

## ..... vesting the Coffee Crop

selves surrounded by two envelopes.

the coffee beans.

is not everywhere in use.

Harvest Lasts Several Months.

(Prepared by the National Geographic So-ciety, Washington, D. C.) four years after they have been re-on the gentle sloping hillsides of the moved from the nurseries, where they northern portion of a single state of the great Brazilian republic there are The fruit, when ripe, is red, and re-700.000.000 coffee trees. Here on the famous rich, red soil (terra rossa), under extraordinarily favorable the seed of this coffee berry. climatic conditions, the state of Sao Paulo is producing annually close to three-quarters of the world's total coffee crop. Small wonder it is that The seeds are imbedded in a sticky, this state ranks so high in the numwhitish pulp, and are further thember and in the character of its population; in the development of its railroads; in its general commercial and industrial activity. Small wonder is It that the city of Sao Paulo is so full of life and energy; that Santos has become so famous a port, that the Santos docks and the Sao Paulo railway attract so many visitors. Coffee is the mainspring of all this development. Coffee is the prevailing topic of conversation. Coffee is the key to the financial situation. Coffee is king.

As a famous waterfall, or an immense steel plant, or a great forest, or a wonderful view attracts the traveler. so this remarkable Brazilian coffee district has a fascination all its own for the "globe-trotter," or for the more leisurely traveler who seeks to know something more definite about our South American neighbors; or, more particularly, for any one to whom man's achievements in changing the face of nature by making the earth produce what he needs and what he finds profitable are a source of satisfaction and inspiration.

Journey of Great Interest.

The heart of the coffee country can be reached in less than three weeks from New York. The voyage to and from Rio Janeiro is a delight which cannot fail to satisfy even those who What can be more ideal for any one

THE MONTOR Diary look at it. he resigned." but for one thing." "And what is that?" the bandlt queen."

> in the beginning. In the summer these are lifted out, leaving the porch as

## "1 Franc Or."



A.

the calm bright skies of the topics?

the

about eight hours takes the traveler bough from the base to the tip, thus Now I dunno what to do. Ain't it across the coast range of mountains stripping off the berries as well as hard on a lady when she's alone in (Serra do Mar) and along the valley of the Parahyba river to the city of Sao Paulo, which lies in a position of used.

immense advantage to its commercial The usual method of harvesting is heard Mr. D coming back. March 24. development. From the city of Sao to let the berries, twigs, etc., fall di- Ten o'clock and I'll have to be getting Paulo the heart of the coffee country is reached in a short day's journey along one of the lines of railroad which go in a northerly or northwesterly di- sorting is made. The next stage is a down in his room, muttering. I guess rection across the open campos or through the scattering woodlands. the hand being used to pick out the that Page fellow.

In about two hours after leaving the city of Sao Paulo the traveler begins to see the first considerable coffee plantations, and from that time on the journey is one of the greatest interest. Coffee is everywhere. Miles and miles of coffee trees stretch away, up and down the gentle slopes of the rolling topography, often as far as the eye can see-great broad waves of berries are then assembled in sacks. green, with the narrow lines of the red soil showing in marked contrast with the green of the leaves. It is a sight ments. Under the "wet, method" they which is not soon forgotten. Here and are washed, churned with hoes, althere are small patches of forest which lowed to soften, and are then run have not yet been destroyed to make way for the coffee. And then there seeds, still enveloped by their inner come great stretches of rugged grassskins, are strained from the "mush" or locally for farming, where the soll

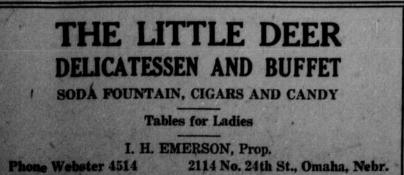
is not right for the coffee tree.

Charm of the Fazendas. On the lower slopes of the hills or on the lowlands, standing out in dry in the sun. When properly dried marked contrast with the green coffee trees, are the white buildings of the fazendas-great, substantial stone and stucco manor houses, with wide verandas and large windows, surrounded by gardens filled with palm, and banana, and orange, and mango trees; the extensive outbuildings, for the stables and for the machinery, for the laborers and for the superintendent, be-

ing placed at a respectful distance from the manor house.

All these Brazilian fazendas have a peculiar charm-an appearance of didarity, of comfort, of peace, and of come directly into the fazenda, as it prosperity—as they lie there, sur-rounded by the wealth of their coffee Off to th trees, with cattle grazing on the neigh- to the city of Sao Paulo, and then oring fields, and with ever-busy, picuresque Italian laborers caring for the precious crop, whose market prices are quoted daily in all the important

From Rio de Janeiro a journey of while the right hand is run along the ning off. So I sed I'd think it over. many leaves and twigs. For the up- the world with no one to advise her? per branches rude step-ladders are rectly on the ground, where they are up soon. It's queer Mr. D hasn't gone



down the steep eastern slopes of the Serra do Mar to the world's famous coffee port. In Santos, coffee absolutely dominates the lives of the peo-Dapers throughout the civilized world. The coffee trees on a Brazilian plan-tation begin to bear in from two to

are ready for shipment to market.