new Brazilian Fleet, besieged the last Portuguese garrison in 1824. Here one sees barges with sails of every colour being loaded with tropical produce. A Baroque cathedral and a large convent stand out against the narrow streets, dotted with chapels and colonial balconies. In the time of the sailing ships, São Luís was the seat of the Government for Northern Brazil, as it was easier to sail with the prevailing winds to Lisbon, than to the capital of the Vice-Roys, either a Salvador or Rio. São Luís was actually founded early in the seventeenth century by French privateers and was named after Louis XIII.

Proceeding south, the landscape changes. The white sheepboards of the salt pans sparkle along the coast, the castle and the town with its geometrical flat pattern, is the arid sector of the budge of Brazil and Natal. São Luís is famous as the jumping-off ground for the transatlantic a-z service. In proximity to Africa and the favourable climatic conditions prevailing all the year round make it a permanent and important international air-junction.

Then, through hundreds of miles of coconut groves and red cliffs, the plane swoops down upon palm-fringed and sun-baked City of Pernambuco. A curious reef stretching for miles, parallel to the coast, forms here a natural dock. The heights of nearby Olinda and its spires of its churches make a delightful landmark for the ships that seek its harbour. The rich, almost gauzy sail is ideal for sugar cane. Two rivers converge on Pernambuco, contributing to its most characteristic aspect—quays and canals everywhere, along which the tilled and coloured façades of the old houses cast their reflections in the jade-green water. Pernambuco's rich in tradition. Portuguese and Dutch forts, ornate churches in profusion, together with the convents of Olinda, give it the distinction of being one of the four centres of colonial architecture in Latin America. One cannot pass without visiting the famous Portuguese blue tiles, gilt altars and the heavily carved furniture are its main features that attract the lover of Baroque art. Pernambuco has always played an important part in the seventeenth century wars against the Dutch, who at one time succeeded in ruling this part of Brazil under the Nassau princes. Attracted by the real prosperity of the captaincy, they remained there for twenty-five years of incessant fighting, during which the nation was forged.

The titled proprietors of the sugar plantations were the most gifted members of the two political parties that governed the country during the Empire and counted amongst the influential orators in the Senate at Rio. They lived with a considerable degree of refinement on their country estates and were proud of their horses and carriages. They traced their descent from the barons of Portuguese blood, and their elegiac manners were a reflection of the easy and cultured life as that led by the wealthy planters of the American Southern States or the British West Indies.

The next halt is at Macio. Surf cotton fields and coconut palms on the fringe of the sea are practically all that are seen for another two hours, until one reaches Salvador, in the magnificent Bay of All Saints, a lovely and sheltered harbour as no other in the globe. As the economic capital of Portuguese America the city is preserved, more than any other a Brazil, its old-world atmosphere. It is above all noted for the number of churches and reason remains the most Brazilian and present, part—the bucolic upper part—looking the French.

Bahia is picturesque and largely preserved, and it continues to attract all Brazilian mérit the most of all Brazil, which are the most successful of our particular social people, who are enjoying the most inextricable Witch Doctor, which stamps are the inspiration with the carnival, songs and dances. The Steve.

The next thousand miles are a coast of white beaches and green islands, in the tall residences of brilliant