in operation	11,312\$813	10,861\$030	10,837\$600	13,259\$124	12,205\$662	10,766\$907
Receipts per train kilom.	68\$348	58\$378	58\$186	58\$720	58\$369	48\$965
Average receipts per passenger per kilom.	\$043-7	\$043-4	\$043-4	\$043-8	\$040-8	\$039-5
Average receipts per ton per kilom. for merchandise	\$168-3	\$165-0	\$146-6	\$151-7	\$133-6	\$148-8
Expenses per kilom. in operation	7,419\$669	7,113\$843	7,046\$830	7,307\$107	7,384\$309	6,056\$488
Expenses per train kilom.	48\$163	38\$522	38\$339	38\$152	38\$226	28\$965
Expenses per passenger per kilom.	\$050-9	\$049-4	\$046-9	\$049-9	\$047-5	\$045-1
Expenses per ton of merchandise per kilom.	\$110-0	\$103-8	\$095-4	\$101-4	\$101-1	\$088-5
Gross receipts	10,215,470\$508	9,937,340\$575	10,144,079\$003	12,736,715\$070	12,606,598\$863	12,319,958\$277
Expenditure	6,699,968\$453	6,509,168\$449	6,595,371\$145	7,019,207\$386	7,629,310\$431	6,980,095\$019
Net receipts	3,515,512\$055	3,428,174\$126	3,548,707\$858	5,717,507\$684	5,077,288\$432	5,339,863\$258
Coefficient of operation	65-68%	65-49%	65-01%	65-11%	60-08%	56-25%

RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES AND EARNINGS, 1900-1908.

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Surplus.
1900	9,898,309\$590	6,158,383\$050	3,544,921\$540
1901	10,394,663\$595	5,180,950\$523	5,268,713\$072
1902	10,195,907\$000	5,378,843\$000	4,817,064\$000
1903	10,215,470\$508	6,694,089\$627	3,521,380\$881
1904	9,937,340\$575	6,789,373\$789	3,148,466\$886
1905	10,144,079\$003	6,581,823\$765	3,562,255\$238
1906	12,736,715\$070	7,019,207\$386	5,717,507\$684
1907	12,606,598\$863	7,629,310\$431	6,007,288\$432
1908	12,319,958\$277	6,930,095\$019	5,389,863\$258
Total	98,339,542\$481	58,317,083\$540	40,022,458\$941
Average of nine years	10,926,615\$830	6,478,564\$850	4,448,050\$980

TRANSPORTATION OF COFFEE BY THE SORO CABANA.

Year.	Number of Sacks.	Tons.	Receipts in Currency.	Receipts from Coffee in % of Total Earnings.	Tonnage of Coffee in % of Total Freight Carried.	Coffee carried by Sorocabana in % of Total Coffee entering Santos.
1903	1,343,286	81,718	4,822,401\$	47-20	26-65	17-05
1904	1,142,038	73,740	4,150,592\$	41-76	21-05	15-95
1905	1,106,656	69,307	3,805,074\$	47-51	17-02	15-74
1906	1,743,115	112,553	5,074,976\$	46-01	25-32	15-90
1907	1,689,925	107,636	5,236,171\$	41-17	21-35	14-94
1908	1,257,693	82,547	3,971,923\$	32-39	21-07	13-69
Average for six years	1,380,419	87,917	4,660,330\$	41-98	—	15-45

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