

to direct imports, however, as the indirect ones admittedly have diminished.

ANGRA DOS REIS COFFEES

There are rumors that the Coffee Institute of Minas Geraes, through its headquarters in this city, is endeavoring to effect the sale of their retained coffees now in store at Angra dos Reis, but that the parleys thus far have not led to a definite result.—D. K.

SÃO PAULO GOLD TAX REDUCED

Special Correspondence

RIO DE JANEIRO, February 5, 1934.—A recent fortnightly report of the DNC says that the government of the State of São Paulo has reduced 3\$000 per bag the one-milreis-gold tax on São Paulo's coffee. The same tax having been paid at the rate of 6\$500 per bag until December 31 last, will be henceforth fixed at the rate 3\$500, according to official decree, effective since the first of this month, reading as follows: "The Federal Interventor of the State of São Paulo, Dr. Armando Salles de Oliveira, empowered by decree No. 19,398, issued on the 11th November, 1930, by the provisory Federal government, and taking into consideration:

I. That the decree No. 23,480, issued on the 21st November last by the provisory Federal government abolished the gold taxes in the whole country;

II. That accordingly the one milreis gold tax created by the Law No. 2,004, art. 3, of the 19th December, 1924, should have a fixed rate in national currency;

III. That the proceeds of this tax being earmarked for the service of the £10,000,000 loan undertaken by the Coffee Institute, the tax may be fixed, for the current year, at a ratio more favorable to the farmers provided that the tax receipt on the new basis corresponds to the loan service;

IV. That in case the tax receipt will be insufficient to cover the loan service, on account of eventual exchange fluctuations, the surplus balance existing now in deposit, will provide for the deficit;

V. That, should this surplus balance be entirely absorbed, the government has the power of increasing the tax up to the necessary level.

DECREES:

Art 1st.—The one milreis gold tax created by the Law No. 2,004, art. 3d, of the 19th December, 1924, is herewith fixed at the rate of 3\$500 per bag of coffee passing through this State.

Art 2nd.—This decree comes into effect on and after January 1, 1934, and all contrary provisions are revoked.—CARIOCA.

FRANCE REMOVES SURTAXES ON ENTRIES OF BRAZILIAN COFFEE

Special Correspondence

SANTOS, February 14, 1934.—According to telegraphic information from the Brazilian Embassy in Paris, the French Government has just revoked the part of the decree of October 30 last which established a surtax on entries of Brazilian coffee to France, equal to twice the general tariff, which is 510 francs. This surtax amounted to 1,000 francs per 100 kilos, plus the other taxes on importation and consumption. With the revocation of the decree Brazilian coffee has again been included in

the minimum tariff, which is 241.20 francs of customhouse duties, plus a small surtax of 40 francs per 100 kilos.—FERNANDES.

BRAZILIAN COFFEE EXPORTS

Special Correspondence

RIO DE JANEIRO, February 5, 1934.—Brazilian coffee exports in January amounted to the record figure of 1,878,000 bags, according to the fortnightly report of the Departamento Nacional de Café published here today. Of this total 1,837,947 bags went abroad and 40,617 were coastwise shipments. During the first seven months of the present crop year Brazil has exported 10,280,186 bags, as against 6,208,714 in the corresponding period of 1932-33, or 9,605,027 in 1931-32, and 9,612,757 in 1930-31.

In the last two years of normal exportation, namely, 1928-29 and 1929-30 (exception being taken for the three following years when the exports were falsely affected by the Farm Board and Hard Rand consignments, as well as by the São Paulo revolution), the coffee exported during the first seven months corresponded to 60 per cent of the crop total. Assuming, on this basis, that the 10,280,186 bags exported in the first seven months of the current crop, represent 60 per cent on the volume for the 12 months, there will be a total for the crop year of 17,133,000 bags, which is to say the highest figure registered up to date, except for the two years of abnormal exportation, 1906-07 (valorization and Tibiricá consignments) and 1930-31 (Farm Board and Hard Rand).—CARIOCA.

WILL AUDIT DESTRUCTION FIGURES

Special Correspondence

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 2, 1934.—Following the audit of Brazil's retained stocks of coffee by the Brazilian Institute of Accountancy and the English chartered accountants, MacAuliffe, Davis, Bell & Co., the National Department of Coffee has retained the same concerns to make a rigid inspection of all documents concerning the coffee destruction under the DNC and the extinct CNC, according to the Department's "Fortnightly Report," of which Mr. Eurico Penteado is the editor. Also the Department is organizing a service for the estimation of crops, in order to be able to dispense accurate and reliable statistical information. A part of the latter plan will be a complete census of new coffee trees planted in Brazil in the period from 1927 to 1930.—CARIOCA.

THE COFFEE INSTITUTE INQUIRY

Special Correspondence

SÃO PAULO, Feb. 2, 1934.—The inquiry into the affairs of the São Paulo Coffee Institute which was inaugurated after the removal of General Waldomiro has been terminated by General Daltro, who affirms that it has been carried out "with exclusive regard for the truth, irrespective of persons." Among his conclusions, he found nothing whereby any irregularities might be imputed to Murray Simonsen & Co.; the Bank of Brazil had derived "exorbitant profits" from exchange; and the Institute directorate had been careless of the interests of that organization, but not criminally so.—MEDEIROS.