

## BRAZIL EXCHANGE DEALINGS

Staff Correspondence

SÃO PAULO, August 19, 1935.—The Bank of Brazil has taken some measures to improve the exchange situation which includes the negotiation of exchange sold within five days of the Declaration and also has given exporters a time limit of ten days to negotiate all bills of exchange on hand. No reply has as yet been received from the Minister of Finance to a request for the revocation of this rule which reads:

"Please note that exchange referring to declared sales and for which the time limit has already expired must be negotiated within ten days. After this lapse of time this Department will not certify shipping certificates for new transactions of those not complying with these instructions. Furthermore, we advise all exporters that the sale of bills of exchange for the future must be made within five working days of the date on which they declare their sales and the time limit for the liquidation of contracts must be exactly the same as those of the declarations or sales abroad.—MEDEIROS.

frozen meats were produced, valued at 36,000 contos; 12,000,000 kilos of fresh meats, 21,000 contos; 2,700,000 kilos of tinned meats, 3,700 contos; 2,400,000 kilos of tinned lard, 4,500 contos; 600,000 kilos of hides, 18,000 contos; 40,000,000 kilos of other products, 45,000 contos. The packing houses of São Paulo in 1933 slaughtered 581,600 head of cattle, weighing 123,460,000 kilos; 209,800 swine, 18,321,000 kilos; 17,200 goats, 147,000 kilos. For consumption in the municipalities, 755,200 animals were slaughtered, valued at 72,000 contos.

"Sugar, alcohol and spirits: 180,000 contos are invested in mills and plants; area under cultivation 15,000 *alqueires* (90,000 acres); production 2,000,000 bags of sugar, 10,000,000 liters of alcohol, 500,000 liters of spirits, all valued at 120,000 contos. The milk industry uses 45,500,000 liters of milk annually, to produce 1,000,000 kilos of butter, 500,000 kilos of cheese.

"Santos is the principal port of the country, and its custom house produces more for the Federal Treasury in one day than the entire state of Rio Grande do Sul in a month (statement of ex-Minister Oswaldo Aranha). In 1934, produce valued at 1,938,865 contos were exported abroad, or £19,711,431. Imports, 983,504 contos, £10,026,608, leaving a surplus balance of 955,361 contos or £9,684,823, which is 70% of the net balance of the country. To other states, Santos exported 472,957 contos, imported 326,444, leaving a balance of 136,513 contos. In 1890, Santos exported 144,000 contos; in 1900, 345,000 contos; in 1910, 450,000 contos; in 1920, 1,050,000 contos; and in 1934, 1,938,865 contos.

"The banks established in São Paulo aggregate yearly operations of 12,000,000 contos, while exchange transactions in São Paulo and Santos alone amount to 3,000,000 contos annually, or 54% of the total in the entire country. Federal receipts taken in the State of São Paulo including the profits derived from the commercial services of the Federal Government (post office, telegraph, Central Railway, bank of Brazil) amount to 1,000,000 contos per year, which means that each Paulista contributes over 250\$, his nearest competitor being the inhabitant of Pernambuco, who contributes 48\$ per capita. Revenues of the state administration are currently estimated at 671,000 contos, while the 259 municipalities show a combined revenue of 120,000 contos.

"The city of São Paulo holds over 1,000,000 inhabitants, and an average of three houses are constructed per hour. Computing the indexes of production of the state, agricultural and industrial, foreign and internal trade, and public finances, São Paulo is found to be more important than 27 other countries recognized as independent."

Banks in the State of São Paulo (according to the consolidated report of the Department of Statistics and Archives of the State) had total loans outstanding at the end of April, 1935, amounting to 2,529,744 contos, and in March 2,488,951 contos, which are the highest figures since June, 1933, (2,472,140 contos). The monthly average during 1933 was 2,240,000 contos, during 1934, 2,492,000 contos, and the first four months of 1935, 2,456,000 contos. Total cash held was also high, 637,441 contos in April, 650,986 in March, the average figure in 1933 having been 623,700 contos, in 1934, 558,700 contos, in the four months of 1935, 601,300.

Deposits were also up, 2,809,514 contos in April, 2,893,203 in March, as compared with averages of 2,678,000 in 1933, 2,730,000 in 1934, 2,794,000 in 1935.

The Clearing House department of the Bank of Brazil at São Paulo and Santos report a total of checks handled in May of 725,857 (the previous highest month was June of 1934—beginning of the coffee crop—with 768,762 contos). The figure for April was 611,389 contos, for March 600,465. Total cheques cleared in 1933 were 6,069,270 contos (monthly average 505,770); in 1934, 7,611,140 contos (average 634,260); and in five months of 1935, 3,117,940 contos (average 623,580).

Periodicals in Brazil circulate to the number of 1,278 (figures published by the *Folha da Manhã*.) São Paulo is the most important center, with 312 periodicals; Minas Geraes (reputed to contain the largest population) second, with 212; the Federal District (containing the largest city, capital of Brazil) third, with 195; Pernambuco (economic capital of the group of "Northeast States") fourth, with 135; Rio Grande do Sul 93, others less.

Of the total number, 96 are "official" (Governmental organs). Classified as "reviews" are 292, "newspapers" 916, of which only 100 circulate daily. Only 434 of the total run to over four pages. Greatest number of daily papers is in São Paulo, 27, the Federal Capital having 13. Rio Grande do Sul 14, Minas Geraes only 7. (most Rio papers circulate in Minas Geraes), while São Paulo papers are sold daily as far south as Curitiba (Paraná), in Matto Grosso, Goyaz, the Minas Triangle, and South Minas. Although 60% of immigrants have settled in São Paulo, the largest number of foreign language papers are found in Rio Grande do Sul (German and Italian)—17 papers. In São Paulo there are 13, in Santa Catharina (many German) 6, Rio 6, the total being 49.—PAULISTA.