

bero Badero, Santo Amaro, and Consolação—provide direct access to the magnificent Avenida Paulista, by far the most beautiful boulevard of the capital.

The numerous parks of the city reflect the large sums of money that have been expended in making them attractive. In many cases artificial lakes, natural streams, rustic bridges, statues, fine shade trees, and blooming flowers, offer attractions to citizen and stranger alike.

São Paulo is a city of wealth, individual as well as official. Agriculture and industry have made many private fortunes, and these fortunes are reflected in the unusual number of palatial homes in the city proper and in the suburbs. No stranger can drive about the city without noticing the vast amount of capital and the diversified architectural talent that have been called to provide for São Paulo's wealthy residents.

On the other hand, the city's public buildings are also notable, and most of the more modern structures represent large expenditures. They are scattered through the city, among the most important being the Government Palace; the Palace of Agriculture, Finance and Industry; the executive residence; the Polytechnic, Normal and Agricultural Schools; the Municipal Theater; Charity Hospital; the Academy of Laws; the São Paulo Railway Station, etc., which rival similar buildings of any great city.

One of São Paulo's most beautiful buildings is the Ypiranga Museum. Aside from the museum's ethnographical and zoological features, the great edifice stands on an eminence in the city's suburbs where Dom Pedro I proclaimed Brazil's independence from Portugal, September 7, 1822.

Club life, sports, and amusements absorb much of the time of the people of São Paulo. Like other large cities where the strenuous duties of business demand pleasures and relaxation, ample provisions have been made in this metropolis of southern Brazil. The Geographic and Historical Society, with its large membership, corresponds to leading associations of this nature in Europe and the United States. For those engaged in agricultural production, many of whom maintain handsome residences in São Paulo in addition to their plantation or fazenda homes, the Sociedade Paulista, the Centro Agrícola, or the ever-popular Jockey Club, are the rendezvous of prosperous and well-known citizens. There are also numerous social clubs, such as the International (the oldest of São Paulo), the São Paulo, the Automobile, the Athletic, the Regatta, etc., all more or less popular and in many cases with headquarters reflecting large expenditures in buildings and grounds. The Athletic Club's grounds stand on a hill in the sub-

urbs and at certain seasons are alive with people gathered to witness exciting cricket or other contests. The Regatta Club, with its attractive home within 15 minutes' street-car ride from the center of the city, is especially popular with the younger business men and students, who participate in rowing, swimming, and other athletic contests.

Practically all of the wealthiest coffee fazendeiros have homes, more or less palatial, in São Paulo; such, for example, as the Prado family, the Conde de Prate, Henrique de Souza Queiroz, Bento de Abreu Sampaio Vidal, the Junqueira family, the Penteados family, Antonio José Leite, Gabriel Ribeiro dos Santos, etc.

Travelers who journey to São Paulo by rail from Rio de Janeiro traverse about 300 miles of a semi-interior agricultural region. The train de luxe on this line is usually operated at night and has excellent sleeping accommodations, passengers retiring in either city and arising next morning in São Paulo or Rio de Janeiro, as the case may be.

OTHER COFFEE CITIES

Of the other coffee cities it may be said that Campinas is rich in historic interest and that Victoria and Paranaguá are constantly improving their port facilities.



THE MARTINELLI BUILDING, SÃO PAULO
One of the tallest south of the Equator.